

The St. Andrews Standard.

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No 44

SAINT ANDREWS NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVEMBER 3, 1869.

Vol 36

Poetry.

WAITING.

Waiting I am, and have been long,
For his return, which days prolong,
And the wearisome nights
Make me so sad and desolate,
I shrink from those that are elate,
And from the brilliant lights

That shine in gorgeous palaces,
And so illumine face and dress,
Each shows a glory bright,
For now that my beloved is dead,
Where'er the light is on me shed,
It seems to scorch and blight.

And open wide to every eye
My heart's sad, solemn misery,
Which I would never keep;
And guard with jealous care;
Nor any mite with other share,
But in lone silence weep.

How doubly dear his parting word,
As he girded his country's sword,
And left me for war's glory!
And oh, 'tis true the dream I dreamt!
I saw him gashed and sadly rent,
And die with face all gore.

And so I'm watching, waiting ever,
As by the bank of crystal river,
For my precious bark to come;
Oh, load the sails, ye loving breezes!
For my poor heart freezes! freezes!
Till my lost love is home.

EDWARD JAMESON.

THE STANDARD.

Harper's Magazine.

The November number of this favorite monthly is received, and contains a number of interesting articles. The contents are:

Beast, Bird, and Fish—Burt G. Wilder. With eight illustrations.

Occident and Orient—Susan J. Adams.

Mountaineering on the Pacific—Edward P. Coleman. With twenty illustrations.

A Health Trip to the Tropics—Thomas C. Evans. With nine illustrations.

Change—Mary N. Prescott.

A Brave Lady.—By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." With two illustrations.

Elizabeth's Heir—Alice Cary.

The New Timothy (Concluded).—William M. Baker.

The Franciscan.—Henry O. Dwight.

Jane Palmer versus Fate.—Annie Thomas.

My Enemy's Daughter—Justin McCarthy.

John Clare, the Peasant Poet—Maria J. Mac Intosh.

Border Reminiscences.—Randolph B. Marey.

On Digestion and Food.—Alfred L. Carroll.

The New Alchemist.—C. P. Crane.

Early Inventions of the Chinese—W. H. P. Martin.

The International Boat Race.—M. D. Conway.

Editor's Easy Chair.—Editor's Book Table.

Editor's Scientific Summary. With seven illustrations.

Editor's Drawer. With four illustrations.

They had sleighing in Sackville on Thursday.

THE WORK ON THE FREDERICTON RAILWAY is being pushed with great vigor. The contractor, Mr. Temple, yesterday intended to take out all his millmen to assist in the work of ballasting. On the main line the iron bridges are now the only portions of the work being done, and although these are being put up as fast as possible, it is not improbable that it will be the 1st of December before the road can be opened for public traffic.

London, 28th.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to the City Council of Dublin, giving reasons for denying amnesty to Fenians, and explaining his sentiments regarding the Irish Church bill.

Specie has decreased in England £138,000.

New York, 29th.

An appalling disaster occurred on the Mississippi River, Wednesday night. Steamer Stonehill, from St. Louis for New Orleans, was burned to the water's edge, and over 200 passengers burned to death or drowned. The boat was heavily freighted, with live stock and hay.

The Canadians reaped bountiful harvests but have no market for their surplus, the crops in the United States being so good, and they are complaining in consequence. Farmers and traders are alike disappointed by the dull times.

Matches are now made with sodium instead of phosphorus. It ignites as easily, and is free from offensive odors.

Miscellany.

A DIAMOND OF 8 OUNCES.

A precious Stone as Big as a Lemon Found in Australia.

[From the London Times.]

The discovery of a diamond weighing three quarters of a pound, and worth on a moderate estimate twenty millions of money, would be an event calculated to leave a mark even on his age of sensations. We only regret that two cannot quite announce it as a fact. A stone however, assumed to be a diamond, and found in successive telegrams as a diamond, a topaz, and a non-descript, has actually been found in the Australian gem sand. "The thing," as our correspondent irreverently calls it, is as big as a large lemon, it weighs between seven and eight ounces in the scale, and it might, as people say, be anything for all that could be told.

To enable the reader to speculate on the possible marvel, and appreciate phenomenon at its proper worth, we will just explain what it means, or would mean, if actually realized. Diamonds are measured by their weight in carats, a carat being four grains. The largest of which we find in this country have any practical knowledge is the famous Koh-i-noor, which in its historical shape as shown at the Exhibition of 1851, weighed 186 carats or 744 grains. The largest diamond would weigh 960 carats, or 3,840 grains, or about five times as much. Diamonds, however, increase enormously in theoretical value with increase of weight; so that, whereas the Koh-i-noor was computed to be worth, according to the ascending scale of prices, some 2,000,000 pounds, the Australian stone would be valued by a jeweler at far more than five times that sum. We need hardly add that such calculations are purely speculative. It is all very well to prove the value of a diamond by the rates of conventional table, but as no purchasers could be found with millions in their pockets, the estimate is entirely nominal. The real value of a thing is what it will bring, and no stone could be actually sold for a million. In point of fact this limitation of market value was very soon reached in the late buoyancy of the trade. Up to a certain point the value of diamonds rose greatly about twenty years ago, but when the point had been passed the prices remained stationary. The enhancement occurred solely in stones that as the phrase goes, were "everybody's money."

