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BANK OF British North America. Head Office—London, England. CAPITAL One Million Pounds Sterling, (\$5,000,000.) Five percent Interest ALLOWED ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS. Drafts issued on St. John New York, Boston Portland, also on Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Great Britain and Ireland, France, Australia, California and British Columbia. Open in St. ANDREWS. Every Day from 10 a. m., till 3 p. m. JAS. S. CARNEY, AGENT, St. Andrews.

Interesting Cate. THE BUFFALO BULL, AND AN ADVENTURE WITH ONE.

Roast beef—turkey and tongue! Capital fare for the last day of the year, and the first too for that matter. But, my friends, they give you but little notion of the favour of beef obtained by single combat with the living animal on the wild prairie. You shall hear how a dinner of the kind was achieved by a friend of mine, but before commencing my story, I must tell you something about the customer he had to deal with.

The range of the lion, or, as it is universally called by American hunters, buffalo, is extensive, although it is every year becoming confined within narrower limits. It now consists of a long, undulating stripe of the continent, of which the western boundary may be considered the Rocky Mountain chain. At the upper part of the Mississippi, the buffalo continues to roam in large bands. The number of the animals is annually on the decrease. Their woolly skins, when dressed, are of great value as an article of commerce. Amongst Canadians they are in general use.

Of course, this extensive demand for the robes causes a proportionate destruction among the buffaloes. But this is not all. Whole tribes of Indians, amounting to many thousands of individuals, subsist entirely upon these animals, as the Laplander upon the reindeer, or the Guarani Indian upon the "moriche" palm. Their blankets are buffalo robes, part of their clothing buffalo leather, their tents are buffalo-hide, and buffalo-beef is the food for three parts of the year. The large prairie tribes—as the Sioux, the Pawnees, the Blackfeet, the Crowes, the Cheyennes, the Arapahoes, and the Comanches, with several smaller bands—live upon the buffalo. These tribes united number at least 100,000 souls. No wonder the buffalo should be each year diminishing in numbers. It is predicted that in a few years the race will become extinct. The same has often been said of the Indian. The "sovereign" prophet is addicted to this sort of melancholy foreboding because he believes by such babbling he gains a character for philanthropic sympathy; besides, it has a poetic sound. Believe me, there is not the slightest danger of such a destiny for the Indian; his race is not to become extinct; it will be on the earth as long as that of either black or white. Civilization is removing the seeds of decay; civilization will preserve the race of the Red Man yet to multiply. Civilization, too, may preserve the buffalo. The hunter race must disappear and give place to the agriculturist. The prairies are wide. Vast expanses of that singular formation must still remain in their primitive wildness, and perhaps for centuries a safe range for the buffalo.

The appearance of the buffalo is well known; pictorial illustration has rendered him familiar to the eyes of every one. The enormous head, with its broad triangular front; the comical hump on the shoulders; the small piercing eyes; the short black horns of crescent shape; the great profusion of shaggy hair about the neck and foreparts—all are characteristic. Upon the hind quarters, the coat is shorter and smoother; and this gives somewhat of a lion-shape to the animal. Some of these peculiarities belong only to the bull. The cow is less shaggy, has a smaller head, and is altogether more like the common black cattle of our farms.

The buffalo is of a dark brown or livid colour. The hue changes with the season. In autumn, it is darker and more lustrous; during the winter and early summer, it acquires a bleached, yellowish-brown look. A full grown buffalo bull is six feet high at the shoulders, eight feet from the snout to the base of the tail, and weighs fifteen hundred weight. Individuals exist of 2000 pounds weight. The cows are much smaller.

The flesh of the buffalo is juicy and delicious, equal to well-fed beef. Hunters prefer it to any beef. The flesh of the cow is more savoury than that of the bull; and in a hunt the former is selected from the herd, unless it be a hunt for the hide alone. The parts most esteemed are the tongue, the hump ribs (the long spinous processes of the first dorsal vertebra) and the marrow of the shank-bones. The tongues, when dried, are really superior to those of common beefs, and indeed the same may be said of the other parts; but there is a better and worse in buffalo-beef, according to the age or sex of the animal. "Fat cow" is a term for the superexcellent; by "poor bull," or "old bull," is meant a very unpalatable article, which is only eaten by the hunter in times of necessity.

The hunt of the buffalo is a profession rather than a sport. Those who practice it in the latter sense are very indeed, as it is a sport to enjoy which entails the necessity of a long and toilsome journey. To hunt the buffalo in his native habitat, you must travel full three hundred miles beyond the frontiers of civilization; and at the same time risk your scalp with no inconsiderable chance of losing it. For these reasons, few amateur hunters ever trouble the buffalo. The true hunter—the white trappers and the red Indians—pursue them almost incessantly, and thin their numbers with lance, rifle, and arrow.

