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Vol 33

## 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 in dulcet tones,  
While its roots creep tenderly downward  
Into the buried bone.

One—all night long through its branches  
Sings 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 tree;  
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 the 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 reception he was likely to meet with, when he expected to receive marks of approbation, left the bird 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 him. 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 fierce 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 Inverglodie, a large sheep-farm on the estate of Lord, near Coupar, 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 often 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."

A colored orator in Ohio the other day demonstrated the liberality of his views by exclaiming: "Pray I may live to see the day when the colored man may forget his prejudices so far as to be willing to receive all other races as his equals."

A critic, speaking of a gurgulous woman, said, "Her organ of speech is an organ without stops."

### 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 physics can deal 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 presence of falling coal supplies, 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 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 shriller 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 freighted 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 on board four Spaniards, who wished to engage 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 Hallman entertained so little distrust of him.

Neither myself nor the chief mate liked the arrangement; for in those days every sailor had heard 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; but as the second day wore on, and I became accustomed to the appearance of their wild-looking features 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 on deck, the Spaniard, Bacalardo, sprang something on me, I mean, I mean it off de best way I could. I doesn't want no interference in de bars 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 captivate freely of the meat; the mate was satisfied at what had transpired, yet his appetite prevailed. I avoided it entirely; and as to the Spaniard, the circumstances of their leaving it untouched 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 three of the crew became dreadfully sick. I felt a terrible premonition of the worst, yet what was I 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 aim and attack the villains? Whom should I aim, 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 felt 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 for 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! There were bloodstains on the deck, in the cabin, and in the fore-castle—and how could I remain in such a vessel? But no one knows what he can do until sufferings have 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 tempestuous, 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 though 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 good earnest. My heart beat quickly, for the quadrant 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 of every sail as I had never my previous reckoning. Over and over I revolved in my mind the question—Yes, yesterday I struck out for the Gulf Stream; last night I headed thus and thus; to day I was sure of my figures. It must be so—I have made no mistake. 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 hopelessly. Yet never had the blood stains upon the brig's deck looked more hideous than now. Hope had been a measure broken, the nightmare of horror, and more fully than before I realized the awfulness of the tragedy which had been perpetrated.

Strangely the north-east wind—it 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 further 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 clew 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 I had glared 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 up 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; "ahoy 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-shaws 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 skins his milk on the top, and then he turns it over 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! 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 any thing. 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 don't see how the razor could hurt the oysters anyhow.



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# TELEGRAPH NEWS.

London, Nov. 23.  
The Prince of Wales is suffering from an attack of typhoid fever, but the symptoms are not alarming.

In England winter has set in at unusually early date. Frosts in the vicinity of London are frozen over, and skating is out in force. Some accidents have already occurred at Farnworth—the young ice gave way and three persons were drowned.

The French Minister of Finance, in his Budget which will be submitted at the coming session of the Assembly, will call for a fresh loan of 400,000,000 francs.

A despatch from Constantinople says the Porte objects to any treaty between Russia and Roumelia modifying the Sultan's jurisdiction, and will consult the Principality of Bulgaria.

Sir Charles Dilke delivered a lecture on Royalty at Leeds, England, on Saturday night before an audience of a thousand persons. The excitement was intense, and culminated in a slight collision with the police.

New York, Nov. 24.  
Twenty-one lives were lost by the burning of the steamer City of New London.

A general snow storm prevails throughout the West and North West. At midnight four or a half inches were reported on the ground, and at last accounts it was snowing heavily in Cincinnati. The papers assert that Ross Tweed is packing his valuables preparatory to emigration to Europe.

Gold 110 7/8.

London, Nov. 24.  
Eight persons were by a colliery explosion at Wigan on Wednesday, killed.

The English ship Nonpareil, from Bombay for New York, founded July 12th. All but three of the crew were drowned.

Madrid papers state that England is ready to receive favorably from Spain proposals for the restoration of Gibraltar.

The Brussels excitement continues. The mob to day broke the windows of an obnoxious member of the Chambers.

Paris, Nov. 24.  
A large number of sympathizers with the Emperor, today made a demonstration. They traversed the Faubourg St. Germain with shouts of "Vive Napoleon!" There was no interference by the Government.