A diamond worth over £500 or even £1,000 would fetch 20 or 30 per cent in addition, but the famous Burgundy diamond, for instance, brought only £20,000—a very moderate price. It will certainly be interesting to learn by and by what this "reputed" diamond turns out to be, but as regards the mere possibility of a "reputed" diamond, there is already a "reputed" diamond in the world weighing actually twice as much as the Australian gem. This wonderful gem is, or was, in the Portuguese Treasury among the Crown jewels of the Kingdom, and it is known to weigh 1,880 carats. Unfortunately, that is about the amount of knowledge we possess in the case, for the government would never allow it to be examined, and it may only be a white sulphur or something less.

EARTHQUAKES IN JAPAN.—Dr. D. B. Simmons, late of Yiddo, gave an account of earthquakes in Japan before the Geographical Society in New York on Thursday evening. He said that five islands which formed the Japanese empire were of volcanic origin. The Japanese have records of earthquakes going back at least thirty-five hundred years. On an average there is an earthquake every ten days. The early records of the country seem only to refer to those vast convulsions which inflicted wide-spread ruin and desolation. One of the most remarkable of these earthquakes occurred in 738, continuing three days. This terrible subterranean eruption completely obliterated four hundred cities and villages. In 813 another destructive convulsion occurred, during which the people were compelled to live in tents in the open fields. In 1782 the earthquakes were accompanied by immense volcanic discharges, the light from the burning mountains changing night into day.

GREAT STORMS IN THE LAST CENTURY.—The great storms of past times far exceeded any of those of the present century. The storm which occurred in England November 26 and 27, 1703, was called the "great storm," as it was one of the most terrible that ever raged there. The devastation on land was immense and on the coast and in the harbors the loss in shipping and in lives still greater. The loss in London alone was estimated at £2,000,000. Eight thousand persons were thought to be drowned in the floods on English rivers and on the coast. Twelve men of war, with more than 1800 men on board, were lost within sight of land. In the county of Kent 17,000 trees were torn up. Millions of cattle were destroyed. In one level which was flooded 15,000 sheep were drowned. It was during this terrific gale that the Eddy-stone lighthouse was carried away and its ingenious inventor and his associates perished.

Early Inventions of the Chinese.

Other nations have outstripped the Chinese in the career of material improvement, but to them belongs the honor of having led the way in many of the most remarkable inventions, and of anticipating us in the possession of those arts which constitute the boast of our modern civilization. We shall briefly notice a few of those discoveries by which they have established a claim to our respect and gratitude. Ten deserves to head the list, as a substantial contribution to human comfort, and the leading staple of an immense commerce that has resulted in drawing China out her ancient seclusion. Discovered by the Chinese about A. D. 315, it was introduced to the people of the West about two centuries ago as an ancient invention. The elegant ware in which our tea is served preserved in its name the evidence of its Chinese origin. "China ware" came originally from China; and the name of "porcelain," given to it by the early Portuguese merchants, may be taken as proof that no thing of the kind was at that time manufactured in Europe. They called it porcelain, because they supposed it to be a composition of egg-shells, fish glue, and scales. The silks that glister in our drawing rooms and tush on our sidewalks, if not imported directly from China in the woven fabric or the raw material, remind us of an obligation to the Orient. It was the Chinese who first learned to rear the insect spinner and to weave its shining web—an art which they ascribe to their famous empress Yuen-ti, B. C. 2639. Gunpowder, which has not only revolutionized the art of war, but proved a potent auxiliary in the art of peace, literally removing hills from the pathway of human progress, was discovered by the Chinese many centuries before it was known in the West. Roger Bacon was acquainted with its composition in A. D. 1270, but he speaks of it as already known earlier. The current opinion refers it to the Arabs, but there is reason to believe that they were not authors of the invention, but merely the channel through which it was transmitted—in a word, that it found its way from the remote East along with the stream of Oriental commerce.

The heaviest item in the bill of our indebtedness to the Chinese is for the discovery of America. On the alleged voyage of a party of Buddhist priests to the shores of Mexico we lay no stress; but it is not difficult to show that the discovery of the New World by Christopher Columbus was directly due to the influence of China. China supplied at once the motive for his voyage and the instrument by which it was effected. It was the wealth of China, which, like a magnet, attracted him to the westward; and it was the magnetic needle, which originated among the Chinese, that directed his adventurous course.

