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E VARIIS SUMMUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic

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SAINT ANDREWS NEW BRUNSWICK, NOV. 16, 1870.

No 137

Poetry

For the Standard.
Wanted—A Wife.

Wanted a wife with a thousand a year,
A house of her own, its title quite clear,
With horses to drive or to ride;
Servants to come, at my call, when I please,
Sofa to lounge on, with chairs for mine ease,
And her kind loving face by my side.

Must be not over thirty, an forty years,
But have ne'er learnt the art of hoarding up
pelf.

For this reason I now advertise;
Three requisites yet in rotation I'll name,
'Tis a sine qua non she possess the same,
Must be pretty and witty and wise.

In return for all this, I will promise to give
Her love, honour, and duty as long as I live,
And as much as I can, her own way;
When she at the altar has mentioned one word,
'Tis one that all ladies have oftentimes heard,
'Tis her liege lord she'll obey.

Now these are my wants, who will come to my
aid,
Don't all speak at once, be you widow or maid;
But make me quite happy for life;
Instead of a bachelor given to roam,
I then should be staid, and contented at home,
In loving and loved, by my wife.

A. J. M.

Miscellany

Chloralum—A new Antiseptic.

By PROF. JOHN GANGEK IN THE "CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."

The hydrated chloride of aluminum is a salt, which, as a preservative of organic compounds, I have made the subject of numerous experiments for some months past, and the more I work with it the more am I surprised that it has not been used in medicine. That, in common with other aluminum salts, it has the power of arresting decomposition, may not be altogether unknown; and what I claim as the result of my researches is the recognition of its extraordinary value as an antiseptic—indeed, as a substitute for the very poisonous solutions of chloride of zinc—the caustic carbolic acid, which, from its smell, cannot serve for many purposes; chloride of lime, which evolved the most unpleasant fumes when used in water closets or elsewhere; the permanent, which stain; and sulphuric acid, which cannot be conveniently used in hospitals or in the sick chamber.

Two obstacles have presented themselves to its prompt introduction into general use. The first is the source of supply, and the second the name.

Since the chloride of aluminum has never been a commercial article, and it was important to secure large quantities at a moderate price, half a ton was first made to determine the best method of production. Supplies can now be insured at a cost not exceeding that of the poisonous chloride of zinc, and below that of carbolic acid—indeed, so far below carbolic acid that it must supersede it where disinfectants are used in abundance—to water streets, closets, alleys, etc., which are now often redolent of the tar acid odor, that by no means finds favor in every household.

Secondly, as to the name. An antiseptic and disinfectant of such a character as this non-poisonous chloride, cannot be too widely used. That a long scientific name is an objection to a commercial point of view, and attended with great inconvenience, every one will admit. Carbolic acid is usually termed "carbolic" acid by the people, and every chemist is called upon daily to check popular blunders in naming articles asked for across the counter. I recently heard a respectable youth ask a dispensing clerk for "error-cing," and I was astonished to see a bottle of effervescing citrate of magnesia opened to supply the demand. I have consulted several medical friends and chemists as to the best popular name for the hydrated chloride of aluminum, and after many fruitless efforts, have determined on calling it "chloralum." I am aware of the objections to be raised to this, but since I searched for a single word whereby to designate it, one that would, in some sense, indicate the nature of the compound, and at the same time be quite new, I have resolved to adhere to a name which, like telegram, may become popular in spite of classical objections.

All this matter of business may seem irrelevant; but only those who have happened to intrude upon some novelty are aware of the innumerable barriers, which prevent them success in commerce.

And now, referring to the more pleasant part of my revelations—the results of experiments—it is not unimportant to state, that in

January last I had to pay from 12s. to 24s. per pound for small quantities of the chloride to be found in the shops of manufacturing chemists in London. I did hear that the Messrs. Bell, of Newcastle, had supplied the anhydrous chloride to be mixed with size by Manchester cloth dressers; but, on application to this firm, I was told they had discontinued the manufacture of the metal, and therefore, had none of the chloride. With the small quantities I could find, amounting in the whole to less than a couple of pounds, I made solutions of much greater strength than I have since found requisite, and immersed raw hide, meat, the feet of cattle cut off at the knee, rough fat, and other agents, for various periods, varying from a few minutes to twenty-four hours. The result was absolute preservation, and, what is more astonishing, after keeping these specimens up to the present time, I find no insect's attacking them, as in the case of other means of preservation, even with arsenical.

Meat dipped in solution of 1030 to 1040 specific gravity, had a strong stringy flavor; but a restorer did not object to make a daily meal off fish thus preserved, and thrived well on it. I knew from previous work that this chloride was non-poisonous; but I repeated my experiments to satisfy myself on the point, and then commenced preserving fish. I tried large quantities of plaice, sole, cod, whiting, mackerel, haddock, mullet, and other kinds. Some were bought when far from fresh, and a dip purified them and arrested decomposition. A flabby cod, of suspicious appearance, became firm and was good eating after a day's immersion. We had the least success with the mackerel and mullet, and, as a rule, none with the fish that had not been cleaned.