But buffalo-hunting is not all sport without peril; the hunter frequently risks his life, and numerous have been the fatal results of the encounters with these animals. The bulls, when wounded, cannot be approached, even on horse-back, without considerable risk, while a dismounted hunter has but slight chance of escaping. The buffalo runs with a gait apparently heavy and lumbering—first leaving to one side, then to the other, like a ship at sea; but this gait, although not equal in speed to that of a horse, is far too fast for a man on foot, and the swiftest runner, unless favoured by a tree or some other object, will be surely overtaken, and either gored to death by the animals horns, or pounded to a jelly under its heavy hoofs. Instances of the kind are far from being rare, and could amateur hunters only get at the bull, such occurrences would be far from common. An incident illustrative of these remarks is told by the traveller and naturalist Richardson, and may therefore be regarded as a fact: "While I resided at Carlton House, an incident of this kind occurred. Mr. Finnan McDonald, one of the Hudson's Bay Company's clerks, was descending the Saskatchewan in a boat, and one evening, having pitched his tent for the night, he went out in the dark to look for game. It had become nearly dark when he fired at a bison-bull, which was galloping over a small eminence; and as he was hastening forward to see if the shot had taken effect, the wounded beast made a rush at him. He had the presence of mind to seize the animal by the long hair on its forehead, as it struck him on the side with its horn, and being a remarkably tall and powerful man, a struggle ensued, which continued until his wrist was severely sprained, and his arm was rendered powerless; he then fell, and after receiving two or three blows, became senseless. Shortly after, he was found by his companions lying bathed in blood, being gored in several places; and the lion was couched beside him, apparently waiting to renew the attack, and he shewn any signs of life. Mr. McDonald recovered from the immediate effects of the injuries he received, but died a few months after." Dr. Richardson adds: "Many other instances might be mentioned of the tenaciousness with which this animal pursues its revenge; and I have been told of a hunter having been detained for many hours in a tree, by an old bull which had taken its post below to watch him."

The adventure promised at the beginning of this sketch has been long of coming, but here it is. Let the hero of it speak for himself.

I was travelling with Bent's train from Independence to Santa Fe. One evening after the waggon had over-rolled, and my animal had got some rest and a bit of corn, I leaped into the saddle, and set out to see if I could find some thing fresh for my own supper. It was a rolling prairie, and the camp was soon hidden from my sight—as it lay in a hollow between two swells. Trusting to the sky for my direction, therefore, I continued on. After riding about a mile, I should think I came upon buffalo signs. It was not the first time for me, and I saw at a glance that the signs were fresh. There were several wallows; and I could tell by the tracks, in the dust, there had been nothing but bulls in that quarter. A cow-track would have pleased me better; but, after all, thought I, a fresh bull's tongue for a change is better than salt bacon; so I followed the trail in hopes of getting one. Shortly after I came to a place where the ground was ploughed up, as if a drove of hogs had been rooting it. Here there had been a terrible fight among the bulls—it was the rutting season when such conflicts occur. This agreed well. Perhaps there are cows in the neighborhood; reasoned I, as I gave the spur to

my horse, and followed the trail with more spirit.

I had ridden full five miles from the camp when my attention was attracted by an odd noise ahead of me. There was a ridge in front that prevented me from seeing what produced the noise; but I knew what it was—it was the bellowing of a buffalo bull. At intervals, there were quick shocks, as of two hard substances coming in violent contact with each other. I mounted the ridge with caution, and looked over its crest. There was a valley beyond; a cloud of dust was rising out of its bottom, and in the midst of this I could distinguish two huge forms—dark and brawny. I saw at once they were a pair of buffalo bulls engaged in a fierce fight. They were alone; there were no others in sight, either in the valley or on the ridge, and to cock the piece.

I did not halt longer than to see that the cap was on my rifle, and to cock the piece. Occupied as the animals were, I did not imagine they would heed me; or, if they should attempt flight, I knew I could easily overtake one or other; so, without further hesitation or precaution, I rode towards them. Contrary to my expectation, they both wheeled me, and started off. The wind was blowing freshly towards them, so as to draw their attention. They did not run, however as it badly scared; on the contrary, they went off, apparently indignant at being disturbed in their fight; and every now and then both came round with short turnings snorted, and struck their flanks with their hoofs in a violent and angry manner. Once or twice I fancied they were going to charge back upon me; and had I been otherwise than well-mounted, I should have been very chary of risking such an encounter. A more formidable pair of animals is, as far as appearance went, I could not have been well expected. The huge size, their shaggy fronts, and their huge eyeballs gave them a wild and malicious seeming, which was heightened by their bellowing, and the treacherous attitudes in which they continually placed themselves.

Feeling quite safe in my saddle, I galloped to the nearest, and sent my bullet into his ribs. It did the work. He fell to his knees—once again—sprang to his legs, as if to prevent a second fall—rocked from side to side like a crane—again came to his knees; and, after remaining in this position for some minutes, with the blood running from his nostrils, rolled quietly over on his shoulder, and lay dead.

I had watched these manoeuvres with interest, and permitted the second bull to make his escape; a side glance had showed me the latter disappearing over the crest of the swell. I did not care to follow him, as my horse was somewhat jaded, and I knew it would eat me a sharp gallop to come up with him again; so I thought no more of him at the time, but I slightly and prepared to deal with the one already slain. There stood a solitary tree near the spot—it was a stunted cedar. There were others upon the prairie, but they were distant; this one was not twenty yards from the carcass. I led my horse up to it, and taking the trail rope from the horn of the saddle, made one end fast to the bit-ring, and the other to the tree. I then went back, drew my knife, and proceeded to cut the buffalo.

