

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.]

¶ VARIIS SUMENDUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic

[32 50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

No 15

SAINT ANDREWS NEW BRUNSWICK, APRIL 9, 1873.

Vol 40

BANK OF British North America.

Head Office—London, England.

CAPITAL.
One Million Pounds Sterling.
(85,000,000.)

Five percent Interest ALLOWED
ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS.

Drafts issued on St. John New York, Boston
Portland, also in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia,
Great Britain and Ireland, France, Australia,
California and British Columbia.

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Every Day from 10 a. m., till 3 p. m.

JAS. S. CARNEY,
AGENT, St. Andrews.

Poetry.

Thy Will be Done.

We see not, know not. All our way
Is night. With Thee alone is day.
From out the torrent's troubled drift,
Above the storm—one prayer to lift—
Thy will be done!

The flesh may fail, the heart may faint,
But who are we to make complaint,
Or dare to plead, in times like these
The weakness of our love or ease?
Thy will be done!

We take with solemn thankfulness
Our burdens up, nor ask it less;
And count it joy that even we
May suffer, serve, or wait for thee.
Thy will be done!

Though dim, as yet, in tint and line,
We trace thy picture's wise design,
And thank thee that our age supplies
Its dark relief of sacrifice—
Thy will be done!

And if in our unworthiness,
Thy sacrifice we see press;
If from the ordeal's heated bars,
Our feet are seamed with crimson scars,
Thy will be done!

If for the age to come, this hour
Of trial bath vicarious power;
And blest by Thee, this present pain
Is Liberty's eternal gain,
Thy will be done!

Strike, Thou, the Master, we Thy keys;
The anthem of the destinies!
The mirror of thy lofter strain,
Our hearts shall breathe the old refrain—
Thy will be done!

A Fearful Visitor.

The Paris "Sui" relates the following story:
"A Mme. Bonneau, living in the Rue Des
carries, was sitting in her parlor a few days
since, awaiting her husband's return to din-
ner, when a man of wild and haggard ap-
pearance entered, and, seating himself, opposite
to her, addressed her in the following terms:
"I am a great doctor. I can effectually cure
all headaches. I have heard that you suffer
from that cause, and I am come for the pur-
pose of curing you." The lady, perceiving
that she had to deal with a madman, prudently
seemed to fall into his humor, and asked what
was his mode of treatment. "Simple enough,"
said he, drawing a razor from his
pocket: "Cut off the head, and then, after
having well cleaned it, I replace it upon the
shoulders." Upon this he prepared to suit
the action to the word. Mme. Bonneau,
with great coolness, professed her readiness
to submit to the operation, but suggested that
she should fetch a towel from the next room
to prevent her dress being stained. Her visit-
or assented to the reasonableness of this sug-
gestion, and she left the room, locking the
door behind her. Upon her return with some
police officers they found that the unfortunate
maniac had cut his own throat, but not fatally.
It was ascertained that he had escaped from
a lunatic asylum at Clermont les Pres, and
had been vainly sought for a whole month."

A story is going the rounds, of an old
colored man who was left in charge of a tele-
graph office in New Orleans, while the opera-
tor went out "to speak to a man." A call
came over the wire, and Uncle Pete shouted
at the instrument as loud as he could yell, "De
operator isn't yer!" The noise ceased at once.

Whenever testators talk about drunkenness
they invariably break the pledge, and indulge in
bitter rail.

"I WILL IF YOU WILL."

The Kay House is a pleasant little hotel, stand-
ing half way up the side of a mountain in New
Hampshire.

In the parlor there, one July evening, were
four people—Mrs. St. John and her daughter Elly,
Miss Emily May and Mr. Milburn. As Elly St.
John went to the piano, these two last slipped out
on the balcony, and stood listening as Elly sang:

"Could we forget, could we forget,
Oh that Lethe were running yet,
The past should fade like a morning dream,
In a single drop of the holy stream.
Ah! we know what you would say,
But we are too tired to hope or pray;
For, hurt with ceaseless jar and fret,
Body and soul cannot forget.

"Can they forget, will they forget
When they shall reach the boundary set—
When with the final pang and strain
They are parted never to meet again?
Ever to them shall rest be given,
Senseless in earth, or happy in Heaven?
That which has been it might be yet
If we could only learn to forget;
But the stars shall cease to rise and set,
And fall from Heaven ere we forget."

Elly sang with an intensity and pathos which
borrowed none of its force from within, for she was
a good-natured, incoherent sort of a girl, who
had never had a trouble in her life. The gift of
musical expression is often quite independent of
feeling or experience. Elly's music hurt Emily
cruelly, and stirred and roused the old sorrow
which had but just begun to fall asleep for a little.
She had loved deeply and fondly a man who had
grown tired of her and left her, because he was
greatly her inferior.

Much as she suffered, I rejoiced when her en-
gagement with Lewis Leighton was broken. I had
known Lewis from his earliest childhood, and I
had always disliked him as a selfish, conceited
prig. The last I heard of him, he had turned
Catholic, and joined the Jesuits, and I only hop-
ed he got well snubbed during his novitiate. Had
Miss May married him, her disappointment would
have been unspokeable greater than it was. As
she leaned over the balcony while Elly sang, and
looked out into shadows and starlight, her heart
was wrung as with the first anguish of loss, the
sickening sense of her own blind infatuation. "Oh
God!" she said to herself, "when will the bitter-
ness of this death be past?" Then she became
aware Mr. Milburn was speaking to her; but he
had more than half finished what he had to say
before she realized that he was asking her to be
his wife.

He spoke at a very unfortunate moment. He
and Emily had been very good friends that sum-
mer. They had wandered in the woods, ascended
Mount Washington, and been to Glen Ellis to-
gether. She had liked him, but she had never
dreamed of him as a lover, and when he present-
ed himself in that light she was shocked, and
startled, and a little provoked.

"Oh hush!" she said sharply. "It never can
be—never!"

"Do you then dislike me so much?" said Elly
Milburn, trying very hard to speak quietly.

"No," she said, making an effort to collect her
thoughts. "I have liked you—you have been good
to me; but all the love I had to give is dead and
buried, and there is no resurrection."

He made no answer; but she felt that she had
hurt him.

I am very sorry, she faltered; I never meant—
I understand, he said. It is no one's fault
but my own. Good-night. And they touched
hands and parted.

Ever went up to his own room, where his
friend, Dick Bush, was sitting in the dark. Dick
was a boy of nineteen. He had been trying to
work his way through college, and had worn him-
self out in the effort, and Mr. Milburn had
brought him to the mountains for his vacation.
Dick made a hero of Elly, and he had been mor-
tally jealous of Emily May.

Dick said Mr. Milburn, after a little, we will
go over to the Glen to-morrow.

And then Dick understood the case, and men-
tally abused Miss May as "a cold-hearted flirt,"
which epithet she did not in the least deserve.

Ever and Dick went away early in the morn-
ing. Emily heard the stage drive away, and
turned her face to her pillow, and thought bitterly
of the horrible perverseness of things in this
world.

She knew that Ever was good, and manly,
and sensible. He was in a fair way to win rep-
utation at the bar, and, if not just handsome, was
attractive and gentlemanly.

There are dozens that would be proud and hap-
py to accept his love; and nothing would do but
that he must throw it away on me, thought Emily,
impetuously. But it's never worth while to pity
men very much. They mostly get over their
troubles very easily, if there is no money lost.

From which it may be inferred that Miss May was
perhaps a bit of a cynic.

Emily May lived with her mother, in an inland
town in New York. She had a little property of
her own, and, with what she could earn by her
pen, she managed to dress herself, pay for a sum-
mer's journey now and then, and keep her own
house over her head.

It was her way to look after her sick neighbors,
poor or not; to visit, now and then, at the hospi-
tal and the county house, and do what her hand
found to do. She made no fuss, and laid down no
rules, and was under no ecclesiastical 'direction'
in particular; but I am inclined to think she was
as useful, and far more agreeable, than if she had
made herself hideous in a poke bonnet, and com-
mitted mental suicide.

When her holiday was over that summer, she
came home, and settled quietly down to her work.

She was busy at her desk, one day in October,
when a carriage drove rapidly up the street, and
stopped at the door, and Dick Bush jumped hur-
riedly out, and rang the bell. Emily went to the
door herself, upon which Dick's hurry seemed sud-
denly to subside; and when he came into the par-
lor, he appeared to find great difficulty in express-
ing himself, and Emily, greatly wondering, asked
after his friend Mr. Milburn.