New York, Nov. 25.  
The schooner J. W. Scott, Green from St. John, was wrecked in Long Island Sound yesterday morning. Her cargo of lumber will probably be saved. The crew are safe.

The management of the Russian legation has been transferred to General Gorlof, and President Grant is thus relieved of the unpleasant duty of sending Catacazy his passports.

The Grand Duke Alexis is to visit the city of Boston.

Seventy-five lives have been lost by a collision of steamers in Alexandria harbor in Egypt.

An official bulletin states that the symptoms of the Prince of Wales were more favorable yesterday, there being less fever and the patient easier, but after dark the fever increased and the Prince passed a restless, uncomfortable night.

Sudden and severe cold weather caused 17 deaths in London.

Eight miners were killed by a colliery explosion at Brunswick. At Haversford twenty were injured but none killed.

London, Nov. 26th.  
King William of Prussia will act as arbitrator between the United States and England in reference to the disputed line in the Strait of San Juan de Fuca.

Prussia sends a naval expedition to Brazil to demand satisfaction for mal treatment of Prussian officers.

Alexis visited the Navy yard to-day.

Ex Controller Connolly, charged with being one of the head of the Tammany thieves, is under arrest, and unable to give one million dollars bail required.

Gold 111.

London, Nov. 27.  
The official bulletin of the physicians this morning says that the Prince of Wales passed a sleepless night, the fever increasing but the strength of the patient still held out against it.

The Queen is constantly at the bed side of the Prince.

A court circular announces that Princess Alexandra is ill.

The Holy City of Jerusalem appears from all accounts to be at present the scene of bitterness and contention. The Armenian clergy deny the right of the Catholics to officiate in the Armenian convent of St. James at Jerusalem, and for the last two years have refused their admittance to the convent on St. James's day. The Armenians maintain that the convent has never had the character of a mixed sanctuary, but has been all along exclusively Armenian property, and that the right of officiating in it which the Catholic priests now claim was never anything but a privilege graciously conceded by the Armenians, as a favor which they are at liberty at any time to revoke.

It is further alleged that sometimes, while officiating in the Armenian convent, the Catholic preachers did not hesitate to use injurious expressions regarding the Armenians, which would account for the latter, resolutely maintaining their right of exclusion. In a sermon at St. James's, one of the Catholic monks is said to have described it as a misfortune to see that sanctuary in the hands of infidels, including of course to the Armenians. The Catholics protest warmly against the proceedings of the Armenians, and the affair has been referred to the Pope, which however has as yet produced no decision.

On another point the Turkish Government

has given judgment. It has declared the Church of St. George at Lydda, which has long been the subject of an angry dispute between the Latins and the Greeks, to be the property of the latter, and the government has made the decision known to the Greek patriarch, who has at once taken measures for restoring the ancient edifice.

The new Merchant's shipping Act provides amongst other things that the name of a vessel may be changed if reasonable grounds be shown and that one-fourth of the crew of any vessel about to proceed to sea, or at least five if the crew number more than twenty, may call a survey if they think the vessel unworthy from any cause. If the decision be against them, the cost of the survey may be deducted from their wages.

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The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, NOV. 29, 1871.

DR. TUPPER with some of the Nova Scotia papers, is still treated to the most approved billingsgate and vituperation; scarcely a question arises with reference to the interests of that Province, that his name is not dragged in, and stereotyped expressions of "dishonest principles," "enemies to Nova Scotia," "slandering the Province on his own account," and numberless other appropos epithets applied to him. Even one or two of the Ontario papers take up the refrain; but the Doctor with a quiet dignity, lets these attacks pass by unnoticed and unheeded, and pursues the even tenor of his way regardless of what his opponents write or publish. It is not improbable that he may by and bye, spring a trap upon his vilifiers, and punish them in the tenderest part—their pockets. To such an extent have these attacks been carried, that they have had an opposite effect to that intended, and created a sympathy for him.

The weather on Monday night underwent a change; during the day it was very mild and the ground quite soft, but the wind veered round to the North-west about 8 o'clock and before an hour the ground was frozen. Later in the night it was colder, and on Tuesday morning the river and harbor was covered with a dense vapor, and the general complaint was that the weather was unusually cold so early in the season. The rivers and lakes we learn were frozen over.

READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.—We are happy to state that the Young Men's Christian Association, are making arrangements to have a reading room and library attached to the institution, for the benefit of the public, where they will have the privilege of reading the latest and best religious and scientific works, the magazines and journals of the day—for a trifling fee. It is in contemplation also to have readings and lectures on subjects of interest. The Association should meet with that encouragement which it merits.

THE NEW GLOBE OFFICE.—While at St. John for a few hours last week, we visited the "Globe Building," recently purchased by our friends of the "Globe." It is situated on Prince William Street, a short distance from the Bank of New Brunswick, and was formerly occupied by Mr. Chas. E. Potter. The building has been repaired and an addition in height added on Water Street. The front on Prince Wm. St. is finished with large plate glass, on the first floor to the right is the counting room, the other portion occupied as a show room by Mr. Stewart, Auctioneer. The second floor is partitioned off with glass, the front used as the editorial room, and the rear as Press room, where two presses driven by steam will be operated; the proprietors having recently purchased a new Wharfedale Press, in England, which they expect to have at work in a few weeks. The upper room or third story, is used as a composing room, is well ventilated and lighted, with all the modern conveniences required in such an establishment; the room is 90x20 feet, and is the largest and best for the purpose in the Maritime Provinces. It affords us much pleasure to notice the prosperity and enterprise of Messrs. Ellis and Armstrong, and we heartily congratulate them on their well merited success. In our advertising columns will be noticed, the Prospectus of the Weekly Globe for 1872.

Last week a telegram was received from Capt. Hunt, announcing the death by drowning of Mr. James Gibson, mate of the Schs. "Eliza Frances." It appears from a letter since received that it was blowing a stiff breeze, and while in the act of casting the fore-boat, near Portland, the rope caught his legs and pulled him overboard. The vessel was immediately brought about and a boat lowered, but we regret to add that Mr. Gibson sank before assistance reached him.

ROBBERY.—We mention as a warning to our Storekeepers, the fact of the Post Office having been entered on Monday night last, and a small sum of money stolen from the drawer. The thief broke open four doors, wrenching bolts off and breaking locks before gaining access to the office. Neither letters or papers were disturbed, the object apparently being money.

The Americans are without doubt, a hospitable people, and go to extreme lengths in their attention to distinguished foreigners. The manner in which the Grand Duke Alexis has been received and feted outdoes any previous reception; he was welcomed with a hearty national one. Of course

there was a great deal of snobbery and flunkeyism, which seems to be on the increase among our neighbors over the line. They say they inherit it! Well, perhaps they do; but the genius of the people is against snobbery and flunkeyism.

We enjoy the following from a U. S. paper, as it may be of service to our Coasters:—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—On and after December 1st in thick and foggy weather, the fog whistle, in Cape Elizabeth, will give two blasts per minute. The blasts to be each of five seconds duration and separated by an interval of eight seconds.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Bible Society held last evening, lady collectors from the various denominations were appointed, who will be duly notified by the Secretary of their appointment.

To the Editor of the Standard.

SIR:—This time two winters ago, your paper was full of communications and letters on the supposed attempt of St. Stephen and Calais to destroy this place and stop our Railway, and at that time we looked upon a certain set in St. Stephen as a lot of clever, smart business men, not perhaps over scrupulous as to the damage they inflicted, so long as they pushed and increased the prosperity of their own Town. Well Mr. Editor, can you tell us how it is such a set of shrewd business men are all asleep now, and allowing the people of Fredericton to steal all their business and cut them off from the whole trade and trade of the Upper St. John?

What else is this grand Riviere du Loup Railway which is to be commenced at once, is it not to divert from the New Brunswick & Canada Railway, the entire trade of the country between Woodstock and Grand Falls, for which the N. B. & C. Railway have had charters, and to secure which the Aid Bill of 1870 was passed.

If the business men of St. Stephen and this place are asleep, surely the Hon. B. R. Stevenson is awake enough to protect our interests. Just let the Riviere du Loup scheme be carried out by Mr. Burpee and his friends, and the N. B. & C. Railway becomes a mere local line, with no position of importance; for the only connection we shall get will be by a Branch under the control of the main line, instead of being on the main line, as stated in the subsidy Bill.

Cannot you try and awaken some of our members and people to the present danger.

Nov. 28, 1871.

