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THE DIAMOND CROSS.

BY FRANK H. ANGER.

The most experienced and sagacious of detectives are not always successful. We of the force are, like other men, fallible, and even the best laid and most carefully followed plans, sometimes wholly fail to achieve their purpose. I have been many years in the business, and although I have aided in bringing a large number of noted criminals to justice, there have been several instances in which my better judgment has been blinded and my most elaborate traps eluded by the rascals of whom I was in search. It is a terrible aggravation to a detective to find his labor thus set at naught, but of all my failures I never had one that so filled me with chagrin and mortification as one that I once made in New York. It made me appear the more ridiculous because the case was a very simple one, and the chief actor in it was a woman. To be taken in by a male sharper is bad enough, but to have yourself and your profession laughed at by a woman, is too much for a detective, proud of his sagacity, to bear with equanimity. I don't often care to speak of it, but as I am not likely to be caught in a similar trap again, I don't mind telling you the story in confidence.

The present fashionable generation may not remember the firm of Stephens & Martley, jewelers, who formerly transacted a large business on Broadway, not far from Duane Street. Their store was one day entered by a very beautiful and richly dressed lady, who had left her carriage waiting at the door, and who asked to be shown some diamond crosses. The salesman exhibited a tray containing a large number of very valuable trifles of that description, studded with gems of exceeding richness and purity. After considerable hesitation she finally chose one and inquired the price.

"It is worth thirteen hundred dollars," replied the salesman.

"I will take it," said the lady. "Be good enough to do it up nicely."

"Just we send it?" asked the salesman.

"No, thank you. I will take it with me." She tendered in payment two crisp new bills, one of a thousand dollars and one of five hundred. The salesman took them to the cashier, who examined them to see that they were genuine, and opened his drawer to return the necessary change. To his annoyance, he found himself short of small bills, and rather than pay out all his change, he sent the two bills back to the customer to ask if she had not the exact amount. The lady examined her portemonnaie, but was unable to find anything but three bills of five hundred each. These would not help the matter, and the cashier paid out his change with reluctance, dashed the two new bills into his drawer, and slammed it in no very good humor. The lady took the diamonds, swept gracefully out of the store, entered her carriage and was driven rapidly away. In fifteen minutes afterward the cashier, having occasion to open his drawer, was attracted by a peculiar line on the thousand dollar note. He examined it closely, and at once pronounced both bills to be counterfeit. The lady had cleverly changed the notes when they had been returned to her.

It was then too late to trace the fair swindler. I was sent for by the firm, and an inquiry into the facts of the case did not permit me to offer any strong hope of recovering the diamonds or the two hundred dollars. The salesman was sure that he would know the face again, and he remembered that the lady was dressed in blue silk with a lace shawl. He could recollect nothing more, except that he thought the carriage had wheels with gilded hubs and spoked. This was slight material, but I made the necessary notes in my memorandum book, and left the store.

For several days after that I kept a sharp lookout in the street for a carriage with gold wheels. I visited all the livery stables and hackney coach stands that I could think of, but my search was in vain. At last, passing one day through Bleeker street, I met a carriage driving rapidly toward Broadway. Its description answered very well to that which Stephens & Martley's salesman had given me, but a glance inside showed me that it was empty. I stopped it, however, and cross-questioned the driver. The carriage was a public one, and the driver remembered taking a lady in blue silk, four or five days previously, to Stephens & Martley's. So far I was on the right track, but the trail was soon lost again. In answer to my questioning the man said that the lady had taken his carriage at Union Square, where it was then standing and after visiting the jewelry store, had been driven to a dry goods store on Chatham Square, where

she dismissed him. He did not notice whether she entered the store or not, and he had never seen her since.

I took the man's number, and looked well at his carriage and horses. Having thus mentally photographed his establishment, I gave him a quarter and let him go. There was nothing more to be done for the present except to telegraph a general description of the woman and the diamond cross, to the principal cities of the country, and to keep an eye on the outward bound steamers for Europe and elsewhere. This I managed to do without much difficulty while attending to other business. More important cases soon expressed my attention, and the affair of the cross gradually fell into the background, when, after the lapse of several months, I received a telegram from a detective in Boston, stating that a note gambler called "Jumping Johnny," who had twice been seen in that city lately in suspiciously intimate relations with a woman residing in Columbus Avenue, who answered in some respects to the description of our heroine. The house in Columbus Avenue and the appearance of the woman were altogether too respectable for such close connection with Jumping Johnny, without mischief being in the wind.

I had not the pleasure of Jumping Johnny's acquaintance, but I started that same night for Boston to look at the woman, taking Stephens & Martley's salesman with me to identify her. I procured a couple of officers from the Boston force, and proceeded to the house in Columbus Avenue. It was a large handsome structure of brown stone, and I noticed that the curtains to all except the lower story were closely drawn. I suspected from this that the upper rooms were all unfurnished, and that the lower and basement floors only were occupied by the inmates, who had doubtless their own reasons for choosing an innocent-looking dwelling in a fashionable quarter, for carrying on a business that might not bear the scrutiny it would be subjected to in a more public locality. But this, of course, was all guess work.

I posted an officer on the curbstone before the house, and another in the rear alley, with instructions to keep his eye on the back gate and the roof.

