

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.

Æ VARIIS SEMENDUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic

12 50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

No 48

SAINT ANDREWS NEW BRUNSWICK, NOV. 29, 1871

Vol 33



S. BALSAM OF CHERRY
A REMEDY FOR
COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, PAINS OF THE CHEST AND SIDE, AND ALL THE BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS.
It is offered to the public, annually over forty years, and whose wisdom fails to effect a speedy cure.

RECOMMENDATIONS
A. A. GIBBS, M.D.,
W. H. VESSE, M.D.,
W. B. LITTLE, M.D.,
A. BRILLMAN, M.D.,
M. D. MARSH, M.D.,
W. A. NEW, M.D.,
M. D. H. NICOLSON, M.D.,
M. D. R. H. FURLEY, M.D.

WHOPPING COUGH
It is a very common disease, and is attended with much suffering. It is caused by a virus, and is highly contagious. It is attended with a dry, hacking cough, which is attended with much suffering. It is attended with a dry, hacking cough, which is attended with much suffering.

TO TASTE
It is a very common disease, and is attended with much suffering. It is caused by a virus, and is highly contagious. It is attended with a dry, hacking cough, which is attended with much suffering.

LSAM OF WILD CHERRY
It is a very common disease, and is attended with much suffering. It is caused by a virus, and is highly contagious. It is attended with a dry, hacking cough, which is attended with much suffering.

CELEBRATED SALVE
It is a very common disease, and is attended with much suffering. It is caused by a virus, and is highly contagious. It is attended with a dry, hacking cough, which is attended with much suffering.

CELEBRATED SALVE
It is a very common disease, and is attended with much suffering. It is caused by a virus, and is highly contagious. It is attended with a dry, hacking cough, which is attended with much suffering.

CELEBRATED SALVE
It is a very common disease, and is attended with much suffering. It is caused by a virus, and is highly contagious. It is attended with a dry, hacking cough, which is attended with much suffering.

CELEBRATED SALVE
It is a very common disease, and is attended with much suffering. It is caused by a virus, and is highly contagious. It is attended with a dry, hacking cough, which is attended with much suffering.

CELEBRATED SALVE
It is a very common disease, and is attended with much suffering. It is caused by a virus, and is highly contagious. It is attended with a dry, hacking cough, which is attended with much suffering.

Poetry.

My Two Lime-Trees.

One stretches out under my window
Its arms to the sunshine bright,
Yearly grows taller, stronger,
More vocal with green delight,
The other beneath a church tower
Sings as in dulcet tones,
While its roots creep tenderly downward
Into the buried bone.

One—all night long through its branches
Steal tremulous murmurs deep,
And I think, "Now the other whispers
As softly o'er them that sleep"
When one is alive with humming
Of bees in its blossoms brave,
I know that the other is dropping
Sweet honey-scents over the grave.

Far in the distant future
Both of my limes I see,
The one as a garden glory,
The other a church-yard tree.
But each will praise God, true fashion,
As on the centuries roll,
And I? I shall praise Him also,
With my dead—as a living soul.

Miscellany.

Strange Stories about Dogs.

A correspondent sends us ("South London Press") the following—
"Of a Newfoundland dog, purchased by his father, and of a smaller one bred in the house, the Rev. S. Drew used to relate the following story: The dairy was under a room which was used occasionally as a barn and for apples, into which the cows sometimes found their way, and in scratching among the chaff, scattered the dust into the pans of milk below, to the great annoyance of the rev. gentleman's mother-in-law. In this a favorite dog of hers was the chief transgressor. One day in harvest she went into the dairy, followed by the little dog, and finding dust again thrown into the milk pans, exclaimed, 'I wish that cock was dead!' Not long after, she being with others of the family in the harvest field, they observed a little dog dragging along the clock just killed, which, with an air of triumph, he laid at the feet of Mrs. Drew. Highly exasperated at the literal fulfillment of her hastily-uttered wish, she snatched a stick from the hedge, and attempted to give the dog a beating. The luckless animal, seeing its reception he was likely to meet with, when he expected to receive marks of approbation, left the barn and ran off; she brandished her stick, saying in a loud and angry tone, 'I'll pay thee for this by-and-by!' In the evening, when about to put this threat into execution, she found the little dog established in one corner of the room, and the large one standing before it. She endeavored to make the large dog get out of her way, but he plainly gave her to understand that he was not at all disposed to relinquish his post. She then tried to get at the little dog behind him, but the threatening gesture and fiercer growl of the large one sufficiently indicated that the attempt would not be a little perilous. The result was that she was obliged to abandon her design.

"At Invergoldie, a large sheep-farm on the estate of Lawrie, near Courie, the overseer became severely indisposed, and for the first ten days after their master had taken to his bed, his two faithful collies were greatly distressed, declining all kinds of food, even milk warm from the cow, which was at last pressed upon them by the domestics. At length their case became serious, and as they were valuable dogs, the overseer's mother was prevailed on to apprise her sick son of the circumstance, begging of him as the last resort to try what effect his voice would have on the mourners. By an effort he mustered sufficient strength to name his favorites, pointing at the same time to some food. At once the dogs obeyed. Again and again the experiment was tried, with increased exertion on the part of the master, and thus they took sufficient for the support of life. Once at least every day, and oftener if they had opportunity, they glided together into the sick man's room, slipped stealthily to the bedside, raised their forepaws on the bedclothes, and thus continued for some time to gaze together on the pallid features of their master, even when he became unconscious, and then droopingly retired from the room."