Mr. Frank Bockland aid me in procuring salmon from Thurso, Aberdeen, and Galway, dipped in the solution, when caught, and sent up to London without ice. All the fish arrived in good order, and kept several days. A sea trout was dipped in the solution in Aberdeen, exposed to 80° for thirty hours, and then sent up in a box. Mr. Bockland and Mr. Bredwell Carter tasted the fish, and coincided in the judgment formed of it in my household. The trout was firm and of excellent flavor, and in both respects contrasted favorably with salmon that had been transported for five or six days. The scales softened, and the flavor was somewhat affected by longer immersion. Slices of fish were kept in the color and lose their flavor in a much shorter time than whole fish; but a salmon split in two would dry slowly and prove good eating many days after being caught. As an aid in the drying of cod on the Newfoundland coast and elsewhere, a mild solution of the chloride would be invaluable, since thousands of tons of fish have to be thrown away, when caught in abundance, because they cannot be dried fast enough.

The chloride of aluminum is a deliquescent salt; but it has a tendency to part with its drying, and thus no obstacle is offered to the drying of the fish. These experiments show how safe an agent chloralum is, and every medical man can appreciate the importance of having an innocuous agent to be used in the sinks, dust holes, and accumulations of filth and garbage in and around kitchens. A raid on the dust holes and dust-pans is, probably, next in importance to the disposal and disinfection of sewage, and physicians have never had an antiseptic at their disposal which could safely be used in the dirtiest corners of most dwellings.

For ordinary disinfecting purposes, solutions varying from 1006 to 1010 specific gravity, are quite strong enough. Stronger solutions are usually unnecessary, and impart flavor to edible substances.

Any one who wishes to try a convincing experiment as to the value of chloralum, should drop some in strong sewage water. The solid matter is precipitated more rapidly than by the use of a persalt of iron, and the odor disappears. I am quite satisfied that it will aid those who are attempting to deal with the sewage of towns by combined mechanical and chemical means when irrigation is impracticable. It has one great virtue, which Dr. Budd, in a letter to myself, says must belong to "the antiseptic of the future," viz: that it is quite harmless to vegetation. The chlorine combines with ammonia and other bases, and aluminum is deposited with the solid organic elements. In the dead house, the dissecting room, museum laboratory, chloralum will be found invaluable.

In conclusion, I wish to direct the attention of surgeons to the use of the hydrated chloride of aluminum in the treatment of wounds, erysipelas, gangrene, and various contagious inflammatory diseases of the superficial parts, such as the contagious ophthalmia of children, soldiers, etc. In fever wards, and every sick chamber, gargles and lotions containing it will frequently be found of use, and linen can be dipped in solutions of it before removal from the sick chamber. It is a powerful styptic, and in the treatment of chronic and acute dis-

charges, hemorrhage, etc., it is of great value. It is sufficient to have drawn attention to this subject, to insure the multiplication of experiments; and the more the new compound is tried, the better will it be appreciated.

ADDRESS

Of Mr. G. O. Trevelyan at Selkirk, to his constituents.

We copy the following extracts from Mr. Trevelyan's M. P. for the Border Berghs, address to his constituents, in the Volunteer Hall, Selkirk. After some general remarks on the Franco-Prussian War, and in justification of the neutrality of Britain, adverted to our

MILITARY CONDITION.

"It is no time, (said he) for the advanced liberty to be silent. Unfortunately, that party has very little to say upon any questions, and appears to imagine that those questions are altogether out of its province. * * * If you continue to trust your army to class mismanagement—if you persist in regarding militia organization and administration as distasteful subjects, unconnected to the mind of Liberal politicians—you will be punished in two ways. First, you will spend every year vast sums of money without getting your money's worth, and at every periodical recurrence of panic and every petty colonial war you will be called upon for an enormous additional outlay, the amount of which no man in a sane mind for under the present system of our army is an ally into which hundreds of millions might be poured without producing any permanent benefit; and secondly, if ever we have a real war, you will have a first-class Power—a war which shall tax our resources to the utmost—we shall inevitably be overtaken by a calamity such as no one who loves his country cares to contemplate. A few facts are worth more than any quantity of generalities. We have at this moment something between seventy and eighty thousand regular troops in the island. We have, it is true, some hundreds of thousands of Militia and Volunteers; but no one who knows what it is that believes for a moment that in their present embryonic condition our resources could be relied on to serve in the field for a month together against regular troops. * * * Well then with seventy or eighty thousand regular troops, scattered among a multitude of tiny battalions, and unprovided with any copious or efficient reserves for instant supply of trained soldiers, we could at the most put into the line, on a fortnight's notice, forty thousand men—a lade over the fighting strength of one Persian army. One year with another, the French army's about as much as our own, and the German army is only a few days' march from our coast. The Field Marshal's War Department on a few days' notice, actually put in motion a battle a quarter of a million and a half million of men respectively."