I had hardly whittled my blade, when a roar from behind caused me to leap to an upright attitude, and look round; at the first glance, I comprehended all. A huge dark object was passing the rear of the ridge, and rushing down the hill towards the spot where I stood. It was the buffalo bull, the same which had just left me. The sight, at first I thought rather pleased me than otherwise. Although I did not want any more meat, I should have been the triumph of carrying a tongue instead of one to the camp. I therefore hurriedly sheathed my knife, and laid hold of my rifle, which, according to custom, I had taken the precaution to reload. I hesitated a moment whether to run to my horse and mount him, or to fire from where I stood; that question, however, was settled by the buffalo. The tree and the horse were to one side of the direct line in which he was running, but being attracted by the loud snorting of the latter, whistled begun to pitch and plunge violently, and I deemed it perhaps a challenge, he suddenly swerved from his course, and ran full tilt upon the horse. The latter shot out instantly to the full length of the trail rope—a heavy "pluck" sounded in my ears, and the next instant I saw my horse part from the tree, and scatter a little under his tail. I had knotted the rope negligently upon the bit-ring, and the knot had come undone.

[To be Continued.] Notes in Natural History.

A lady of title informed Buffin that she knew a Blackbird that looked at the barometer every morning, and would not go out if it pointed to wet. An anecdote told by a German naturalist of a beaver is no less wonderful than the above; he declares that he saw a beaver weeping over the crown of an old hat. Soon another beaver approached it, and she cried more piteously than the first; then a number of young beavers, attracted by their

sobs, came running up, and they all cried too. He accounts for this by saying that the hat being made of beaver, the animals had evidently recognized in it the skin of one of their own kindred. "Who can say," he asks, "whether this very hat was not to them the sad remains of an affectionate son—the only remembrance of an affectionate brother?"

Capt. Parry tells a story of a Polar Bear, which puts the instinct of the animal beyond all doubt; he had given it to one of his sailors, who, with this small capital, started showman, and having taught the bear to dance, used to take it out upon the streets. The sailor afterwards assured Capt. Parry that he could never get the bear to pass a barber's shop; he accounts for this by saying, that as "beards grow" was only sold to those places, the animal was in a constant state of fear lest it would be his fate some day to be sold in six penny pots.

The sociable Grosbeak, a bird which is found about the Cape of Good Hope, displays great ingenuity in building its nest, which is constructed as strongly as possible, so as to keep out the March rains. A Genevese traveller records the fact of finding a whole row of their nests covered over at the roof with bits of mackintosh, which they had evidently picked up from one of the frequent wrecks off the coast. What but instinct could have taught these sociable grosbeaks that mackintoshes were water proof?

Many singular anecdotes are told of the fox. The most probable of these is the one of the fox plundering a hen every morning of its eggs, and leaving a piece of chalk, of the same size of an egg, for every one he stole.

George Francis Train

G. F. Train arrived in London on the 1st instant, and in the evening gave an address at the Temple Discussion Forum, Fleet street. The place was crowded, and Mr. Train made one of his ordinary extraordinary speeches. Speaking from experience, he gave the preference to honesty as the best means for success in life. As to his own chances for the Presidency of America, he said he was certain to be elected, if not in '72, in '76. He then recounted his experience in France, during the late war, and said he was the president chief of the International, and organized the Commune. After boasting his perfect manhood, his physical strength, moral superiority, and intellectual capacity, he concluded by saying that he was a great truth a great statesman, or he was a great friar.

COMPUTING INTEREST.—The Chicago Journal gives a new rule for computing interest, and says it is so simple and so true that every banker, broker, merchant or clerk should post it up for reference. By no other mathematical process can the desired information be obtained by so few figures.

Six per cent.—Multiply any given number of dollars by the number of days of interest desired, erase the right hand figure and divide by six, the result is the interest, in cents, on such number of days at six per cent. Eight per cent.—Multiply any given amount by the number of days upon which it is desired to ascertain the interest and divide by forty five, and the result will be the interest, in cents, of such for the time required, at eight per cent. Ten per cent.—Multiply the same as above and divide by thirty-six, and the result will show the amount of interest at ten per cent.

A GOOD CREED FOR FARMERS.—We believe in small farms and thorough cultivation.

We believe that soil loves to eat as well as to be sown, therefore, to be manured.

We believe in large crops, which leave the land better than it found it—making both the farmer and the farm rich at once.

We believe in going to the bottom of things, and therefore in deep plowing, and enough of it. All the better with a subsoil plow.

We believe that every farm should own a good farmer.

We believe that the best fertilizer of any soil is a spirit of industry, enterprise and intelligence—without this, lime and gypsum, bones and green manure, man and a guano, will be of little use.

We believe in good fences, good barns, good for a-houses, good stock, good orchards, and children enough to gather fruit.

GIVE us sincere friends or none. The hollow glitter of smiles and words—compliments that mean nothing—protestations of affection as solid as the froth of champagne—invitations that are but pretty sentences, uttered because such things are customary—are all worthless. There is no need of them. It is proper to be civil and courteous to the most indifferent stranger; but why assume friendship's outward show when no reality underlies it? When one feels friendship, the object of that sentiment cannot suffer, and leave our hearts untroubled—cannot be slandered without our defence.