Are Men to Fly.

Darwin tells us that even in the upper regions of the air, near the summits of the Andes, vultures may be seen floating onwards for miles upon motionless wings. What is the secret of this flotation? Gravitation acts as forcibly on the substance of the bird as on that of the animal. Nor can we believe that there is any buoyancy, properly so called, in the bird's body or wings.

Those vultures, which seemed to float steadily through still air, must have received support from the air in one or more of three several ways. Either by swift motion, acquired before the floating began and slowly reduced through the effects of aerial resistance, or by the action of aerial currents through which they, were carried, or else while seeming to float horizontally, they were in reality traversing a slightly sloped descending path. Neither of the two former explanations seems available, because the floating motion is continued so long that the frictional resistance of the air would almost certainly have destroyed a large share of the original motion through the air. This would equally happen whether the bird had in the first place urged its way swiftly through the air, or had floated itself off, so to speak, upon a swiftly moving air current. On the other hand, there would seem to be no valid objection against the third explanation; for a single observer, at rest, would have no means of determining whether a bird were sailing along horizontally, or gliding down a gentle incline. But it matters little which explanation of the three we accept as the most plausible. The point to be chiefly noticed is the fact that, a heavy body—for the vulture is no chicken, so to speak—can be sustained, for long distances, merely by the supporting action of the air.

There can be little doubt that it is only on account of the perfect steadiness of their motion through the air that they are thus supported. The efforts of aeronautical mechanics must be directed to secure a similar steadiness of motion for aerial facilities. Granted this, there can be no reason why the powers of steam and iron should not avail to secure an aerial motion even surpassing in rapidity the flight of the swiftest birds. Unless we are willing to believe that birds fly by some power distinct from any which physical science deals with, we seem justified in believing that the bird may be matched, or surpassed, by the flying machine, as surely as the swiftest animals are surpassed by the locomotive. It is encouraging to consider that the actual amount of power necessary to convey a weight through the air (if that support is derived directly from the air), is very much less than that required to convey the same weight by sea or land. In the present state of our flying apparatus, this consideration will one day assume first rate importance. [Spectator.]

A Talking Machine.

The old talking machine of Faber is again on exhibition at Philadelphia, and is thus described in the "Post" of that city:
Previous to an experimental illustration of the wonderful powers of the machine, Dr. J. Solis Colin delivered an exhaustive lecture upon the anatomy of the vocal organs and the formation of sound, the structure of the machine, and concluded with an historical sketch of the invention.

It was originated about thirty years ago by the uncle of Professor Faber, and exhibited at the time in that city. The present Professor Faber improved it wonderfully, although it took a great while to arrive at the present perfection. Seven years were necessary to arrive at the present perfection. Seven years were necessary to arrive at the production of the sound of the letter 'e.' The exhibition last night consisted of the pronunciation of all the letters of the alphabet and elementary sounds of our language. Phrases of six and eight words in length were spoken in the English, French, and German languages. The voice is a shrill, monotonous, and unnatural one, but in the majority of instances startlingly correct. It was operated by a German lady, who does not understand a word of English, and produces the sounds simply through phonetic translation.

The happy pronunciation of a word or phrase was received by the audience with applause. If there is, in our estimation, any sound that is slurred in the slightest, it is the sound of the letter 'i.' It must be remembered that the basis of speech of this machine is the sound system of the German language, and that all the English words are spoken with a German accent. The machine is constructed as follows:
The machine consists of a gilded table, highly ornamented beneath which appears a bellows and a lever to put in motion. Upon the top a lifeless face, with clammy eyes, stares on you, and behind it is arranged a mass of wires, strings, delicate wooden levers, rubber tubes, and pipes, which make up the speaking apparatus. By a compression of the bellows, the air is forced through a

narrow aperture into an iron windpipe, and thence into an artificial glottis, from which it passes through a vent representing the human mouth, with movable jaws and rubber tongue. There are fourteen levers, which give each a distinct utterance, and when moved in concert they produce the sound of any desired syllable. A separate lever causes a peal of laughter, which would be natural enough except for a slight grating noise.

THE FOUR SPANIARDS. An old Sailor's Story.

In 1828 I was second mate of the brig Isabel. We had been freighting for six or eight months among the West India Islands, and picked up a good deal of money. At last the hot weather came on, flights grew dull, and we made ready to sail for home. In the meantime, there came a passage to the North, and being able to accommodate just that number, we accepted them. They were all sinister-looking fellows, and one in particular was so that I wondered why Captain Hildman entertained so little distrust of him.

Neither myself nor the chief mate liked the arrangement; for in those days every sailor had a dread of pirates pretty deeply impressed on his mind. And indeed we had only a few months previous been chased by the murderous scoundrel off the Isle of Pines.