REMARKS.—Our correspondent must be aware that we have on several occasions drawn the attention of "our members and people" to this subject, and pointed out the necessity which existed for immediate action, to secure what the promoters and shareholders of the N. B. & C. Railway had in view from its commencement, viz: a direct line of Railway from St. Andrews to the Canadian boundary. We trust that the Charlotte members, and the enterprising men of St. Andrews and St. Stephen are alive to their interests, and may we not add their rights and privileges, guaranteed to them by legislation—and that they and the people of Carleton County, will lose no more time, but secure such action as will prevent "the entire trade between Woodstock and Grand Falls" being diverted from its legitimate channel—the N. B. & C. Railway.

HUMAN LONGEVITY.—A recent writer in the Herald of Health contradicts the popular belief that the period of human life is gradually growing less. He argues that the average longevity of the race has been steadily increasing for centuries and that it will continue to increase for centuries to come. The conclusion drawn by some hasty writers, that the increased mental expenditure which marks the present age must of necessity tend against longevity, is unfounded and erroneous. The strained and hurried lives, which we lead are not of necessity shorter than the sluggish and slow paced one of the men of Dark Ages; the structural capacity of the race keeps pace with the demands made upon it. As we approach the perfect state of civilization man becomes adjusted to his conditions; life has fewer needless drafts upon it, and centenarians, whose walks, chopplings of wood and plowings of many acres are now chronic, as feats, will become the types of the race. The writer adds another hopeful idea. It is that after a species has been exempt for several generations together, it would afterward be exempt from it. In this way one after another of all the thousand life that flesh is heir to would be eliminated, and our very remote grand children, some cycles of years hence, would be comparatively free from sickness.

PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY for December is at hand, containing nineteen choice pieces of Vocal and Instrumental Music, all of which can be had for 30 cents. It seems hard to believe that so much can be furnished for such a small sum, but we know that it is. It comes regularly every month, and contains nothing but good Music.

Bound volumes for 1871 are offered, post-paid, for \$5. They come elegantly bound in crimson cloth, gilt sides and edges, and are guaranteed to contain \$50 worth of choice Piano Music, (some 200 pieces.) If ordered per express, \$4.50 will secure it. We would advise all those seeking Holiday Presents to bear this work in mind. Music is always a proper present to a lady, and in no other shape can the same amount of good music be bought. It is published by J. L. PETERS, 539 Broadway, N. Y.

"CHRISTMAS CHIMES," FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS.—A choice collection of Christmas Carols, just published by J. L. Peters, 539 Broadway, New York. It is issued in pamphlet form, palm-leaf size, and contains the following Hymns: Babe of Bethlehem—Brightest and Best—Christ is Born—Christmas is here—Come, ye Faithful—Hail to the Lord—Hark! the Angels—Holy Voices—Expected Jesus—Babe is Born—Holy Night—Christmas Eve, Little Children—Star of Bethlehem—Merry Christmas—Noel! Noel!—Christ, mas Tree—Whisperings in Heaven—Snow on the Ground—and White Shepherds Watched.

Sent, post-paid, for 20 cents each; 50 for \$8; 100 for \$15. Sent per express, 50c for \$5; 100c for \$10.

Excursion from Bangor.—On Monday last the School Teachers of Bangor, by invitation of the Directors of the E. & N. A. Railway, made an excursion over the road to St. John, the larger portion composed of women, put up at the Victoria Hotel. The large party received attention from the people of the city.

In our next issue we intend publishing the Annual Report of the Charlotte County Agricultural Society—the oldest agricultural society in the world. The members intend dining together early in January of which due notice will be given.

The Quebec Government and Immigration.—It would really seem that the Local Government of Quebec has got on the right track in regard to immigration, and that it is getting up steam in a business like manner with the intention of going ahead. That Government has, in the first place, been preparing the way at home for the reception of immigrants. Superior land unoccupied and fitted for settlement has been explored, surveyed and made accessible or is about to be made accessible. Now that Government is taking steps to have the immigrants brought to the land, various Emigration Companies have been negotiated with to secure this object. An arrangement, it seems has been made with one Company to bring into the Province two hundred families of Abolitionists every year for eight years to come. There is a probability also that some similar agreement will be arrived at with a Paris Company, and special efforts are being made to obtain emigrants from Belgium. All this is encouraging.