Dick's tongue was loquacious.
Oh, Miss May, he said, with a shaking voice,
Ever is dying.

Where? How? said Emily, startled, and sin-
cerely sorry.

New Dick had been rather melodramatically in-
clined. He had meant to act like a hero of a
fairy's novel, and administer a severely inflat-
ing reproof to the woman who had trifled with Ever;
but in Miss May's presence he found this plan in-
practicable, and wisely refrained.

He went out shooting with a fool of a boy, and
he, the boy, fired wild, and Ever was badly hurt,
and never set in; and, oh! Miss May, he keeps
asking for you, and he won't be quiet; and the
doctor said, if you could you ought to come, for it
might make a difference. There's his note, and
Mrs. Milburn's.

The doctor wrote, very briefly, that, considering
the state of the case, Miss May's presence might
possibly keep the patient quieter, which was all
important. Mrs. Milburn's note was an incoher-
ent blotted epistle, begging this unknown young
lady to come and save her boy.

Emily could not refuse; her mother hurried her
off, and in two hours she was seated beside Dick,
on her way to Springfield. Her reflections were
not pleasant. Every one would talk, and suppose
there was a romance. Elly St. John would be
sure to know about it, and Elly was such a little
chatterbox; and to try to make a mystery of the
matter would be still worse.

Then she had "nothing to wear." And how
should she get along with Ever's mother and sis-
ter? And who would take her Bible class on
Sunday? And what was to become of her little
book promised for "the spring term?"

I dare say it's all nonsense and his wanting me,"
she thought. People never mean what they say
in a fever. I remember Pat Murphy insisting
that he would have a hippopotamus handy in the
house; and if Mr. Milburn came to himself, how
horribly embarrassing it will be!

On the whole, Miss May's feelings were rather
those of vexation than of romance.

They rode all night, and when Emily reached
the door of the handsome old fashioned house in
Springfield, she was conscious of looking like a
fright, and wished herself anywhere else.

The door was no sooner opened than she was
embraced by a little old lady in black, and a pret-
ty girl in an elegant morning dress. Both were
in tears, and had evidently been for some time
on the verge of hysterics; and Emily at once set
them down as "the sort of women who are never
of any use."

Oh, my dear! It is so good of you! So very
good of you! said Mrs. Milburn.

I am sure you will be his guardian angel, said
sentimental Hatty.

Not at all. Mr. Milburn and I were very good
friends, and I shall be very glad if I can do him
any good, said Emily, in a very matter-of-course
tone; and then the doctor made his appearance,
and begged her to come up stairs.

If he could be kept quiet, their might be a
chance for him, said the doctor; but so much de-
pends on nursing—and the doctor ended with an
expressive silence. Ever was moaning and sob-
bing, and begging that some one would send
Emily May with "one drop of water."

The nurse, who, to Emily's critical eyes,
looked anything but capable, was fussing over
him in a way that was enough in itself to drive
a sane person mad. Emily poured out a gob-
let of water with a steady hand, and as she
leaned against the side of the glass she
held it to his lips.

There is water, she said, in her ordinary
sweet, cheery voice. Now if you will try to
be quiet, I will stay with you.

She could not tell whether he recognized

her or not, but the nervous, feverish distress
and excitement seemed in some measure to
subside; and, after a time, he was compara-
tively quiet.

Now nursing a wounded man in a fever
sounds very romantic in a novel; but in its
real details, it is anything but a romantic busi-
ness.

Emily May, at Ever Milburn's bedside,
felt herself in an entirely false position; but
she took care of him, for there was nothing
else to be done. The nurse went off in a huff
with Miss May and the doctor. Mrs. Milburn
and Hatty could only cry and rattle about,
and over-est things with their dresses. Ever
would grow restless as soon as Emily left him,
so that the charge, in spite of herself, fell into
her hands.

Happily Mrs. Milburn and Hatty were not
jealous. On the contrary, they admired Emi-
ly extremely, and were very grateful and af-
fectionate.

Before the end of the week, Ever came to
himself. I have dreamed you were here, he
said, with a faint smile. Now I see it is you,
and no phantom.

The delirium had gone, but the doctor
said nothing encouraging. Ever insisted
on hearing the exact truth; and learned at
last that he might possibly live a few days, but
not longer.

Then, to Emily's wonder and dismay, Ever
renounced that, for the little time there
was remaining, she would take his home. His
heart was set on this idea, and he pleaded, for
what seemed such a needless boon, with a
vehemence that seemed likely to hasten the
last moment. Mrs. Milburn and Hatty
seconded the position with tears, and were
sure that darling Emily would not refuse dear
Ever's last request.

Emily did what nine women out of ten
would have done in the same case, and consented.

What harm can it do? she thought it j-
only a mere form, but it gives me the right to
be with him to the end, and will prevent any
talk; and he is so good, and has loved me so
well; and if it comforts him now to think
that my name will be Milburn instead of
May, why should I refuse? And then it
crossed her mind that a widow's cap would
be very becoming to her, and she hated her-
self because this silly notion had come to her
unbidden, and twisted up her hair tight and
plain, and went to meet the Clergyman in
her old black molair, which had become con-
siderably spotted down the front in the course
of her nursing.

The rite was made as short as possible, and
then Mr. Milburn sent every one away, and
for two days the bride stood over the bride-
groom, and fought against death till she was
ready to faint.

The doctor gave up the patient entirely, and
ceased to do anything; and, as some-times hap-
pens in like cases, he took a turn for the bet-
ter; and slowly the balance trembled, the
scale inclined and life had won.

I tell what it is, said the doctor, your wife
has saved your life.

Ever turned his head on the pillow, and
looked for Emily; but she had slipped away
into the next room, where sat down, feeling
for the first time, with a strange shock, that
she was actually married. What should she
do? What could she say? How could she
tell Ever, after all that she had only come
to him as she would have gone to Pat Murphy,
if he had sent for her, and consented to that
marriage tie as she had but her silver candle-
stick to hold. Father Flanagan's blessed
candle when Judy Murphy died?

The doctor went down stairs; and presently
Mrs. Milburn and Hatty came to her, and
overwhelmed her with embraces and gratitude,
and a point applique set, and fragmentary
talk about her things, and proposals to send
for her mother, all mingled together. Emily
resolutely put away thought for the time, but
she could not help feeling in an odd surprised
way, that she was not unhappy, and despised
herself for having a sort of ashamed, furtive
interest in those things, which Mrs. Milburn
and Hatty were longing to provide.

A week after that day, Ever was allowed
to sit up in his easy chair, white and stan-
dard, enough, but with a look of returning health
and life. Emily was sitting almost with her
back to him, looking out into the tossing
leafless branches of the great elm.

Emily said Mr. Milburn, at last.

Yes, she answered quietly, but she did
not turn her head.

Emily, I did not mean to get well.

No answer from Mrs. Milburn.

I know how much you must feel what has
happened. Believe me, I will take no advan-
tage of your goodness; I will set you free as
soon as I can. My only wish is to spare you
trouble; I will take all blame on myself. I
know you are longing to be away; and why
should I delay what must come at last? I
dare say Dick and Mrs. Macy, the nurse, can
do all I need now.

Oh, if you prefer Mrs. Macy's attendance,
I am sure it is nothing to me, said Emily, in
a remarkably cross manner.

You are angry with me, but there need be

no difficulty, dear. You came away from
home so hurriedly that it would be perfectly
natural for you to return to your mother now.
But here, to Ever's dismay, Emily hid
her face, and began to cry in quite a passion-
ate and distressful fashion. Ever rose with
difficulty, and went to her,—it was not more
than three steps.

Do you want to kill yourself? she said
through her sobs, and she took hold of him
and made him sit down, and then turned away,
and laid her head on the window seat.

What can I do! he said, distressed.
It's too bad! Oh, it's too bad! she said in
the most unreasoning way.

I know it, Emily. You are as free as
though no word had ever passed between us.
Do you want to go to-day? I will make it
easy for you with mother and Hatty, he said,
with a pang.