We set sail and I must confess that I passed the first night in some uneasiness. The passengers spoke but little English, and their conversation was therefore, mostly between themselves. During such colloquies, it seemed to me that I could detect in them the manner of guilty men—a constant look of distrust and watchfulness; and as the second day wore on, and I became accustomed to the appearance of their well-dressed figures at my side, my anxiety abated.

Toward the evening of this day, however, my attention was drawn to a slight altercation between the cook and the Spaniard, Bacalardo, the man whom I had remarked as the most villainous-looking of the four. Drawing near them, I asked what had happened?

Why, sir, replied the negro cook, while I was out of the galley, the Spaniard sprang up and took me by the neck of my coat, and I was obliged to strike him with the back of my hand. I don't want to interfere in the quarrels of my galley.

The faithful old negro looked angry; nor was this all—his glance and tone told me that a grim and dreadful suspicion had entered his mind. The Spaniard, however, remarked that he had merely intended to season the meat with a kind of pepper highly esteemed in Cuba; but, upon my expressing a curiosity to see it, he regretted that he had none remaining.

I was about to order the cook not to produce the meat at supper, when the captain, approaching us, made light of the affair, laughing at the old negro's jealousy of encroachment upon his peculiar province; and as the mysterious substance seemed to have been wholly removed by the cook's knife, I hoped that no harm might result.

The captain gave freely of the meat; the mate was affected at what had transpired, yet his appetite prevailed. I avoided entirely, and left to the Spaniard, the circumstances of their leaving it unattended seemed not remarkable, as we had learned on the day previous that they were not in the habit of eating animal food at supper.

Shortly afterward, the captain, mate, and I felt a terrible presentiment of the worst, yet what was it to do? The captain was helpless in his berth; the mate lay in agony upon the transom; the only foremast hand able to come on deck was at the wheel; the cook was paralyzed with fear; and my ideas of what could or ought to be done, were confused by the suddenness and appalling difficulty of my position.

Should I arm and attack the villains? Whom should I arm, and how commence? Were the helmsman to stir from his station, a knife would be at his heart; and were the cook to leave his galley, he would not walk to the end of it.

I went to the cabin, where the captain and mate were vomiting in great distress; and while overhauling the medicine, more from that sense of restlessness which we all feel in the presence of sickness, than from any hope of relief, the companion doors were upon me, and the slide shoved to its place.

At the same moment there was a slight struggle on deck, a groan and a fall; and next came a heavy splash in the water under the stern. I had felt that I could as easily defend myself in the cabin as elsewhere, for upon deck I had been entirely at the mercy of the pirates, momentarily expecting them to strike; but reason for their not doing so soon, became evident.

Bacalardo came to the slide and ordered me to come on deck. I refused, and expressed a determination to defend myself to the last. "We no kill you," he said; "we want you to navigate."

"What have you done with the cook?" I then asked.

We stab him; he overboard; so is other man. All men in the fore-castle; we stab them all!

Then I knew that the four villains had killed the three men whom the poison had rendered helpless, and the only myself and the two fearfully sick officers remained. The latter were already at the point of death.

I told Bacalardo that I would come on deck when the captain and mate should have passed all suffering. It seemed dreadful that the impatient wretches should murder them with knives; and hence I could not bear to leave them. My refusal to do so, however, availed nothing; for, crowding into the cabin, the pirates at once dispatched their victims, and passed the bodies out of the windows.

The pirates divided the money—about ten thousand dollars; and they then informed me that I must navigate the vessel to South America.

They were all sailors, and the brig being easily handled, the task would not be very difficult. But to think of heading for distant seas, with that sickening horror upon my heart! These were bloodstains on the deck, and I remain in such a vessel? But no one knows what he can do until sufferings has taught him.

We were now becalmed, and with the full strength of the Gulf Stream were drifting northward at the rate of four miles an hour. The ignorant pirates, whose operations had never brought them much to the northward of Cuba, had no idea that the current was thus bearing us along, while it was upon this fact that I built almost my only hope.

In high spirits at the success of their enterprise, they laughed over their gold, and were continually boasting of the murders they had at one and another time committed. Bacalardo remarked that he had probably sent more persons into eternity than any other man living; and I had little doubt of my being added to the list, when my services should be no longer required.

Three days were passed in this manner; and in the mean time I had assured the Spaniards that it would be madness to proceed on the South American voyage without a further supply of water. I had, at a favorable opportunity, let out the contents of two casks in the hold.

At the end of this time the wind sprang up, and it was decided to enter an inlet which I described as upon a wild portion of the southern coast, with which they were entirely unacquainted, and there obtain the needed supply of water.

Though it was the month of August, the weather now, fortunately for my purpose became temperate, with squalls and heavy gales from the south and west. We were obliged to shorten sail, and sometimes to lie to and all while I managed to keep the brig in the Gulf Stream, so that while lying with her head to the Westward, she had a strong northerly drift.

The pirates kept me almost all the time at the helm—I dared not let them suspect that this was the very thing I could have wished—and two or three times I wedged the compass so that it could not play. I was afraid that they would discover that we were making too much northing, and through this ignorance of the lay of the coast was a most hopeful circumstance in this connection, I dared not wholly trust to it.