As to that mysterious instrument which has unlocked to us the treasures of the ocean, and proved itself the eye of commerce, its origin is probably not due to the Neapolitan Flavio Gioia, who is reputed to have invented it in A. D. 1302. The French, the Swedes, and the Syrians all possessed it before that date, and there is unquestionable evidence that the Chinese had been acquainted with it for more than two thousand four hundred years. The Chinese first employed the mariners compass on land, as we may infer from the name by which they describe it; and at the present day it is still the custom for a man to carry one in his carriage or sedan chair, though he may not be going beyond the gates of his native city. It is inconceivable that the Persians and other medieval travelers should have returned from China across the deserts of Central Asia without procuring themselves with such an unerring guide.

Paper making and printing, two arts more characteristic of our modern civilization than even steam and electricity, there are strong reasons for ascribing to a Chinese origin. The former they invented in the first century, and the latter at least eight hundred years before the time of Gutenberg and Faust.

Inoculation, which, prior to the great discovery of Jenner, was regarded as the best protection against the horrors of the small pox, was practiced in China at a very early period and probably found its way to Europe by the secret channels of those other arts whose footsteps are so difficult to trace. Western Europe, obtained it from the Turks. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu having made the first experiment of its efficacy by inoculating her son while residing at Constantinople.

Like the modern Greeks, the Chinese of the present day, content with the legacy of the past, have ceased to invent; but without doubt they were once among the most ingenious and original of the inhabitants of the earth. The Chinese have not gone back, and that is saying a great deal in their favor; but in respect to material progress, for ages they have made no advancement. Four centuries ago they were in advance of Europeans in everything that contributed to the comfort or

luxury of civilized life; but where are they now? Authors of the compass, they creep from headland to headland in coasting voyages, never venturing to trust themselves for many days out of sight of the shore. Discoverers of gunpowder, they supply the world with fire crackers, while their soldiers fight with bows and arrows, wooden spears, and matchlocks. Inventors of printing, they have not yet advanced to the use of metallic type and the power press, but continue to engrave each page on a block of wood and to print it off by the use of a brush. Sufficiently versed in astronomy to calculate eclipses two thousand years before the Christian era, they remain to this hour in the fetters of judicial astrology; and among the earliest to make advances in chemical discovery, they are still under the full sway of alchemy and magic.—W. H. P. MARTIN, in Harper's Magazine for November.

A Frequent Cause of Deafness.

A few days since a young lady consulted me in regard to an apprehended deafness. She stated that for upwards of a year she had noticed an increasing deafness in the right ear. At first she thought little of it, believing that it was a temporary disability, but as she experienced more and more difficulty in hearing, she began gradually to realize the dreadful possibility of approaching deafness. For months she concealed her condition, but at length it became apparent to her friends, who, to her great mortification, addressed her accordingly. On a careful examination, I found a large amount of wax in the external ear, and as I could discover no other cause, and as it was neither hereditary nor the result of recent or former disease, I attributed her deafness to an impaction of wax against the eardrum (tympanum). As I had anticipated she quickly and sharply retorted, rejecting my opinion as an imputation upon her cleanliness. I assured her that it was rather an evidence of her special care of her person, for in my experience this form of deafness more often occurred in those who took great pains to keep their ears clean. It happens in this wise: The ear wax (cerumen) is secreted constantly along the whole extent of the external ear tube, but only in sufficient quantity to slightly lubricate the passage. In the natural and healthy state of the parts, this wax gradually hardens, disintegrates, and falls from the ear tube unnoticed. Whenever the ear tube is irritated, the wax is secreted in large quantities, and escapes from the passage in masses. Many persons clean their ears daily, generally by using a wet cloth twisted, or upon a stick, hair pin, or something similar. This frequent stimulation leads to an excessive secretion of wax, which is not allowed to dry and disintegrate owing to the constant agitation, but is crowded to the back part of the tube and plastered over the drum by the screwing of the cloth. While the external part of the tube is kept clean, the internal ear becomes clogged with a collection of wax, and finally the drum is so covered that it cannot vibrate with its usual rapidity. Indistinctness of hearing is the first evidence that the drum is beginning to be interfered with by the wax, and as the layers of fresh wax increase, the vibrations diminish in intensity, and the dullness of hearing increases.

The treatment proved that the cause of her deafness had been correctly stated. A few drops of almond oil were put in the ear at bed time to soften the wax, and the next morning the ear tube was thoroughly washed out with soap and water by means of a syringe. Large quantities of wax escaped, with hardened masses, followed by that remarkable acuteness of hearing that for a time makes all loud sounds in these cases painful.