"I don't want Jumping Johnny," I explained to these sentinels. "I am after the woman who stole our diamonds. If you see a woman come out, detain her."

I did not care to trouble Jumping Johnny because, firstly, I had no evidence whatever that he was implicated in the diamond swindle, and secondly, because I was employed to recover Stephens & Martley's property, and to find the party who stole it, and it was not my business to ferret out counterfeiters. I reserved that part of the affair for a separate job.

The name on the doorknocker was simply "D'Orsay." I rang the bell, and after some delay, during which I detected a pair of eyes scanning us from behind the basement blinds, the door was partly opened by a very angular servant with a shock of fiery-red hair, who placed her anatomy in the aperture and demanded our business.

"I would like to see Madame D'Orsay, if you please. Is she at home?"

"I don't know."

"Be good enough to find out, if you please. Our business is very important."

"What is it?"

I placed my finger on my lips mysteriously.

"It wouldn't do to tell at here in the street," I said. "I saw a cop on the sidewalk out here."

The girl looked wise and returned my wink.

"Oh! you belong to them, do ye?" she observed.

"Well, walk in."

She ushered us into a large parlor, handsomely furnished, and left us alone. In a few moments we saw through the open door an elegantly dressed lady descending the stairs.

"By heavens!" exclaimed the salesman, starting. "That's the woman who bought the cross."

I was on the right track then, at last. She entered the room with a quietly step and stood still, looking at us inquiringly. She was certainly the most beautiful woman I ever saw, before or since. She evidently had no remembrance of my companion, or if she did, she concealed her recognition of him admirably.

"This gentleman," I said, rising and pointing to my companion, "is from the firm of Stephens & Martley, of New York."

She turned very pale and grasped the back of a chair for support.

"Madam," I continued, "am an officer of the detective police. We have called in relation to a certain diamond cross purchased by you from Stephens & Martley several months ago, which was paid for in counterfeit notes."

She sank into a chair, pale as death, and trembling in every limb.

"What is the penalty?" she asked.

"We will talk of that afterwards," I said.

"Is the cross still in your possession?"

"It is," she said. "Will you let me go if I return the cross and the money? O sir, please let me go. You only want the property back, surely. I will pay that and more too, if you will not take me away."

It was hard to resist this sort of talk. She sat there wringing her hands, and with her beautiful eyes suffused with tears—a picture to melt a heart of stone.

"You don't know what it is," she said, "to be fogged to feel a life like mine. You don't know what it is to be compelled to lie by one who owns your body and soul, as mine is owned. God knows I would be let go if I could."

"Is Jumping Johnny your husband?"

She looked around her a little fearfully, and answered, "No."

"For object," I said, "is principally to recover our property, but I don't purpose to make any promise beforehand. Return the cross and the two hundred dollars, and we will consider your case afterwards."

She arose to leave the room, and for the first time it struck me how short she was, even for a woman. Her proud, queenly carriage had something to do, perhaps, with my first impression, for I had taken her for a tall woman. I now saw that she was of quite petite figure, hardly larger than a girl of twelve.

She passed into a room immediately back of the parlor, and closed the door. I told my companion to step into the hall and keep his eye on the other door, while I remained in the parlor. I had no fear of the bird's escape, for I had a pretty accurate mental plan of the house in my head, and I knew she could not leave it without being seen by my men outside. She was absent a very long time, during which I heard an animated discussion going on in the adjoining room, in which the shrill tones of a child's voice could be plainly distinguished. The words, however, were entirely unintelligible.

I had become thoroughly tired of waiting, and was on the point of making a disturbance when the door opened and a lionely deformed boy appeared, limping on a crutch. He was humpbacked, and a dreadful scrofulous mark disfigured one half of his ugly face. As he opened and closed the door, I caught a glimpse of Madame D'Orsay seated in an armchair, with a large handkerchief to her eyes, evidently weeping.

"Mother told me to give this to you," said the dwarf, in the same shrill cracked voice which I had lately overheard. "She will be out herself in a moment. You won't arrest her, will you, sir?"

"I don't know," I answered shortly, taking the diamond cross and putting it in my pocket. "Where are the two hundred dollars?"

"I'm going out to get this changed," said the boy, holding up a five hundred dollar bill. "If you wait a minute I'll bring back the money."

I let him go, and he limped out the front door and down the street, dragging his club-foot painfully after him. I was glad to have the hideous little monster out of my sight.

I waited some fifteen or twenty minutes after that, but neither Madame D'Orsay nor the boy put in an appearance. At last my patience became exhausted, and I tried the door leading into the inner room. It opened readily, but there was no one in the apartment except Madame herself, who still sat in the armchair before the dressing-table, with her face buried in her handkerchief.

"Come, come," I said, "this won't do. You've had time enough to cry in. Put on your things and follow me. I've some friends outside who are waiting for you."

A loud coarse laugh greeted his speech, as I tapped the woman gently on the shoulder. The handkerchief fell, and disclosed the features of the bony servant girl who had admitted us to the house. Her lovely person was dressed in her mistress's clothes, and her fiery shock of hair was concealed by a blonde wig, the exact counterpart of the madam's own hair, which was a wig itself, for all I know.