At last I ran out of the Gulf Stream; and just after I had taken an observation of the sun, which till then had not shown itself for several days, leaving me to be guided by the Gulf wind and the water's temperature—the wind came out north-east, piping in right earnest. My heart beat quick, for the quadrantal had shown me that my hour had come.

I was in latitude thirty six, ten; longitude seventy four, eight.

Our water casks were almost empty, and the pirates, who all this time supposed me to be beating and hanging about to gain the southern inlet, were very glad when I told them we should reach the coast in a few hours.

And I—you cannot imagine my sensations. Oh, if the wind should die out—if it should head us off—if morning should dawn, and my plan should only be half accomplished! Often had the villains drawn their knives across my throat in signification of what would come should I play them false; and now it was success or death.

Heading west-north-west, the little brig bounded along and you may well believe that I watched every variation of the wind and the drawing before. Over and over I revolved my previous reckoning—Yes, yesterday I struck out for the Gulf Stream; last night I headed this and thus; to day I was sure of my figures. Yet, now, if I cannot manage at last? A single error, a shadow of suspicion, and a knife will end all. Thus I mentally conversed with myself.

Here and there were vessels sailing upon various courses, but I dared not approach, dared hardly look at them.

As evening approached I saw the land. It would be dark ere we should reach it, and thus

far all went hopefully. Yet never had the blood stains upon the brig's deck looked more hideous than now. Hope had in a measure broken, the nightmare of horror, and more fully than before I realized the awfulness of the tragedy which had been perpetrated.

Strongly the north-easterly wind would not fail me now—and the clouds were thick, and the night would be very dark. Then upon the lee bow gleamed a light, and presently away off the weather bow shone faintly another. Oh, the anxiety of that moment! I was right. There they were, the two beautiful lights—yes, beautiful indeed to me. But the hour of greatest peril was at hand; and like a dramatic author who fears for his last act I studied again and again the various contingencies that might cross my plans, and reveal my intentions to the murderous Spaniards.

We passed between the lights, at a considerable distance from both, and many were the enquiries of the pirates as to our position. I told them that we had a few miles farther to run, when we should have reached the anchorage at the water's place.

Darkness prevented them from seeing the land, and they had not the most distant idea of their surrounding. The lights they imagined to be upon two islands—at least they took my word for it, and had no suspicion of our whereabouts.

On and on flew the Isabel; and if ever, at one time more than another, I have tried to exert my nautical judgment and forethought, it was then. We saw other lights, but the pirates supposed them to be upon the ocean coast, along which they believed themselves sailing. At length I requested them to take to the light sails, and the courses. This complied, I felt out—and it was with dreadful thrill at my heart, I assure you—'Let go the top sail halyards and flew up!'

It was done; and I could see that a dark bank was rising under the lee bow.

"Stand by to let go anchor," I shouted, while I bring her up in the wind!

I clapped the helm hard down, while the four pirates ran to obey my last direction. Oh, heaven! how my blood seemed to suffocate me! They were all away forward. It must be now, if ever. A hundred times that day had I glanced at the yawl, and the tackles that held it; and now, quickly, but with a steady hand, I sprang to the davit-falls. First the larboard, then the starboard, I seized; but was careful to lower away with both simultaneously, that the boat may not be swamped. Then, clapping my hands on the taffrail, I dropped into her, hauled the tackles, and with my hand against the brig, pushed with a force that sent the yawl shooting from under the counter. At this moment I heard the anchor go overboard. I had just time to grasp an oar, and commence sculling with all my might, when the pirates ran aft.

Bacalardo's oar was fierce and loud, His horrid Spanish outcries might at another time have curdled my blood, but now I had him on the hip.

"Aho! the Fort! I shouted; aho! there the fort! For well I knew the dark bank so close at hand.

The voice that answered was the most blessed sound I ever heard. It was from one of the United States' sentinels, and I was gliding under the walls at Old Point Comfort!

Escape for the pirates was impossible, for the strong easterly wind must preclude all hope of getting to sea, while the fort could have disabled the brig in an instant.

A boat with armed soldiers now boarded her. Three of the pirates were taken in custody, but Bacalardo was found dead in the cabin. Dismissed, by appointment, and the certainty of his doom, had impelled him to draw his Spanish knife across his throat. The others, when brought to trial, had the effrontery to profess themselves innocent. Bacalardo had done all—they had injured no one; but United States Court thought differently, and they were hung at Norfolk.

It is said that cork-screws have sunk more than cork-jackets have ever saved.

The following is Aunt Betsey's description of her milkman—"He is the meanest man in the world," she exclaimed. "He skims his milk on the top, and then he turns it all—and skims the bottom."

The editor of a newspaper thus introduced some verses: "The poem published this week was composed by an esteemed friend who has lain many years in his grave for his own amusement."

When a distinguished American dies, said a shrewd and sarcastic observer, not long ago, his admiring friends and countrymen immediately resolve to build him a magnificent monument, and then—they don't build it."

My dear I said a young lady to her country cousin, "when you've been a little longer in London you won't be so green." "Better green, than withered," was the retort.