Cases of this kind are very numerous. I have known a judge leave the bench on account of deafness, due to accumulations of wax round a mass of cotton introduced a long time previously into the ear. This ear should never be cleaned except with soap and water, carefully introduced by a syringe. By this means the ear is not irritated, the wax is thoroughly removed, even from the surface of the drum, and no harm can result.—[From the Note-Book of an eminent Physician in Health and Home.]

DOES IT PAY TO ADVERTISE? A leading book firm in this city answers the question as follows: They publish an edition of a book of 500 copies and did not advertise it. In about a year nearly the whole edition remained on their hands, as the author, who was largely interested did not think it would pay to advertise. Finding his book did not sell he followed the advice of publishers and advertised freely. His book has now through seven editions of 500 copies each, and the eighth is ordered. The author now believes in advertising.—[Boston Journal.]

A gentleman of Joliet, Ill., having submitted to a spiritual medium a list of hair from a dead dog, she examined it in a trance with the following result: "In looking into this I find a bright active brain, with much conscious humor through the whole system." And then she goes on to give a full diagnosis of the case, and prescribes at length for the person supposed to be sick.

MIXED STOCK IN PASTURES. I noticed some time ago, a good deal written about keeping a mixed stock in pasture. As I have been a keeper of stock from very early youth until now, I venture to give my opinion. And first, I have found that sheep do very well among cattle, but cattle do badly among sheep. To prove it, let the farmer take the fodder left by the cattle, even when part of it has been trodden under their feet, if the sheep are not fully fed, he will see the sheep eat it up very greedily; then let him take what his sheep leave and offer it to his cattle, and he will find they will not taste it if they can get anything else; or let him turn his milch cows into a sheep pasture, and he will find them to fail in milk. Cattle do very well where horses pasture. In proof of this, every farmer must have seen that cattle will eat the litter of horses, even if fully fed, but horses won't eat what cattle have, unless compelled to do so. But horses and sheep will do well in the same pastures, especially the horses. To prove this let the farmer turn out the sheep from their yard and turn in his horses, and they will eat all the sheep have left, even the litter around the racks.—[John Johnson.]

A gentleman of Boston was going out in his carriage to make some calls with his wife, when he discovered that he had left his visiting cards. He told his footman, recently come into his service, to go to the mantel-piece in his sitting room and bring the cards he should see there. The servant did as he was told, returned the articles to the gentleman, sending in the footman with cards when the "not at home" occurred. As these were very numerous, he turned to his servant with the question: "How many cards have you left?" "Well," said the footman, "the ace of hearts is all that remains." He had taken a pack of playing cards.

A youngster who was taken into a toy store the other day by his doting mamma, had a number of articles shown him by the attentive storekeeper, in the hope of making a sale—but without effect. At last one of these paper-machin representations of a mouse was produced, and after being wound up by a key was set on the floor, where it ran about in a very mouse-like manner. The youngster's attention was enlisted at once; but the result was not as expected, for he shouted out: "O mamma, I don't want that; we've got lots of them at home, and don't have to wind 'em up, either."

Patrick saw a bull pawing in a field, and thought what fun it would be to jump over him by the horns, rub his nose in the dirt. The idea was so funny that he lay down and laughed to think of it. The more he thought of it the funnier it seemed, and he determined to do it. Borneo quipped told him over the fence again. Some what bruised Patrick leapt quickly picked himself up, with the consolatory reflection: "Well, it is a mighty fine thing I had my laugh for."

A magic concert was lately given at a private party in Paris. The instruments were placed on a platform and there were no performers visible, but the overture to "William Tell" was heard distinctly to issue from the piano, violin, 'cello and harp, which made up the orchestra. The concert took place in the broad daylight. The explanation was that each of the instruments was connected by a bit of wood with an identical instrument in an adjoining room, on which the performers played.

I say boy, why do you whistle gayly? "Cause I'm happy, mister. What makes you so happy? "Cause I got a new shirt; look a here ain't it nice? "It don't look very new. What is it made of? Why 'tis new, 'cause man made it yesterday out of dad's old one. And what was dad's old 'un made of? Why, out of granny's old sheets, what her mam gave her.

The days of superlatives are not yet over. Mrs. Mills Hays, a white woman of Nashville, has issued out a warrant against a negro woman named Eliza Childers, to prevent her conjuring her.

Howard Paul recently announced that he would deliver a five minutes red hot lecture on "Woman's Rights," in Preston, England; but the printer set it up "Woman's Rights," which he caused considerable scandal.

The ben-dictal effects of Dr. Dow's Surgical Liniment in relieving and subduing inflammation, bruises sprains, &c., in all their various forms, and the unsolicited testimony in its favor from those who have used it, is the best advertisement.

We know of no Pills that work on the system so well as Dr. Wilson's Family and Kidney Pills. They do not grip or weaken in their action, and are the best pills we ever used. For the cure of all disorders of the stomach and bowels, liver complaint, biliousness, sick headache, loss of appetite, nervous debility, and general weakness, there is no equal to them.