She went on crying, and then in a minute
she said, in a most incoherent fashion,

I—I didn't think I was so very disagree-
able. The words dropped out one by one be-
tween her sobs. But of course, you don't
want me—

Emily! What do you mean? Will you
stay? Will you really try to care for me?
He asked, with a sudden light in his eyes.
I don't know. I—did think—as matters
are, we might try to make the best of it, she
said in the faintest whisper, while the color
ran to her fingers' ends.

You will?
I will if you will, said Mr. Milburn, with
a sweet, shy smile.

And she kept her word.

—FROM THE ALDINE for April.

A Woman's Want.

Why should not women know more of
science than they do? Is it not equally desir-
able they should be cognizant of the difference
between a lump of chalk and a bit of quartz,
as that between Shetland and Berlin wool?
A woman's mind has been lowered because
(at least in the majority of cases) it has never
been raised. Mention a most potent sci-
entific fact to a girl, and she at once yields her-
self to silence, or to some pretty little shrug,
and "Oh, I know nothing of that," or, "I
dreadfully learned you are! But this need
not be the case. There is surely, amid the
wide range of science and natural history,
some study which would, if properly intro-
duced into their schools, inculcate the desire for
further pursuit in their maturer years. We
are told that the great object of a woman's life
is to get married; whatever objections may
be raised to this explicit assertion on the
score of modesty, it is undoubtedly true. But
there is no reason why women should not sit
themselves intellectually to be the compani-
ons (and may be the guide) of their husbands,
as well as physically, we may say, to take
charge of the domestic duties. The two are
perfectly compatible, but it must be confessed
that even both are very often ignored. The
trivial girl, with an untrained mind and no
pursuit, takes refuge in the commonplace of
fashion, which she imagines will fully conceal
the not a trace that is in her; it follows that she
looks at contempt on her household duties
and, thinking them beneath her, entrusts
them to her servants. Thus the sensible
husband, while mourning the loss of a com-
panion, has equally to regret the loss of a
house-keeper. Mind and purse alike suffer.

Sometimes we find the young wife, ignor-
ing intellectually altogether, giving up her
music, never reading, never improving her-
self, her mind stagnating, becomes, in fact,
little better than an upper nurse. This is
caring for the domestic duties with a vengeance.
The exhortations of a husband are
met with just those kind of arguments which
fail to convince, because they are not based
on the conviction that extremes are hateful.
But a proper training of the mind when young
would bring the sensible reflection to a woman
that she had domestic duties to perform which
could never be omitted; while, on the other
hand, the same woman would never permit her-
self to run riot in the wrong direction, or to give
up an intellectual pursuit which indeed had
to her become a labour of love. Therefore,
cannot pastime be found for woman other than
the mere pursuit of pleasure and fashion, or
the incessant, indiscriminate, and aimless read-
ing of novels? There are many alluring
sciences and charming pursuits which are well
within their reach. Practical chemistry,
indeed, may be too messy for their delicate
fingers; and geology, hammer in hand, may
entail too much physical fatigue; but there
are studies in natural history which perfectly
come within the scope of a woman's powers,
the knowledge of which would, moreover, open
her mind to the appreciation (in itself a de-
cided benefit) of other kindred pursuits, so
that when she could not find y enter into, she
could at least pay an interested attention.

It is perfectly natural that physicians gen-
erally should have a greater horror of the sen-
than anybody else, because they are them-
selves subject to such sicknesses.

From our Fredericton Correspondent.

FREDERICTON, April 7, 1873.

DEAR STANDARD.—Absence from Fredericton prevented me writing you my weekly report of the Legislative sayings and doings. Doubtless you will be glad to hear again from me.

During the past week the work of the Session has been pressed forward as rapidly as possible, yet it is astonishing to see what long speeches are made by a few of the members on questions that admit of very little debate. The adoption of the rule to take up the bills in the order in which members' names appear on the roll at the clerk's table, has prevented to a certain extent, the delay often occasioned by questions as to who first caught the Speaker's eye. There is also the additional advantage that in this way members more certainly know when any bill is likely to come up for discussion.

The passage on Monday last of a Bill by which a consolidation of your Railway interests in Charlotte is effected, marks a period in the prosperity of your County, and will doubtless have the effect of making business for your railways, as now they certainly are to whom you are contracting with is determined. This Bill passed through without any discussion, except the explanation by the Surveyor General, and a few remarks from Mr. Lindsay.

Another 'Red Granite Company' for Saint George, has been incorporated. By the anxiety to secure incorporation of these, I judge St. George has discovered in this granite, a source of wealth, the development of which must add greatly to the trade of that place, which I regret to hear has not increased very rapidly, if it all, since Western Extension Railway cut off the head of the Maguadav River, and to a considerable extent diverted the large lumber trade of the upper Maguadav to St. Andrews and St. Stephen. The charter of these companies provide for exemption from taxation for three years.

This encouragement to these companies is a concession very creditable to the people of St. George, and one which other towns with manufacturing or other facilities attractive of capital, would do well to imitate.

The School Bill amendments were introduced on Thursday by the Attorney General, and on Friday afternoon the House went into Committee on Mr. Williams's Bill to repeal the School Law 1871. Mr. Williams is the quietest man in the House. He was called on to explain his Bill, but did not get on his feet, and the vote was taken on the motion to postpone the consideration for three months.

The Government vote was 25, against 15 for the opposition. The Chief Commissioner of Public Works was however at St. John, and Messrs. Oty, Palmer and Brown were not in their places when the vote was taken. Next morning these four names were added to the Government vote. Mr. Butler who was in the chair is also a Government supporter on this question; so that the School men in the House stood as 25 to 15, and Mr. Montgomery who is now at Ottawa, is a School man.

After the vote on the Bill to repeal the School Law, the House went into Committee on the School Law Amendment Bill, and the Attorney General in a speech occupying about 2 hours explained very fully every section down to the 25, when the House adjourned. He again took the floor on Saturday at 12, at 5 o'clock 19th sections were passed, when progress was reported and the House adjourned.

On Thursday a Bill relating to Water Lots and shore rights sent down from the Legislative Council, where it was introduced by Capt. Robinson Owen, was discussed in Committee. It seems it provides that the owner of the adjoining upland shall own the beach to low water mark, unless where low water mark is more than 100 yards from high water mark, and in that case he shall own to the extent of 100 yards from high water mark at ordinary tides, except that such ownership shall not interfere with the rights of navigation or the right to pass over when the beach is covered with water, a principle is also laid down by which the beaches shall be divided between the adjoining owners.

The Bill as sent down from the Council extends to all the Province except St. John County. I was not in the Council when it was discussed there, but I learn that Capt. Robinson Owen is urging its passing, submitted that this legislation was sought with a view of preventing quarrelling which sometimes occurs between the fishermen in the weeds about Campbell's, where I understand he is largely interested in weir privileges. The Bill was in the Assembly supported by the Provincial Secretary, Messrs. Hibbard and Donald and some others, who urged its passage on the ground that it was just that the beaches should belong to the owners of the upland adjoining, while admitting that grants extended to high water mark unless otherwise specially expressed.

Several members spoke against its passage, on the ground that there was no good reason why the general public should not enjoy all the privileges they heretofore had on the beaches.

To these it was replied that the Bill excepted the right to land at all times on the shore, the rights of navigation for all purposes, and the right to dig clams and other shell fish.

The Attorney General rather disliked the bill, because he saw so far as the County of St. John was concerned, by reason of its very indented shore and extensive flats, very considerable difficulty would be found in working the Bill, and doubtless that was why the Bill had exempted St. John County; but he had no doubt that other counties were similarly situated as St. John. He saw no reason why parties should be prevented from walking along the beaches, or as in many cases they should be prevented using them as roads. In some places also he knew the public claimed and had used the right to take sand and stones off

the beaches for building purposes, and the passage of the bill would have other effects, he feared, which were not now seen, or presented for the consideration of the committee.

Considerable progress was made in the Bill, when the Surveyor General began a vigorous speech in which he dealt with the whole of the questions involved, in a manner that showed an intimate acquaintance with the subject. He submitted that the object of the promoters as above stated would not be secured by the Bill. That in nearly all cases the wiers to which reference was made were so constructed that part of them was below low water mark. That it was the right of the public in general to fish in the sea, that no one had an exclusive right to the fish until they were reduced into actual possession by line or net, or otherwise. That notwithstanding the Bill the public would have a right to set their nets and fish between high and low water mark at any time while the water was over the beaches.