Some fathers are too hard hearted for anything. A man scolded his twelve year old son fully five minutes, the other day, because the child used his (the father's) best razor to open oysters with. We do see how the razor could hurt the oysters anyhow.

Original issues in Poor Condition Best copy available

few days ago a small... of persons on... and lastly... would have... to Eastport... of a new... Lake City... his memoirs to be... his death... the commercial... ports, and Eu... ports.

News
St. Stephen, on the... Hepper, M. A., Saml... Lydia, widow of the... of St. Andrews.

ANDREWS
St. Stephen, gen... ton, kids, R Ross... his, Pork, &c... pest, Flour, &c. W B... ston, ballast... ton, ballast... is, ballast... d... Aments, Boston, 253... turnips, 1430 bush... George, ballast... George, Flour, John

CHARTER
to carry about 150 M... J. W. STREET.

REDDY GIVEN
of School Districts laid... agents of the Board... viewed by the Board... exceptions to the... filed at this Office on

DORE H. RAND,
intendent of Education.
ing Store.
measure in informing the... crews that he has open... in the shop recently... James Sibbo, where... stably in hand... stock of

hemicals,
MEDICINES,
Brushes, Combs,
rticles, &c.
ention to business to merit... generous patronage... payment will be under the... Mr. LEE STREET.
INGLIS STREET,
PROPRIETOR.
Jun. 1871. nov 22 1y

Office-
DEPARTMENT,
November 1871,
given that His Excellency... by an Order in Coun... of October last, and un... in his by the 3rd Section... 16, has been pleased... the following article be... of goods which may be... of duty, viz:
mand,
S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

DEPARTMENT.
Ottawa, Nov. 10, 1871.
account on AMERICAN In... notice: 10 per cent.
S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

House, Ottawa,
1st day of November, 1871.
RESIDENT:
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
COUNCIL.
dation of the Minister of... under the authority of the... Sec. 4, entitled: "An Act... His Excellency has... and it is hereby order... in date hereof, the follow... into Canada, or taken out... therein—that is Strong... Waters mixed with... redients, and although there... denomination of Proprie... tures, Essences, Extrac... tion, shall be, and they are... chargeable with the duty... Section of the Act 33 Vic.
WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

sugar.
Porto Rico Sugar.
J. W. STREET.

Sheriff's Sale.
To be sold at Public Auction at the Court House, at Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, on Saturday the Twenty-fifth day of May next, between the hours of Twelve o'clock, noon, and Five o'clock in the afternoon:
ALL the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever of JAMES STEELE, of and to the following Lands and premises, situate in the said County of Charlotte: "One undivided half of that certain Building situate on the Lower Dam (so called) at Milltown in the said Parish of St. Stephen lately occupied by one James P. Brown, but now occupied by the said James Steele as a grist mill, with an undivided half of the land on which said grist mill or building now stands, and the lands and privileges thereto belonging, formerly conveyed by William Todd to James Albee, Junior, and by said Albee to said Brown, and by him to one Joshua Allen, and by said Allen to the said James Steele, as by the deed of the latter to him dated 11th day of January 1866, as by reference to same will appear. Also one undivided 1/4 of that certain building situate on the Lower Dam (so called) in Milltown, in said Parish of St. Stephen, at present occupied by said James Steele as a grist mill, with one undivided half of the land on which said mill now stands, and the land privileges and machinery thereto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, being the same privileges conveyed to him by one John Mackin and wife by deed dated the sixth day of February 1864, as by reference to same will appear."
The same having been seized and taken under an Execution of Fieri Facias issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of Thomas M. M'Nee and Wilson Godfrey, against the said James Steele, endorsed to levy \$335 67, and interest from 11th Sept. 1871, with Sheriff's fees and other incidental expenses.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE,
FOR 1872.
\$1 Per Year!
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
We beg to direct the attention of our friends throughout the country to the Excellence and Cheapness of THE WEEKLY GLOBE.
Without special efforts of any kind, it has gradually won its way into favor, and is now LARGELY CIRCULATED in all parts of the Province. It has a good corps of correspondents abroad and its compilation of Home and Foreign News enables it to present to its readers a faithful record of current events.
Twenty papers will be sent to one Address for \$15.
Gentlemen who have kindly acted as our Agents in the past will confer a favor by continuing to act in that capacity; and we would thank any of our friends, whether known to us personally or not, to endeavor to extend the circulation of the paper.
ELLIS & ARMSTRONG.

New Importation.
October 30th, 1871.
Ex "Choice" from London, and "Kate Up-ham" from Liverpool.
20 Cases "Bridges & Son's" best Stout Porter.
30 cases "Quinnes" Dub in Porter, quarts and pints.
2 Puncheons fine old Jamaica Rum.
30 chests London Congou Tea.
30 half chests " " " "
60 dozen pints Irish Whiskey.
40 " " Old Tom Gin.
3 cases Ginger Wine.
200 cases Geneva, &c
J. W. STREET.

Canada Ale.
6 Hhd. Canada Bitter Ale.
6 Qr. Casks " "
Nov. 2, 1871. J. W. STREET.