We have compared our army with the armies of our foreign neighbours. Let us look at home, and compare it with our own navy. Since this Government came in, up to the commencement of the present war, the War Department and the Admiralty have diminished their estimates, the former by about two millions and a half and the latter by about two millions. It would not be an unfair assertion to make that they have both made a saving of 22 per cent. How was the saving made in each case? The Admiralty made it by adopting our naval force to the exigencies of modern warfare, and rigorously cutting off every source of expense which the march of time had rendered obsolete and superfluous, by making a radical alteration in their system of buying and selling, and introducing sound commercial principles into official transactions, and by reducing needless offices and paying exorbitant salaries. Mr. Childers went upon this principle, that every one who was nominally a fighting man should be able to fight; so by pensioning off crowds of supernumerary ship keepers, officers' servants and others who, in naval parlance, are called "fillers," and by insisting that every Coastguardman should be fit for service, he diminished largely our nominal, effective, and our actual expenditure, without diminishing by a man our fighting force. Meanwhile, he considered the old wooden ships by the dozen, which in peace cost millions to repair, and in war would have merely served as floating charnel houses for their crews; and by the simple expedient of substituting for the old wooden Coastguard vessels ready for service within "forty-eight hours, gave us, as it were, a reserve Coastguard fleet without a farthing of expense. And not only did he make his economies without diminishing his force of men and while largely increasing our force of ships, but the rigorous reform which he imposed on the administrative departments increased their efficiency and the simplicity of their action, at the same time that it diminished their cost. This is the sure reward of bold and careful departmental reform.

Meanwhile, the War Department was apparently engaged in doing a rule-of-three sum

to this effect:—Each soldier costs £100 a year—let me cut out 20,000 private soldiers, we shall save two millions. No alteration was made in the system of buying and selling—this self-same system which Mr. Baxter was engaged in reforming in the sister department amidst the almost unanimous approbation of the House of Commons. There was no docking of salaries in high quarters. While the Admiralty Office, on a much smaller total of salaries, cost steadily £12,000 less every year, the War Office, which cost £223,000 in 1869-70, cost £222,000 in 1870-71. The immense encouragement of Commander-in-Chief continued to absorb sums which, when added to the military pay, show very largely by the side of the modest appointments enjoyed by adjutants and captains employed in our central naval administration. In point of fact, the reduction in the army estimates was due to a rough sweeping reduction from our fighting strength—a very proper measure, if proportional reductions had been made in other quarters, and if a machinery had been set on foot by which the gaps in our battalions supplied by the effective second line of battle in the navy, the reductions fell upon the upper classes and the commercial interests—on the high salaried officers as well as the artisans and on the privileged contractors. In this way they fell upon the private soldier. And consequently as long as things went quietly the Admiralty came in for very hard words from people who had suffered, and who were influential enough to make their voices heard in the War Department. No man got anything but praise. But when the war clouds began to lower, the tables were turned and people showed their confidence in our naval administration by the strongest of all testimony—that of ceasing to criticize; while everybody who had a tongue or a pen came forward as an army critic or reformer.

The most necessary preliminary for an effective reorganization is to place at the head of our army a soldier who is an intelligent and uncompromising reformer. From the day that such a soldier (and we have such) is in that post, all the reforming spirit which is at present latent in our service will come to the front, and the army will, to a surprising extent, reform itself. I have now been behind the scenes; and I know very well how hopeless every reform would have been if the First Naval Lord had been an admiral as roughly opposed to searching radical reorganization, virtually irresponsible to Parliament, and virtually independent of the First Lord. I know very well that we have been told in Parliament that the Commander-in-Chief is subordinate to the Minister at War. He may be so in name. In reality, you cannot alter by an Order in Council the position which His Royal Highness has held for so many years; nor can you turn him into an army reformer by a stroke of the pen.

THICKNESS OF THE EARTH'S CRUST.—To enable the earth to resist the tide generating force of the sun and moon so as to leave the phenomenon as they are actually found, P. ofes Thompson considers that its crust must have a thickness of not less than two thousand or two thousand five hundred miles. Such a conclusion is of course quite inconsistent with the hypothesis that the earth is a mass of molten matter inclosed by a thin, solid shell.

Printing in the Chinese Language.

The editor of the New York "Observer" in "The Tour Around the World," gives the following description of the difficulties of book-making in China:

"One of the first places that I visited on reaching Shanghai, was the Mission Press of the Presbyterian Church of the United States—a wisely founded institution, which has been doing a great work. It is the most extensive printing establishment in China, and has been sending its light into Japan as well. The great work of Dr. Hepburn, of Yokohama—his quarto Japanese Dictionary—was printed at this press; and during the last year the third edition, 2,400 copies, of another Japanese Dictionary, the first two editions of which were printed at Yeddo, has been printed. It is a type foundry as well as a printing house, and, with judicious and liberal management, it has been in the past. During the year 1868, 25,000,000 pages were printed at this press; and in the present year the whole of the New Testament and of Pilgrim's Progress has been admirably electrotyped. I have before me a copy of the Pilgrim's Progress in Chinese, illustrated with engravings of scenes and executed there, and also a copy of the Peep of Day, in Chinese, from the same press."

"On entering this extensive printing establishment, I was confronted with a series of amphitheatres, in the interior of which stood a compositor; and I saw at a glance the immense quantity of work which every one who hears to read or speak or print the Chinese language has to encounter. Each one of these amphitheatres was what printers call a 'case,' containing, not twenty six letters as in English printing offices, but more than six thousand different characters of types, and with

the combinations that are made, more than thirteen thousand. I do not wonder, therefore, that the Chinese allow to their old method of engraving every thing on wood that they print for I should be very loth to attempt to hunt up many letters or words out of the six thousand boxes that I saw before me. An yet the mode of printing is a great improvement on the old."