"You thought it was the lady of the house, did ye?" exclaimed this interesting female, jumping up. "Well, go see it isn't. Thanks to your politeness in waiting so long, the madam has got well out of your reach by this time, if her crutch and that beautiful club-foot don't interfere with her speed."

"Ten thousand furcs!" exclaimed I, seizing her roughly by the arm and shaking her, "do you mean to say—"

"Yes I do," she replied, with a broad grin. "You couldn't bring yourself to believe that a pretty ladyship could make herself so ugly, could ye? Mister Policeman, you're nicely sold."

I dropped her arm, and seizing the salesman as he ran through the hall, dragged him out of the house.

"The bird has escaped us," I said, as soon as we reached the sidewalk and I could recover my breath. "Madame D'Orsay has given us the slip, but we have recovered the cross at all events."

I took the jewel from my pocket, and handed it to him. He took it, and turned to once more in the sunlight.

"It's a beautiful thing," I remarked, looking over his shoulder.

"Yes," he said, "it is a beautiful thing. 'This diamond is one of unusual brilliancy—for jape!' In fact they are the best imitation I ever saw."

"Isn't that your cross?" I exclaimed, in tones of triumph.

"The setting is ours," he said. "The diamonds are probably of Jumping Johnny's own manufacture."

It could not be helped. The clever woman had walked. The clever woman had walked off under my very nose, with her stockings in her pocket. We went back to New York that night, and I gave up all further attempts to trace her. From information that I afterwards received from Jumping Johnny I suspected that the couple had gone to Europe. Perhaps Madame D'Orsay has ere this found her match among my brother detectives across the water.

The principal points which the Prince of Wales will visit, during his tour in the East, will be duly noticed. In the present issue we give a brief sketch of

BENGAL.

The British settlements in Bengal, were commenced subsequently to those on the coast of Coromandel, and in western India. In 1698, the English purchased a few small villa-goes on the Hooghly, where Calcutta now is, and there established a factory. Changes often took place in the ruling princes, and complaints of unjust demands and unreasonable exactions were sometimes made, but the trade, here and at some other places in Bengal, was carried on with little interruption for more than 50 years. On the death of Alverdi Khan in 1756, Saraj Dowlah, his grandson became Nabob. This prince was ignorant and licentious, cruel and avaricious. Previous to the death of Alverdi Khan, on several occasions he manifested much dislike of the English. As Calcutta was exposed to be attacked and plundered by the French, the English began to erect or repair some fortifications around it. Saraj Dowlah was greatly offended at their doing this, saying it showed a distrust of his power to protect them, or an intention to rebel against him. He began his march with a large force from Rajmahal towards Calcutta. On his way he made the English agents at Co-simbazar prisoners, and plundered the factory.

The English in Calcutta, on hearing that Saraj Dowlah was on the way with a large army and plundered Co-simbazar, resolved to defend the place. He arrived sooner than he was expected, and commenced a furious attack upon them. It was soon apparent that the fort could not be defended. The women and children and some of the men (among whom were the Governor and two members of the council), found safety on board the ships, which went down the river.

There appears to have been indiscretion, indecision, and mis-management among those who went away in the ships, or those who remained behind, indeed among all parties, the Saraj Dowlah soon obtained possession of the place, and expressed great indignation that they should attempt to defend it against him, the ruler of the country. The number of the men who became prisoners was 146. The confinement and sufferings of these persons is a remarkable portion of the history of the English in India. It occurred in June, the hottest part of the year in Calcutta, and the weather was unusually hot and sultry for the season.

The Black Hole.

The following is the most particular account of this horrid affair which I have seen: "The place fixed on for their confinement, was the common dungeon of the fort, called the black-hole. It consisted of a space 15 feet square, with on it two small windows, barred with iron, opening into the close veranda, and scarcely admitting a breath of air. Into this narrow receptacle, the whole of the officers and soldiers, 146 in number, were compelled to enter, among that number was Mr. Holwell the governor, and on their venturing to remonstrate, the commander ordered every one who should hesitate to be instantly cut down. Thus were they forcibly thrust into this fearful dungeon, into which the whole number could with difficulty be squeezed, and the door was fastened from without. Their first impression on finding themselves thus immured

was the utter impossibility of surviving one night, and the necessity of extricating themselves at whatever cost. The form-lars or Indian guards, were waiting before the window, and Mr. Holwell, seeing one who bore on his face a more than usual expression of humanity, adjured him to procure for them a room in which they could breathe, assuring him in the morning 1,000 rupees. The man went away, but returned saying it was impossible. Thinking the offer made too low, the prisoners without waiting to ask questions ten dollars 2,000 rupees. The man again went and returned, saying the Nabob was asleep and no one durst awake him; the lives of 146 men being nothing in comparison to disturbing for a moment the slumbers of a tyrant.