JOHN S. MAGEE
Reqs to call attention to his large and well assorted stock of **BLANKETS**, which are very cheap, as they were bought before the great advance in the price of Woolen goods.
JOHN S. MAGEE
Has a large stock of New and Fashionable **DRY GOODS**, which he will sell cheap.
JOHN S. MAGEE
Has a large stock **LADIES' MISSES' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS, Shoes and Rubbers.** Also—a good assortment of **KNIFE HOODS**, for the Boys.
JOHN S. MAGEE
Sells for small profits—Take a note of THIS.
Look out for the splendid sign board, printed glass, over the shop door, lead of Market Wharf, which reads
JOHN S. MAGEE.
Walk right in and see his splendid stock of Men's and Boy's Hats and Caps, Shirts, Gloves, Mitts, Socks, &c.

PETER'S Musical Library.
CONSISTING OF Fifteen Volumes Filled with choice Piano Music.
VOCAL COLLECTIONS.
Shining Lights.—A choice collection of 11 beautiful Sacred Songs.
Hearth and Home, Fireside Echoes, and Sweet Sounds.—Three Volumes of easy easy A Songs by Webster, Persley, etc.
Golden Leaves.—Volumes I and II.—The two volumes contain all of Will S' Hays' Songs.
Priceless Gems.—A collection of beautiful Ballads by Wallace, Thomas, Keller, etc.
Instrumental Collections.
Fairy Fingers, Magic Circle, and Young Pianist.—Three volumes of very easy Music for young players.
April Drops and Musical Recreations.—N Dance Music. Two collections of moderate difficulty.
Pleasant Memories.—A collection of beautiful pieces by Wyman, Mack, Dressler, etc.
Golden Climes.—A collection of brilliant parlor Music by Charles Kinkel.
Elegant Gems.—A splendid collection by S' Villre, Alard, Pacher, Kinkel, etc.
Price, \$2.50 per volume, elegantly bound in cloth, with gilt sides; \$2 in plain cloth; \$1.75 in cards.
Address: J. L. PETERS, 599 Broadway, New York.
We would call attention to THE OPERA at Home, a collection of over one hundred beautiful opera songs. Price \$3 in cloth and gilt. Trade price, \$4.

REMOVAL.
W. H. WILLIAMSON, ever grateful for the kind support and patronage he has hitherto received, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his establishment to the store formerly occupied by Miss Irwin, corner of Water and Edward streets; where he will keep as usual
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Groceries,
Paints, Glass, Putty, and all the et cetera commonly found in a Drugist Shop.
St. Andrews, Nov. 1st, 1871

REMOVAL.
New Grocery Store.
THE Subscriber returns his thanks to the public for the liberal share of patronage extended to him since he commenced business, and respectfully announces that he has removed to his new building on Frederick Street, where he has just opened a fresh stock of
GROCERIES AND LIQUORS,
which he offers at reasonable prices. A supply of **Montreal Ale and Lager Beer,** on tap and bottled.
Also for sale the celebrated **Portland Oil.** He trusts by strict attention and efforts to please to merit a share of patronage.
P. B. DONAGHUE,
St. Andrews, Nov. 1, 1871.

Simpson's Cattle spice.
CHAPTER IV.
THE manner of using the Spice is by sprinkling a tea-spoonful or a table-spoonful (according to the size or class of animal) over or into the common food, such as hay, straw, roots, crushed corn, etc. (see directions on packet labels). The cost is not more than is incurred by using pepper and salt in soup, or with other food for ourselves. The effect is much the same, viz:—It gives an agreeable relish to coarse food, it warms and nourishes the stomach, assists digestion, creates health, gives a strong constitution, rapid growth and vigor to the frame, and vastly increases the size, weight, and quality of the animals, thus giving stamina and condition to hoes, rapid growth to calves, lambs, and young pigs, and great results in weight of carcass, in fattening animals, and large yield of rich Milk and Butter from Cows.
The reader is kindly invited to procure a small quantity and fairly test the merits on some of his own Horses, Cattle, Sheep or Pigs, when he will be delighted to find himself in possession of a cheap and ready method for producing almost magical results on his animals, and be very pleased to recommend to his neighbors and friends.
A full supply of this valuable Spice just received and for sale wholesale and retail by
GEO. STEWART, JR.,
nov 8 24 King street.

Frisbie House.
(NEW HOTEL.)
ST. GEORGE, - - - Charlotte Co.,
S. F. FRISBIE, PROPRIETOR.
In connection with this establishment is a good Livery Stable.

Wood for Sale.
Persons requiring good Cordwood can obtain the same delivered from the Cars, by leaving their orders at the Railway Store.
A few bins of choice Dairy Butter for sale.
October 18, 1871. W. B. MORRIS.

Public Notice.
COMMENCING ON TUESDAY, the 24th inst, the Allan Line of Contract Packets will leave Halifax for Queenstown and Liverpool, every alternate TUESDAY in place of Saturday as at present.
JOHN McMILLAN,
P. O. Inspector.
P. O. Inspector's Office, } oct 18 3i
October 6th, 1871.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
CAPITAL \$1,000,000 Sterling.
Head Office—London, England.
Interest allowed on Money deposited at Four per cent. per annum.
Sums of \$10 and upwards Provincial currency, will be taken on deposit at interest.
Drafts granted on St. John a 4 per cent.
Drafts granted on New York, Boston and Port land in U. S. Cy. a 4 per cent.
Drafts granted also on Canada, Nov. Scotia and England.
Night Drafts on New York, Boston and Port land in U. S. Cy. bought at par.
American currency bought and sold.
Notes discounted.
Current Accounts opened to be drawn upon by Cheques.
OPEN FOR BUSINESS
St. Stephen daily from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. and in St. Andrews, on Wednesday, and Saturday from Four to Six p. m.
J. S. S. LOCKIE,
AGENT.