What are our Local rulers thinking of doing in this immigration matter? Are they meditating on the subject at all? Have they any plan or even purpose in view in regard to this business?—[News.]

The Ottawa Times says, there can be no doubt that the people of this country have much reason to congratulate themselves upon the efficiency which has been displayed by the Canadian militia during the past year, and also upon the admirable system which has rendered our defensive force a trustworthy reality, instead of being as most citizen armies are a mere delusive paper organization which would melt away upon the first strain put upon it. A noteworthy instance of the thorough efficiency of our militia system to which we alluded to a day or two since, was the readiness with which a force was recently despatched at very short notice to Manitoba.

This of itself is a sufficient answer to those who inspired either by political motives, or by personal dislike to Sir George E. Cartier, are constantly exclaiming at our Militia system, and endeavoring to prove that it is worthless.

It is plain the reinforcements sent to Port Garry had pretty tough time of it before they reached that historic fortification. It is cause for thankfulness that they arrived there at all, considering the lateness of the season and the growing perils of the route they took to get there. It is to be hoped their duties during the winter will not be of a very warlike or onerous description, and that during the summer of next year they will be able to exchange their swords for ploughshares.—[News.]

SUMMARY.

The "Lightning Oil" man who was here last week, is in St. John, setting forth the curative properties of his "wonderful oil."

The Financial aspect of the Census in regard to New Brunswick is not very encouraging. From 1851 to 1861, the increase of our population was 54,427 or 30.05 per cent. If our increase from '61 to '71 had been in the same ratio, we would have had 75,000 increase instead of 33,730. It was expected our increased subsidy would be \$60,456, instead of which it is only \$26,984.

The Dominion Privy Council, it is said, is to be increased by a Minister from British Columbia, one from Manitoba, and one from the North West. We have already six more ministers than the whole United States.

After this don't say "put a head on you" it is played out. The fashionable thing now in that line is, "Fit you with a tin ear."

Two feet of snow fell at New Portland last week.

New Brunswick Pilot Lost.—The schr. Julia, of Jonesport, was wrecked during a late storm off Briar Island, N. S., and it is supposed all on board were lost. Mr. Edward Lusk, Harbor Master of Welchport, Campbellville, was her pilot. He leaves wife and a four children.

England has purchased from Holland the Island of Sumatra, an important colony and still more important because of its proximity to British India. It is rather surprising that Russia did not outbid her. It is still thought that New Guinea will also be purchased.

A Nova Scotia schooner laden with apples filled at Wharfedale wharf, Eastport, a week ago, and the bottom of the ship being very uneven she was badly strained.

The Hon. Enos Collins, of Halifax, long reputed the wealthiest man in British North America, died at Halifax on Saturday afternoon aged 97 years.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A few days ago a small boat with two men in it upset off Campello, and but for the prompt action of persons on shore who witnessed the disaster and hastily launched a boat for their rescue, would have been drowned. The men belong to Eastport.

The corner-stone has been laid of a new Methodist Church in Salt Lake City.

Garibaldi is preparing his memoirs to be published it is said, after his death.

Russian has become the commercial language of the northern Japanese ports, and English that of the southern ports.

ARRIVED.

At the residence of her son, St. Stephen, on the 22nd inst., by the Rev. J. E. Hopper, M. A., Saml. Kelly, Esq., of Calais, to Lydia, widow of the late Rev. A. D. Thomson, of St. Andrews.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 23, Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, Gen. cargo.

Opray, Syngue, Boston, hides, R. Ross.

24, Franklin, Coats, Calais, Pork, &c.

Nelson, Ingers, Eastport, Flour, &c. W. B. Morris & others.

Harriet, (Sheham, Boston, ballast.

25, Alma Jackson, Boston, ballast.

Prize, Robinson, Calais, ballast.

CLEARED.

Nov. 23, Harriet, Chimento, Boston, 253

posts, 150 bush. turnips, 1430 bush. potatoes, R. Ross.

25, Franklin, Coats, St. George, ballast.

27, Nelson, Ingers, St. George, Flour, John Campbell.

Antelope, Tatton, St. John, 2500 bushels turnips, W. Tatton.

WANTED TO CHARTER.

VESSEL for New York to carry about 150 M.

Nov. 27, 1871. J. W. STREET.

EDUCATION OFFICE.