Bill Shanks says that courtship is "lies," but matrimony is "old ser."

Porten. KING BABY.

His sceptre is a rattle, His throne is mother's arm; He wears a tiny tyrant, In all his diaphanous form. Yet round his royal person, Our loving hearts entwined, Dictator of the cradle, And king by right divine.

Whatever be his mandate, No courtiers dare rebel; His mother's chief of household, Prime minister as well! In yon pramulator, His downy ear of state, Exactest, rosy monarch, What triumphs on him wait!

In purple ease and splendour, Long, long he seeks to reign; All smiles of nose disjoined, He smiles at with disdain! Alas! that royal greatness Should ever be shrouded; Here comes a tiny stranger— King Baby is dethroned!

[—Albion, for November.]

A Woman's Stageman.

A story comes from Athens about Greek brigandage very refreshing to honest people, and suggestive of the question whether women might not govern Greece better than its men. "One of the curses of modern Hellas, as everybody knows, is the unexaggerated bands of brigands, who infest the land, defying the Government, suppressing commerce, demoralizing the peasantry, and robbing and murdering strangers or rich natives. One of these unbridled villains lately captured the youthful son of a widow woman of property, well-known upon the border.

The usual message was sent down from the hills, the brigand chief must have one thousand drachmas by a certain day, or the life of the boy—was only 12 years old—would pay forfeit. As usual, too, the last hope which a mother could cherish in such a frightful position was the chance of Government help. The wretched weak administrations which play at "in and out" in Athens still allow these scoundrels to hold the roads and passes of the country, and this poor woman had to trust to her own courage and wit. Neither were wanting; there was some true old Olympean blood in her, and she hit upon a plan for saving both her child and her drachmas.

She had a brother, a young fellow of perfect pluck, though his cheeks were as smooth as the Delian Apollon, and him she dressed up carefully, as a Greek girl. Having appointed to meet the robber chief in a certain spot, she took up 200 drachmas and a present of cakes and fruit, the "Greek girl" going with her as a "guide." On reaching the place they found the scoundrel waiting, with the captive laid bound hand and foot by his side him. The woman first accosted by cunning questions that the man was really alone, and then offered, with many supplications, for money, and the presents of cakes and fruit. The villain took the latter and munched while he counted out the drachmas; then, with a fierce oath, he said it was no fun to take that much gold and send enough to make up a thousand, to the head of the lad would be sent down to him without delay. While the woman eluded supplicating to his knees, the "Greek girl" said, my friend a grip of iron round the robber's arm, and as the fellow was thus pinioned, the cunning mother drew a loaded pistol, and shot him dead. The pair lost no time in liberating the child, and they forgot to cut off any gold in a close, the fact of the "robber" and, as a reward of peace, the drachmas had been set upon the previous afternoon, they made quite an excellent day's business of it, on arriving safe and sound at their own village. [London Telegraph.]

A wag, in what he knows of farming, given a plan to remove widow's weeds; he says a good-looking man has only to say, "With them" and they wilt.

The following is the most startling rumour of the day to fill out a column: we have seen for a month: "Does not a young man" heartily wish with joy when she beholds her young man, at 24th?

"And it is wicked to refuse to marry a girl, if she is a great good-looking creature, and she ain't got time to argue it out—what a queer answer!"

"It's forty years, my old friend John, since we were boys together." "Is it?" Well, don't speak so loud; there's that young widow on the next page."

The president, happy as he is, smiles at the hows chemical force.

lys your Money

res your choice

OF

RICAN WARPS

OR

DHN WARPS

ANTED QUALITY AND JLL LENGTH,

AT

N S. MAGEE'S,

reet, St. Andrews.

Oct. 2, 1872.

LIC NOTICE

n, that the following Non-Resi- in the Parish of St. George, has under for the year 1872, and it, together with the cost of ad- paid within three months from e will be sold according to law:— nson Property \$8.40. RONALD CAMPBELL, t. 28, 1872. Collector.

S & CAPS

LARGE VARIETY, Oxford, Dolly Varden, Duke y other styles to numerous to the Monarch Shakspeare Paper for its perfect fit and durability, full line of Gents. Furnishing

s, Switches in Jute and Linen, irts and small wares. Ladies' ens BOOTS & SHOES, worked RS and OTTAMANS. White and colored, plain, striped Cottons—in bleached and un- ack & Miller's White Cottons, kings, &c.

is "Small Profits and quick stock shall be sold at the lowest cost. store on the corner of Water, and opposite H. O'Neill's Blee-

taken for the elegant "Davis," which has been so celebrated as a sample of which can be For price and conditions en-

JAMES BRADLEY, (St. Andrew.

NGOU TEA.

rgan" from London. & Half Chests good Ceylon

J. W. STREET

MACHINES.

FAMILY SHOULD HAVE original Weed Sewing machines.

d Machines are now on sale here the public are invited to or themselves.

JAMES STOOP, Agent.

DIAL NOTICE.

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Y PARASOLS, at the

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LACK TEA.