PAINT & OIL,
Ex "Choice" from London.
6 Hhds. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, 2qr. Casks } Brandram Bros. & Co.
1 Ton No. 1 White Lead }
Nov. 1. J. W. STREET.

JOHN MCCOULL,
GENERAL AGENT.
Commission Merchant,
AND
AUCTIONEER
St. George, N. B.
REFERENCES: Hon. B. R. Stevenson, Sur General, W. Whitlock, Esq. St. Andrews; Jas. A. Moran, and Abm. Young, Esqrs. St. George; Chas. F. Clinch, Esq. St. John; J. Murchie, and David Main, Esqs., St. Stephen.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having any claims against the Estate of Hugh Maxwell, late of St. Andrews, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within three months from date hereof: And all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to
H. H. HATCH,
ISAAC SNODGRASS, Executors.
St. Andrews, Oct. 25, 1871. 3m

FLOUR, CORN, PORK, &c.
October 23d, 1871.
Landing ex "Mary Ellen," from New York, 230 Bbls. extra State Ohio and fancy Flour, 16 1/2 bbls family
2 Tierces "Sugar cured" Hams
20 bbls heavy Mess Pork.
5 " clear
200 Bushels Corn, &c.
Oct. 25, 1871. J. W. STREET.

RAILROAD STORE,
(Lower end of Water Street.)
St. Andrews.
THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the inhabitants of St. Andrews, and vicinity, that he has OPENED A STORE at the above locality, where he will keep for sale a Stock of
FLOUR,
PROVISIONS, AND GROCERIES,
together with
HARDWARE,
and other articles usually found in such an establishment; and trusts by attention to business and reasonable prices, to merit a share of public patronage.
He is also Agent for the "Travellers Accident and Life Insurance Co." of Hartford, and is ready to take risks in life and accident.
He has also a LUMBER YARD, from which he will furnish lumber for building and other purposes; and will also transact business as an Auctioneer.
W. B. MORRIS,
St. Andrews, Oct. 4, 1871.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having any claims against the Estate of Albert Deabrisy Stevenson, late of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, merchant, are requested to present the same duly attested. And all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to make immediate payment to
MARHETTA STEVENSON,
Administratrix.
St. Andrews, Sep. 6, 1871. 3m

NOTICE.
ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of James McLaster, late of the Town of St. Andrews, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within three months from this date; and all those indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to
HENRY STINSON, Administrator.
St. Andrews, Aug. 2, 1871. 3m

Government Railways!
Summer Arrangement. 1871.
ON and after MONDAY, the 8th May next, Trains will run as follows—
GOING EAST.
No. 2 Will leave St. John at 7 A. M. Hampton at 8 a. m. Sussex 9 a. m., Petibodiac 10.10 a. m., Moncton 11.14 a. m., Painesce 11.40 a. m., Shediac 12.09 p. m., and arrive at Point DuChene 12.15 p. m.
No. 4 Will leave St. John at 1.15 a. m., Hampton Shediac 7.27 p. m., and arrive at Point DuChene 7.35 p. m.
No. 6 Will leave St. John at 2.30 p. m., Hampton 4.14 p. m., Sussex 6 p. m., and arrive at Petibodiac 7.30 p. m.
No. 8 Will leave St. John at 5 p. m., Hampton at 6 p. m., and arrive at Sussex at 7 p. m.
No. 10 Will leave Painesce Junction at 11.40 a. m., Dorchester 12.52 p. m., Sackville 1.39 p. m., and arrive at Amherst at 2.10 p. m.
GOING WEST.
No. 1 Will leave Sussex at 7 a. m., Hampton at 8 a. m., and arrive at St. John at 6 a. m.
No. 3 Will leave Petibodiac at 5.30 a. m., Sussex at 7.40 a. m., Hampton at 9.35 a. m., and arrive at St. John at 10.10 a. m.
No. 5 Will leave Point DuChene at 10.45 a. m., Shediac 10.53 a. m., Painesce 11.35 a. m., Moncton 12.50 p. m., Petibodiac 2.15 p. m., Sussex 4.10 p. m., Hampton 6 p. m., and arrive at St. John at 7.30 p. m.
No. 9 Will leave Amherst at 6 a. m., Sackville 6.34 a. m., Dorchester 7.18 a. m. and arrive at Painesce at 8.30 a. m.
Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5 are Passenger, Mail and Express Trains. Nos. 2, 5 and 7 connect at Painesce Junction, daily, with Nos. 9 and 10.
Nos. 3 and 6 are Freight Trains, but will carry Passengers from St. John to Hampton and intermediate Stations only.
Nos. 4, 7, 9 and 10 will be mixed Trains.
Freight for Stations East of Petibodiac must be delivered at St. John Station before 8 o'clock, a. m., and for Stations West before 12 noon, on the same day on which it is to be forwarded.
Freight to be forwarded from Petibodiac by the 5 a. m. Train must be delivered at that Station before 7 o'clock the preceding evening, and from other Stations than St. John at least half-an-hour before the advertised departure of any Freight Train.
Passengers to an Island from Prince Edward Island, Pictou, Fort Hazel and Canso, Hibernia, Miramichi, Bay Chaleur, Restigouche, Paspébiac, Gaspe, Rimouski, Quebec and Montreal, connect at Point DuChene as specially advertised.
Stages connect at Amherst for Truro and all places in Nova Scotia, At Sackville, to and from Hopewell, Hillsboro and the Albert Mines. At Shediac, to and from Cocagne, Richibucto, Miramichi, and other places on the North Shore of New Brunswick.
LEWIS CARVILL,
General Superintendent.
Railway Office, St. John, N. B.,
April 21, 1871.