There is no preparation that stands so high among farmers, grocers, and every stable keeper, as Dr. Dox's Sturgeon Oil Liniment. It is used with the greatest success as an external application, for all the injuries attending a horse. From having witnessed its healing powers we cease to wonder at the popularity it enjoys.

Professor Clark writes to his agent: "I have undertaken to supply my fellow citizens in your Dominion with a better, stronger, and more reliable condition powder than has ever been made before, and your public have only to use them and prove it." We could add our own experience, but it is unnecessary, as they are everywhere taking the lead.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 29. Schr. Esther, Maloney, New River, ship plank, R. Ross.

Oct. 29. Schr. Venus, Coggins, Delaware, 180 tons pig iron.

Nov. 1. Investigator, Hall, St. John, 100 bushels turnips, A. Mowat.

Nov. 1. arrol. Schr. Julia, McDougall, Sarah Glass, Glass, Sophie Prescott, Glass, Sabine, Ray, P. W., Oliver, St. George.

KEROSENE.

30 BBL. KEROSENE—a superior article. For sale by

Nov. 3. C. K. O'HATHWAY

Kerosine.

10 BBL. Kerosine. J. W. STREET.

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Charlotte Corn and Agricultural Society, will be held in the Town Hall, St. Andrews, Thursday, Nov. 4th, at 2 P. M. when the election of officers for the ensuing year will take place, a punctual and full attendance of members is requested.

By Order of the President.

JOHN S. MAGEE, Secy.

St. Andrews, Oct. 27, 1869.

JOHN M'GOULL,

GENERAL AGENT.

Commission Merchant,

AND

AUCTIONEER

St. George, N. B.

To Contractors.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Grade Levels on Contract Number Eleven made by the raised THREE FEET higher than shown on profile at long flat land from Misses' River to Station One Hundred and Forty, near Albert.

A. WALSH, ED. B. CHANDLER, C. J. BRYDGES, A. W. McLELLAN, Commissioners.

Intercolonial Railway, Commissioners' Office, Ottawa, 8th Oct. 1869. Oct 20

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Thursday, 23d day of Sep, 1869.

PRESIDENT

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the 8th section of the Act 31 Vic., Chap. 6, entitled: "An Act respecting the Customs." His Excellency has been pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that Sheriff Harbord, situated in the County of Halifax East, in the Province of Nova Scotia, shall be and the same is hereby declared to be an out Port of Entry, and Survey of the Port of Halifax.

And it is further ordered that the Out Port of Entry, now under the Survey of the said Sheriff, and the same is hereby also.

WM. H. LEE, Clerk Privy Council.

Oct 20

Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society

OF LONDON, G. B.

Accumulated Fund, \$1,193,518.

The Entire Profits are divided among the members according to the rates are very moderate. Non-Forfeitable Policies are issued; ten payments only being required, and each payment securing one tenth of the amount assured.

Second Class Lives assured without any present payment of Extra Premium.

Policies virtually insurable.

Parties intending to Assure their lives, are invited to peruse the Society's prospectus, which embraces several other entirely new and interesting features in Life Assurance. Copies can be had on application at the Head Office, or at any of the agents.

JAS. GRANT, Res. Secretary, Montreal, D. C.

Agent for St. Stephen and St. Andrews, N. B., THOS. McVAY, St. Stephen.

S. F. GOVE, M. D. Medical Examiner, Oct 6, 1869. tm

St. Andrews & Canada Railway and St. Stephen and Woodstock Branch Railways.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS.

On Monday September 27th, and until further notice, trains will run as follows:

UP TRAINS.

From St. Andrews and St. Stephens for Richmond on Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. Leaving St. Andrews at 8 a. m., St. Stephens at 9 a. m.

From St. Andrews and St. Stephens for Woodstock on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, leaving St. Andrews at 8 a. m. and St. Stephens at 9 a. m.

DOWN TRAINS.

From Richmond for St. Andrews and St. Stephens, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 8:30 a. m.

From Woodstock for St. Andrews and St. Stephens on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 a. m.

HENRY OSBURN,

St. Andrews, Sep. 25, 1869. MANAGER.

E. & N. A. Railway.

Summer Arrangement, 1869.

COMMENCING on MONDAY, 19th May, next, Trains will run daily as follows:

TRAINS GOING EAST—Leave St. John at 7 and 11:15 a. m., 2:5 and 5 p. m.; the 2:5 train going to Routhay, and the 5 p. m. to Sussex only.

TRAINS GOING WEST—Leave Point Du Chape at 6:50 and 10:45 a. m., Sussex at 6:15 and 10:15 a. m. and 4:05 p. m. and Routhay at 8:45 and 11:51 a. m., 3:15 and 6:45 p. m.

The 11:15 a. m. and the 5 p. m. trains from St. John, and the 10:45 a. m. train from Point Du Chape only will carry Freight.