Pointer from New York. SOUCHONG TEA.

d duty paid at low est v. tea TO-MO-CLEWLEY & CO. St. Stephen.

LARGE HOTEL.

King Street. tophen N. E. J. NEILL, Proprietor.

Telegraphic News.

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B. Dec. 14.
A violent gale raged here yesterday from four o'clock until ten o'clock last night, causing great damage to shipping and property.

All along the coast from Scatarie Island to Aspy Bay it raged with destructive effect, and the sea rose to a tremendous height.

London, Dec. 13.
There has been an attempted insurrection at Madrid. Government troops were called out, and twenty persons killed and wounded. It is rumored that Bismarck is about to resign the Presidency of the Council of Ministers in order to devote himself exclusively to his duties as Chancellor to the German Empire.

The weather is very stormy in France. The Seine and the Loire are rapidly rising, and inundations are threatened.

A gale in the south of France has deranged the telegraphs throughout the country.

New York, Dec. 14.
In the gale on Thursday, four pilots were lost off Wilmington, N. C., in boarding vessels.

Edwin Forrest's funeral will take place on Monday, at Philadelphia.

The proprietors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel publish a card, stating that they have taken care of the sufferers by the fire, and deprecating the newspaper comments, pending the investigation now in progress.

Gold 112 1/2.

London, Dec. 14.
Reports continue of marine disasters, attended by losses of life, by late gales. The steamer "Charante," of the regular line between Hull and Dunkirk, was lost en route to the latter port, and fourteen persons drowned.

Hon. William Garvie died on Sunday in the south of France. A. G. Jones received a cable telegram with the announcement today.

London, Dec. 15.
The resolution has been adopted by a Committee of the Italian Chamber of Deputies looking to the suppression of the Jesuits in Rome.

The wife of Disraeli died in London at noon on Sunday. Mr. Disraeli's health is greatly improved. All the journals express the warmest sympathy with Disraeli in his affliction.

New York, Dec. 16.
An unknown schooner has capsized at Cape Ann. Four of her crew are supposed to have been drowned.

Five men were buried in a deep ditch at St. Louis on Saturday by the caving in of the sides. Only one of them was extricated alive.

The Supreme Court has refused to dissolve the proceedings in the United States Court at New Orleans, under which Governor Pinchbeck has been placed in authority. This will ensure the impeachment of Warouth.

Gold 118.

The trial of Stokes for the murder of Fick is set down for Wednesday.

London, Dec. 16.
The eighty persons believed to have perished by the stranding of the emigrant ship "Franklin" from Hamburg for San Francisco off the Island of Vileland have been recovered.

From the Yarmouth Herald.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Capt. Lemuel Robbins, an aged and much esteemed inhabitant of Chebogue Point, died very suddenly on the 10th instant. Before daybreak he complained of a feeling of faintness, but shortly afterwards got up, kindled a fire, and as soon as it was light enough went to the barn and fed his cattle, as usual. On returning to the house he told Mrs. R. that the feeling of faintness continued, that there was pain in one of his arms, and that he would like some hot tea.

The tea was prepared as soon as possible, and after partaking of it, Capt. R. laid down on a sofa, and almost immediately expired.

SMALL POX.—There is a case of small pox in the southern section of the town. The patient, Mr. Cleveland, is reported doing well. He arrived about a fortnight ago from Boston. The necessary steps have been adopted by the Board of Health to prevent the spread of the disease.

The "Herald" also mentions the loss of Yarmouth vessels—the Bge. "Southern Belle" Robbins, at Copenhagen, about 15th ult., and the Bgt. "Watchmate," Hatfield, on a voyage from New York to Exeter, G. B. Both vessels were insured.

Fortelling the Weather.

The enormously increased facilities for the study of atmospheric phenomena furnished by the report of the weather bureau, daily disseminated through the newspapers, will, no doubt, stimulate those who are engaged in that interesting and useful department of scientific observation.

We are now not only able to predict the approach of storms and warn navigators in time to save life and property from peril or destruction; but, by the discovery of the great Pacific air wave, we can foretell the coming of winter, and prepare for blinding snow storms. This discovery is an exceedingly valuable one, because it will be possible to warn lake and ocean mariners against the fearful storms that close the season's navigation.

The snow which has fallen on this portion of the continent during the past few days has evidently been a result of one of those great atmospheric waves passing over the Rocky Mountains. These waves, it is suggested, will come over in continuous surges, and one of them, having been combined with a polar air current, produces heavy snow storms on the lakes; and the same authority presumes it passed eastward to pay its respects to the countries sailing vessels and steamers that now throng the route to Europe.

CRIME IN NEW YORK.—The New York Advertiser speaks as follows of the crimes of that city:—The growing inefficiency of the police is forcing itself more and more upon the public attention every day. Crimes are committed with impunity almost under the very eyes of policemen. Periodically the public is startled by the announcement of some heinous offence, while the perpetrator—in many cases—escapes scot free. An exemplification of the difficulty of finding a policeman when one is wanted occurred today in our own publication office. A boy broke the front door glass. He was held for half an hour or so, waiting for the arrival of an officer. No policeman could be obtained until after a crowd of fifteen or twenty ruffians had entered the office and rescued the offender. People are growing impatient of the dilatory manner in which the police perform their duties.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.—Mr. Hill has introduced in Congress a bill for the reduction of postage. It proposes to make the ordinary letter half-ounce rate two cents; and Mr. Porter to amend the new postal code, is designed to effect a reversal of the Postmaster General's ruling that double postage must be collected on partially pre-paid letters. Mr. K. 1 logs in his bill, passed April 1, 1873, as the date on and after which stamps on checks and drafts shall no longer be required, and provides for the redemption of unused stamps.

