



THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

CONSUMPTION,

and every other complaint of the lungs, and the cure of all

NG COMPLAINTS.

It is known remedy is offered to the public, and the experience of over forty years, and when in season, seldom fails to effect a speedy

Cold, Croup, Bronchitis, Influenza, Spitting Cough, Hoarseness, Palms or redness in the Chest and Side, Bleeding at the Lungs, Liver Complaint, &c.

It is a success that has attended the application of this medicine in all cases of

PULMONARY COMPLAINTS

and many physicians of high standing to employ it, and it is a success that has attended the application of this medicine in all cases of

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The St. Andrews Standard.

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E. VANIS SUMENDUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic

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No 30

SAINT ANDREWS NEW BRUNSWICK, JULY 27, 1870.

Vol 37

Poetry

THE BLIND MOTHER.

I saw a mother in her arms
Her infant child was sleeping,
The mother, while the infant slept,
Her guardian watch was keeping.
Around its little tender form
Her snow-white arm was flung;
And over its little infant head
Her bending tresses hung.
"Sleep sweetly on, my darling babe,
My own, my only child,"
And as she spoke the infant woke,
And on its mother smiled.
But, oh! no friendly answering smile
The mother's visage graced,
For she was blind, and could not see
The infant she embraced.
But now he eyed his mother's name,
And now the mother pressed
Her darling, much-loved baby boy,
Unto her widowed breast.
She sudden anguish seized her mind,
"My God," she cried, "but grant me sight
One hour! to see my child!"
"To look upon its cherub face,
And see its father's there;
But pardon, if the wish be wrong,
A widow mother's prayer!"
And as she spoke, her anguish grew
More tender and more wild;
And closer to her aching breast
She clasped her orphan child.
Human Love.

What is love?—Go ask the child
Whose language steps run free and wild,
What makes its little heart rejoice
Whenever it hears its mother's voice?
You.
What is love?—The mother will tell,
Though pain and sickness near her dwell,
All she can bear and desire her lot,
If one fond heart deserts her not.
What is love?—The mother ask,
Who labours over her daily task,
And her infant does but sigh,
Will watch at night with wakeful eye.
Unknown within the heart it springs,
And closely binds, and fondly clings;
It softens nature, turns to strife,
The tie to home, the charm of life.

Interesting Tale.

\$10 000. HOW MR. RANDS SAVED IT.

BY JAMES F. FITTS.

My little story (begun Mr. Rand) will illustrate the importance, not to say folly, of which men will often act when under the influence of some great controlling passion, such as the expectation of great gain. And it will also illustrate how men may be misled by the consequences of such imprudence or folly by prompt and decided action.
The facts bring me back no great distance in my experience; only to the spring of 1865. The great Pennsylvania oil fever was then at its height; fabulous stories were told and printed of men realizing hundreds of thousands in a day by the simplest speculation in lands, and many of my friends around me were converting their business into cash, and departing for the theatre of financial excitement. The fever soon overtook me, and I yielded to it. I was at the time the senior of two partners in a large and flourishing country retail store; I was prospering, and had just arrived at the point where I could begin to lay up money. I was thirty-five years old, with a dear good wife and two little children, whom I loved, as I still do, better than myself. My home was to me the most beautiful and attractive spot on earth, and a month before I had determined to go to the oil-region, I could not have been persuaded that anything on earth in the shape of temptation could win me away from it. But in this case the tempter attacked me at the weakest point. Go now, my fondly whispered to me, "while there is a chance; this golden harvest will not last long. Venture boldly; put in a few thousands and make a cool half million; it has been done more than once, and you are quite as likely as any one to do it again. When you have done this, your family as well as yours will be above all the chances and risks of trade, independent for life. It is your highest duty to go."

I prevailed upon myself to think that this was so. I broached my plan to my wife and several of my best friends; they all opposed it. They reasoned that it was better for me to stay here, with a certainty of fair profits, than to go into oil speculation and risk all that I had. Very true in the abstract, I allowed; but I had got myself to thinking that I could not fail. No wild, crazy gambler or speculator ever expects to lose his money; they are continually hoping for good luck, and the hope amounts to an expectation. So with me. My interest in the business was worth fifteen thousand dollars easy; on a hurried sale it brought twelve, and in order to realize the cash in hand, I was compelled to reduce it to ten. These figures will show how insane upon the subject I had become; and yet, my condition was no worse than that of hundreds of others.
With a sad but hopeful farewell to my family and friends, I was off for the oil regions. I had to pass through Buffalo on my way, and there I stopped over one train, to get my draft for ten thousand dollars exchanged for a bank certificate of deposit for the same amount. Then, with the certificate safely stowed away in the leather bill book which I always carried in my inner breast-pocket, I went on to Venango.
I arrived at one of the new oil settlements in the evening; and after camping down all night on the floor of a shanty, for lack of better accommodations, I sallied out the next morning on a prospecting tour. Whichever way my steps turned I saw a crowd, a tumult of anxious, eager men like myself, hurrying about or gathered around some well where was flowing the precious green fluid. Nothing was talked of or thought of but oil, and everybody seemed watching for promising speculations. I went about all the day, observing the ways of the place, and toward night I turned my steps back to the shanty. Before I had reached it, my attention was attracted to a group of men who stood a few rods from the path; and I went out of my way to join them. I found that they were standing at the machinery of a new well, which was pumping a steady stream into a vat.
Fifty barrels to day! I exclaimed, and a deeper little fellow, with a large nose and an unmistakable city cut to his clothes, He was standing on the platform of the derrick, above the crowd, as he spoke, and seemed to be expatiating upon the well. Fifty barrels since sunrise! Not a flowing well, to be sure; but the pump brings up the oil in a steady stream, and it's my opinion that it'll last as long as any well on the ground.
It's good splendidly, said another man; a tall, dashing fellow, who was emphatically puffing a cigar.
Then the two owners of it, said a man at my elbow.
Good for them, another remarked. Their fortunes are as good as made.
I lingered about the place, listening to other observations that were made upon the well and its lucky owners, and finally returned to the shanty and lay down on my hard bed with a feeling that was something like envy. I dreamed all night of oil wells, and awoke in the morning with a resolution that I would own an interest in one of them before dark.
As I passed the spot where I had stopped the night before, on my way along the productive lands, I walked over to the well again. The pumping was going on as before, and the oil came out in great streams into the tank. I watched it for a few moments, with that kind of fascination which the victims of the oil mania generally felt, and was turning away with a sigh, when my shoulder was tapped by one of the proprietors, the little fellow who had talked so glibly the night before.
A pretty good well, sir, he said, I don't see any reason why it won't pump like this for years.
I should be satisfied with it if I owned it, I said.
Wouldn't you like to purchase a share of it? he asked, rather coaxingly.
I looked at his face, with the thought that he was quizzing me; but he appeared to be perfectly serious. Seeing that I was in doubt as to his meaning, he pointed to a printed bill posted on the derrick, which I had not before seen, although it was in staring capitals. Without giving the exact contents of it, it will be sufficient to say that it offered for sale the one-half interest in this well for ten thousand dollars; the offer to stand for one week only.
Are you in earnest about this? I asked, feeling somewhat startled, and somewhat as if my chance had come.
Perfectly in earnest, I'm sorry to say, he replied. I've tried hard enough to avoid it, but I'm driven to it. It is my half that is offered, and offered for only a title over what I have expended here. In a few weeks more I could easily realize ten thousand dollars out of this oil; but I can't wait. My house and lot in Buffalo are to be sold on a mortgage in one week from to-day, and I can't bear to have them sacrificed, as I know they will be. The property is worth more than the sum I