A Drop of the Crathur.

Maybe ye'ven't heard o' the something as Patsy Cregan put upon Father Maloney's the thief of the world he is—cot man his Riv'ence but that blarneyin' boy, Patsy. For ye see it was when Patsy went to see the Father about the wedding he married his wife—last year's she wasn't his wife any more—not till he'd married, by the same token as 'twas just after Lent, and his Riv'ence was 'skinn' his pipe and a tumbler of whisky punch in the kitchen. An' if ye'ven't tasted Father Tim Maloney's whisky punch, it's livin' ye are in a state of spiritual destitution, as that black Protestant, Mike Doolan, said to the gauger when they took away his still out o' the vesity at the Dissinin' Chapel. Well, I was tellin' ye of Father Tim, and 'twas himself by the same token that went into the study, because Patsy wasn't clear in his mind which o' the days o' the month was the 28th when he was goin' to be married, and his Riv'ence had an advance in the study that was sure to be right, to be had if four years come Christmas. So when Father Tim came back again the way he happened to look at the tumbler he'd left full o' the whisky punch I was tellin' ye of; but sorra a drop o' the crathur was there in it, barrin' the last bit o' sugar in the bottom.

"Patsy," says his Riv'ence, "there's been nobody in the kitchen while I was away, has there?" "Niver a one," says Patsy, "barrin' yourself an' me, Father Tim." "This ye've been drinkin' my tumbler o' whisky punch," says Father Tim. "Thin by the powers," says Patsy, "it's only the last bit through there was in the bottom o' the glass that I took." "Sure and what became o' the rest o' it?" says his Riv'ence, "for it's certain I seen that I left it brimmin' full." "What's become o' the rest?" says Patsy, scratchin' his head. "Ye, sure," says his Riv'ence, "what's become o' the rest o' it?" "Well, thin, Patsy thinkin'," says Patsy, "as solemn as a pig with one fat in the swell, 'I'm thinkin' it must have got down my throat, Father Tim, while I was tryin' to get at that little drop. I was tellin' ye of that was at the bottom o' the glass."

(Fom Punch)

Q. & A.—"What mania has seized on France?" asks an indignant contemporary.—"Peace" replies, "Altenraia."

A CAUTIONAL ERROR.—Just now Mrs. Maloney's eyes is in a state of about Rome, and looks the dear old Pope is still under petticoat government, and does as his Aunt Nellie wishes.

(Fom Fun.)

FRENCH AND PRUSSIAN.—It has been clearly proved in this war that the German 'Ulan' is more than equivalent to the French 'Eau'.

What is Contraband of War?—Peace permitting, we hope shortly to be able to answer this vexed question by defining it—a matter of no import.

EX A RAW-DINARY!—Owing to the dry season and the shortness of the crops this year, many a well-to-do farmer with wish he was a "man of straw."

I've been Rome-in!—Every road, says the proverb, leads to Rome. At any rate the road to Berlin has brought the Italians to the Holy City.

A Cracker.—I say, pa, the paper says the Prussians are going to throw their shells into Paris. What sort of shells do they mean? "Well, my dear, I suppose they mean war not shells."

EPITHET on a tumbler near Penzance, Cornwall:

Down thin thet utthi amo old yod cru st fieshlet bet ty bo denno slo ven kne we ver yar to pi espud ding an star is wellver sed in acaw ayof the cove nwh ens be hadl ved lon geno ugh shem ade heast paf pap sh up he rpo or bu shad ny mchp rai sed, soh ere sh eno vil esma gink di rpi esi no pes the rpi esma yie rai sed.

Cackney way of spelling 'Saloon'—A heeb and a hery, a hell with two hoes and a hien.

If a clock takes thirty sec's to strike six? How long will it take to strike twelve pro rata.

Don't give your mind to living. A fg may do very well for a time, but like a bad sailing, it's found out at last.

What comic publications could any one mention, and at the same time tell a certain way to beat an old and much respected lady—"Functus Judo."—[Judy.]



IS GREAT REMEDY FOR
DISUMPTION,
Ipsed by many prominent physicians to be
Reliable Preparation ever introduced
the BELIEF and CURE of all
COMPLAINTS.

own remedy is adapted to the public,
experience of over forty years; and when
season, seldom fails to effect a speedy
cure.

de, Croup, Bronchitis, Influenza,
Cough, Hoarseness, Pain of
the Chest and Bladder,
Headache at the Lung,
Liver Complaint, &c.

led success that has obtained the highest
editions in all cases of

MONARY COMPLAINTS
any physicians of high standing to employ
this, doses of which, administered in the
signature. We have space only for the
of these:

CH. M.D.	A. J. O'NEIL, M.D.
M. D.	W. H. WOOD, M.D.
ST. M.D.	W. H. LYON, M.D.
S. M.D.	A. GILLMAN, M.D.
JAMES, M.D.	H. D. MARTIN, M.D.
JOHN, M.D.	W. A. SHERW, M.D.
KERRY, M.D.	A. H. MASON, M.D.
SCOTT, M.D.	S. H. FOSTER, M.D.

Such testimony
NOT BE DISCREDITED.