That notwithstanding this Bill, any one might fish anywhere, as the courts had over and over declared, and that the giving and granting the beaches as contemplated as the Bill would give no exclusive right of fishery anywhere to the owner of upland adjoining the beach. That such a right, if now grantable at all, could only be granted by the General Parliament under the British North American Act. That unless exclusive right of fishery were given, the quarrels to prevent which it was alleged the Bill was introduced, could not be prevented in any other way than by the fear of the criminal law of the country, which had heretofore generally been found sufficient. That as the Bill would fail to accomplish the object of the promoters, and he saw no paramount public necessity for the proprietors being advantaged at the expense of the general public convenience, he was inclined to oppose the Bill, but would ask the promoters to reply to the positions he had stated.

Some other members spoke urging other objections to the bill, and the vote was about to be taken, when the Surveyor General stood up and waited for some to reply to the case as he had presented it. That he had considered the subject with the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and given very considerable attention to the matter since it was before the Legislature last winter, and that while he would be very glad to oblige the mover of the Bill in any way he could, he regretted that in this matter he could not, for his judgment compelled him to vote against the measure. The motion to postpone consideration for three months was carried.

There is much business to be transacted before the session can close. The file of Bills yet to be passed is quite large, and the probability is that the House will not prorogue before Saturday, and so my next will close my legislative correspondence.

Yours, KAPPA.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, APRIL 9, 1873.

The Chief Superintendent's Report.

It is very gratifying to learn from the Report, that notwithstanding opposition and drawbacks, the Free School system is progressing very favorably. The number of pupils has largely increased, although the number of schools has decreased in many counties. The report contains a large amount of statistical information; reports of the County Inspectors, and Mr. Rand's very able and comprehensive statements on the organization of the Schools under the new law. Want of space forbids a lengthy notice of this valuable report, which is highly creditable to the industry and ability of Mr. Rand, who has proved himself "the right man in the right place."

Charlotte County had in 1871, 90 schools, in 1872, 86 schools, but the number in attendance of her scholars has increased. In 1871 there were 3,800, in 1872, 4,068. This increase shows the acceptability of the Free School system.

The Steamer "City of St. John," arrived here on her first trip of the season, on Saturday last, and is to ply twice a week, as formerly. She is commanded by Capt. Belmore, who by his care and attention is popular with the travelling public.

In order to give place to letters of correspondence, we are obliged to hold over several articles prepared for this day's issue.

DOMINION ESTIMATES.—The Hon. Mr. Tuley, Finance Minister's speech, in introducing the Budget to Parliament, is reported to have been a splendid effort, and is highly spoken of by Government and Opposition Journals. Indeed he received the congratulations of all parties after its delivery. We notice that it is proposed to vote \$25,000 for the improvement of the navigation of the St. Croix.

THE GENERAL SESSIONS were opened on Tuesday. His Worship Justice W. Whitlock, briefly addressed the Grand Jury, pointing out their duties, and stating that the County and Parish Accounts would be laid before them for examination. Mr. Henry Bell was elected foreman of the Grand Jury, which contains some excellent business talent.

SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—We are requested to say that the pupils of Mr. Meagher's school will hold an Exhibition on Tuesday Evening next. To avoid the overcrowding usually attending these Readings in Mr. M's School, an admission fee of 10 cents will be charged. Exercises to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE MARITIME MONTHLY for April has been received. We have only space to state that the

articles are all written in a finished style, and are the productions of the leading literati of the Dominion, and should be widely patronized.

OUR SCHOOLS.

The education of our youth, should be a matter of paramount interest not alone to parents, but to all who desire to elevate the community, intellectually, morally and socially; for without education and intelligence, no community can attain these positions. To whom do we entrust our children, to qualify them to fill those places in the state now held by their seniors? to that faithful, painstaking and poorly remunerated professional class—the Teachers—persons who sacrifice the best years of their life in educating our boys and girls; and truly this community is favoured with industrious and successful teachers. Each visit we make to the schools, intensifies our esteem for the ladies and gentlemen engaged in instructing the youth. We feel it a pleasure, as well as a duty which we owe the teachers to publish these unbiased professions, and it affords us much satisfaction to know that the estimate we formed of their qualifications, has, in a recent instance, been borne out after a trying and searching examination of one of them, at the Training School.

In a recent notice of the progress which is being made by the pupils in the schools here, we referred among others, approvingly to the school taught by Mr. Meagher, stating that his ability as a successful teacher, required commendation from our pen, as it is already well established. It gives us much pleasure to add, that at a recent examination at the Training School, he obtained a First Class Certificate, with very high marks in all branches. His education and experience eminently qualify him for the highly responsible office he has attained, and in common with his many friends, we congratulate him on his success.

The late Rev. R. Veriker.

The following notice was handed us for publication, and we lay over our own remarks to give it a place. It is contributed by a countryman of the lamented Father Veriker.

"That the human heart can feel impressions from events still in the future, no reasonable man will deny. How often it is bowed down by impending evil which the eye cannot see, and which the understanding cannot grasp. There seems to be an electric current flowing in from the unborn time, communicating to the soul these mysterious auguries."

Such has been the case with the inhabitants of this vicinity since the commencement of the illness of the rev. gentleman called from our midst by the will of divine providence to a happier kingdom. The Roman Catholics of this Parish and all other denominations therein, join in deep sorrow and grief for the death of one so beloved by all classes. Being a preacher and missionary of the word of God, he gained the reputation of his faith; in teaching the doctrines of his religion he was most zealous. His pious humility, and the great interest he took in the welfare and care of the poor, and the widows and orphans of his parish were at all times his constant care, and his good and judicious advice to those whose business it was to look after them, was a great guidance to them to do their duty faithfully. He was a man powerful in virtue, and full of divine love, vigilant and ardent in watching and keeping his Church. But of late, through disease, he had to withdraw from his labours to a sick couch, there to devote himself to the contemplations of heavenly avocations, that he might breathe forth his soul to God with attention, and with prayer pass unto Him who sits on the everlasting throne of Heaven, surrounded by the heavenly host, of which his spirit is one. May he rest in peace.

Loss of the "Atlantic."

The harrowing details of the loss of the Steamship "Atlantic," of the White Star Line, which left Liverpool on the 29th March, and was wrecked at Prospect Cape, near Halifax, on the 1st inst., and 500 out of 950 passengers met a watery grave—have been published. We give the following narrative of one of the passengers:—

A PASSENGER'S NARRATIVE.

William Hogan, of Waterford, tells the following story:—

I was on deck at 3 o'clock. I heard the sailor on duty call out, 'all's well—3 o'clock,' after hearing the sailor saying 'all's well' I went to the forward stowage, and got into bed, when about 5 or 10 minutes afterwards, I heard the watchman cry out, 'breakers ahead,' and almost instantly, I heard a tremendous crash, and the air rushed in and blew out all the lights. It was my impression that the boiler had burst. I called up some of the boys that were sleeping near me and told them to rush on deck, that the boiler had exploded. Some of them refused to go, and said that it mattered little (thinking that the steamer was to sea), and said that it was just as well to meet death below as on deck; but I and Patrick Leahy, my chum, determined to save our lives, if possible, and as all was confusion below, I cannot tell how we got on deck. The orders were given, as is a common thing in steamships, with sailors, that the hatches should be closed, and no one permitted to ascend to the deck. As soon as we were on deck we rushed to the side of the vessel, and I saw the rock, as I supposed, about 300 yards distant. I thought at first it was an iceberg we had struck against, but

immediately afterwards we noticed that the ship commenced to heave or 'plunge' and after three or four plunges settled, and the water seemed to be rushing in. I surmised that our safety depended in our being on the side of the vessel nearest to the land, which was our best means of saving our lives. I rushed to that side and caught hold of the rigging, when the ship commenced to turn over gradually on her side. I got on the side of the ship, and caught hold of a rope. I then heard a dismal wail, which was fearful to listen to. It proceeded from the steerage passengers below, who were then smothering. It did not last more than two minutes when all was still as death. The captain then shouted out that the last chance that the survivors had was to get on the rigging, and several of them did so. Afterwards, I heard the first officer shout out that the only chance to those who could swim was to jump overboard and endeavor to reach the rock. He also said 'I cannot swim myself,' and he ascended to the rigging. We kept our position on the side of the vessel, and several who had managed to procure life buoys jumped overboard and tried to swim to the rock, but I know that only one out of the lot that jumped overboard was saved. I saw the Asst. Boatswain of the ship get on a sort of a raft—the top or roof of the wheel house, which was afloat—and perceived several heavy waves coming in, and he and the raft were driven near the rock. He waved his hand, and we thought he would be saved; but immediately afterwards another wave came and dashed the raft and him to the foot of the rock; another came and drove him about six feet upon the rock, and when the waters receded they carried the raft off and he was left grappling on the rock. He must have been a very injured man, as he fell right back into the waves again. He struggled about five minutes, and we saw him rise no more. I may say that every wave that came on deck washed one or two men off the stern of the vessel.