The Vice-President then gave the "Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick," the "President of the United States," "Our Sister Societies in the Dominion," the "Volunteer Army of the Dominion."

These concluded the regular toast. Mr. Magee responded to the "Governor General," Mr. Russell for the "Executive and Legislature," and Mr. Geo. Mowat for the "Volunteer Army." Mr. Paul also responded to the toast "The President of the United States." Among the volunteer toasts were "The President, Vice-Presidents and Directors of the C. C. Agricultural Society." Mr. Grimmer made a happy and humorous speech for the Society, pointing out the benefits it had conferred upon the agriculturists, the large amount of good it had effected, and the fact of its being the oldest Society in the Dominion.

The "Press," responded to by the Editor of the "Standard."

The "Banks of the Dominion," connected with the Bank of British North America, Mr. Carnegie, Agent of the Bank here, acknowledged the toast in felicitous terms.

The "Farmers of Charlotte County," responded to by Mr. Morris.

"Success to the New Hotel," Mr. Street and Mr. Clarke responded; the latter was both witty and witty, and was frequently cheered.

The "Newly married ladies," was acknowledged by Mr. Paul, in a delicious speech.

The "Mercantile interests of St. Andrews," drew forth a reply from Mr. Morris, who improved the occasion by intimating an Auction which took place next day. Several other volunteer toasts were given and responded to.

The "School Trustees of District No. 1," proposed by Mr. Magee in eulogistic terms, was well received, and the President, Mr. Stevenson, who is chairman of the Trustees, acknowledged the compliment in fitting terms.

We regret that we did not take notes of Mr. G. made two or three happy and apposite speeches, as did some others.

The "Postal Department, and our worthy Postmaster. Mr. Campbell returned thanks in a neat speech.

"Our next annual meeting," met with a generous bumper.

"Our host and hostess," drew out Mr. Clarke, whose humorous remarks called forth the applause of the company.

Several comic and sentimental songs were sung by Messrs. Magee, Morris, the President and others. "Black Tail" by Mr. Magee set the company in a roar. "God Save the Queen," called forth the vocal powers of all present. "Auld lang syne" was the last song, and added, if possible, to the good feeling. Much credit is due to Mr. Clarke, for the rich and abundant repast furnished the Society, and the excellent arrangements. All present expressed themselves much pleased with the evening's entertainment; indeed a more happy or agreeable company seldom met together.

We learn that the enterprising firm of Hart & Co., are making preparations for the preserving of Lobsters, Meats, &c., on an extensive scale next season. So highly were their canned lobsters appreciated, that they could not fill the extensive orders for them from Great Britain and other countries. We heard an amusing incident the other day relating to Hart's lobsters. A grocer in the County, desirous to have some foreign canned lobsters for sale, sent to a Southern Port for them, believing they would be something EXTRA—and they were, for upon opening the packing boxes, to his amazement he had a good supply of "Hart's St. Andrews Bay Lobsters!" So much for going abroad, duties, freight, &c., in addition. We give this as an instance that some people pay too dear for the whistle.

MARINE HOSPITAL.—Is it not time the General Government should issue tenders for the erection of a Marine Hospital at this Port? Such a one as will be a credit to the Dominion and to the town. St. Andrews has not yet received that amount of attention to which it is entitled. Not one building occupied as a Government office is the property of the Dominion. A Custom House and Post Office building is required, and a few thousands of dollars expended in the erection of such offices would be of service to the people.

was suffocated by the smoke, or was burnt to death, will never be known; but his charred remains were discovered by residents of the place, the roof having fallen in upon him. Mr. End was upwards of 70 years of age, and was respectfully connected in Ireland.

FIFTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHARLOTTE CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Charlotte County Agricultural Society celebrated its Fifty-third Anniversary by dining together at Clarke's Hotel on Thursday evening last. At half past seven o'clock the bell sounded, and a goodly company sat down to an excellent and sumptuous dinner. The President, R. Steenson, Esq., occupied the chair, ably supported at the foot of the table by A. T. Paul, Esq., one of the Vice-Presidents. After the substantial viands had been discussed, the Chairman called upon the company to fill for a toast; the major part of those present being testotasters, responded to the call in cold water, while the remainder filled their glasses with rosy wine. The following is a list of the toasts from the chair which were drank with all the honors.

The "Queen," The "Prince of Wales and the Royal Family," 3 times 3. The "Army and Navy,"—Song, Red, White and Blue, by Mr. Magee. The "Governor General." The "Fifty-Third Anniversary of the C. C. Agricultural Society."

The Vice-President then gave the "Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick," the "President of the United States," "Our Sister Societies in the Dominion," the "Volunteer Army of the Dominion."