W. F. FOWLE & SON,
12, Market Street, Boston.

Dr. H. J. HARRIS, Boston, says: "I have
used this in the treatment of
which I have in my office. For
most cases, administered in the
signature. We have space only for the
of these:

It did not leave me, summer or winter.
The result was, however, that I
walked but a few steps without coughing
the pain and distress which so often
attended. At the instance I commenced
using four bottles I was completely
cured. I have used the Balsam in my
family, and it has been found to be
equally beneficial. It is a preparation
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RE FOR WHOOPING COUGHS
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Original issues in Poor Condition
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TELEGRAPH NEWS

Tours, Nov. 11. Gen. Delesclapart, commanding the army of the Loire, telegraphs: "We have taken possession of Orleans after a fight which has lasted two days. Our aggregate losses in killed and wounded do not reach two thousand, while those of the enemy are much larger. We have made more than 1000 prisoners thus far, and are continually adding to them as we follow up the fleeing enemy."

Other accounts speak of the capture of Orleans by the French, and the defeat of the Germans. New York, Nov. 11. G.M. 111. LONDON, Nov. 11. A despatch from Brussels states that well informed political circles are impressed with the belief that a new arrangement for arbitration had been effected by the four neutral powers. Preliminary to the conditions of a possible peace, acceptable alike to France and Prussia, have been concluded. The initiative has already been taken by Prussia for assembling a Congress.

Tours, Nov. 11. The journals report that the Prussians have lost over 10,000 men in killed and wounded, and are retreating towards Chartres and Etampes. Troops from Lyons are marching to meet the Prussians. The Italian volunteers continue to join Garibaldi's command in large numbers. The entire army of the Loire is moving forward.

Lille, Nov. 11. In view of the anticipated bombardment of the military organization here has been made most complete. Orders have been issued to provision the city for six months, the authorities here having profited by the experience of Strasbourg and Paris.

LONDON, Nov. 13. A serious riot occurred at Cork on the 11th, several soldiers, citizens and police were seriously injured. It was finally quelled by the police. Val Burest arrived at Munich on the 8th inst and remained there in conference with the Bavarian Cabinet two days.

The report is reiterated here that the delay in the embarkment of Paris is due to the earnest entreaties of Victoria. The Russian Minister has read to Grenville a letter from France. Gortschakoff stating that Russia now demands a modification of the abolition of the provisions signed at the Convention at Paris on the 30th of March 1856, and articles 11 and 13 in the treaty of Paris, April 27th, 1856.

This declaration on the part of Russia is the simultaneous made in London, Constantinople, Vienna and Berlin, it is believed here to indicate Russia's readiness to insist on the recognition of her claims by force. The excitement in London is high in respect to the designs of Russia.

It is believed that she has a secret understanding with Prussia. A telegram from Constantinople states that up to this, Sunday morning, the Turkish Government had received no notice of Russia's intention to abrogate the treaty of 1856.

Versailles, Nov. 12. Gen. Von Der Tonn on the 24th repulsed the enemy's attacks with great loss to the assailants. Only a few of the Germans retired.

On the 10th a portion of the Bavarian ammunition train, being its way, left into the hands of the French. No movements are reported to day. Absolute quiet prevails around Paris.

New York, 12. Gold 111. The U. S. State Department has been informed that Russia will no longer regard the treaty of 1856 and has informed Napoleon's Minister, who has just arrived in New York, that his credentials will not be regarded.

LONDON, Nov. 14. The announced intention of Russia to break from former treaties cause a mutual distrust throughout Europe, and alarm in Austria and England.

The Russian designs are more particularly towards Austria. The Secret Treaty between Russia and Prussia will prevent the interference of Russia in the French war.

A defensive alliance between Austria and England is probable. A battle is imminent at Tours. The army of the Loire is advancing on that town from Orleans.

Nothing later from Paris. New York, Nov. 14. Gold market unsettled, closing price 112 1/2.

LONDON, Nov. 14. The Pall Mall Gazette declares that two dangers confront England—the Alabama difficulty and the Eastern question. The former circumstance that lifted the latter to great and immediate importance made the former more formidable, because of the increasing probability of their being a combination.

Russia declares her design to grasp Turkey and Prussia is ready to connive and even aid her. England is the only power to whom Turkey can look, and she is threatened with annihilation if she lifts a finger.

New York, Nov. 14. Gold closed 111 1/2 and 111 1/4.

EXTRACT For persons suffering from exhaustion of the powers of the brain and nervous system, from long continued study or teaching, or in those cases of exhaustion from which so many young men suffer, I know of no better medicine for restoration to health than Feltz's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

EDMUND CLAY, M. D., Pugwash, N. S.

The Editor of the Standard. Sir:—With pleasure, I observe that your invitation for correspondence on the subject of a "School Law for New Brunswick," has received a response from so competent a writer as your correspondent "Progress," who, however, does not do himself justice in treating the question as he does, and has not furnished much information for those who have to decide the matter, nor pointed out many of the difficulties surrounding it. Writers on the subject are generally so speculative as to the advantages of Education, and become so ethereal and sentimental in their utterances, that hard-headed people, such as the majority of the people interested in the matter here, can hardly believe them and are after all not furnished with a measure by which to determine the difficulties.