For the Standard.

The Training School.

The Training School is kept in the building known as 'The Stone Barrack.' The room it is held in is perhaps forty feet long by twenty feet wide. At the lower end of the room is a raised platform—in front stretching to the upper end are tiers of single desks. At these the teachers up for re-examination—and the students in attendance at the school during the past term, labouring for their first licence to teach—are seated. Messrs. Rand and Crockett occupy the platform.

The first ordeal is Reading. I heard only a very few, not more than three or four. I was not pleased with their reading; indeed, I thought they listened appreciatively to the little children in the next room, day by day during the term, they would surely read more intelligently. Mr. Rand, who it is said is a very fine reader himself, was not pleased, but in one case the candidate was allowed to stand for first-class on an assurance from Mr. Crockett that the party was well up in other branches.

Mr. Rand's address is pleasing, and his reasoning, to my mind, thoroughly convincing. There is something of enthusiasm in his fine earnest countenance; he evidently feels he has a work to do apart from dollars and cents, and he'll do it or I mistake the man.

The next day comes examination proper. I shall try to give the teachers throughout the country as much information as I can, so that those who desire to obtain a Licence under the new order of things, may form some opinion as to whether they ought to TRY or not.

I will first describe the modus operandi of examination. Each teacher or candidate is seated as I have before described. Mr. Rand proceeds to NUMBER them. Now this numbering of the candidates is a very important thing, for from the moment you are so numbered, you cease to be John Jones or Thomas Styles. You become insofar as your relation to the examiners is concerned, a mere abstract number—they know you in no other way; they sit in judgement—not on John Jones or Thomas Styles, but perhaps, 20 or 5, or 40 as your number may be.

First then, an envelope is handed to each. They are told to put their number on it and also the class they aspire to; that being done the first envelope of EXAMINATION PAPERS is opened, and one is handed to each. They are now, or perhaps were previously informed, that for their answers they must depend entirely upon their own acquisitions. No book must be used with which to refresh the memory. No notes previously made.

Nothing in fact, but pen, ink, paper, slate and pencil. You are reminded that you will be required to make a STRONG affirmation at the close that you have faithfully complied with this regulation. Nor were any inclined to tamper with this affirmation, which I trust none would, could it avail, as either Mr. Rand or Mr. Crockett are seated on the platform and at one glance the whole is seen. Again, when we look at the regulation of the 'Board' which applies to such cases, we see the penalty on discovery is such that no sane person be ever so dishonest would attempt to tamper with it.

Now then you have your first paper; you have perhaps, half an hour to work at it. When the time is up the tinkle of a small bell is heard. Fold your paper on which the answers to the propositions are and put it into the envelope you have before marked with your number. All the branches kindred to that paper are taken up consecutively until the whole is completed in that department.

There are in all four of these general departments 1st, say School Management. 2nd, History and Geography, &c. 3rd, Mathematics. 4th, Language. When you have made up all your papers under these general headings, you seal your envelopes, which remember have not remained in

your hands all this time, to alter and amend from time to time, no, no; you will be permitted to seal them yourself, that's all. You must also bear in mind that you must not, under a penalty, on any way endeavor to make known through your papers who you are. Your four envelopes being sealed, you can leave.

But where are our papers? I answer there are four examiners for the four different departments I have before named—these are as near as I remember:—

W. Bryden Jack, D.C.L., Examiner in School Management.
Thomas Harrison, L.L.B., " Mathematics.
Charles Spurgeon, D.D., " Hist'y & Geography.
George Roberts, Ph.D., " Language, &c.

The Chief Superintendent, under oath, will place each set of papers in the hands of the examiners of each of the four departments. They, you will see, go over them with no knowledge of the parties who made the papers, all they have is the 'number.' You will now see what I mean by your becoming in the examiner's hands a mere abstract number. They individually mark the percentage of correct answers given on each paper, and make return to the Education Office. Mr. Rand, or his deputy will make up the general average. If you work first class papers and make up an average of at least fifty per cent., you get your Licence or certificate in due time. The Superintendent can do no wrong, he merely makes up the average.

There is no chance for side influences,—there must be no begging the question on the part of the candidate. Read over the syllabus—you must come prepared—the day of pretence has gone by. If you have not an average knowledge of every subject named therein, stay at home. 50 per cent. is true will gain you 1st class, but you must make 50 per cent. Most men would like to make more, but you have done pretty well when you have done that. Don't fancy that influential friends or kind recommendations, will effect anything beyond making you more respected by those to whom they are addressed. Always remember, you have got to have at least 50 per cent. worth of the papers in your own head before you can possibly succeed. There is no 'honourkilling' about it, 'it means business.' I speak of the difficulty in getting 1st Class. The difficulties in the way of Second, are of course, far less, yet the 2nd Class Teachers turned out from the Training School now, are fit to take charge of a school in almost any district in the Province. It might be well for a young man who desires to adopt teaching as a profession to be content to start even with Third Class. After working up to First, he will more likely be thoroughly up in his profession, than the young man who by his early acquisitions can start with 1st Class.

Now, I have a few objections to the course pursued in making up the average. The 1st is—no account is made of Reading. You may possess first rate abilities as a reader, and yet you get no apparent credit for it. The 2nd is—all papers are reckoned as of equal value. Surely a knowledge of the School Law should not count for as much as a knowledge of Euclid. And last, Time enough is not given on some of those papers. This is especially the case in propositions derived from Euclid. It is only by repeated constructions and alterations, that in most cases, these propositions can be solved. The student is unable to give his whole attention to the subject, when distracted by the fear of that imperious little bell. Grammar Analysis and Parsing also require that the mind should be at rest or free from anxiety as to time. In general, time enough is allowed, but on some of the branches I humbly submit more time might be allowed, and the time taken off others.

Now, one word before I close concerning the Education Office. In a few days, or perhaps before this goes to press, you will have the Superintendent's Report in your hands. That report will scarcely show that there have been sent from the Office during the past year, in the matter of answers to enquiries from Trustees, Teachers and others, 4400 pages closely written large letter book size; making an average of about 34 pages per day. These were not mere filling in of forms, but actual mind work,—advice and instruction. Suppose a man had no more to do, would his office be a sinecure? But then during the past year three distributions have been made instead of two, and yet there has been no more assistance than formerly. Add this to the extra labour just mentioned,—the difficulty in getting the whole machinery of the law into working order. We must conclude the staff has been hard worked during the past year.

ALMS HOUSE.—We learn that the average number of inmates per week in the Alms House for the past year was 17.

Cost per week per head \$1.29
Total cost of maintenance for 1872 \$1112
Liabilities \$406.47
Taxes to be collected for Commons rents \$300
Thirteen of the inmates average 83 years.

Telegraphic News.

London, April 7.

Parliament will adjourn from to-night to the 21st inst.

Paris, April 7.

The Republicans have carried the Municipal elections in Nantes and Marcellles.

Rome, April 7.

Although the Pope is recovering from his illness he is still very feeble, and his physicians forbid him leaving his apartment.

New York, April 7.

News from Cuba is favorable to the insurgents. The report is confirmed that they have captured the fortified town of Maramilla, where they obtained a large quantity of munitions of war.

Fire reported at Pittsburg, Pa., loss \$50,000.

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Explosions in certain of the New York
gas works struck for the eight hours system
of labor, and a portion of the city was in dark-
ness on Sunday night.
Gold 118 3/4.
Special police arrangements have been
made to suppress the threatened disturbances
by the striking of gas men. It is believed
that a sufficient number of new men have
been detailed to insure the lighting of the
city to-night.
The Internationalist last night adopted resolu-
tions of encouragement to the striking gas
men.