These concluded the regular toast. Mr. Magee responded to the "Governor General," Mr. Russell for the "Executive and Legislature," and Mr. Geo. Mowat for the "Volunteer Army." Mr. Paul also responded to the toast "The President of the United States." Among the volunteer toasts were "The President, Vice-Presidents and Directors of the C. C. Agricultural Society." Mr. Grimmer made a happy and humorous speech for the Society, pointing out the benefits it had conferred upon the agriculturists, the large amount of good it had effected, and the fact of its being the oldest Society in the Dominion.

The "Press," responded to by the Editor of the "Standard."

The "Banks of the Dominion," connected with the Bank of British North America, Mr. Carnegie, Agent of the Bank here, acknowledged the toast in felicitous terms.

The "Farmers of Charlotte County," responded to by Mr. Morris.

"Success to the New Hotel," Mr. Street and Mr. Clarke responded; the latter was both witty and witty, and was frequently cheered.

The "Newly married ladies," was acknowledged by Mr. Paul, in a delicious speech.

The "Mercantile interests of St. Andrews," drew forth a reply from Mr. Morris, who improved the occasion by intimating an Auction which took place next day. Several other volunteer toasts were given and responded to.

The "School Trustees of District No. 1," proposed by Mr. Magee in eulogistic terms, was well received, and the President, Mr. Stevenson, who is chairman of the Trustees, acknowledged the compliment in fitting terms.

We regret that we did not take notes of Mr. G. made two or three happy and apposite speeches, as did some others.

The "Postal Department, and our worthy Postmaster. Mr. Campbell returned thanks in a neat speech.

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from whom the Government derive their positions and power.

EXAMINATION.—An examination will be held in the Grammar School on Friday next, 20th inst., commencing at 2 o'clock, p.m., when prizes will be awarded to the successful pupils. We trust that there will be a full attendance of parents and visitors, who are respectfully invited.

The large building being moved along the street, by Rose & Pearce, is now on Henry St., within four blocks of its destination. The old one story building at the corner of Water & Henry Streets, was pulled down, which afforded ample room to turn the intended school house. The Trustees have had the foundation laid for its reception, and are negotiating to have it fit for occupancy as early as possible.

LECTURES.—We are pleased to learn that the Lecture Committee of "All Saints Church," are making arrangements for a course of lectures during the season, and that the opening lecture will be delivered early in January. The lectures are to be given in the Sunday School room of the Church, and as the proceeds are to be devoted for a laudable purpose, we trust they will be well patronized.

The new barque "Northern Chief," will be loaded and ready for sea this week. It is probable she will anchor at the Bullart ground. Capt. Miller and John Short, Esq., one of the builders, were here the other day with reference to her measurement.

Robberies are not confined to towns and cities, but are now carried on in Pullman cars on Railways. Mr. T. J. Wallace, of Halifax, while sleeping in a Pullman car on the train from St. John to Bangor last week, was robbed of a pocket book containing notes amounting to \$20,000, two diamond studs and some loose change. The pocket book with notes were found on the track, but the studs and other money were missing.

SUMMARY.

The Snow which fell on Monday has made tolerable sleighing; waggons and drays are still used in some cases.

The "Haywards" are in St. John, delighting the citizens with their unique entertainments.

Rev. Mr. Bliss, of Amherst, preached his last Protestant sermon on the 8th inst., near Amherst, and has gone over to the Roman Catholic faith.

The following paragraph shows that emigration from the State of Maine is carried on to a much greater extent than from New Brunswick:—

Emigration from Maine is still going on with great rapidity. From the 1st of August to the 1st of November, a period of three months, 919 Maine people passed over our great railroad thoroughfares to the West. Of these 434 went to Michigan; 112 to Wisconsin; 127 to Illinois; 118 to Minnesota; 70 to California; and the remaining 57 to other points. Ninety five per cent. of those that went to California were families, as was also seventy five per cent. of those that went to Minnesota and Wisconsin.—Maine paper.

DECREASE OF PAUPERISM IN LONDON.—A statement in the journals shows the pauperage in London, England, is much less than it was twelve months ago, but that it is still very considerable. On the week ending the 20th of November the total number of persons in receipt of relief was 105,656, of whom 34,568 were in workhouses, and 71,087 out of doors. For the corresponding week in 1871 the total number was 117,393.

A NOVEL ELECTIONEERING CAMPAIGN.—Sir Peter Tait, the great army clothier, and a gentleman well known to Canadian Volunteers who have gone to Wimbledon, is a candidate for the representation of the Orkney and Shetland Isles in the House of Commons. He is in the field actively canvassing, and among the novelties of his campaign is the chartering of a fine steam vessel, on board of which he has a number of horses and carriages.

—Judge Jefferson of Biddleford has decided that an assignment of wages not due was invalid, however good the consideration of the instrument might be, and even though it had been accepted in writing by the corporation. The decision is one of considerable importance, inasmuch as grocers frequently take assignments of wages as security for goods furnished.

—A warm hearted Irish servant girl at St. Albans, who had lived as domestic in a Boston family upon hearing the first exaggerated accounts of the fire and consequent suffering, wrote to the family for whom she had formerly worked, and begged them to take from the savings bank the \$200 which she had earned in their service, and appropriate the sum for their relief.