New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Branches.
ON and after Monday, October 16th, until further notice, Trains will run daily as follows—
UP TRAINS leave St. Andrews at 9 a. m., and St. Stephen at 10.15 a. m., for Woodstock and Houston. **DOWN TRAINS** leave Woodstock and Houston at 9 a. m., for St. Andrews and St. John.
Three Trains connect at McAdam Junction with Trains on European and North American Railway to and from Boston, Portland, and Bangor, St. John and Fred ricton.
HENRY OSBURN,
MANAGER.
Railway Office, St. Andrews, Oct. 16, 1871.
D. J. Seelye, Agent,
Water St., St. John, N. B.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
ALL persons having claims against the Estate of JOHN INGRAM, late of St. Andrews, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested, within three months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
LUCY MARINA INGRAM,
St. Andrews, Sept. 19, 1871. Executor.

CONGOU TEA.
Ex "Trojan" from London.
60 Chests & Half Chests good Congou Tea.
April 29, 1871. J. W. STREET.

STREET & STEVENSON,
Barristers and Attorneys at Law,
Solicitors &c.
OFFICES—WATER STREET,
ST. ANDREWS.
Government House, Ottawa,
Thursday, 12th day of October, 1871.
PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and in pursuance of the provisions of the 8th Section of the Act 31st Victoria, Cap. 6, intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs."
His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the place known as "McAdam Junction," in the Province of New Brunswick, situate at the intersection of the European and North American Railway, and the Railway between St. John in the said Province of New Brunswick and Bangor, in the State of Maine, in the United States of America, be and the same is hereby constituted and created into a Port of Call, to be designated and known as the "Port of McAdam's Junction."
WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.
oct 25 3i

MANCHESTER HOUSE,
October 1871.
ODELL & TURNER

Have received per Steamships "SIBERIA" "ALLEPO," "SAMARIA," &c., their Stock of
Autumn & Winter Goods,
Comprising in part
DRESS GOODS,
Shawls, Mantles,
Cottons, Prints,
Winceys, Flannels,
BLANKETS,
Carpetings,
BROAD CLOTHS,
PILOTS, BEAVERS,
TWEEDS and DOESKINS,
Cotton Warps,
FURS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES and small wares,
Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons,
and a general assortment of MILLINER'S STOCK.
READY MADE CLOTHING,
and Gent's Furnishings Goods.
A nice stock of
Perfumery and Fancy Goods,
from Messrs. RIMMEL & Co., London and Paris.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

POST OFFICE,
ST. ANDREWS, June 21, 1871.
Notice to the Public.
MAILS are despatched daily at 3 45 P. M. for Saint John, St. George, St. Stephen and the United States.
And on Mondays and Thursdays at 9 A. M.; (Express Mail) for United States.
On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, by Train at 9 30 A. M., for Houlton, Woodstock, Canterbury Station, Fredericton, and St. John and all intermediate Way Offices.
On Wednesdays and Saturdays at 9 A. M. by Packet for Grand Manan, Camp Bello and West Isles.
On and after 1st July, Mails for Ontario and Quebec will be forwarded by Express Mail on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, closing at 9 A. M., via Portland, U. S.

Mails Received
Daily from St. John, St. George, St. Stephen, and United States at 7 A. M., also from United States at 2 30 P. M. on Tuesdays and Fridays by Express mail.
From Houlton, Woodstock, Canterbury Station, Fredericton and intermediate Way Offices, by Train, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 P. M.; and from Grand Manan, Camp Bello and West Isles on Tuesdays and Fridays by Packet.
Money Orders issued and paid between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Postal Cards, with Post Office and Revenue Stamp, furnished as applied for.
GEO. F. CAMPBELL,
P. M.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.
Thursday, 12th day of October, 1871.
PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 1st Section of the Act 31st Vic. Cap. 51, intituled: "An Act for better securing the payment of the duty imposed on tobacco manufactured in Canada," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Port of Gaspé, in the Province of Ontario, be and the same is hereby added to the list of Ports situated in the said Act, at which raw or leaf tobacco may be imported into Canada.
WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.
oct 25 3i