Mr. Holwell has described in detail the horrors of that dreadful night, which are scarcely paralleled in the annals of human misery. Every moment added to their distress. All attempts to obtain relief by a change of posture, from the painful pressure to which it gave rise, only aggravated their sufferings. The air soon became pestilential, producing at every moment a feeling of suffocation, and while the perspiration flowed in streams, they were tormented with the most burning thirst. Unfortunately, as the stations near the windows were decidedly the best, the most dreadful struggles were made to reach them. Many of the prisoners being foreign soldiers, and now released from all subordination, made the most frightful efforts, and the sufferers as they grew weaker, were in some instances speared or actually trampled to death.— Loud cries for water being raised the humane janaceer pushed through the bars several skins filled with that liquid, but this produced only an increase of calamity, owing to the very violent endeavors made to obtain it. The Sepoys without, found only a savage sport in witnessing these contests, and even brought lights to the window in order to view them at greater advantage. About 11 o'clock the prisoners began to die, sixty-four of Mr. Holwell's intimate friends sank at his feet, and were trodden upon by the survivors. Of those still alive, a great portion were raving or delirious. Some uttered the most ineffectual prayers, and others the most fervent blasphemies. They also endeavored by furious invectives to induce the guards to fire into the prison and to end their misery but without effect. When day dawned, the few who had not expired were most of them, either raving or insensible. In this last state was the Governor himself, when about 6 o'clock, Saraj awoke and inquired for him. On learning the events of the night, he merely sent to ascertain if the English chief still lived, and being informed there were appearances as if he might recover, gave orders to open the fatal door. At that time of the 146 who had been inclosed, 123 breathed only 23.—[Murray.]

A man of Fort Street going home at a late hour in the night, saw that the occupants of a house standing flush with the street had left a window up, and he decided to warn them and prevent a burglary. Putting his head into the window he called out, "Hello! peep—!" That was all he said. A whole pile full of water struck him in the face, and as he staggered back a woman shrieked out, "Didn't I tell you what you'd get if you wasn't home by nine o'clock?"

MARRIAGE OF MR. FISKE.—Miss Marion Fiske, daughter of M. W. Fiske, the comedian, was recently married to T. J. Martin, an actor, who was playing in the same company with her at Sim's Park Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y. "The affair," says a Boston paper, "has been kept very shady."

A NOVA SCOTIAN ABROAD.—The Halifax Chronicle is sorry to learn that Clements, the Toronto ex-Albany, arrested for procuring the abolition in the case of the unfortunate girl, Gilmour, is a Nova Scotian. "What a shame!" says the Chronicle.

An Elegant Speaker is like a river—grates at the mouth.

Why is a surgeon, since the discovery of ether, like a swindler?—Because he cuts off without paying (pain).

What is that which a person likes to have and to get rid of as soon as possible?—A good appetite.

Why does a butcher stick up intrcs of wood into his meat?—To let 'em see it for his customers.

A Rosting.—When is a tired man like a thief?—When he needs arresting.

White bait—Widow's caps.

Telegraphic News.

Ottawa, Dec. 13. A gentleman telegraphs to Ottawa that Mr. Geoffrion is perfectly recovered in health.

London, Dec. 13. The Earl of Stafford offers to give a life boat to Harwick if the local authorities will provide the crew and keep the boat in repair.

A telegram from Bremerhaven says the steamer Moselle was much damaged by explosion, and the Solier will probably take her place; four of her passengers were killed including Hermann Cramer (of Iowa), and six wounded, among them Rudolf Witte, of New York.

The Prince of Wales arrived this morning, and was enthusiastically received.

A London despatch says the President's message has removed the suspicion that trouble was impending between America and Spain, and has relieved American bonds of a heaviness felt by those manipulating them.

Recent events have directed more than ordinary attention to the position and prospects of the Presbyterian body throughout the world.

Strength of Presbyterianism. Recent events have directed more than ordinary attention to the position and prospects of the Presbyterian body throughout the world.

As the primary step, therefore, to our advancement in all that has marked our progress in the past century, I suggest for your earnest consideration and most earnestly recommend, that a constitutional amendment be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States for ratification, making it the duty of each of the several States to establish and forever maintain free public schools, adequate to the education of all the children in the elementary branches within their respective limits, irrespective of sex, color, birthplace, or religion; forbidding the teaching in said schools of religious, atheistic, or pagan tenets, and prohibiting the granting of any parts thereof, either by legislative, municipal, or other authority, for the benefit, or in aid directly or indirectly, of any religious sect or denomination, or in aid for the benefit of any other object of any nature or kind whatever.

The Weekly Globe (Toronto) is a large, well filled quarto of 16 pages, containing news from all parts of the world at the low price of \$2 per annum, postage paid. Specimen copy may be seen at this office.

Special Freight Trains to St. John. For the purpose of affording better facilities for the forwarding of European goods imported into St. John via Halifax, the managers of the Intercolonial Railway have determined to run special trains from Halifax to St. John once a fortnight, immediately after the arrival of the Allan steamers from England.

Mr. Gove's barn was broken open on Saturday night last, and a large horse rick to be seen. Several petty thefts have been committed of late, and people will require to look sharp after their property.

Christmas Sale. E. Lee Street offers for sale a variety of fancy and elegant articles—just the kind for Xmas presents, at prices to suit the times. The selection is such as will give satisfaction to all.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—In Halifax on the 10th instant, a private of the 60th Rifles named F. Burgess, was engaged in arranging a drawer in Lieut. Herbert's room, at the Citadel barracks. There was in it a seven-shooter Smith & Wesson revolver.—Taking it and saying to himself—"See how I could shoot myself," he pointed it at his forehead, when in some way it became discharged, and the ball entered his brain, killing him instantly. He was one of the last batch of recruits that came out from England, and was about 19 years old.