MARRIED.
On the 8th instant, by the Rev. J. W. Q.
Ketchum, D.D., Mr. James Haddock, to Miss
Catherine Turner, both of St. Andrews.

Ship News

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS
ARRIVED.
April 3, Schr. Anna, Simpson, Boston, ballast.
5, Jane, Clark, Boston, Oranges.
CLEARED.
April 3, Schr. Nettie, Andrews, Musquash,
ballast.
4, Esther, Maloney, Boston, 2500 sleepers,
Goodnow & Co.
5, Elizabeth, Bowiby, Murchie, Boston, 2300
sleepers, R. Ross.
7, Alydi, Cunningham, Boston, 2050 sleep-
ers, Goodnow & Co.
Harriet, Sheehan, Boston, 2250 sleepers,
R. Ross.
Perseverance, Thorp, Lubec, 6M. hard-
wood plank.
9, Harrie, McQuoid, Boston, 390 pieces
spillings, R. J. McQuire.

Property for Sale.

THE Subscriber has been instructed to offer
for sale that valuable Town Property front-
ing on the corner of Water, Edward and Queen
Streets, with large two story Dwelling House,
and large barn and outbuildings, situated on lots
Nos. 1 and 6 in Block A. Parr's Division of the
Town Plat. The house is adapted for a hotel or
private Boarding House, with large yard and
garden, and is in every way a desirable residence.
It is not disposed of prior to the 11th JUNE next,
it will on that day be sold at Public Auction.
For further information, apply to Geo. Mowat,
Esq., or to
W. B. MORRIS,
Auctioneer.
St. Andrews, April 9, 1883. (St. S. Jour 5)

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that in accordance with the
provisions of the Act of Assembly in such case
made and provided, a meeting of the stockholders
of the RAY or FUNDY IRON GRASSY COMPANY,
will be held on FRIDAY, the eleventh day of
APRIL, instant, at Colonel Wetmore's Office, in
St. George, in the County of Charlotte, at the hour
of twelve noon, for the purpose of Organizing the
said Company and framing By-Laws for the govern-
ment thereof.
Dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1873.
JACOB S. BROWN,
ABRAM VOLK,
JOHN M. MOFFITT,
GEORGE S. MCGILASHIN,
D. WETMORE.

Public Notice

IS hereby given that the following Non-Resi-
dent Properties in the Parish of St. George, have
been assessed as under for the years 1871 and
1872; and unless the amounts together with the
costs of advertising, &c., are paid within three
months from this date, the same will be sold ac-
cording to law:-

James Vernon, 1871.	\$1.30
Gideon Vernon,	65
James Vernon, 1872.	\$2.24
Gideon Vernon,	1.12
JAMES MORAN,	3m Collector.
St. George, March 26, 1873.	

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the following Non-Resident
Ratepayers of the Parish of Pennfield, have been
assessed as under, for the year 1872; and unless
the amounts, together with the cost of advertising
is paid within three months, the properties will be
sold according to law:-

Poor & County tax, Wink land tax.	
John G. Woodward, \$1.48.	\$7.80.
Herr estate Thos. Shaw, 1.13.	2.00.
Isaac Woodward,	79
WM. SHAW,	3m Collector.
Pennfield, March 25, 1873.	

WANTED. WE WILL GIVE MEN

Business that will Pay
from \$4 to \$8 per day, can be pursued in your
own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those
out of employment or having leisure time; girls
and boys frequently do as well as men. Particu-
lars free. Address
J. LATHAM & CO.,
292 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

TO LET

From the 1st of May next,
The House and premises on Adolphus street,
at present occupied by Denis Shorb. The house
is well adapted for a Boarding house, it contains
eight rooms, a shop, and has a good stable and
garden attached. Possession will be given on the
1st May next.
-Also, to Let or for Sale-
The House on Water street, known as the
"Springate House." Apply to Chas. Kennedy,
St. Andrews, or to the subscriber, at Canterbury
Station.
March 12, 1873. ANN GILLILAND.

NOTICE.-An application will be made at the
present Session of the Legislature of this
Province, to renew the Act 17 Victoria, chapter
60, intitled: "An Act to incorporate the Saint
Andrews Gas Company."

MANCHESTER HOUSE,

APRIL 1873.

ODELL & TURNER

Have received per Steamships

"POLYNESIAN," "MORAVIAN" and "SARMA-
THIAN."

60 Bales and Cases

NEW SPRING GOODS,

(PERSONALLY SELECTED.)

DRESS MATERIALS,

SHAWLS,

Black Alpacaas,

CLOTHS,

COTTONS AND LINENS,

Prints, Muslins, Hosiery,

HATS, RIBBONS,

FLOWERS and FEATHERS,

CARPETS & RUGS,

Damask & Lace Curtains.

A WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

HATS & CAPS.

Wholesale and Retail.

Government House, Ottawa.

Monday, 17th day of Feb., 1872.

PRESIDENT.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the
Minister of Customs and under the provisions
of the 8th section of the Act 31 Vic, Cap. 6,
intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His
Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is
herby ordered, that the Town of Strathroy, in the
County of Middlesex, Province of Ontario, be and
the same is hereby constituted and erected into
an Out Port of Customs and placed under the
survey of the Collector of Customs at the Port of
London.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.

"PSYCHOMANCY,"

OR
"SOUL CHARMING."

How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affec-
tion of any person they choose, instantly. This simple
mental acquirement all can possess, free by mail, for 25
cents, together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle,
Dreams, Hints to Ladies, &c. A queer, exciting book.
100,000 sold. Address F. WILLIAM & CO., South Eighth
St., Philadelphia, Pa.

New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Branches.

ON and after MONDAY, January 13th, Trains
will run Daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:-
UP TRAINS leave St. Andrews at 8.15 a. m., and St.
Stephen at 9.30 a. m., for Woodstock and Houston.
DOWN TRAINS leave Woodstock at 8 a. m., and
Houston at 8.15 a. m., for St. Andrews and St. Stephen.
These Trains connect at McAdam Junction with
Trains on European & North American Railway for
Bangor, Portland, Boston, St. John and Fredericton.
HENRY OSBURN,
MANAGER.

Railway Office, St. Andrews,
December 20, 1872.
D. J. Seeley, Agent,
Water St., St. John, N. B.

Intercolonial Railway!

1872. Fall Arrangement of Trains 1872.

COMMENCING ON

Monday, 11th Nov. 1872.

HALIFAX AND ST. JOHN.

No. 1.-(Through Express) will leave Halifax at
7 a. m. daily (Sundays excepted) and be
due in St. John at 8.30 p. m., in season to
connect with the Night Express to Bangor
and Boston.

No. 2.-(Through Express, connecting with Night
Express from Boston and Bangor) will
leave St. John at 8 a. m. daily (Sundays ex-
cepted) and be due in Halifax at 9.25 p. m.

No. 3 & 4.-(Through Freight) with Passenger
Car attached, will leave Halifax at 11 a.
m. daily (Sundays excepted) and be due
in St. John (Sundays excepted) at 3 p. m.
the following day.

No. 4 & 3.-(Through Freight) with Passenger
Car attached, will leave St. John at 12.45
p. m. daily (Sundays excepted) and be due
in Halifax (Sundays excepted) at 2.00 p.
m. the following day.

No. 7.-(Passenger Accommodation) will leave
Sussex for St. John at 7.30 a. m.

No. 8.-(Passenger Accommodation) will leave
St. John for Sussex at 4.45 p. m.

No. 9.-(Passenger Accommodation) will leave
Halifax for Truro at 4.45 p. m.

No. 10.-(Passenger Accommodation) will leave
Truro for Halifax at 6.45 p. m.

No. 11.-(Freight) will leave Petitediac for St.
John at 6.45 a. m.

No. 12.-(Freight) will leave St. John for Peti-
tediac at 1.45 p. m.

No. 13.-(Freight) will leave Penobscis for St.
John at 8.45 p. m.

No. 14.-(Freight) will leave St. John for Penob-
scis at 9.45 p. m.

No. 15.-(Freight) will leave Halifax for Truro at
2.15 p. m.

No. 16.-(Freight) will leave Truro for Halifax
at 3.30 p. m.