—"Put me in my little bed," is now rendered thusly: Place this wearied animated piece of clay in the receptacle constructed by mechanical genius, wherein drowsy humanity may enjoy nature's sweet restorer.

There is a rumor that a terrible crime—the shipping to death of a little boy by his inhuman father—has been committed in Dorchester, N. H.

The Joint Committee of the United States House of Representatives resolved to report favorably on Geo. Hunt's bill increasing the President's salary to \$50,000 after March 4th.

It has been decided in England that a peer cannot vote at an election in the House of Commons.

Joe Penland the American circus clown, is an inmate of the lunatic asylum on Ward's island.



TO CONTRACTORS.

Intercolonial Railway.

The Commissioners appointed for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, give Public Notice, that they are prepared to receive Tenders for the erection of a Passenger and Refreshment Building, Freight building, and Engine House, at Campbellton, N. B., and for Passenger and Refreshment Building, at New Castle, N. B.

Plans, Specifications, and forms of Tender may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer, Ottawa, and the Engineer's office at Kinouaki, Dalhousie, New Castle, and Moncton.

Tenders may be for the whole, or any less number of these Buildings, and will be received marked "Tenders for Buildings," at the Commissioners' office, Ottawa, up to 12 o'clock noon, on FRIDAY the 31st January, 1873.

A. WALSH,
ED. B. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRYDGES,
A. W. MCLELLAN,
Commissioners.

Commissioners' Office,
Ottawa, Dec. 4, 1872.

To Contractors.

Intercolonial Railway.

The Commissioners appointed for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, hereby give Public Notice that they are prepared to receive tenders for Tracklaying and Ballasting on the following Divisions, viz:—

No. 1, on Sections 3, 6, 9, and 15,—a distance of about 78 miles.

No. 2, on Sections 16, 10, and 20,—a distance of about 45 miles.

No. 3, on Sections 21, 22, and 23,—from the Miramichi River to Moncton, a distance of about 72 miles.

All the above sections are in the Province of New Brunswick.

Specifications and forms of Tender can be obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer, at Ottawa, and at the offices of the Engineers, at Kinouaki, Dalhousie, New Castle, and Moncton.

Sealed Tenders marked "Tenders," and addressed to the Commissioners, will be received at their office in Ottawa, up to 12 o'clock noon on FRIDAY the 31st of January, 1873.

A. WALSH,
ED. B. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRYDGES,
A. W. MCLELLAN,
Commissioners.

Intercolonial Railway,
Commissioner's Office,
Ottawa, Nov. 30th, 1872.

N. B.—Separate Tenders will be required for the Division Numbered 1, 2, and 3. Dec 18 41

Teacher Wanted.

WANTED at CHAMPOOK, A MALE SCHOOL TEACHER, of the first or second class. Apply to ROBT DENSMORE, Chamcook, Dec. 11, 1872. S. Secretary.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under style and firm of

RAY & KILDEA,

has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

S. RAY,
J. T. KILDEA.

St. Andrews, Dec. 7, 1872.—Tins

The business will be continued for a short time by the subscriber, who will collect and settle all claims due to the late firm.

J. T. KILDEA.

Debates of the House of Assembly, 1873.

THE COMMITTEE appointed to receive Tenders for reporting and publishing the

Debates of the House of Assembly, during the session of 1872-73, are desirous to receive proposals for carrying out the same in conformity with the terms of the contract made by the Committee on the 10th of December, 1872.

Tenders will be received at the office of Dr. A. W. McLELLAN, St. John, until noon, on MONDAY, the twenty-third day of December, 1872.

1st. Tenders for publishing Debates to state distinctly the rate per sheet for five or ten thousand copies, Imperial Quarto with four columns on each page, solid columns, and otherwise in a type suitable to the Debates of 1870—the Debates to be published three times a week at least, from matters to be furnished by the Reporter, and to be delivered in some room in the House of Assembly Buildings, or such other place as may be designated.

2nd. Tenders for reporting the Debates to state the number of sheets to be printed, and to deliver a full and accurate report of the Debates, and to prepare the manuscript in a proper manner for the printer, and to complete the same within three days after the close of the Session.

Tenders to be strictly in accordance with the requirements of the advertisement.

Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

St. John, N. B., 28th November, 1872.

AMON ALWARD,
CHARLES MACPHERSON,
EDWARD WILLIS,
Committee of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick.

dec 4 31

Government House, Ottawa,

Monday, 25th day of November, 1872.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs and under and in virtue of the authority conferred by the Act 31st Victoria, Chapter 6, intitled "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following Regulation.

In addition to the Warehouse Ports mentioned in the 5th section of the Act passed during the session of the Parliament of Canada held in the 31st year of Her Majesty's reign and intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs" and also in addition to the Ports named in Lists sanctioned by subsequent orders in Council passed under the authority of the said Act, the following Port shall be and it is hereby declared to be included in the List of Warehouse Ports in the Dominion of Canada viz:—

The Port of Wallaceburg, in the Province of Ontario.

W. A. HUMPHREY,
Clerk Privy Council.

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