ACTIVE MILITIA.—Capt. Charles McGee, V. R. St. George Infantry Co., is gazetted Brevet Major from 13th July, 1875.

The Standard

SAINT ANDREWS, DEC. 15, 1875.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE. Persons indebted to the STANDARD OFFICE for the paper, advertising, &c., will please pay our collector, and those at a distance can remit by mail. Many owe us for a year and upwards, and we trust that they will liquidate their accounts without delay.

THE EXAMINATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE TOWN, will take place on Monday and Tuesday next, the 20th and 21st inst.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE at the opening of the United States Congress on the 7th is a formidable document, and although he stated it was his last, as President, it was not the least important. The relations of the United States with other countries are peaceable, and the internal government of the States is represented as prosperous.

As the primary step, therefore, to our advancement in all that has marked our progress in the past century, I suggest for your earnest consideration and most earnestly recommend, that a constitutional amendment be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States for ratification, making it the duty of each of the several States to establish and forever maintain free public schools, adequate to the education of all the children in the elementary branches within their respective limits, irrespective of sex, color, birthplace, or religion; forbidding the teaching in said schools of religious, atheistic, or pagan tenets, and prohibiting the granting of any parts thereof, either by legislative, municipal, or other authority, for the benefit, or in aid directly or indirectly, of any religious sect or denomination, or in aid for the benefit of any other object of any nature or kind whatever.

CENTENNIAL HISTORICAL CALENDAR.—T. W. Price & Co., of Philadelphia, have published a neat illustrated calendar for 1876, which contains a large amount of information that may be useful to persons who intend being present at the grand celebration of the Centennial Exposition.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE (Toronto) is a large, well filled quarto of 16 pages, containing news from all parts of the world at the low price of \$2 per annum, postage paid. Specimen copy may be seen at this office.

TEMPERANCE.—The semi-annual meeting of the St. Andrews Catholic Total Abstinence Society, was held on Tuesday evening, 14th inst., when the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months, viz.—

Rev. W. J. Foley, P. P., President. Mr. James Scallan, Vice do. Thomas Finley, Rec. Secretary. Charles O'Donnell, Fincl. do. Charles Bradley, Treasurer. Charles Judge, Usher.

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by the fact, that in accordance with the usual custom, the owner of the field was expected to provide a dinner for the ploughmen.

The annual Cattle Show and Fair was postponed from the day first announced, so that time might be afforded to get the stock proposed to be purchased at the Government sale, down for exhibition and sale at the Fair.

The Fair was a great success in every particular; the day was fine, the spectators present numerous, and the articles exhibited good, particularly in the neat cattle department. The number of young animals first-class and grades, was greatly in excess of last year, and were a great improvement on those shown in previous years.

Another year with all its opportunities lost or improved, has passed away since our last report was written, and the Charlotte County Agricultural Society has reached its fifty-fifth year.

The committee of management has during the past year met on occasion required, and exercised their best judgment, in conducting the affairs of the society, practicing strict economy in financial matters. Since we last met in annual session, the Provincial Board of agriculture has been by Legislative enactment abolished and the management of its affairs vested in the Provincial Government with Julius L. Inches, Esq., as Secretary.

The wheat crop fell short; cause, the wetness of the season, coupled with the ravages of the army worm, and wheat midge. Potatoes were cut off by the early appearance of their old enemy—the rot.

The Secretary cannot close his report without a reference to the death of the late James W. Street, Esq., who was for so many years a member of the society, and who took peculiar pleasure in meeting with its members at the annual dinner.

The President is ever found faithful at his post exercising a strict supervision over its affairs, and if, with him, all the members will put their shoulders to the wheel, give a long push, a big push, and a push altogether, there is no doubt but that in the future, as well as in the past, success will crown all its efforts—efforts put forth in the interest of the tillers of the soil, who are the backbone of the country.

The financial depression at present existing in the Dominion, has been felt here, particularly by the curtailment of the circulation of money, but has not so far caused any serious stoppage of the channels of trade.

The annual ploughing match was not held this year, although it was advertised to take place. One of the reasons why it was abandoned was that the farmers seemed reluctant to give a field in which to hold the competition, in most cases we are induced to think—deterred

the right path. His promise of seed time and harvest, summer and winter, while the world lasts is ever sure.

Respectfully submitted by your obedient servant. JOHN S. MAGEE, Secretary.

It was moved by A. W. Smith, Esq., seconded by John Curry, that the report just read by the Secretary, be adopted and placed on record, which motion was carried unanimously.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: ROBERT STEVENSON, Esq., President. ALEX. T. PAUL and JAMES RUSSELL, Esq., Vice Presidents.

On motion it was resolved to hold the annual dinner on Thursday next, the 16th inst., at Kennedy's Hotel, dinner to be served at 6:30 p. m. Tickets one dollar each. After the transaction of some routine business, the meeting was adjourned. So long as such unanimity of sentiment exists amongst the members of the society, as was exhibited at its annual meeting, so long will we have to record its successful progress.

DR. COCKBURN, whose card is published in another column, intends practicing his profession in this community. He has had, we learn, about four years of practical experience in hospital, and devoted some time to the study of nervous and mental disease, which is very prevalent of late years.