offer to sell out for; but if I am not there it may sell for one half of it. So you see I must sell this interest. It grinds me to do it, but for reasons that I can't speak of to a stranger; it is better, on the whole, for me to lose the fortune that is pouring out of this well than my homestead.
Your partner might bring you out, I suggested.
And glad enough would he be to do it, spoke up the tall man, smiling just in time to hear my remark, if I had the means. But I have not. Like poor Fred, here I've spent my money in putting down this well and getting the machinery to run it. If it wasn't for the good prospect ahead, I believe my boarding-house keeper would have turned me out two weeks ago. But I'm better off than my partner; I've only to hold on and gather the gold that's coming in, while he must sell.
My mind was half made. I walked up to the spot where the oil was gushing out of the pipe at every stroke of the pump, and looked at it as if it were already my own. A small crowd had again gathered about, and such exclamations as "great thing," "lucky fellows," "here's a fortune, sure," greeted my ears.
Do you think of purchasing about here? one of the owners asked, following me up. I answered in the affirmative.
Then here's your chance, sure as you're a living man! the other enthusiastically cried. I tell you, sir, there's no mistake about it—this is one of the most promising places on the creek, and you can pump out an independent fortune here in a few months. If I had the money, I'd not hesitate a moment, and I haven't it, all my interest in the sale is to help your Fred out of his trouble. I rather like your looks, too, and I'd prefer you for a partner than some others who have been here looking at the well. If you've got the cash, and he looked hard at me, you'd better buy! I have got the cash, I replied.
Good! You're just the man for Fred; and if you take his offer it'll be like giving you fifty thousand dollars. Come up to the office, and let us talk it over; there are too many people about here.
I walked with them to the shanty that they occupied, and went in with them, almost proud at that moment to make the acquaintance of the man who had been so kind to me. Everything seemed bright and honest about the matter; I had seen the well and the oil, and there was no chance for deception about that, and the man's reasons for selling were perfectly satisfactory. In fact, I believe I began to have some pity for him on account of the hardship of the case, and to wish that I had a thousand or two more than he asked, to off him. And then the fact that the other partner—Dick was the name that he used to—was to remain and work his interest, was the best kind of a guarantee of good faith.
I had any lingering doubts or fears on the subject when I entered the office, they shortly dispelled them. We sat down around the rough pine table, littered over with papers. Fred produced a bottle of wine, Dick some excellent cigars, and they proceeded to enter into the details of the investment with all the glibness of a Bowery Cheap John. I was satisfied before he had talked ten minutes. In ten more I threw away the stump of my cigar.
"Show me your title," I said. "Satisfy me about your rights here, and I'll buy the one-half interest at the terms you offer."
They immediately produced a lease of the premises for one hundred years, which I examined, and which was undoubtedly correct. I had seen other leases made by the same proprietor, and I knew the signature.
I don't mind telling you what that cost us, said Fred, with a laugh. Just twenty-five dollars! We took it when no oil had been found within half a mile of here, and got it cheap enough, as things have happened.
He asked my name, and in half a minute he had filled up a blank assignment on the back of the paper, and signed it, transferring to me his one-half interest in the well lands for ten thousand dollars. He held it so I could read it, and I saw that it was sufficient. I took out my bill book and produced the certificate.
This is payable to my order, I said. I don't know how you'd get the money. Who'll identify you?
Let me see, said Fred, and I did the certificate on the table. O, that's all right! he exclaimed, as he read it. I know the officers of the bank and they'll pay me on your endorsement.
The other partner—my future partner—the tall dashing fellow, came and leaned over Fred's shoulder, and looked at the certificate. As he bent his face lower, I saw a most rapidly sinister smile diffuse itself over the whole countenance, and my ear caught a word whispered with significant emphasis:
Sold!
Somehow, just at that momentous instant, I could not fix my thoughts on oil, and money-making, and the business before us at all, I

thought of Emily and the children at home, and wondered whether it was better for them that I should part with this money so easily. I looked at the two men, with their flashy finger rings and breast pins, and I did not feel half as much like making the bargain as I had a moment before.
Just endorse it to me—Fred Brown.
His voice startled me from my abstraction. I looked up and saw that he had placed the certificate on the table with his finger upon it, and was holding out a pen to me.
I've written the endorsement—Pay to the order of Fred Brown, he said. Just put your name under that. But Lord bless you, man—what's the matter? Your face is white, almost. You ain't going crazy with your good luck, are you?
They both laughed at this sally.
No, said I carelessly. Just let me look at the face of that certificate again—so I said, and with my hand I slipped it from under his finger. My bill book lay on the table; I quickly put the certificate in it, folded it, and buttoned it up close again in my pocket.
The men fell back in blank astonishment, and both spoke together:
What's that for?
What the devil d'ye mean, sir?
I've thought better of it, I replied. I've concluded not to buy. You may keep your assignment, or give it to some one else. The well may be a splendid investment—but I think on the whole, I will not take any stock in it.
They saw I was in earnest, and two angry men I never saw in my life. Fred—if that was his name—stood glaring at me with the expression of a hungry hyena looked of his prey; and Dick, the one who had avowed that he had no interest in the sale except to help his friend, came close up to me and shook his fist in my face.
You can't come that game on us, my fine fellow! he growled. This trade is all done, and the paper is ours. Hand it over, or you'll smell these.
He shook his fist again. Now their conduct confirmed my suspicions. I was so rejoiced at my escape that I believe I could have engaged both of them in a fist fight, if necessary. But there was no occasion for it.
Lock the door, Fred, said the fellow who was menacing me. We'll see about this here cheap, pretty quick.
To, there! I cried, producing a revolver, and cocking it, as Fred started for the door. Lock that door, and I'll blow you through it!
He did stop, very suddenly. My attitude and weapon what they had not expected.
I believe you are two great scoundrels, said I. Thank Heaven I have done nothing here yet to bind myself to you in any way; and I certainly shall not now. I arose to my feet, with the pistol in my hand. Now I going to leave this shanty, and if any one offers to prevent me, I will be the worse for him. Look out there!
Not a word was raised; no violence what ever was offered. They stood quietly until while I walked out; and I did not put up my pistol until I had put a safe distance between myself and them.
I went straight down to the well, and found a great commotion in the crowd gathered there. The pump was still working, but the oil had stopped running. By this time I was pretty well excited, and mounting the platform, I secured the attention of the crowd, and gave them a brief account of my experience with the proprietors of this well. They listened with manifestations of finger and thumb, when I had done, a dozen voices rose at once.
Those fellows owe me more'n five hundred dollars for work, cried one.
And me two hundred for board!
Lots find the d—d scoundrels, some one suggested; and a rush was instantly made for the shanty. They were ten minutes too late; both the men had gone, leaving behind them their evidences of a precipitate flight. It was well for them that they were not found; their swindled creditors were mad enough to soak them in their own fat.
Some of the creditors attacked the property that afternoon, and then the whole swindle was exposed. The man in charge of the well was one of the victims, and he did not hesitate to expose the fraud. As it now appeared, the well had not been pumped more than thirty feet, and of course not a drop of oil had been found. Four barrels had been purchased, and brought on the ground in the night, and this was actually kept running through the pipe out of the spout, and back again from the barrel, by means of concealed pipes. Of course the humbug was in hourly danger of detection, as the crowd was increasing and becoming more curious; and hence the haste of the two sharpers in pressing the negotiation.
I remained in this vicinity less than twenty-four hours after that. I began to see that I was hardly keen enough to cope with the rascals of the place, who were looking for just such men as myself. Perhaps I might have a fortune if I had staid; but I did not feel like trying. Of course I knew that such adventures as these were in large minority; but I began to be sick of the place, and thought it