THE EASTERN EXTENSION RAILWAY.

Trains, to and from Dorchester, connect daily at Pointe St. Jean.

STEAMERS to and from Prince Edward Island and Pictou, and to and from Quebec, Miramichi, and the intermediate ports, will arrive and leave Point Du Chape upon each Wednesday and Saturday during the summer.

STAGES connect daily at Moncton, to and from Hillsborough, Hopewell, and the Albert Mines; at Shediac to and from Cocagne, Richibucto, Miramichi, and other places upon the North Shore; and at Dorchester to and from Sackville, Amherst, and other places in Nova Scotia.

LEWIS CARVILL,

General Manager.

Railway Office, St. John, N. B., May 5, 1869.

NEW STORE.

Notice of Removal.

ALBION HOUSE.

JOHN S. MAGEE hereby gives public notice, that he has removed his stock into the new commodious store, in the end adjoining the Hay Scales, and directly at the head of Market Wharf, where he can be found with a large and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, which are offered Cheap for Cash.

He returns hearty thanks to all those veterans by whose generous support he has been enabled so far successfully to carry on his business, and begs to assure them no effort will be relaxed to merit a continuance of their favors.

Mrs. Magee is to be found at the old stand, and prepared to execute all orders for Millinery, and to her in the newest and most fashionable style, in good taste, with neatness and dispatch.

Parrels, Excelsior Warp, manufactured by the Jesters, just received, made from the very best cotton, and warranted No. 8, 9 & 10. Blue vests equally good.

A lot of cheap flannels, and Cotton Shirtings, Sheetings, and Tickings, just opened, and very cheap.

Good check flannel 20 cents per yard. Good yard wide Cotton 10 to 12 cents. One full stock of cheaply arrived, and are being selected by my Agents, who have had very many years experience in the various Markets.

Remember the New Store,

Albion House,

Market Square, St. Andrews.

Sept. 8. JOHN S. MAGEE.

Exchange Hotel,

KING STREET,

Saint Stephen, N. B.

JAMES NEILL, Proprietor.

Notice to Fishermen, Coasters and Pilots.

The following sections of an Act relating to the Coast Fisheries, &c., are published for the information of Fishermen, Coasters and Pilots:

Sec. XXI.—The owner of every vessel or boat under the burden of fifteen tons belonging to this Province, and employed in fishing, coasting, or piloting, shall furnish a written description of the same, together with his own name, place of abode, and occupation, to the chief officer of the Provincial Treasury of the district wherein the owner resides; such officer shall thereupon grant to the owner a certificate, that the requisite description has been filed with him, and that a certificate has been filed thereto; which number shall thereafter be painted conspicuously on both bows in figures not less than nine inches in length, and on the mainmast of such vessel or boat in figures not less than three feet in length.

XXII.—Every vessel or boat under the burden of fifteen tons, belonging to this Province, and found fishing, coasting or piloting near or within the limits of a distinguishing number on the bows and mainmast, as above provided, shall be seized and detained until properly numbered, and until the payment of a fine not exceeding five pounds.

J. H. WHITLOCK,

Collector of Customs.

Custom House,

St. Andrews, June 22d, 1869.

MANCHESTER HOUSE.

NOVEMBER 1869.

58 BALES AND CASES.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Imported per Steamships "Samaria," "Siberia," and "Golden Rule."

—CONSISTING OF—

FLANNELS, BLANKETS,

CLOTHS, VELVETS,

VELVETEENS, MANILES, Paisley and Tartan SHAWLS, Cloths, CURS, DRESSES

Goods in Winceys, CLAN TARTANS, Merino's, Broadens, &c.

COTTONS & COTTON WARPS, CARPETINGS & LORRY CLOTHS, HUSBANDRY,

Gloves, Hats, Bonnets, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, Laces, Veil Flowers, Pail's and RUFFLES.

A large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, manufactured expressly for our own trade, by Messrs. R. & T. Parnell & Co., London

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Oct. 1869.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

THE Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway give PUBLIC NOTICE that they are now prepared to receive tenders for five further sections of the line.

CONTRACT NO. 8 will be in the Province of Quebec and extend from the Kennedy end of Contract No. 5, at Rimouski, to a point near the Meck River, about 2 1/2 miles in length.

CONTRACT NO. 9 will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and extend from the Town of Bathurst, about 2 1/2 miles in length.

CONTRACT NO. 10 will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and extend from the Kennedy end of the Eastern Extension Railway to the Western end of Section No. 4, including the bridge across the Missisquoi river, except the Western abutment about 2 1/2 miles in length.

CONTRACT NO. 11 will be in the Province of Nova Scotia, and extend from the Kennedy end of the Eastern Extension Railway to the Western end of Section No. 4, including the bridge across the Missisquoi river, except the Western abutment about 2 1/2 miles in length.