Fredericton, Nov. 17, 1871.

NOTICE IN HERBY GIVEN

THAT the boundaries of School Districts laid off by the inspectors agents of the Board of Education will be finally reviewed by the Board early in December. All exceptions to the proposed boundaries must be filed at this Office on or before December 1st.

By Order.

THEODORE H. RAND,

Chief Superintendent of Education.

Nov. 22 1w

New Drug Store.

The Subscriber takes pleasure in informing the inhabitants of St. Andrews that he has opened a Drug Store in the shop recently occupied by Mr. James Shipley, where he will keep constantly on hand a large stock of

Drugs, Chemicals,

PATENT MEDICINES,

Soaps, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs,

Fancy Articles, &c.

He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a renewal of the former generous patronage extended to him in this town.

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

J. INGLIS STREET,

Proprietor.

St. Andrews, Nov. 10th, 1871.

Nov. 22 1y

Notice.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, 6th November, 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor General, by an Order in Council bearing date the 20th of October last, and under the authority vested in him by the 3rd Section of the 21st Victoria, Cap. 10, has been pleased to order and direct that the following article be transferred to the list of goods which may be imported into Canada free of duty, viz:

"Unmanufactured ivory."

By Command,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.

Nov. 22

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, Nov. 10, 1871.

AUTHORIZED discount on AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice: 10 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.

Nov. 22

Government House, Ottawa,

Monday, 6th day of November, 1871.

PRESIDENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Minister of Customs, and under the authority of the Act 31st Vic. c. 6, Sec. 4, entitled: "An Act respecting the Customs." His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the date hereof, the following articles when imported into Canada, or taken out of Warehouse for consumption therein—that is to say: Spirits and Strong Waters mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, and although thereby coming under the denomination of Proprietary Medicines, Tinctures, Essences, Extracts or any other denomination, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be chargeable with the duty imposed by the 3rd Section of the Act 33 Vic. Cap. 9, and with no other Customs duty.

WM. H. LEE,

Chief Privy Council,

Nov. 22 3i

Sugar.

6 Hds Bright Porto Rico Sugar.

Nov. 4, 1871.

J. W. STREET.

To be sold at Public

House, at Saint

of Charlotte, May

of Twelve o'clock

in the afternoon:

All the right

claim and

JAMES

of in and to the fo

ses, situate in the

"One undivided l

situate on the Lower

in the said Parish of

by one James P. Bro

said James Steele as

ed half of the land

building now stands

thereto belonging, fo

bold to James Allen

to said Brown, and l

and by said Allen to

the deed of the late

January 1860, as by

Also one undivided

situate on the Lower

in said Parish of St.

by said James Steele

divided half of the l



few days ago a small  
out of Campello,  
time of persons on  
least a and lastly  
rescue, would have  
belong to Eastport.  
been laid of a new  
Lake City.  
his memoirs to be  
his death.  
the commercial lan-  
guage ports, and Eu-  
rope.  
on, St. Stephen, on the  
Hopper, M. A., Saml.  
Lydia, widow of the  
of St. Andrews.

**News**  
ANDREWS  
on, St. Stephen, gen.  
ton, hides, R. Ross.  
his, Pork, &c.  
port, Flour, &c. W. B.  
ston, ballast  
ton, ballast  
is, ballast  
ed.  
hments, Boston, 253  
turnips, 1430 bush.  
George, ballast.  
George, Flour, John  
John, 2500 bushels  
ton.

**CHARTER.**  
k to carry about 150 M.  
J. W. STREET.  
ON OFFICE,  
Nov. 17, 1871.  
GREGG GIVEN  
of School Districts laid  
as agents of the Board  
ly reviewed by the Board  
the exceptions to the pro-  
posed at this Office on

ODORE H. RAND,  
intendent of Education.  
**ug Store.**  
newly in informing the  
drews that he has open-  
in the shop recently  
James Sibbald, where  
stably on hand  
stock of

**hemicals,**  
**MEDICINES,**  
Brushes, Combs,  
**articles, &c.**  
ention to business to merit  
generous patronage ex-  
partment will be under the  
Mr. LEE STREET.  
INGLIS STREET,  
Proprietor.  
Jan. 1871. nov 22 1y

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

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

**House, Ottawa,**  
day of November, 1871.  
RESIDENT:  
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL  
COUNCIL.  
dation of the Minister of  
under the authority of the  
Sec. 4, entitled: "An Act  
ms." His Excellency has  
r, and it is hereby ordered,  
date hereof, the following  
d into Canada, or taken out  
assumption therein—that is  
Strong Waters mixed with  
rediments, and although there-  
e denomination of Proprie-  
tures, Essences, Extracts  
ation, shall be, and they are  
charged with the duty  
Section of the Act 33 Vic.  
other Customs duty.  
WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk Privy Council.