best to retire with my money in my own pocket, while I could. I surprised and gratified my friends by my early return and went back into business with the unpleasant thought that I had sacrificed about five thousand dollars in my haste to try the experiment of oil speculation. Never mind! I have more than made it up again, and with it an experience which will, I trust, keep me clear of all such dangers in future.
This is a brief sequel to this true story, that ought to be told. I visited Auburn State Prison, less than a year ago, and saw the convicts at work, clad in their parti-colored suits. One of them glanced up as we passed, and instantly dropped his eye again. That glance was enough, spite of his close cropped head and his shaggy coat, to recognize the person who figured in this story as Dick. The warder told me he was in for ten years, for forgery. Mr. Fred I have not heard from, but if he is not in that penitentiary he is in some other—or will be. And I don't think it wrong in me to hope that in their case the governor will exercise the pardoning power very discreetly!

WHAT HE THOUGHT.—The repeated disasters during the racing week on the New Orleans Shell Road were ludicrously illustrated by the misfortunes of a nice young man. He had taken his dulciana out, and was showing her how to make two forty on the shell, when his horse, accidentally broke, and the youth tumbled over the seat, the heel of his boot dragging along in this way by the increased and now dangerous speed of the horses. The lady had grasped the dashboard, and holding on for dear life, while supporting the dragging weight of her lean.
Hold it, she cried, in terror.
Let go you brute! she screamed.
I can't be humble!
And scream and cry and bitter upbraiding, the horses dashed along until at last some kindly hand checked their speed, and the unfortunate pleasure-seekers were relieved from their uncomfortable situation.
How dare you do that? the lady asked, of her escort, indignantly.
Do what?
Hold on to my dress in that way.
Was that your dress?
Yes.
I beg pardon, then; I thought it was a wire fence.

A COSTLY PARASOL.—A lady writing from Edinburgh describes a novelty in the way of parasols. It was made entirely of bright green silk, over which were laid peacock's feathers, the peacock's tail, one over the other, till the whole thing was a glowing mass of coloring. The fringe was the upper part of the feather in a double row (swan on, I fancy), and the whole effect was gorgeous. The handle was carved work, tipped by a tiny peacock in gold and enamel, with gems (supplies) for eyes. The price was only fifty guineas; and it was as perishable as it was beautiful.
An ingenious youth in Milford, Conn., has invented a new kind of whiskey.
When taken into the human body, it petrifies the imbiber in eleven hours—turns him into a stone statue.
The inventor offers to sell the secret to the government, and suggests that the whiskey might be the means of ending the Indian war in short order.
Give the noble red man their fill of this palatable beverage, and the plains will soon be covered with harmless cigar-maker's figures. This would kill the wretched Indian business as well as the noble savages.

PEPPERING THE STRONG MINDED.—A Woman's Right's meeting, in a New Hampshire town, has been compelled to abruptly adjourn because of the sneering occasioned by some Cayenne pepper which had been placed on the stove.
We have heard that Cayenne has been much in demand since then, and that various testimonials from grateful husbands are in the printer's hands, recommending Cayenne to the unfortunate men whose wives insist upon having their rights.
No household should be without it.
It is not a dye. The ingredients are purely vegetable.
Look at the wonderful cure in New Hampshire.
Send for circulars. Nine genuine unless red.

A nugget of gold, weighing 69 ounces, was recently ploughed up near Ballarat, Australia. The lump was only a few inches below the surface, and has what looks like ferruginous conglomerate attached to it, but is nearly all gold, and well waterworn.
Norwich, Conn., has a Mrs. Toadler, who recently bought a shroud for her band, remarking, "he was not dead yet or particularly ailing, but she 'didn't think she should ever be able to buy it so cheap again.'"

TELEGRAPH NEWS.

Lowell, July 21.
The great event of the day in social circles which has excited the curiosity and provoked the comment of the fashionables since last winter, has been the marriage of Rhonda, daughter of the Hon. B. F. Butler of the city to the Hon. Adolphe Ames, Senator from Massachusetts. This affair, so long considered in the most magnificent wedding ever seen in Lowell, if indeed, in the whole State. At half past eight this evening, at St. Ann's Church, were spoken the holy words which united together for life, the two young men whom Providence seems so remarkably to have fitted for each other, and consummated the desires of parental affection.

Long Branch, N. J., July 21.
The President family and Gen. Porter arrived here this evening and proceeded to a little cottage which they will occupy for the night.

A large number of visitors are arriving at the hotel for the night, and the hotel is crowded with people also on the beach for the day.

London, July 22.
Napoleon is not arrested.
He will not fight for some days.
A French editor arriving at Newcastle today was fired upon by British cruisers at sea.

Admirals have been received here that the Russian troops have retired from their position between Luxembourg and the Palatine, and are now massing between Coblenz and Mayence.

General Dombay, while on his way to the front of war, died suddenly of apoplexy.
Berlin, July 22.
The North German Lloyd's to day announced the suspension of steamer service to America.

House of Commons last night passed the Education bill to a third reading.
New York, July 22.
Gold, 119 1/2.

An English fleet is expected at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and pilots are waiting there to assist it to a safe anchorage.

Paris, July 22.
The evening journals report that there were several skirmishes yesterday between the advanced guards along the line of the frontier, but no blood was shed. Vessels have been sent to Newfoundland to notify French fishermen of the declaration of war.

London, July 22.
The demand here for money since the change in the rate of interest at the bank of England has been good, but not particularly urgent. The position in money circles is that the Bank might have waited a few days before raising the rate, but the error was on the side of safety.