CONTRACT NO. 12 will be in the Province of Nova Scotia and extend from the Kennedy end of contract No. 7, at Folly Lake, to a junction with the existing railway at Truro, about 2 1/2 miles in length.

Contracts Nos. 8, 9 and 10 to be completely finished before the first day of July, 1871. Contract No. 11 to be completely finished by the 1st of July, 1870.

That portion of contract No. 12 east of Folly River to Truro to be finished and ready for laying the track by the 1st day of October, 1870, from Folly River to a point opposite the Iron Works by the 1st January, 1871, and the remaining portion of said contract by the 1st day of July, 1871.

Plans and profiles, with specifications and terms of contract, will be exhibited at the offices of the Commissioners in Ottawa, Rimouski, Bathurst, St. John, Halifax, Toronto and Quebec, on and after the 18th September next, and sealed tenders addressed to the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway will be received at their office in Ottawa up to 7 o'clock p. m. on the 18th October, 1869.

Surveys for the completion of the contract will be required to sign the tender.

Commissioners' Office,

Ottawa, 3rd August, 1869.

A. WALSH, E. B. CHANDLER, C. J. BRYDGES, A. W. McLELLAN, Commissioners.

Notice

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of Ellen Davis, late of the Town of Saint Andrews, deceased, are requested to present the same daily attested within three months from this date, and all those indebted said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

THOMAS POWERS, Executors

PATRICK BRITT, 3m

St. Andrews, Dec. 30, 1869.

EMPIRE HOTEL,

CORNER OF KING AND WATER STREETS,

ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

Open for Permanent and Transient Boarders

M. H. PATTEN, PROPRIETOR.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against the estate of James Low, farmer, late of the Parish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, are requested to present the same daily attested within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ROBT. LOW, Executors.

ALEX. DICK, 3m

St. George, June 21 1869.

S. ALMOND,

Superintendent of the St. Stephen Rural Cemetery. Importer of Marble and Manufacture of

MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES &c.

Stone Cutting in all its branches executed at moderate rates.

Having competent and efficient workmen in my employ, he is prepared to fill all orders at the shortest notice.

All work warranted to give satisfaction.

Workshop Union St., St. Stephen.

ST. CROIX BOOK & MUSIC STORE.

NEAR WATSON HOUSE, ST. STEPHEN.

THE Subscriber respectfully intimates, that he has commenced business in Books, Stationery, and Musical Instruments. He will keep on hand a well selected stock of

Standard Books, Music Books, Religious Books, School Books, Made Books, and the newest and best styles of Stationery, with everything for sale.

Also Pianos and Organs, which will be sold at the lowest prices.

Orders from 25¢ upwards for anything in the above line, and for Bookbinding, will be promptly attended to.

ST. J.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Equity Side.

Between James Milligan and Robert Mahoney, Plaintiffs,

And Neil Mann, Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Mann, Junior, deceased, George Mann and Eliza Mann, Defendants.

Before His Honor Mr. Justice Wilby, the twentieth day of April, A. D. 1869.

To Neil Mann, Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Mann, Junior, deceased, George Mann and Eliza Mann.

YOU and each of you are hereby strictly enjoined and commanded, under the penalty of your thousand pounds, to be levied on your lands, goods, and chattels, and also from imprisonment, from transferring, aliening, releasing, in any way disposing of the real or personal property or any part thereof, of which the said John Mann, Junior, died seized, or possessed, and which shall be made to the contrary. Given under my hand the twentieth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

(Signed) J. W. WELDON.

MORRISON & KIRK, Plaiding Solicitors.

Havana Cigars.

Imported and for sale

TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.

ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

NEW HATS.

New Bonnets, New Flowers, New Dress Goods.

New Trimmings, New Cottons, New Boots, High cut Polish, D. shoes, Balmoral Serge Boots, for ladies walking coats, Serge congress, boots, dunnies & single shoes, Ready made Clothing, warranted well made, and good value. An inspection solicited by

J. W. WELDON.

Albion House, St. Andrews.

Photographs.

MR. A. ELSON,

Has opened a Photograph studio in the building opposite Mr. Bradford's store, and will for a few days take pictures for 20 cents each. Miniatures copied, and work executed in the best style of the art, at lower prices than ever before offered here.

St. Andrews, Aug. 4, 1869.

NEW STABLE.

THE Subscriber lately of Richmond Road, has taken the new and commodious stables in rear of Mr. Bradford's store, fitted them up with all the modern conveniences, and is prepared to furnish board for horses for any time, on reasonable terms, and solicits a continuance of patronage from his friends, who will find attentive hostlers in attendance.

He is also proprietor of the Stage Line between St. Andrews and St. George, leaving St. Andrews at 4 P. M., and St. George at 4 A. M., daily, Sundays excepted.

May 12. C. C. BRIDGES.