Yates' boot and shoe factory is situated between Upper Water and Lockman st. It is surrounded on all sides by vacant land. The factory hands go to work at 7:30 a. m. At the usual hour this morning, the engineer had made the usual preparations, and was sitting a few feet by the side of the boiler. There were about 40 lbs. of steam on, when without any warning whatever the explosion took place.

As stated before, the main part of the boiler was carried to inside the buildings at the corner of Gray's lane. There it lay, in front of a house whose windows had been rattled by the flying debris—pieces of iron weighing from 5 to 20 lbs. were scattered around.

There was not one of the hundred people employed in the factory at work. The windows on the end toward the engine house were all smashed in, and a half load of bricks were thrown in, which must certainly have injured if not killed, several persons had the explosion occurred a half hour later. The windows of the storey above, where the girls worked, were also broken in, and a quantity of bricks and broken boards were found on top of the high factory.

The cause of the explosion is not given, but it is apparent that it was owing to defect in the boiler, which in some places was worn thin. Mr. Yates' loss is estimated at nearly \$2,000, on which there is no insurance, his policies not covering damage in this way.

RAILWAY IRONCLADS.—Cologne is to be surrounded by a chain of forts in the same manner as Metz and Strasburg. The works, which are now in the course of construction, are connected with each other by a protected circular railway, which, now used for transporting materials, is designed as an additional means of defence, as it will convey portable ironclad batteries from point to point. Within the outer fortifications there is to be a second line, and a series of revolving towers.

Turnips..... 30,083 Bushels. Potatoes..... 25,000 Carrots..... 3,000 Beets..... 2,000 Total..... 60,088 Grain of all kinds, 45,000 bushels; hay, 21,000 tons; butter, 21,800 pounds; neat cattle, 1,744 head; horses, 325; sheep, 1,500; hogs, 300.

The cause of the explosion is not given, but it is apparent that it was owing to defect in the boiler, which in some places was worn thin. Mr. Yates' loss is estimated at nearly \$2,000, on which there is no insurance, his policies not covering damage in this way.

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Respectfully submitted by your obedient servant. JOHN S. MAGEE, Secretary.

It was moved by A. W. Smith, Esq., seconded by John Curry, that the report just read by the Secretary, be adopted and placed on record, which motion was carried unanimously.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: ROBERT STEVENSON, Esq., President. ALEX. T. PAUL and JAMES RUSSELL, Esq., Vice Presidents.

On motion it was resolved to hold the annual dinner on Thursday next, the 16th inst., at Kennedy's Hotel, dinner to be served at 6:30 p. m. Tickets one dollar each. After the transaction of some routine business, the meeting was adjourned. So long as such unanimity of sentiment exists amongst the members of the society, as was exhibited at its annual meeting, so long will we have to record its successful progress.

DR. COCKBURN, whose card is published in another column, intends practicing his profession in this community. He has had, we learn, about four years of practical experience in hospital, and devoted some time to the study of nervous and mental disease, which is very prevalent of late years.

Yates' boot and shoe factory is situated between Upper Water and Lockman st. It is surrounded on all sides by vacant land. The factory hands go to work at 7:30 a. m. At the usual hour this morning, the engineer had made the usual preparations, and was sitting a few feet by the side of the boiler. There were about 40 lbs. of steam on, when without any warning whatever the explosion took place.

As stated before, the main part of the boiler was carried to inside the buildings at the corner of Gray's lane. There it lay, in front of a house whose windows had been rattled by the flying debris—pieces of iron weighing from 5 to 20 lbs. were scattered around.

There was not one of the hundred people employed in the factory at work. The windows on the end toward the engine house were all smashed in, and a half load of bricks were thrown in, which must certainly have injured if not killed, several persons had the explosion occurred a half hour later. The windows of the storey above, where the girls worked, were also broken in, and a quantity of bricks and broken boards were found on top of the high factory.

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Dec. 8, 1875. Dec. 8, 1875.

J. C. Residence at Will pro and can be c ve St. Andrew

To be sold by HOUSE at NINTH d of twelve o afternoon: A claim on F. L. and on in and to be and in pre St. Andrew

Lot no bulkeley's Di all the priv belonging, in 2. Also, L in Morris, I back to Fag ing forty feet 3. Also, 1 most eastern in Park, B street and V by King Ar get eighteen ac were hurred 187 uly by the said house, the said hou inches, to w at a right as saturday eigh strikes the Baley, and sey, the ne line to Wat two (nearly red and two of beginning been and I said town S. Saving, r of the last land and pre said ac (then being by Deed de St. April of 1875, and Faulx to Jun 1870 and also her con veyed by Blach, by L ist re 22h uscr. be th Together u upon the co other the b opportunity to the same ing. The s on two a sued out of the said Min 100 acres 1 were Plain Michael Pai \$11 to \$81, apenses, w ds. 100 ac in hand, be- and \$140 k

Sheriff's Off St. Andrew To John Patrick, i and assign corn. NOTICE POW of Morgag November, John St w of the Park other part, ty the r default hav le sold at BIDDING, Patrick, on December the lands Mortgage a All the said Pa acres, here take, heit Stewart by day of Octo Also a 100 acres 1 Dilectio Grant to A Also a same Parli side of the beginning r and (nearly running E- quash Lak- land owned West to the North to the owing the ginning, be Humphries Dated th STREET A Sell

his promise of seed time and winter, while the world submitted by your obedient

JOHN S. MAZUR, Secretary. A. W. Smith, Esq., secondly, that the report just read be adopted and placed on file was carried unanimously.