There are, of course, peculiarities in the position and circumstances of every country, which prevent the school system of one being in every respect adapted to another, and hence works on the details of the school system of any other country do not furnish quite reliable information by which to decide what would be adapted to New Brunswick. Our people have certain principles engrained into their educational system, that any one undertaking to prepare a measure involving direct taxation cannot ignore—which however do not find a parallel in any other country. For these reasons great care must be taken not to adopt at first sight, what in other countries may very justly be deemed excellencies in their school system.

The people of this province would be deeply indebted, as I think, to any one who would in a plain, sensible, practical way, point out what are the difficulties surrounding this matter. He need not undertake to solve them.

Now I do not assume to be able to point out all the difficulties. No one disputes that Education is justly entitled to all the praise which has been lavished upon it; and many will admit that education supported by direct taxation has very decided advantages. But to arrive at this the question is, "Will the people submit to this taxation?" I do not undertake to answer this question, but I have a little to say in reply to "Progress," in the matter. But seems to me, that if some one would ascertain what sum, independent of Government aid, is paid by the parents directly for the education of children, say in this County, or this Parish—even if only a reasonable approximation; next, what sum would be assessed under the provisions of Mr. King's School Bill, then by comparing this sum with the amount of tax in paying the present year, point out to each rate payer what sum he would have to pay, he would furnish each of your readers in these districts with some definite measure of what he would have to contribute towards the support of public schools, and then he would be enabled to give dollars and cents, to declare whether he would submit to taxation or not.

Once get the people to express a willingness to bear taxation, and you have decided the, to my mind, greatest difficulty; and I do believe there is, in the Local Legislature, ability enough to devise a school system based on direct taxation, that will satisfy far more than a majority, even tho' that task is difficult.

I would like "Progress" or any other correspondent to answer the above question, and also to point out what he would do with the question of separate schools for the Roman Catholic minority. Whether he would establish separate Roman Catholic children attend the same schools as Protestant children; and in so far as he answers these questions, to declare if his views are generally accepted by the people of this County.

This communication is long enough. With your permission another may appear in your columns from an INQUIRER.

Letters from German Soldiers. The German soldiers, in their letters to their relatives, some of which find their way to the papers, describe the alternate privations and enjoyments they encounter in the camp before Paris. "You don't know," writes one, how well off you are at home. We have happily got through the wretched rainy season, and now enjoy the finest autumn weather. Rain is the greatest enemy of the soldier in the field. "I have already told you what horrible weather we experienced, and it is now as certain that some of our people have become quite deaf in one ear on the side where they slept on the wet ground and a steady down-pour." At one deserted villa on the road to Paris over 1,000 bottles of brandy, the boxes were discovered, besides quantities of what, oats and bacon. These were walled up, partly in the cellar and partly in the garden. One night he and his comrades passed in a stable with 100 cavalry horses. "We cringed beneath our blankets, and pillows into and slept beside our horses as soundly as the gods. While writing I have close by a dozen bottles of capital wine, tobacco, all which one relishes famously after long privations, and after a supper of unpeeled potatoes, dug up and cooked by ourselves, with a morsel of bread."

Another writer speaks of the first view of Paris as making the soldiers forget all their privations. "The recollection, however, of brave departed comrades, to whom it was not allowed to experience the for us, here of the contest, makes many silent tears run down the cheeks of the weather-beaten veterans. People have no idea how tender a mother's heart is at such a moment, spite of all her exertions to keep up the rough shell with which the war has coated them. Paris makes me feel the impression of a fata morgana, for the perspective presents its fairest aspect to us, while the reality may fall considerably short of it. We are much favored by the continuous fine weather, for what terrible ravages dysentery and typhus would otherwise be committed." A third writes:—"The days are very tolerable, but it affects the health of our troops in various ways without intermission under the open sky. If the days are very fine and warm, the nights bring very cold winds into our badly warmed huts, for which we are strictly forbidden. Two men lie on each matress within the trenches, and by degrees we get comfortable. Every new comer brings additional comfort; several chairs, instead of a child's stool, then a table, then mats to hang up swords and coats with, lastly a Chinese lantern. How long this will last of course, we do not know, and do not think about, for there is unlimited confidence in our superiors."

S. M. PITTENGILL & Co., 27 Park Row, New York. Are our sole agents in that city, and are authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

The Standard. SAINT ANDREWS, NOV. 16, 1870. THE WAR.—Late telegrams do not give any hope of peace, but rather further complications. The great interest of Russia still has her eye on Turkey and the East. Russia now demands a modification of the abolition of the provisions signed at Paris in 1856, and it is believed that Prussia has an understanding with Russia upon the matter. She wants the focus of the Black Sea that some day when it says, she may gobble up Turkey and perhaps take British India and China. The excitement in London upon the designs of Russia, was reported to be intense.

The Houlton Branch Railway was informally opened on the 8th inst. From the "Carleton Standard" and "Houlton Times" we learn that a large party of excursionists were present from Calais, St. Stephens, and Woodstock; some eight or ten from St. Andrews also attended, but as there was no advertised excursion from the place, those who went had special invitations, many persons who would have gone to Houlton and paid their expenses had they known that the Opening would take place. We heard from one who was present that several speeches were made at the collation, and that Geo. D. Street's Esq. was the speaker on the occasion. Our informant says that Mr. Street apologized for not being prepared to address the meeting, as he did not expect to be called on; that St. Stephen enjoyed great privileges having a branch into the St. Andrews Railway, and was a connection with Houlton. It should not be forgotten however that the Town of St. Andrews was the pioneer of Railways in the Dominion and that had it not been for St. Andrews enterprise, it was probable St. Stephen and Houlton would not now enjoy the benefits of Railway travel and traffic. H. R. STEVENSON, Esq. also made some appropriate remarks.