Ship "Will Hunter," from Liverpool to St. John's, Newfoundland, has been obliged to turn back to Cork harbor, having sprung a leak on only one day out.

London, July 23.
In the House of Lords yesterday, Earl Cairnes moved a resolution of thanks to the Admiralty for repelling the Fenian invasion. A lively opposition was manifested, and the resolution was withdrawn.

The House of Commons, last night, passed the Education Bill—179 to 50.

Paris, July 23.
Popular demonstrations have been made in Paris against the war.

The R. M. S. "Albatross" has lost twenty millions by the war.

Bankers and other business have also lost millions.

London, July 23.
The officers of the Bank of England to day announced still further advance in the rate of interest. The minimum rate is now four per cent.

Many shipwrecks have recently occurred on the German coast by reason of the removal of the ice.

Liverpool, July 23.
Breadstuffs easier.

Dublin, July 24.
Great demonstrations were made here last night in favor of the French.

A meeting of five thousand persons was addressed by prominent Frenchmen.

London, July 21.
The French Government insists on adhering to the policy, previously announced, of closing new shipbuilding to the Paris Convention. The plate and pieces of Princes Leopold have been sent to England for safe keeping.

In consequence of the attitude of Austria toward Bavaria, and the renewal of the warlike attitude of Russia, England has resolved to make preparations for sending her army on a war footing.

The Channel Squadron has received orders to get ready to proceed to sea. Its destination is to unite with the Mediterranean Squadron at Gibraltar, to form a flying squadron under command of Admiral Hamlyn, who has telegraphed at Valparaiso to return to England immediately.

Paris, July 23rd.
The departure of the Emperor for the front has certainly been postponed for a few days.

Subject of Prussia Permitted to Remain in France.

Paris, July 21.
The Journal Officiel makes the following announcement: "The Emperor has decided on the proposition of the Minister of Foreign Affairs that all subjects of Prussia or of States allied with Prussia, now in France or French colonies, shall be permitted to remain so long as their conduct furnishes no cause for complaint. The admission from this date to France of the subject of Prussia or allied States will be subject to a special permission, given only exceptionally."

Newspaper Statements.
La Liberte says that the Government has decided to dissolve the Corps Legi if the members should prove too strong in opposition to the closing of the session. The same paper states that the Government has a led the Baden Cabinet whether in the case of hostilities they should permit the use of explosive bullets and decided them that if they should do so France would not hesitate to follow their example. The answer of the Baden Cabinet was that they never intended to resort to such a method of warfare.

No Alternative for Prussia—An Official Statement.
It is officially stated that the demands of France gave Prussia no alternative but refusal. Prussia declined a pledge of the Government that no German should ever ascend the Spanish throne; that one of the Hohenzollern Princes reside permanently in Paris as a hostage, or a heavy amount of money be deposited in France to be forfeited if the pledge was broken, or that the Rhinish provinces be given over to French keeping and be held there until the death of the last Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen.

The Standard.
SAINT ANDREWS, JULY 27, 1870.
The Circuit Court was opened yesterday at 2:30 p. m., by his honor Mr. Justice Weldon, who arrived in the steamer "City of Saint John," which left St. John at 8 o'clock. There was a full attendance of the Grand Jury. Mr. Hugh McAdam was chosen foreman.

His Honor expressed himself much gratified at seeing the Grand Jury coming from all parts of the county, punctually attending to perform the highly important duties required of them. Their duties were briefly summed up in the oath they had just taken,—"first that they should diligently enquire and true presentment make of all matters given in charge by the Court," which means all offences that had been recognized by the Justices of the county, examinations taken, and parties in custody charged with crime. The Grand Jury were, on behalf of the Crown, to hear the evidence produced on the part of the Crown alone to ascertain if in the evidence there was sufficient to call upon the party charged to explain his conduct; it does not condemn the party, it only leads to enquiry, and if, upon a full investigation, the party is acquitted, he goes free; he is even after bail found presumed to be innocent, until twelve of a petit jury, after hearing all that may be produced on the part of the crown and on behalf of the party charged, shall pronounce him guilty. Secrecy is enjoined upon the jury in keeping secret the proceedings in the grand jury room, and while no one shall be presented from hatred, envy, or malice, so no one shall be allowed to go free from fear, favor, or affection, but all shall be presented truly.

What the Court has to direct their attention to is the offences enumerated in the sheriff's calendar, and he regretted to say there were two of very serious import. The first was a charge of rape, which his Honor explained. It is a charge, he said, easily made, and hard to be disproved; but in the case laid before them by the Attorney General, judging from the depositions, there was strong corroborating testimony to make out the charge.

The second offence was a crime which ought not to be named among Christians, connection with dumb animals. His Honor stated the evidence briefly.

The third case was for breaking open a store, and stealing therefrom; the party by the depositions and examination, admits the offence, and will be sufficient for the grand jury to find a bill.

The foregoing is but an outline of his Honor's charge. We append a list of the causes entered for trial:—

CIVIL CAUSES.
Adam W. Smith vs. Alexander T. Paul. — D. S. Kerr. Verdict for Plaintiff full amount.
James Arvin vs. William Greenlaw et al. — Geo. D. Street.
John Doe on the demise of Robert Hamilton vs. William Jackson.
James Arvin vs. William McClure et al. — Geo. D. Street.
Fulensby Eastman vs. Alexander Thompson et al. — Geo. S. Grimmer.
Abraham Young vs. Silas Broadway. — R. R. Stevenson.

CRIMINAL CASES.
The Queen vs. Joseph Finney. — Indictment for larceny. True bill. Sentence 2 years in the Penitentiary.
The Queen vs. James McWilliams. — Indictment for attempt to commit larceny.
The Queen vs. David Hill. — Indictment for rape. Discharged.

BABY FARMING.—The details and revelations made in what are termed the baby farming establishments are disgusting, and a disgrace to our common humanity. That such horrid cruelty and murder should exist in the heart of a Christian country like England, can only be accounted for by the fact of the low state of morals, and the deception practised upon many really innocent females, some of whom occupy a respectable position in society, and upon other unfortunate, who, to their disgrace, either pay a very small price for the maintenance of their offspring, or give a small sum to have them adopted by people who are really false-hearted, and who, taking the babies by systematic ill-treatment, utter neglect, and drugs, hurry them out of the world, then get a cheap coffin, and bury the murdered children. The mode of advertising to take a child for adoption, is not confined to England, it is also to be seen in American papers. Measures are now in progress to wipe this foul blot from the land. May they be successful.

The Government ended its session last week, without being able to accomplish reconstruction. In the present temper of the people it is impossible that any popular man will join the present rulers; the late elections declared against them, and the only way open is to resign gracefully, and let others try their powers to form a new executive. It is reported that Messrs. Fieschling and Taylor handed in their resignations. Of course the doings of the Council are from report only.