Resolved to hold the annual meeting next, the 16th inst., at dinner to be served at 6:30 no dollar each.

whose card is published in, intends practicing his community. He has about four years of practice in hospital, and devoted to study of nervous and which is very prevalent of Dr. is a native of this

Explosion in Halifax. A shoe factory is situated on Water and Lockman st. on all sides by vacant dry hands go to work at the usual hour this morn

the main part of the factory was blown out as a whole structure was raised. The boiler went out as the main part was con

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CONCLADS.—Cologne is to be a chain of forts in the same Metz and Strasburg. The are now in the course of

Ship News

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS ARRIVED. Dec. 8, Gorgianna, Pool, Gloucester, ballast. EXANTHO, Holland, Eastport, ballast.

DEPARTED. Dec. 8, Gorgianna, Pool, Boston, herring, 1 day, Langmaid, St. John, 43 tons old rails.

J. C. COCKBURN, M. D., Residence at Gilliland's Old Stand, Adolphus St. Will practice the different departments of Medicine & Surgery.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction, at the COURT HOUSE at SAINT ANDREWS, in the County of Charlotte, on SAURDAY the TWENTY-NINTH day of April next.

Lot number Five, in Block Letter A, in the 1st Division, with the dwelling house and all the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Lot number Six, in Block Letter D, in the 1st Division, on Water street, running back to Pagan street.

Lot number Seven, in Block Letter A, in the 1st Division, with the dwelling house and all the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Lot number Eight, in Block Letter A, in the 1st Division, with the dwelling house and all the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Lot number Nine, in Block Letter A, in the 1st Division, with the dwelling house and all the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

NOTICE OF SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction, at ten o'clock on the forenoon of FRIDAY the 24th day of DECEMBER next, at Seal Cove, in the Parish of Grand Manan, in the County of Charlotte.

E. CAMERON, M. D.

Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur. Dr. CAMERON may be consulted professionally at his office, St. Andrews, next door to E. Saunders's store.

MISS NEILL, TEACHER OF THE PIANO & ORGAN. Will give instruction to a limited number of pupils on these instruments.

Fresh Oysters.

The Subscriber keeps constantly on hand, a supply of the best description of Fresh Oysters, from the shell 50 cents per quart.

BRIDGE CONTRACT.

TENDERS will be received at the Department of Public Works, Fredericton, until WEDNESDAY the 22nd day of December next, at noon, for the Execution of a New Bridge over Memramook River.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction, at the COURT HOUSE at SAINT ANDREWS, in the County of Charlotte, on SAURDAY the TWENTY-NINTH day of APRIL next.

Lot number One, in Block Letter A, in the 1st Division, with the dwelling house and all the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Lot number Two, in Block Letter A, in the 1st Division, with the dwelling house and all the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Lot number Three, in Block Letter A, in the 1st Division, with the dwelling house and all the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Visiting Cards

IN PRETTY STYLES, AT Reduced Rates. Persons requiring them will please leave their orders as early as convenient, at the STANDARD OFFICE.

PROBATE COURT, COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

To the Sheriff of the County of Charlotte, or any Constable within the said County, Greeting: WHEREAS application by Petition has been made to me by Horace T. Ames, one of the heirs of Hannah Ames, late of the Parish of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, deceased.

MEGANTIC HOTEL,

St. Andrews, N. B. THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general that he has taken the above named House, and thoroughly fitted it for the reception of TRAVELLERS AND PERMANENT BOARDERS.

PETERS' Standard Music Books.

GET THE BEST! The Best Piano Instructor is Peter's Eminent Piano School, Price, \$3 75.

AGENTS LOOK HERE!

We want agents in the Counties of Victoria, Carleton, York, Sunbury and Charlotte, to sell the celebrated "CHAMPION WASHING MACHINE," to whom we will give a salary of commission. Send for circular giving full information.

Parks' Cotton Manufactures

COTTON WARP. WHITE, BLUE, RED, ORANGE & GREEN. Nos. 5's to 16's. Cotton Carpet Warp. Made of No. 8 Yarn 4-ply twisted. White, Red, Orange, Brown, Blue, Blue, Green, &c.

EXECUTORS NOTICE

ALL Persons having any claims against the estate of James W. Street, Esquire, late of Saint Andrews, merchant, are requested to present them, duly attested within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Blanks of Every Description Printed at this Office.

MATILDA STREET, GEO. D. STREET, S. D. BERTON, St. Andrews, April 3, 1875. 3m

Spring Goods.

Messrs. Street & Co offer for sale the following Goods in Bonded Warehouse, and daily expected from abroad: GIN.

70 Hhds. 70 qr. casks, 25 octaves, 500 cases, 50 do red, 50 do blue.

BRANDIES. 50 Hhds. 60 qr. casks, 700 Cases, 30 " 3 star, 100 " Pint Flasks, 100 " half do.

WHISKIES, &c. 2 Hhds. 3 Casks, 10 qr. casks, 6 do do, 2 Hhds., 15 bbls., 60 cases, 25 do, 20 do, 20 do.