Assessors of Rates.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Assessors of Rates and Taxes for the Parish of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, will receive, until the 31st day of June next, statements in writing from all liable to be assessed for the current year in the Parish of St. Andrews, of the real and personal properties and income they possess.

S. H. WHITLOCK, Assessors of Rates.

R. S. STEVENSON, Assessors of Rates.

CHAS. O'NEIL, Assessors of Rates.

St. Andrews, May 4, 1869.

California Flour, Oil, &c.

Just received.

100 BAGS California Flour, a superior article for family use.

20 BBL. Howland's choice extra.

20 " Aurora.

500 Gallons Photolite oil in 5 & 10 gallon cans. An extra article.

CE G. HATHWAY.

New Work.

EARLY in June the subscriber intends publishing a work, to be entitled

"LIVINGSTON'S HAND BOOK AND VISITOR'S GUIDE OF SAINT JOHN."

It will contain an account of the historical reminiscences of the city. Elaborate notices of its public buildings and institutions, and a variety of other matter, interesting alike to its inhabitants and to strangers who may visit St. John.

For the benefit of the latter, it will include information for travellers in reference to the Railways, Steamboats, Post and Telegraph Offices. It will also contain an account of Fredericton and the chief points of interest on the St. John River.

AN EDITION OF FIVE THOUSAND COPIES will be published, and such arrangements have been made as will ensure a rapid sale.

The experience which the subscriber has had in his newspaper line during the past three and a half years, warrants him in saying that this work, stands

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM ever known in this city.

As the space for advertisements will be limited, parties who wish to advertise should lose no time in doing so.

Full Particulars as to terms, &c., furnished on application to

GOLDEN LIVINGSTON

St. John, May 2, 1869.

Kerosine Oil & Tobacco.

20 BBL. Kerosine Oil.

20 Boxes Fruit Cane Tobacco.

Just received and for sale by

TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.

Feb. 1869. St. Stephen



WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, LUNG COMPLAINTS, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Pain in the Chest and Side, Bleeding at the Lungs, Liver Complaint, &c.

and acknowledged by many prominent physicians to be the most reliable Preparation ever introduced for the RELIEF and CURE of ALL

LUNG COMPLAINTS.

This well known remedy is offered to the public, sanctioned by the experience of over forty years; and whose efficacy in season, seldom fails to effect a speedy cure.

Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Pain in the Chest and Side, Bleeding at the Lungs, Liver Complaint, &c.

The unequalled success that has attended the application of this medicine in all cases of

PULMONARY COMPLAINTS

has induced many physicians of high standing to employ it in their practice, some of whom advise its use in the most serious cases of Lung Complaints. We have space only for the names of a few of these:

ALEX. HATCH, M.D. A. A. GRAY, M.D.

W. E. BODEN, M.D. W. H. WARD, M.D.

W. A. RICE, M.D. W. E. LECHE, M.D.

R. FALLOUT, M.D. A. BRIDGES, M.D.

NATHAN PLESTER, M.D. H. D. BACIE, M.D.

H. G. BARROW, M.D. W. A. SHAW, M.D.

BRADFORD KNAPP, M.D. A. H. MACLEOD, M.D.

ESTHERA THACKER, M.D. S. E. FLETCHER, M.D.

"Such testimony CANNOT BE DISCREDITED."

From the mass of evidence in our possession we select the following:

From J. J. RABINE, Esq., of La Riviere, Montreal. "Having experienced the most gratifying results from the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I am induced to express the greatest confidence which I have in its efficacy. For many months I was most cruelly afflicted with a severe and obstinate cough, accompanied with acute pain in the chest, which did not leave me, summer or winter. The symptoms increased alarmingly, and so reduced was I that I could walk but a few steps without resting to recover from the pain and distress which so often an exertion occasioned. At the juncture I commenced taking the Balsam, from which I have since derived a permanent benefit. I have since used it in several cases, and have never found it fail. I am now able to speak in the favor. It is a preparation which has only to be tried to be acknowledged as the remedy par excellence."

A CURE FOR WHOOPING COUGH.

St. Hyacinthe, C.E., Aug. 21, 1858.

Messrs. SETH W. FOWLE & SON.

"I have a child, a little daughter, who is a little over a year of age, who has been afflicted with whooping cough for a long time, and has been very much distressed. I have tried many remedies, but have not been able to cure her. I have since used your Balsam, and she is now perfectly cured. I am very much indebted to you for the cure. I am, Sir, very respectfully, Yours, F. GUTHRIE, Proprietor of the Courier de St. Hyacinthe.

Clergymen, Lawyers, Singers,

and all those whose occupation requires an unusual exertion of the vocal organs, will find this the best remedy which will effectually and instantaneously remove their difficulties. This remedy, unlike most others, is extremely

PLEASANT TO TASTE.

S A F E T