The Steamer CITY OF ST. JOHN has discontinued her Yarmouth trips, and now plies twice a week between St. John and St. Stephen calling at L'Etang, St. George and St. Andrews. She leaves St. John on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and returns on Mondays and Thursdays. On Wednesdays she proceeds to the Islands calling at Campo Bello and Eastport. A more pleasant trip in fine weather than to the Islands cannot be made. The Steamer connects with the Railway, thus affording great facilities for the conveyance of passengers and freight to Woodstock and the upper country, and also giving passengers from this County sufficient time to make purchases in St. John twice a week and return without losing a day. The Messrs. Lunt are entitled to praise from the people of Chatham and Carleton, for their enterprise and public spirit.

Dr. Russell, recently of the London Times, has been engaged by the New York Sun as its correspondent at the seat of war in Europe—on his own terms. He is to send daily telegraphic dispatches by cable.

THE HEAT ON Sunday and Monday last, was greater than experienced for several years; the thermometer ranged from 92 to 95 in the shade. All the growing crops look well and promise a good harvest.

The Canadian Illustrated News No. 4, Vol. 2, has several views and interesting letter press descriptions. The illustrations are not so clear in the number before us, as some printed in previous issues.

NEW POTATOES appeared on the streets a few days ago, and are offered for remunerative prices. Green peas are abundant and cheap.

Large crops of hay were housed in good order during the past week; on the old lands the crop generally is light.

Several returned Californians do not speak in glowing terms of the land of gold. They report that Chinese labor is ruining the prospect for Christian labor, and that many provincials would gladly return, could they obtain the money to pay their expenses home.

The refreshing showers last night cooled the heated air and softened the parched earth. The drought in the upper country has been very severe, and has stunted the growth of the crops, and even has affected the fruit trees.

Canadian papers state that the North West Expedition is not to be withdrawn. It is also stated that Sir John Young is not going to Red River.

The Fenians are on the war path. For two reasons, one political, one religious, they sympathize with France in the present war. In the first place England is Prussian in sentiment, and they hope that she will become involved in the struggle as the ally of Prussia. In the second place they believe, or profess to believe, that France represents the cause of Catholicism against Protestantism. So "President" James Gibbons summons the Brotherhood to arms, first taking the precaution to appoint a convention at Cincinnati on the 23rd of August. The "opportunity," he says, "is before us," and he adds that the convention means work, not talk. So we may expect the Fenian army to embark for Europe soon. The event is to be regretted for in order to prevent the departure of the expedition, it will be necessary to call out an extra squad of police in our large seaport cities. — [Boston paper.]

The German citizens of America are giving the strongest indications of sympathy with Prussia in the present war. Mass meetings are being held in all parts of the country. On Sunday last the Germans of Chicago sent a deputation to Berlin, and on the 19th received the following reply:—

BERLIN, July 18, 1870.
TO EDMUND JASSEN AND OTHERS:—
"I thank you and feel convinced that Germany will answer the hopes of her countrymen beyond the sea. WILLIAM—REX."

A Paris despatch of July 21st says that the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope was proclaimed at Rome on Monday last. His promulgation was attended with most imposing ceremonies, and received with great rejoicing. A public session of the Ecumenical Council commenced at 9 A. M., with the celebration of the mass. The Fathers arrived at the conclusion of the mass, when prayers were offered invoking the aid of the Holy Spirit. The Fathers were called upon for their votes on the entire scheme of primary and infallibility, and it was adopted. Five hundred and thirty voted in favor and two against. In this vote all legitimate opposition is ended. The Pope then appeared and promulgated the new article of faith, and the ceremonies closed with the Te Deum, in which all the members of the Council and spectators joined with enthusiastic devotion.

FATHER HYACINTHE.—In a late letter to Rev. L. W. Bacon, Father Hyacinthe says that his position now is just what it was when here. "In order to obtain, at the present time, the privilege of being relieved from my monastic engagement and installed in the secular clergy, I should have to 'pass under the yoke' of the party dominant in Rome, and renounce my deepest and holiest convictions." In regard to the action of the Council on the infallibility question (not then taken) he says: "Whatever may be the result of this particular point, a profound movement of reaction against papal absolutism has been raised in the heart of Catholic Christendom, which sooner or later must have important results." — [Boston paper.]

"We have reason to believe," says the Montreal "Star," "that the Red River expedition has embarked, and is now aloft upon the waters of Lake Shebandowan. The distance from the head of Lake Shebandowan to the French Portage, through the Lake of a Thousand Lakes, and the chain of small lakes is 70 miles. From there to the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods is 241 miles."

An Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Globe states that the Patent Office at the Capital has received the intelligence that the American Patent law has been changed so that Canadians are placed on an equality of a fee of \$500. Canadian inventors will have to pay only \$35.

The same correspondent also states that the American fishing vessels seized by the Canadian Government schooners for disregarding our fishery laws are to be sold. The necessary measures are being taken by order of the Department of Justice.

Important if True.
The Halifax Chronicle has a telegram from Ottawa to the effect that the Dominion Government had been informed that the Imperial Government was prepared to guarantee a loan for the construction of the Pacific Railway from Montreal to British Columbia.

Mr. King, Inspector of Dominion Prisons, who at present resides in Nova Scotia, has invented a fish holder to enable fish to proceed up rapids and dams to their spawning places on rivers where they raise their young. He has patented the invention for the Dominion, and has taken the necessary steps to secure a patent in the United States.

IMPORTANT SURGICAL OPERATIONS.
Last Wednesday Dr. Dow, assisted by Drs. Black and Flemming, removed an enormous tumor from the breast of Mrs. Webb living in the Jerningham Settlement, Queens'. The tumor involved the entire breast of one side, and extending nearly up to the chin and quite under the left arm. The operation was performed after the patient was under the influence of ether, in about forty seconds — [Farmer.]

William Johnston, of Blissville, had his left arm so badly mangled by a circular saw while sawing wood on the Fredericton Branch Railway, last Tuesday that amputation of two of the fingers was necessary. Dr. Dow performed the operation, the same evening the accident occurred. — [D.]

DESTRUCTION.—Yesterday morning a woman bearing an infant about four months old in her arms got on board a down train at a station above Sussex. At Roxbury she left the child in the car, and did not return at the time of leaving. The little one was taken in charge by another woman, whose kindly heart flowed out to the little waif until it is seen whether the mother will seek to recover her child. — [News.]

ITEMS.
The President and Directors of the Mechanics' Institute, St. John, offer a prize of \$100 for the best Essay on the History of Saint John. If deemed advisable, the Directors say, a prize of \$50 will be given for the second best Essay.

Miss Rye left England on the 15th inst., in the steamship "Prussia," for Canada, with 120 orphan girls, and a few women. Forty of the girls are for St. John, and are expected about the end of this week.

The Bazaar at Ed. River, Canterbury, came off on Wednesday. There were not so many persons from a distance as had been hoped for, but there were, nevertheless, many ladies and gentlemen present from St. John, Fredericton, Woodstock, &c. while the attendance in the aggregate was very large indeed. The affair was taken as a whole, perhaps one of the best and most completely arranged Bazaars we have attended. — [Carleton Sun.]