No. 17.-(W. & A. R. Passenger Accommoda-
tion) will leave Halifax for Windsor Junction
at 8.00 a. m.

No. 18.-(W. & A. R. Passenger Accommoda-
tion) will leave Windsor Junction for Halifax
at 7.40 p. m.

No. 19.-(W. & A. R. Mixed Accommodation) will
leave Halifax for Windsor Junction at
3.00 p. m.

No. 20.-(W. & A. R. Mixed Accommodation) will
leave Windsor Junction for Halifax at
9.55 a. m.

Trains between Truro and Pictou.
No. 21.-(Passenger Accommodation) will leave
Truro for Pictou at 10.20 a. m.

No. 22.-(Mixed Accommodation) will leave Pic-
tou for Truro at 6.00 a. m.

No. 23.-(Mixed Accommodation) will leave Truro
for Pictou at 4.00 p. m.

No. 24.-(Passenger Accommodation) will leave
Pictou for Truro at 3.15 p. m.

Trains between Painssoe & Pt. du Chene.
No. 25 & 31.-(Freight) will leave Point du Chene
for Painssoe at 6.00 a. m. and 7 p. m.

No. 26 & 32.-(Freight) will leave Painssoe for
Point du Chene at 7.30 a. m. and 8.30 p. m.

No. 27 & 29.-(Passenger Accommodation) will
leave Point du Chene for Painssoe at 11.40
a. m. and 3.15 p. m.

No. 28 & 30.-(Passenger Accommodation) will
leave Painssoe for Point du Chene at 12.40
p. m. and 4.15 p. m.

Trains between Halifax, Truro and Pictou will
be run upon Halifax time, and between Truro and
Saint John, for the present, upon St. John time.

LEWIS CARVILLE,
General Superintendent.

Railway Office, Nov. 6, 1872. dec 18.

Drugs, Chemicals.

PATENT MEDICINES,

DYE STUFFS,

&c., &c.

JUST RECEIVED:

175 Dozen

Cleaver's Toilet soaps.

5 Doz QUININE WINE.

1 Gross Fellows' Hypophosphites.

1 Gross Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

1 Gross Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

1 Doz. HOSHENS REMEDY.

1 Gross Snowflake Potash.

3 doz. Dr. Baxter's CHALYBEATE.

1 Gross Adams' Botanic Cough Balm

with a large variety of
DRUGS, PERFUMERY, &c. IN STOCK

A select stock of
ENGLISH NOTE PAPERS
with ENVELOPES to match.

The Prescription Department is under the
special supervision of Mr. LEE STREET.

J. INGLIS STREET.
St. Andrews March 6, 1872.

Government House Ottawa.

Monday, 17th Feb., 1873.

PRESIDENT.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the
Minister of Customs and under the provisions
of the 8th section of the Act 31 Vic, Cap. 6,
intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His
Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is
herby ordered, that the town of Strathroy, in the
County of Middlesex, Province of Ontario, be and
the same is hereby constituted and erected into
an Out Port of Customs and placed under the
survey of the Collector of Customs at the Port of
London.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, March 28, 1873.

AUTHORIZED discount on AMERICAN IN-
VOICES until further notice: 1/3 per cent.

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

NOW OPENED

AND ON EXHIBITION AT THE
STORE of the SUBSCRIBER:

REEPING JACKETS

In Black, Blue and Brown from \$3 to \$10.

OVERCOATS, " \$4.50 to \$12

Pants & Vests to match \$4 to \$7.

HATS & CAPS,

for Fall and Winter wear.

Together with an extensive assortment of
"LADIES', GENTS AND CHILDRENS

BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS,

in Serge, Felt, Leather and Kid.

A call solicited, and secure a
BARGAIN.

JAMES BRADLEY.
The balance of our SUMMER CLOTHING to be
sold LESS THAN COST to make room for further
importations.
St. Andrews, Nov. 20, 1872.

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 as well
as his other customers articles of the first quality,
at reasonable prices.

He respectfully returns thanks for former pa-
tronsage, 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 Larrikins,

Buckets, Pails, Brooms,

Canned Fruits of great variety,

and other articles too numerous to mention.

CROCKERY.

He has just opened crates and cases of Croc-
eryware, and is prepared to furnish

Dinner Sets, Tea and Breakfast Sets,
Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Mugs,
and all other articles in this line. No stock
is to be found in the town, -call and see for
yourselves.

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 deliv-
ered free of charge, at any place within the limits
of the town plat.

He is Agent for the "Travellers Accident and
Life Insurance Company" of Hartford, and is
ready to take risks on life and accident.

Call and see for Yourselves.

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

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

Watson House.

ST. STEPHEN.

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

CHARGES REASONABLE and EVERY AT-
TENTION to guests.

A. RUTHERFORD,
Proprietor.

Aug. 21, 1872.

"A Complete 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.

TERMS: HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year \$4 00
An Extra Copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEK-
LY, or BAZAR will be supplied gratis for every Club
of Five Subscribers at \$4 00 each, in one remi-
tance; or, Six Copies for \$20 00, without extra
copy.
Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY,
and BAZAR, to one address for one year, \$10 00;
or, two of Harper's Periodicals to one address, for
one year, \$7 00.
Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.
The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in
neat 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 \$3 25 per vol., freight at expense of
purchaser.
The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents,
year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-
office. Address
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,

OF EDINBURGH & LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

FIRE & LIFE

PRESIDENT:

His Grace the Duke of Roxburghe, K. T.

VICE

POETRY.

The Old Man's Dream of Home.

It was not of his native skies,
Though they were bright and blue,
It was not of those starry eyes
That he in childhood knew;
The sunny path, the shady trees,
Where oft he loved to roam;
It wandered back to none of these,
That old man's dream of home.

It was not of his early friends;
He dreamed not—where are they?
The charms of life that friendships lends
From him had passed away;
It showed to him that sunny strand
That only angels roam,
It bore him to the spirit land—
That old man's dream of home.

It is said that equal quantities of cayenne and common pepper, mixed with vinegar, is a certain cure for toothache. The tooth should be plugged with a pill of the mixture.

"Get out of my way—what are you good for?" said a cross old man to a little bright-eyed archer who happened to stand in the way. The little fellow as he stepped one side, replied very gently, "They make men out of such things as we are."

As an early morning train stopped at the station, an old gentleman with a cheerful countenance stepped out on the platform, and inhaling the fresh air enthusiastically exclaimed, "Isn't this invigorating?" "No, sir, it's Auclerlander," replied the conscientious porter. The cheerful old gentleman went back to his seat in the carriage.

May is considered an unlucky marrying month by some people. A young girl was asked, not long since, to unite herself to a lover who had named May for his proposal. The lady hinted that May was unlucky. "Well, make it June, then," replied the suitor. "Glad to hear of it," said the girl, "but she rejoined, "Would not April do as well?"

Manchester House.

ODELL & TURNER

HAVE RECD. per STEAMSHIPS
"Olympia" and "Hecle."

76 CASES AND BALES

New Goods.

IN

CLOTHS,

Dress Materials,

Shawls and Mantles,

LINENS,

CARPETINGS,

Blankets, Flannels,

COTTONS AND COTTON WARPS,

HATS, FLOWERS,

FEATHERS,

MILLINERS' STOCK

AND

Fancy Goods.

Also—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

all personally selected.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Why the Valve Jar is Superior to all Others for Preserving Fruit.

1. Because it is the only one in which the contents can be securely fastened, and cooked while thus fastened, without risk of an explosion.
2. It is the only one that is automatically sealed, therefore, the only Self-Sealing Jar in the market.

3. It is so simple that no skill is required to use it successfully.

4. It is securely fastened when placed in the kettle, and being immersed, the fragrance of the contents is confined in the Jar, a more perfect vacuum produced and the handling of the hot jars entirely avoided.

5. It is well known that fruit Jars which are closed with rigid fastenings burst by fermentation, and the effect upon the closet and surrounding is well understood by many housekeepers.

The Cover of the Valve Jar being a perfect safety valve makes an explosion impossible, and entirely obviates every difficulty that exists in other fastenings.

For sale by
F. & J. A. WHITE,
10 Charlotte St., St. John

sep 19

RAILROAD HOTEL,

ST. ANDREWS.

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

CONTINUE THE BUSINESS,

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

TRANSPORT AND PERMANENT boarders provided with comfortable rooms on reasonable terms.