WINE. 10 Hhds. 30 qr. casks, 10 Hhds., 35 qr. casks, 40 cases and baskets, 5 do, 30 do.

PAINTS & OILS. 40 Cwt. White, Green, Red, Yellow and Black Brandant's Lead in 100, 50, 25 lbs. and small packages. 12 Casks Brandant's best BOILED and RAW OILS.

Drugs, Chemicals, PATENT MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.

Cleaver's Toilet Soaps. QUININE WINE, Fello's Hypophosphites, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, SHOSHEEN'S REMEDY, DR. BAXTER'S CHLORATE, with a large variety of DRUGS, PERFUMERY, &c. IN STOCK.

ENGLISH NOTE PAPERS with ENVELOPES to match. E. LEE STREET. St. Andrews, Aug. 26, 1873. 1y

Valuable Stand FOR SALE

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale that valuable stand for Travellers' House or Tavern, situated at the junction of the Boix Road and Great Road to St. George.

On the premises are a well finished story and a half House, with a large Barn; there are 18 acres of cleared land, a portion of which is under crop of Oats and Potatoes, also a kitchen garden with beans, peas, carrots, &c.

The above stand is well calculated for a Tavern or private residence, being within 5 miles of the Town of St. George.

Terms made known by the proprietor on the premises, or at the "Standard Office." JAMES ORR, Jr. St. George, July 12, 1875.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, October 11, 1875. AUTHORIZED discount on AMERICAN IMPORTANCES until further notice: 14 per cent. J. JOHNSON, Commissioner Customs

HENRY R. SMITH.

No. 14 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B. BOOKS, STATIONARY & FANCY GOODS.

All the Standard English and American Publications, Magazines, Periodicals and Literary Papers. Foolscap, Letter, Note, Account, Blotting, Tissue Papers.

FANCY AND INITIAL NOTE, PAPER AND ENVELOPES. NEW BRUNSWICK SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

Blank Memorandums and Pocket Books. Fancy Goods—consisting of Opera Glasses, Fans, Purse, Ladies' Traveling Satchels, Games, Croquet, Base Balls and Bats, Stereoscopes, Paint Boxes, &c., &c.

Sunday School Union Depository. Sunday Schools supplied with Libraries and other Sunday School requisites at the very lowest price that can be imported for. St. John, Aug. 25, 1874. 6m

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Friday, 7th day of May, 1875. PRESENT: HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by the 58th Section of the Act 31 Victoria, Chapter 6, intitled "An Act respecting the Customs," that the importer of any cattle or swine may slaughter and cure and pack the same in bond, under such Regulations and restrictions as the Governor in Council may from time to time make for this purpose:

And whereas it has been found expedient to give effect to the said Section 58, in so far as regards the importation of swine, and to alter the terms of the Regulations for this purpose, adopted by Order in Council of 22nd of May, 1868:

His Excellency, on the recommendation of the honorable Minister of Customs and under the provisions of the said Act has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said Order in Council of the 22nd day of May, 1868, and the Regulations thereby established be and the same are hereby repealed, and that the following Regulations be and are hereby adopted and established in lieu thereof: that is to say:

1. Upon the importation of swine for the purpose of slaughter, the Importer shall enter the same for Warehousing, upon the usual form of such entries, stating upon its face, the number and value of the herd, and also the quantity of pork bacon, hams and lard, which the importer stated will produce when slaughtered and dressed at 113 pounds weight for each live hog so imported, and the amount of duty to which such produce is or may be liable under the rate prescribed by the tariff in force at the time being as the proper duty on meat of that kind. Such Importer shall then execute a bond to the Queen, in double the amount of such duty, the condition of which bond shall be, that upon the due exportation within one year of the said products of the swine so imported and converted into pork, bacon, hams and lard, or payment of the duty secured by the said bond, then the said bond shall be and become null and void, otherwise shall remain in full force and virtue.

2. Upon the receipt into the Bonding Warehouse, the swine shall be regarded only as meat, and it shall not be lawful to remove any part from such Warehouse at any time, nor shall any part of the produce of such swine be removed therefrom, for any purpose, without a permit from a Collector, or proper Officer of Customs, as in the case of all other bonded goods.

3. Swine imported in the carcasses to be cured and packed in bond, may be entered in the usual way for Warehousing, and be placed in the premises established as a Warehouse of this class for the special purpose of curing and packing. The weight of such carcasses to be duly ascertained by the proper Officer of Customs, and the Importer shall give bond to the Queen in double the amount of duty accruing thereupon under the tariff then in force, conditioned for the due exportation of the same, in payment of duty within two years from the date of first entry.

4. The killing, curing and packing of hams and all cellular stores or other appurtenances included in such Warehouse, shall be accessible at all times between sunrise and sunset to the Inspector and survey of the Collector, or Inspector of Customs, or any officer of Customs to whom the duty of such inspection may be assigned by them or their officers.

5. The produce of swine imported alive and warehoused for slaughter, at the rate of 113 pounds for each hog, and the meat of the swine imported in carcass for curing and packing, at the actual ascertained weight at first entry, shall be subject while in bond to all changes in the tariff rate of duty, and when an entered out of bond for home consumption, shall pay the rate of duty in force at the date of such entry.

W. A. HIMS WORTH, Clerk, Privy Council. may 26—31