A number of German vessels now in port at Quebec are afraid to proceed to sea, it having been ascertained that there are French war ships in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, cruising around to intercept the German vessels. The latter will remain in port until they receive advice from Fredericton.

One of the most destructive fires that ever visited Charlottetown, Mass., broke out at that place on the afternoon of the 18th inst. It occurred in a large building occupied as a linen oil factory, and a gunny cloth factory. A building used as a tobacco factory was also destroyed. It is estimated that the loss will amount to \$400,000. Three persons were injured during the progress of the fire.

The Red River expedition continues moving on. A number of boats, which it was thought would have to be left behind, are being repaired. The boats were damaged during transportation on the Kamistiquia.

An awful accident occurred at Palladopolis on the 17th inst. A carriage, containing a family named Gregory, was run into by a railroad train, and the husband, wife and piece were killed, and another lady had both legs cut off. The people belonged to Iowa.

Ludwig G. Muehl, a Teuton, who fled from Germany on account of robbing an orphan asylum in Mecklenburg, of \$13,000, and who was since arrested in Newark, N. J., was sent back to Germany by the last steamer.

A public sale of books in London, Drew's "Essay on Salt" was knocked down to a shoemaker, who to the great amusement of the assembly, asked the auctioneer if he had any more books on shoemaking to sell.

The doctors of Paris are about introducing must as a curative treatment for insanity, syphilis, rheumatism, and other chronic diseases of the mind, in some of the great asylums.

A French paper asserts that 7 per cent. of lunatics are made so by the employment of hair dyes. This is evidently a confusion of cause and effect; for one who is not already insane would not use hair dyes.

A new valve slide has been invented by a Hudson (N. J.) man which, it is said, will greatly increase the power of locomotives. It will draw an ordinary passenger train at the rate of eighty miles an hour, and save twenty per cent in fuel.

Mr. B. S. Smith's plan for obviating sea sickness, by means of an oscillating chamber, supported on bearings similar to those of a compass, will shortly be put to a practical test. A chamber of this description is now in course of construction in England, and will be fitted to a steamer of about 200 tons.

There will be no active fighting in a war between France and Prussia. It is forbidden by the "Paris Declaration" of 1864, which was signed by the Plenipotentiaries of England, France, Prussia, Austria, Russia, Sardinia and Turkey.

France has a very formidable vessel of war in the Richmond, formerly the Danubius, built for the U. S. Navy but sold to France in 1867. She is an iron-clad steam ram, displacing 7000 tons of water, and has a draught of 20 feet, and a speed of 12 knots.

The cannon in the Palace-Royal at Paris is charged by means of a manometer glass, now gone off at noon today. The garden is frequented just to have the boys and girls of the city and strangers waiting to regulate their watches by the detonation.

The question is often asked by sufferers from pulmonary disorders, "What treatment of my complaints is safest and surest?" The answer is, "The treatment of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." It is the most effective of all curative means. The ingredients of which it is composed are in the highest degree beneficial, very strengthening, and altogether unobjectionable. Many of the worst forms of Lung Complaints have been stopped in their course by this valuable remedy, and many apparently hopeless cases of Consumption have been cured by it.

No other remedy, however, in so compact and contracted a form, the active and essential properties of medicine, and so well adapted to family use, as Dr. Williams' Family Anodyne Pills. Beware of cheap imitations of this valuable medicine, which may be sold at a low price, but which will do no good, and may even be dangerous to the infant and the adult. No family should be without a box.

We are not in the habit of pulling potent medicines, but believe in this case we are justified in calling attention to Dr. Williams' Family Anodyne Pills. This medicine is invaluable for the complete relief for which it is recommended.

If your horse is dull and languid, and shows a disinclination to eat so long as a nut, Cow's Dandy Compound Powders are just the remedy required.

Died.
At Boston, on Sunday the 24th, Capt. Robert A. Miller, aged 41 years. His remains were brought on in the boat yesterday. Funeral from the residence of N. N. Truitt, Esq. at 4 o'clock this afternoon.
At St. George, on the 20th inst., of scarlet fever, James H. Young, Mr. Henry Murphy, aged 5 years and 10 days.

EIGHT PER CENT PER ANNUM IN GOLD.
Free From U. S. Government Tax.
THE BALANCE OF THE ISSUE OF \$1,500,000 OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND BLANCK CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
NOW FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

These are a 30-year sinking fund bond, issued only upon a completed road, and bear eight per cent. interest in gold, payable on the 15th August and 15th February, in New York, London, or Frankfurt, and are free from tax. These bonds are in denominations of \$1,000 and \$500, coupons or registered, and are secured by an absolute and only mortgage upon the entire line, including all description of Rolling Stock and Equipment. This road is 111 miles in length, the largest portion of which is completed and successfully operated in the daily running of regular trains, the earnings of which are now in excess of the interest liabilities on this issue of bonds.

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Has already been expended upon this road from Stock Subscriptions and Donations. The Company are entirely free from debt. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish pamphlets, maps, and all information.
Price 97 1/2 and secured interest in currency.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Nassau, New York.
TANNEB & CO.,
No. 49 Wall St. New York.

July 27, 1870.

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July 27, 1870.

For 1 Week

DENTIST

DR. J. E. GR
Surgeon Dentist, of
HAS taken rooms at the
Hotel offers his professional
services at this place and
time only.

All Dental operations
the utmost care and
artificial.

Inserted by a late improve
ment the most natural appearance
THE NATURAL
Filled and preserved in t
ner.

As Dr. GRUBB intends
visits to St. Andrews, any
tire satisfaction, can be rem
Reference by permission
Saint John.
St. Andrews, July 20.

NOTI

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estate of Robert Henry
of Dunbar, deceased, a
sent the same daily along
from this date, and all the
estate, are required to mak
to
JA

St. Patrick, July 13, 1870

Government Not

Wednesday, 22nd

THE EXCELLENCY THE GOV
IN COUNCIL

ON the Report of the C
to the Hon. the Min
under the provisions of the
Act 34 Vic. Cap. 9, Ha
has been pleased to order
the Minister of Customs
in which it may be sh
the duties on the import
of goods, and frequent
charged with lower fees
or charged on American
merchandise to be more
reduced or to pay clear
clearance, or to be waiv
ca. at Canadian Ports
is placed, to the standard
of duties as are actually
is on entering and cleari
July 20.

Government Not

Tuesday, 21st

THE EXCELLENCY THE GOV
IN COUNCIL

ON the recommendation
of the Minister of Customs
pursuant to the Act 34 Vic
traded: "An Act respecting
Excise duty has been plac
hereby ordered, that on t
day of July next, the Port
in the Province of Nova
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THE NATURAL TEETH
Filled and preserved in the most perfect manner. As Dr. Griffith intends making semi-annual visits to St. Andrews, any work not giving entire satisfaction, can be re-done. Reference by permission to Dr. E. BAYARD St. Andrews, July 20.