EDUCATIONAL.—We publish to-day, a letter upon the "School Question," from a new correspondent, who has accepted the invitation given by the STANDARD, and promises to write again upon the subject. Our purpose is to evoke discussion, and thereby obtain the views of the people upon the matter, and thereby strengthen the hands of the Charlotte County representatives. Should our members see fit to make known their views, our columns are open.

ROBBERY.—An unusual occurrence took place here on Sunday night or early Monday morning. M. C. E. O'Hathaway's Store was entered through a back window, and the till emptied of its contents, small change; a few figs of tobacco and other articles also taken. The thieves who it is believed were youths, wrenched the bolt from the shutter at the rear of the store, broke a pane of glass, removed the trap and raised the window. From the appearance of things on Monday morning, it was evident that they were disturbed and had had a hasty retreat. We understand that Mr. Hathaway's loss is not great. If the burglars had had a light they might have made a paying visit by carrying off the cash box which they fortunately did not discover.

THE RIVER DE LOUP RAILWAY exploration is being carried on. The Engineer, recently from England, with Messrs. Peckard, Temple, Inches, Gibson, Thompson and others have started over the proposed route to Quebec and a report of its feasibility and benefits from its construction will shortly be made. This line is bound to be built.

NOVA SCOTIA must be suffering from the effects of Confederation, in its increasing shipbuilding manufactures and general prosperity. "The ruin and decay" heralded by its annexation papers are of that description, which other Provinces would delight in. The "croakers" should hide their diminished heads and cry "pity."

LAUNCHED AT BAY ST. GEORGE, on the 8th inst. a handsomely modelled and well fitted fishing smack, of 10 5/8-100 tons, built by Mr. John Murphy, for Messrs. George and Chas. Mulholland. The owners are residents of Campbell, and industrious young men.

MR. F. W. BRADFORD we understand has been appointed an enumerator in this County, for taking the census. Thursday was partially observed as a holiday, Semina's appropriate to the occasion were preached in the Scotch Church in the forenoon and the Episcopal Church in the evening.

MR. R. ROSS has removed his Office to the new building erected by him near the Railway Depot, Eastern end Water St.; the building answers the double purpose of an office and store.

C. C. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting for the election of officers was held yesterday in Russell's Hall, when the following persons were duly elected:— R. Stevenson, President. H. Hitchings, Vice do. A. T. Paul, Secretary. John S. Magee, Secretary. F. W. Bradford, Treasurer. COMMITTEE.—Messrs. Charles Kennedy, Geo. Magatt, J. Curry, Robt. Eastman, Robt. Dinsmore, John Dalby, Wm. Ralins, Michael Clarke, James McFarlane.

Popular Errors. Some of the most popular errors of bygone times have become so linked with the imagination as truths and so hallowed by time that it seems almost a pity to distrust them. Yet modern researches into past history reveals the fact that many of the tales of olden time, (that have a sort of poetical halo around them) are but mere matters of fiction. The Knights of King Arthur and the round table,—mythical. Queen Eleanor sucking the poison from the wound of her hege lord,—romance. Walter Raleigh throwing his cloak down for Elizabeth to step upon,—fudge. On the other hand fiction has sometimes been treated as fact. The relation of an Auctioneer in Maine, who was so impressed with the story of Pilgrim's Progress being a reality that he one day described the frontispiece of a copy of that work he was endeavoring to sell as the likeness of one of the Pilgrim fathers going abroad paddling with a pack on his back. One of the most popular errors of the present day and just at this time brought most prominently before the public, is the meaning and intent of marriage act of George the Third.

By some we are told that the King or Queen regnant in England are compelled by law to marry only with foreign royalty. Others again state that this refers only to descendants of reigning monarchs, and that during the last two hundred years no *resoluciance* has taken in England between royalty and subjects of the realm. Now if anyone at all curious in these matters will refer to history, they will find that it is not yet even one hundred years since such a marriage took place. That in 1772 the Dukes of Cumberland and Gloucester "brothers of George the third" both intermarried with subjects of the realm. And it was these marriages that led to the passing of the royal marriage act, prohibiting any of the descendants of George the second from marrying before the age of twenty-five, and then only by and with consent of the King in Council. And from this Act all sorts of confused ideas have arisen, until it has become a firm belief with a vast majority of people that Royalty in England must seek a mate of foreign soil.

The present contemplated marriage between the Princess Louisa and the Marquis of Lorne is not an infringement of any law or act of Parliament. The Queen's consent obtained no other obstacles could lie in the way.

The march of improvement has progressed so rapidly during the last few years that we of the present generation are apt to regard events that have occurred within the last century to be too remote to have anything more than a faint idea of. And no doubt it would surprise many to be told that only about ninety years since a woman was burnt in the market place of Smithfield for forgery. A soldier who was there at the time cut off one of her fingers, remarking that she should not be all burnt. An eye witness to this scene was alive hale and hearty four years ago. This story may appear fiction, but 'tis a fact.