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

**Sherriff'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 premi-  
ses, 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 undiv-  
ided 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 Albree, Junior, and by said Albree  
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 1860, as by reference to same will appear.  
Also one undivided half of that certain building  
situate on the Lower Dam (so called) at Milltown,  
in said Parish of St. Stephen, at present occupied  
by said James Steele as a grist mill, with one un-  
divided half of the land on which said mill now  
stands, and the land privileges and machinery  
thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining,  
being the same privileges conveyed to him by  
one John McKim 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 Ex-officio of Fieri Facias issued  
out of the Supreme Court at the suit of  
Thomas M. M'Graw and Wilson Godfrey,  
against the said James Steele, endorsed to  
levy \$336 67, and interest from 11th Sept.  
1871, with Sheriff's fees and other incident-  
al expenses.

ALEX. T. PAUL,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.  
Sheriff's Office,  
St. Andrews, Oct. 9, 1871.  
**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.

**THE WEEKLY GLOBE.**  
Without special efforts of any kind, it has gra-  
dually won its way into favor, and is now LARG-  
ELY 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 re-  
cord of current events.  
Twenty papers will be sent to one Ad-  
dress for \$15.  
Gentlemen who have kindly acted as our  
Agents in the past will confer a favor by contin-  
uing to act in that capacity; and we would thank  
any of our friends, whether known to us person-  
ally 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 "Guinness" 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 "  
3 cases Ginger Wine.  
200 cases Geneva, &c.  
J. W. STREET.  
**Canada Ale.**  
6 Hhds. } Canada Bitter Ale.  
6 Qr. Cases }  
Nov. 2, 1871. J. W. STREET.

**JOHN S. MAGEE**  
Begs to call attention to his large and well assort-  
ed 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 **KNEE BOOTS**, for  
the Boys.  
**JOHN S. MAGEE**  
Sells for small profits—Take a note of THIS.  
Look out for the splendid sign board, painted  
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'  
N Songs.  
Priceless Gems.—A collection of beautiful  
Ballads by Wallace, Thomas, Keller, etc.  
**Instrumental Collections.**  
Fairy Fingers, Magic Circle, and Young  
S Pianist.—Three volumes of very easy Music  
for young players.  
Academy Drops and Musical Recitations.—  
O Dance Music. Two collections of moderate  
difficulty.  
Pleasant Memories.—A collection of beau-  
tiful pieces by Wyman, Mack, Dressler, etc.  
Golden Climes.—A collection of brilliant  
parlor Music by Charles Kinkel.  
E. Brilliant Gems.—A splendid collection by  
Villure, 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 re-  
ceived, 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 other com-  
monly found in a Drugist Shop.  
St. Andrews, Nov. 1st, 1871.

**REMOVAL.**  
**New Grocery Store.**  
THE Subscriber returns his thanks to the pub-  
lic 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 sprink-  
ling a tea-spoonful or a table-spoonful (ac-  
cording to the size or class of animal) over or into  
the common food, such as hay, straw, roots, crush-  
ed 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 increas-  
es the size, weight, and quality of the animals,  
thus giving stamina and condition to horses, 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, &c.  
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 re-  
ceived and for sale wholesale and retail by  
GEO. STEWART, JR.,  
24 King street.  
nov 8

**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 bickins of choice Dairy Butter for sale.  
October 18, 1871.  
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 McALLAN,  
P. O. Inspectors Office,  
October 6th, 1871. oct 18 3i

**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 at 4 per cent.  
Drafts granted on New York, Boston and Port  
land in U. S. Cy., at 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. 1 Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil,  
2 Qr. Cases 1 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. Ste-  
phen.