GOOD STABLES.—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

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 Watts as Manager, the proprietor trusts 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

STANDARD Life Assurance Company.

Assets over Four Millions Sterling.

THE Under-signed having been appointed Agent at St. Andrews for the above Company, persons wishing to insure their lives can be furnished with forms and prospectuses or information of any kind, by applying to him. This company was established in 1825, and is one of the largest and most successful of the Life Assurance Institutions of Great Britain.

JAMES W. STREET,
AGENT ST. ANDREWS.
MEDICAL REFEREE
N. G. D. PARKER, M.D. April.

St. Andrews Hotel Company.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Hotel Company, held on the 16th instant, W. B. MORAN was appointed Secretary.

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

MADAM JUNCTION

EATING HOUSE,

S. W. DAVIS, PROPRIETOR.

Meals always ready on Arrival of Trains.

Jan. 10, 1872.

TEA POTS.

JUST RECEIVED per steamer Millbank:—A large

CHINESE TEA-POTS, EGYPTIAN BLACK TEA-POTS,

ROCKINGHAM TEA-POTS.

For sale low by

F. & J. A. WHITE,
No. 10 Charlotte street, St. John.

June 4.

REMOVAL.

W. H. WILLIAMSON, ever grateful for the kind support and patronage he has hitherto received, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his establishment to the house 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 ceteras commonly found in a Druggist Shop.

St. Andrews.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of Moses Parks, an Insolvent. NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting of the Creditors of the above named Insolvent, will be held at the office of Geo. McSorley, Esquire, Barrister at Law, St. George, Charlotte County, on Thursday the seventh day of November next, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of the removal of the present Assignee of said estate, and appointing another Assignee, and for the purpose of ordering of the affairs of the said Estate generally, pursuant to an order of James G. Stevens, J. C. C.

The Insolvent is hereby summoned to attend said meeting.

Dated at St. George, Province of New Brunswick, this 16th day of October, A. D. 1872.

JAMES MORAN, Assignee.

Tenders Wanted.

\$5,000 Debentures issued on the

credit of the

TOWN OF ST. ANDREWS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until the 19th day of October, instant, for the purchase of the \$5000 Debentures issued on the credit of the Town of Saint Andrews, pursuant to the Act of Assembly 34 Victoria, chap. 39, entitled "An Act to authorize the Town of Saint Andrews to aid the Saint Andrews Hotel Company." These Debentures are—10 of them for \$100 each, 4 of them for \$200, 3 of them for \$400, and 4 of them for \$500; are dated 19th of Sept. 1871, bear interest from that date at six per cent. payable 1st July and 1st January; are payable in twenty years, and are a first class investment.

NEVILLE G. D. PARKER,
Hon. Secy. St. Andrews Hotel Co.

St. Andrews, 2nd Oct. 1872.

cc 25

SUGAR & MOLASSES.

Ex "Rapid" from Barbados via St. John:
20 Hbls Muscovado Molasses,
8 " Choice do Sugar.
J. W. STREET.

Alcohol and Old Rye.

Just received via Portland,
5 Puncheons } ALCOHOL,
15 Hbls } 95 O. P.
10 Hbls Old Rye Whisky, 25 pc. U. P.
Goudenham & Werts' Distillery, Toronto,
July 4, 1872. J. W. STREET.

GEO. STEWART, JR.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Chemist and Druggist,

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES,

DYE WOODS AND STUFFS, SURGICAL

INSTRUMENTS,

Toilet Requisites, Perfumery, Brushes, &c.,

24 King Street, Saint John, N. B.

ORDERS from the Country promptly executed.

Ships' Medicine Chests Fitted and Re-fitted

Particular attention given to the Preparation

of Physicians' Prescriptions.

April 12 72—ly

MILLINERY

AND

Fancy Goods.

MISS E. O'NEILL respectfully intimates to the ladies of St. Andrews and vicinity that she has opened a

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT

in Miss Swift's building, where she has a Stock

of FANCY GOODS, of the latest styles,

and will be happy to execute all orders in her line

with neatness and despatch.

Partnership.

The Subscribers have this day entered into Professional Partnership, under the style and firm of

Street & Stevenson.

GEO. D. STREET,
B. R. STEVENSON.

St. Andrews, June 1, 1872.

NEW IMPORTATION.

Ex "Choice" from London, and "Kato Up-

ham" from Liverpool.

20 Cases "Bridges & Son's" best Stout

Porter,

30 Cases "Guinness" Dublin Porter, quarts

and pints.

2 Puncheons fine old Jamaica Rum.

30 chests London Congou Tea.

30 half chests " "

60 dozen pints Irish Whisky.

40 " Old Tom Gin.

3 cases Ginger Wine.

200 cases Geneva &c

J. W. STREET.

RAISINS.

100 Boxes Layer Raisins.

25 Hbls. Dried Apples, very nice. For

sale,

GRANULATED SUGAR.

35 Hbls. Boston Granulated Sugar. In

Bond or Duty paid,

Vacuum Pan Sugar.

55 Hbls. Demerara Vacuum Pan Sugar.

choice quality, just received and for sale at

lowest market rates, in Bond or Duty paid,

TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.,

St. Stephen.

JOHN MCCOULL,

GENERAL AGENT.

Commission Merchant,

AND

AUCTIONEER

St. George, N. B.

REFERENCES: Hon. B. R. Stevenson, Sur-

geant, W. Whitlock, Esq. St. Andrews;

Jan. A. Moran, and Albin Young, Esqrs. St.

George; Chas. P. Clinch, Esq. St. John; J.

Murphy, and David Main, Esq., St. Ste-

phen.

The Standard.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY

A. W. Smith.

At his Office, Water Street Saint Andrews, N. B.

TERMS

\$2 50 per Annum—if paid in advance.

\$3 If not paid till the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Inserted according to written orders or continued

till forbid, if no written directions.

First insertion of twelve lines and under, 50 cts

Each repetition of do 20 cts

First insertion of all over 12 lines 8 cents per line

Each repetition of do 2 cts per line

Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

All letters addressed to this office must be

post paid.

STREET & STEVENSON,

Barristers and Attorneys at Law,
Solicitors &c.

OFFICES—WATER STREET,
ST. ANDREWS

G. F. STICKNEY,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELLER.

Has received a further supply of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

Chains, Rings, Brooches,

Locketts, Studs, Solitaires, Keys, &c.

Electroplated Britannia Metal and Bri-

tish Plate Wares,

Papier Machie, Parian, Sps, Wedgewood

and Bohemian Goods

JET AND RUBBER GOODS.

CUTLERY, HARDWARE, EDGE TOOLS

TOYS, FANCY SOAP AND PERFUMERY,

Together with a general assortment of

House Furnishing & Fancy Goods

WEDDING RINGS made to order.

July 19 72

Plans of School Houses.

Education Office, Province of New

Brunswick.

FREDERICTON, December 27th, 1872.

TRUSTEES OF SCHOOLS are hereby noti-

fied that the Plans of School Houses prepared

by the Board of Education, will be furnished free

of expenses to Districts needing them, on ap-

plication to the Inspector of Schools for the county.

Also, that when the Trustees have selected one

of the said Plans, a complete set of working draw-

ings of the same may be procured without charge,

on application to the Chief Superintendent.

THEODORE H. RAND,

Chief Superintendent of Education.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

MAY 14, 1872.

Per the "Oromocto" from Liverpool, "Lis-

combe" from Clyde, and "Choice"

from London.

4 Hbls } Fine old Whiskey.

17 qr. casks }

40 Cases "Guinness" Dublin Porter.

12 Hbls Ginger Ale and Champagne Cider.

10 Boxes T D Pipes.

5 qr. casks } fine old Dublin [B] Whiskey.

28 Cases }

33 Hbls "McEwan's" Pale Ale.

25 do "Bass's" do do

10 cases old Tom Gin, quarts,

Paints & Oil

14 cases boiled and raw Linseed Oil.

32 Cwt. Brandram Bros' No 1 White Paint

Red, Yellow and Green Paints.

Wines.

3 Butts } Sherry Wine,

3 Hbls }

6 qr. casks }

3 Hbls }

9 qr. casks } Port Wine,

18 cases Champagne, quarts and pints,

Dunville & Co's Whiskey.

Ex "Oromocto" and "John Parker" from