NOTICE.
All persons having any claim against the Estate of Robert Hewitt, late of the Parish of Dunbar, are requested to present the same duly attested within three months from this date, and all those indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to

James Hewitt,
Administrator.
St. Patrick, July 13, 1870.

Government House, Ottawa.
Wednesday, 24th day of June, 1870.
PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the authority of the Act 31 Victoria, Chapter 6, intituled "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to Order, and it is hereby Ordered, that on and after the 1st day of July next, the Port of "Bagged Islands" in the Province of Nova Scotia shall, for all the purposes of that Act, be designated and known as the "Loche Port."

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Colson B. C. McLachlan Miss A. Lee
Dickinson Janet McMillan J.
Davis Miss Margaret O'Brien
Doyle John Robinson Mr. Tully
Glass W. H. Simpson Mr.
Hartland Mrs. Sarah Waters Mrs. Ann
GEO. F. CAMPBELL, P.M.
P. O. St. Andrews June 29, 1870.

OIL, FLOUR, RAISINS, &c.
10 Casks Kerosene Oil.
30 Bbls. Flour, choice brand.
200 Quarter boxes Layer Raisins.
1 Cask Mixed Pickles.
2 Cases Nutmegs.
For sale low.
J. C. O. MATHEWATY

WOOL CARDING
Steam Grist Mill,
FAIRPORT, ME.
Parties sending Wool to this Mill can have their work done the same day the wool is received, and in the best manner.
From its location it has facilities over all other mills in the neighborhood, as boats can land at the door of the mill, we have two new Gens from the manufactory of N. & A. Lombard & Co. of Worcester, Mass., and are able to card from 300 to 400 pounds per day.

STEAM GRIST MILL CO.
1870.

For 1 Week Only.



DENTISTRY.

DR. J. E. GRIFFITH,
Surgeon Dentist, of Clark's Hotel, N. B.
HAS taken rooms at Clark's Hotel, where he offers his professional services to the inhabitants of this place and vicinity, for a short time only.

Artificial Teeth
Inserted by a late improvement, so as to be worn with the least possible inconvenience, and with the most natural appearance.

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For sale low.
J. C. O. MATHEWATY

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Steam Grist Mill,
FAIRPORT, ME.
Parties sending Wool to this Mill can have their work done the same day the wool is received, and in the best manner.
From its location it has facilities over all other mills in the neighborhood, as boats can land at the door of the mill, we have two new Gens from the manufactory of N. & A. Lombard & Co. of Worcester, Mass., and are able to card from 300 to 400 pounds per day.

STEAM GRIST MILL CO.
1870.

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JULIA WHITLOCK, Executrix,
JOHN H. WHITLOCK, Executor.
St. Andrews, June 1, 1870.

Stationery and School Books.
THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the Public that he has just received a fresh supply of the latest editions of School Books direct from the publishers; also a choice lot of Stationery, including Writing and Drawing papers of all kinds. INITIAL NOTE Paper in boxes, a new article, tinted and plain.

John Ingham,
next Post Office.

PASSAMAGUODDY HOUSE.
THE Subscriber begs respectfully to announce to her friends and the public generally that she has rented the house recently occupied by Col. Boyd, which she has fitted up with new furniture, and is prepared to receive transient and permanent boarders, and trusts by attention and efforts to give satisfaction, to receive a share of patronage. The house is well supplied, good cooks and obliging waiters engaged.

Notice to the Public.
THE present MAIL ARRANGEMENT is as follows:—
DEPARTING.
To United States, St. Stephen, St. George and St. John daily (Sunday excepted) at 3.45 P. M. Chamcook and Boabac Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 A. M., and on Wednesdays and Fridays at 8.30 A. M. by Express.
To Woodstock, Woodstock Station, Rankin's Mills, McAdam Junction, Dumbarton Station, Canterbury Station, Fredericton and St. John Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 A. M., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4.30 A. M. by Train.
To Fairhaven, Lord's Cove, Indian Island, Campobello and Grand Manan, every Friday at 8 A. M., and to Fairhaven, Campobello every Tuesday at 8 A. M., by Packet.

MAILED.
From United States, St. Stephen, St. George and St. John daily at 7 A. M., from Chamcook and Boabac on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday same hour by Stage.
From United States by Express, Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 P. M.
From Woodstock, Woodstock Station, Rankin's Mills, McAdam Junction, Dumbarton Station, Canterbury Station, Fredericton and St. John, Mondays and Thursdays at 9.30 A. M., and on Tuesdays and Fridays at 1.30 P. M. by Train.

From Fairhaven, Lord's Cove, Indian Island, Campobello and Grand Manan every Thursday, and from Campobello and Fairhaven every Monday by Packet.
GEO. F. CAMPBELL,
Post Office, St. Andrews, 7th June, 1870.

WHISKEY, RUM, &c.
Ex "New Lampedo" from Liverpool.
2 Hhds. 2 doz. flasks Old Tom Whiskey.
40 cases 2 doz. flasks Old Tom Gin.
10 doz. 4 " Irish Whiskey.
1 Puncheon Old Jamaica Rum.
12 Hhds. Bass' Pale Ale.
10 Cases Guinness' XX Porter.
2 Hhds. Allsopp's Pale Ale, &c.

JAMES W. STREET,
St. Andrews, June 7th, 1870.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Ottawa, June 30, 1870.
AUTHORIZED discount on AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice: 10 per cent.
R. S. M. ROUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.
THE FOURTH TRIENNIAL EXHIBITION WILL BE HELD IN THE City of Fredericton, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & FRIDAY, October 4th, 5th, 6th & 7th, 1870.

THE Delegates with the Officers of the Local Agricultural Societies in their respective Counties are appointed a committee to further the interests of the Exhibition, and the Officers and Members of the Mechanics Institute have been requested to co-operate with the Executive Committee of the Board in carrying out the objects of the Exhibition.

The Premium Lists may be obtained from the Committee above named, or on application to the secretary, and forms of entry will in a few days be forwarded to the Delegates, the Agricultural Societies and the Mechanics Institute for the use of parties intending to exhibit Animals or Articles.

Arrangements will be made with the various Lines of Railways and Steamers for the transmission of freight to and from the Exhibition, which with other particulars will be made public at an early day.

CHAS. S. LUGRIN,
Secretary P. B. Agriculture.
Fredericton, May 4, 1870.

HARRY GOVE, M.D.,
of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Leds of the University of Edinburgh.
May be found at his Father's Office, by those requiring his professional services.

PUBLIC SALE.

There will be sold at Public Auction, a fine Market Square, in the Town of Saint Andrews on Monday the fifth day of August next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, pursuant to a Decreeal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity, dated the first day of March last, and made in a certain cause between

Richard S. DeVeber and J. Smith, Boies De Veber, Plaintiffs, and
John Lochary, Jane Constantine, Thomas R. Jones, John Hastings, Thomas W. Daniel and John Boyd, Defendants, and by amendment between **Richard S. DeVeber, and John Smith Boies DeVeber, Plaintiffs, and John Lochary, Thomas R. Jones, John Hastings, Thomas W. Daniel and John Boyd, Defendants,** by and with the approbation of the Court, the mortgaged premises described in the Plaintiff's Bill, as

ALL that certain Lot of Land on Water street in the Town of Saint Andrews, now in the occupation of the said John Lochary, and purchased by him from the Devises of the late Thomas Weyer, being part of Lot Number Seven in Block B, Parish of St. Andrew.