**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 SNYDERGRASS, } Executors.  
St. Andrews, Oct. 25, 1871. 3m

**LOUR, CORN, PORK, &c.**  
OCTOBER 23d, 1871.  
Landing ex "Mary Ellen," from New York,  
230 Bbls. extra State Ohio and fancy Flour.  
16 1/2 bush 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 es-  
tablishment; 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 pur-  
poses; and will also transact business as an Auc-  
tioneer.  
W. B. MORRIS.  
St. Andrews, Oct. 4, 1871.

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

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons having any demands against the  
Estate of James McLachlan, late of the Town  
of St. Andrews, deceased, are requested to pre-  
sent 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., Petford 10.10  
a. m., Moncton 11.14 a. m., Paines 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., Hamp-  
ton 2.27 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  
Petford 7.30 p. m.  
No. 8 Will leave St. John at 5 p. m., Hampton  
6 p. m., and arrive at Sussex at 7 p. m.  
No. 10 Will leave 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 Petford at 5.30 a. m., Sus-  
sex 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 8 a. m.,  
Shediac 10.53 a. m., Paines 11.35 a. m.,  
Moncton 12.30 p. m., Petford 1.16  
p. m., Sussex 4.10 p. m., Hampton 6 p. m.,  
and arrive at St. John at 7.30 p. m.  
No. 7 Will leave Point DuChene at 10.45 a. m.,  
Shediac 10.53 a. m., Paines 11.35 a. m.,  
Moncton 12.30 p. m., Petford 1.16  
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 Paines at 8.30 a. m.  
Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5 are Passenger, Mail and  
Express Trains. Nos. 2, 5 and 7 connect at  
Paines Junction, daily, with Nos. 9 and 10.  
Nos. 3 and 6 are Freight Trains, but will carry  
Passengers from St. John to Hampton and inter-  
mediate Stations only.  
Nos. 4, 7, 9 and 10 will be mixed Trains.  
Freight for Stations East of Petford may  
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 Petford 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.  
Shippers to an Agent from Prince Edward Island,  
Victoria, Fort Hood and Cape Breton, Mira-  
michi, Bay Chaleur, Restigouche, Espey, St.  
Gaspere, 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  
Hopedale, Hillsboro and the Albert Mines. At  
Shediac, to and from Cocagne, Richibucto, Mira-  
michi, and other places on the North Shore of  
New Brunswick.  
LEWIS CARVILLE,  
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 Houlton.  
**DOWN TRAINS** leave Woodstock and Houlton at  
9 a. m., for St. Andrews and St. Stephen.  
These Trains connect at McAdam Junction with  
Trains on the European and North American Railway to  
and from Boston, Portland, and Bangor, St. John and  
Fredericton.  
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 im-  
mediate payment to the undersigned.  
LUCY MARIA INGRAM.  
St. Andrews, Sept. 19, 1871. Executor.

**CONGOU TEA.**  
Ex "Trojan" from London.  
66 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 Eu-  
ropean 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 erected into a Port of  
Call to be designated and known as the "Port  
of St. Adams Junction."  
WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk Privy Council.  
oct 25 3i

**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 pro-  
visions 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 or-  
dered, that the Port of Gaspere, in the Province  
of Ontario, be and the same is hereby added to  
the list of Ports specified in the said Act, at  
which raw or leaf tobacco may be imported into  
Canada.  
WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk Privy Council.  
oct 25 3i

**MANCHESTER HOUSE,**  
October 1871.  
**ODELL & TURNER**  
Have received per Steamships "SIBERIA"  
"ALLEGH," "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 Furnishing 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, Wood-  
stock, Canterbury Station, Fredericton, and St.  
John and all intermediate Way Offices.  
On Wednesdays and Saturdays at 9 A. M.  
by Packet for Grand Manan, Campo 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 U. S.  
States at 2.30 P. M. on Tuesdays and Fridays  
by Express mail.  
From Houlton, Woodstock, Canterbury Sta-  
tion, Fredericton and intermediate Way Offices,  
by Train on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays  
at 5 P. M.; and from Grand Manan, Campo  
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  
Stamps, 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 pro-  
visions 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 or-  
dered, that the Port of Gaspere, in the Province  
of Ontario, be and the same is hereby added to  
the list of Ports specified in the said Act, at  
which raw or leaf tobacco may be imported into  
Canada.  
WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk Privy Council.  
oct 25 3i