THE PECK CASE in New York, the latest scandal, is in brief as follows: A scheming mother instigated at her daughter in law, offers a son \$30,000 to divorce his wife. The son, who seems worthy of such a mother, consents. The wife deservingly bound to such a husband, secretly agrees to the separation on the faith of his promise to marry her again as soon as the mother has been robbed of her \$30,000. A rascally book keeper, partly of such a matter, swears to the commission of adultery with the wife, and the divorce is granted. Very naturally such a husband refuses to remarry such a wife and quite naturally the wife goes into Court and exposes the conspiracy, and makes humanity blush at its baseness.

SUMMARY. Persons visiting the Printing Office are requested not to read copy before the compositors.—Ver. Sap.

EXTREMES MEET.—as the Black Squirrel is supposed to have said on meeting the White Crow at St. George a few days since. "This unfortunate for the present generation that the knowledge of the language of beasts and birds are one of the lost arts."

BARNES' ALMANAC for 1871 has been issued. Those requiring them will find a supply at the store of J. F. Mulligan.

The "Typographic Advertiser" for October is nearly printed and contains several new specimens of Type for headings.

Messrs. Fulton and Price of the "Paris Crew" were in town on Saturday. Their numerous friends here were pleased to meet them and are disposed to back them in another race with the Tyosidars. After two days rain the weather cleared up Monday morning. The little flurry of snow on Friday melted in a few hours; the fields and meadows look as green as they were in October.

SEKIO'S ACCIDENT.—Last week whilst a boy of 14 years of age was attending the machinery in Mr. David Alexander's Mill at Dumbarton, Charlotte Co., his clothes caught in the belt, and before he was released the flesh was torn from his back and hips, his knee pan broken, and severe internal injuries inflicted in the region of the chest. He was attended by Dr. Gross, and at last accounts was doing well.

Ship News. PORT OF ST. ANDREWS. ARRIVED. Nov. 8. Schr. Harriet, Britt, Boston, Express goods. 9. Ellen McLeod, Coganell, Boston, ballast. 11. Daisy, Waycott, Flour, &c. 11 Perry and others, for Houlton. 1. Fisher, Maloney, Boston, Hides, Flour, &c. 2. S. Maloney and R. Ross. CLEARED. Nov. 11. Schr. Enterprise, Ford, Gloucester, Turnips and fuel, quarter. Flying Cloud, Carson, St. John, 1600 bus. turnips, 14 bus. peas, 11 Ball. Bell, Simpson, St. John, 1600 bus. turnips 12, 12 ss. Remillard, Young, Cajais, 1113 M-Shingles, Goodnow & Co. 15. Sam. Hadden, Machias, Oats, Buttes, &c., Houlton, 1000.

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

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

NOTICE. ALL Persons who have any claims against the Estate of ROBERT THOMSON, Esquire, M.D., late of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to me.

ANNE J. THOMSON, Sole Executrix. St. George, Nov. 12, 1870. 3m

Insolvent Act of 1869. In the matter of John Gillespie. A DIVIDEND SHEET has been prepared, open to objection, until Wednesday the 7th day of December next, after which dividends will be paid.

St. George, November 7, 1870. JAMES B. LYNNETT, Assize.

NEW STORE. THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the premises lately occupied by Mrs. Gilliland, where he keeps on hand a well assorted Stock of LIQUORS & GROCERIES, and will be happy to wait on customers.

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

IN THE SUPREME COURT. IN EQUITY. Between Henry Wickham Fielding, Charles Froese, Thomas and John Field, on behalf of themselves and the other Defendants, holders, in the New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company (Limited), Plaintiffs, and The New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company (Limited), Defendants.

PURSUANT to the order of this Honorable Court made in the above case, on the fourth day of January last, Notice is hereby given, that I, the undersigned, the Barrister therein named, do appoint Thursday, the first day of December next, at Eleven o'clock, a.m., at the Railway offices in Saint Andrews, New Brunswick, as the time and place for the Examination of the Accounts of the Receiver in the cause, filed by him on the twenty-third day of December last past, and transmitted to me pursuant to the said order to examine and report thereon.

Dated this Twenty-Second day of September, A. D. 1870. BENJ. R. STEVENSON, Barrister. Oct. 19, 7

Insolvent Act of 1869. CANADA. Province of New Brunswick, County of Charlotte. In the Charlotte County Court. In the matter of JOHN GILLESPIE an Insolvent, THE undersigned has filed in the office of this Court, a consent of his creditors to his discharge, and on Thursday the 22nd day of December next, will apply to the Judge of the said Court at his chambers, in Saint Stephen, for a confirmation of the discharge therein offered.

Saint George, 1st November, 1870. BENJ. R. STEVENSON, JOHN GILLESPIE, Insolvent Attorney, ad litem. 6i

GOVERNMENT HO. 16th day. PRESIDENT HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL. ON the recommendation of the Minister of Customs and Excise, His Excellency the Governor in Council, has been pleased to approve of the following Order:—That the Province of Ontario, shall hereby be erected into and called Port, within the meaning of the Act in that behalf.

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