Also the Wharf and Lot purchased by the said John Lochary from the administrator of the Estate of the late Frederick Augustus (aforesaid), being part of Water Lot Number Six in the same Block.

Also the lot of Land on Queen Street, in the Town of St. Andrews, being part of the Church Block so called, held by the said John Lochary under Lease from the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of the said Parish of St. Andrews.

Also the lot of Land in the said Parish of St. Andrews, being Lot Number 20, of the Head Farm, so called, formerly owned by Donald Morrison, and purchased by the said John Lochary from Lachlan Cameron, containing Six Acres, together with all and singular the buildings, improvements, privileges and appurtenances to the said premises belonging or in any wise appertaining.

The above properties will be sold in separate lots. For terms of sale and other particulars apply to the Plaintiff's Solicitor. Dated this twenty-fifth day of April, A. D. 1870.

BENJR. R. STEVENSON,
Geo. D. STREET, Barrister, &c.
P. M. Solicitor.

E. & N. A. RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement, 1870.

COMMENCING ON MONDAY, 16th May next, Trains will run daily as follows:—
TRAINS GOING EAST.—Leave St. John at 7.15 A. M., and 2.15 and 5 P. M., the 2.15 train going to Quispamsis and the 5 P. M. to Sussex only.

TRAINS GOING WEST.—Leave Pt. DuChene at 6.50 and 10.45 A. M., and 3.15 and 11.42 A. M., and 3 and 6.35 P. M. The 11.15 A. M. and 5 P. M. trains from St. John, and 10.45 A. M. train from Pt. DuChene only will carry freight.

The trains advertised to leave St. John at 2.15 and 5 P. M. will stop at St. John, and commence to run until Wednesday, 1st June, and then only to be continued during the months of June, July, August and September.

The **Eastern Extension Railway** Trains to and from SACKVILLE connect daily at **Palmer Junction** leaving Sackville at 5.45 A. M. and Palmer at the arrival of the 7 A. M. train from St. John.

Stages to and from P. J. Island, Pictou, Port Hood, and Canso, Richmond, Miramichi, Bay Chaleur, Restigouche, Passabec, Gaspé, Rimouski, Quebec and Montreal, connect at Pt. DuChene as specially advertised. Stages connect daily at Sackville for Amherst, Truro, and all places in Nova Scotia.

At Salisbury, to and from Hopewell, Hillsboro and the Albert Mines. At Sackville, to and from Canso, Richmond, Miramichi, and other places on the North Shore of New Brunswick.

LEWIS CARVILLE,
General Superintendent.
Railway Office, St. John, N. B., May 11, 1870.

REAL ESTATE
For Sale at Public Auction.
To be sold at Public Auction, on Monday, the 5th day of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Market square, in St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, pursuant to an Order of His Honor Mr. Justice WELLES, in a proceeding at the instance of the heirs of the late Wellington Hatch, under Sec. 4, of Chapter 4, of the Public Statutes "of Infants and Guardians."

That certain Lot of Land situate at the south east angle at the intersection of Queen Street with Edward Street, in the Town of St. Andrews, with the buildings thereon.

Two certain small lots on "Victoria Terrace" in the rear of the Town Plat.

The shore or beach property, extending along the front of a farm owned by Edward DeVolle, in the Parish of St. Andrews.

A lot of Land on Grand Manan purchased by the said Wellington Hatch in the year 1844.

Also—A certain Lot of Land situate at the North East angle at the intersection of King and Queen streets, in the Town of St. Andrews.

For further particulars apply to **GEO. F. CAMPBELL,**
St. Andrews June 1, 1870. Guardian, &c.

Government House, Ottawa.
Tuesday, 10th day of May, 1870.

PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is among other things, in effect enacted by the 55 Sec. of the Act 31 Victoria, Chapter 6, intituled "An Act respecting the Customs," that the Importer of Wheat, Maize, or other grain, may grind and pack the same in bond, provided such grinding and packing be done and conducted under such Regulations and Restrictions as the Governor in Council, may from time to time make for this purpose; and that the same Regulations may extend to the substitution of flour and meal in quantities equivalent to the produce of such Wheat, Maize or other grain.

HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL, on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the authority aforesaid, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby Ordered, that the grinding and packing of wheat, maize and other grain, in bond shall be done and conducted under the Regulations and Restrictions following, to-wit:

1st. The Collector of Customs, at any Port of Entry, shall receive entries of foreign wheat, maize or other grain, to be ground and packed in bond, for exportation or consumption, and such Collector shall deliver or cause to be delivered such Wheat, Maize or other grain to be forwarded on to the Port of destination, where they may be situated the Mill or Mills at which the said wheat, Maize or other grain is to be ground and packed in bond, as by law permitted.

2nd. The Wheat, Maize or other grain shall be forwarded under bonds to be taken either by the Collector at the Port of Entry, or by the Collector at the Port of destination, as may best suit the convenience of the Importer which bonds shall be taken for an amount that will cover the duties chargeable upon the said Wheat, Maize or other grain, and be conditioned for the due payment of such duties, so and such Wheat, Maize or other grain, or the quantity of flour and Meal representing such Wheat, Maize or other grain, go into consumption, or for the due exportation of such Wheat, Maize or other grain, or the equivalent thereof in flour and meal, and on proof of the payment of such duties or of the due exportation as aforesaid within one year from the date of the said Bond or Bonds, the said bonds shall be cancelled, and if such bonds shall be given to the Collector at the Port of destination, a certificate of the Collector of Customs of such Port, shall be forwarded to the Collector of the Port of Entry at which such Wheat, Maize, or other grain shall have been imported, or entered for manufacture in bond.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.
June 13 3i

LICENCES.
List of Licensed Tavern Keepers for this County, for the current year.

Andrew Hayman
John Lyndal
John McCarroll
W. O. McVickar
Hugh Grey
Robert Kelly
Jeremiah Carroll
Samuel Dalry
Edward Marshall
John Johnston
Wm Johnston
Wm Owen
James Neill
Wm McIlroy
James Berry
David Walsh
James McCready
James McMaster
Michael Clansiey
W. B. Gough
Mrs. Gilliland
R. T. Fitzsimmons
Henry Owen
A. B. Spence

St. Andrews, May 24, 1870.

List of persons having wholesale Licences this year.

J. W. Street
James Bogue
T. Riordan
Charles McGee
R. H. Burns
G. F. Johnson
GEO. S. GRIMMER,
Clerk of the Peace.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869
In the matter of John Gillespie, an Insolvent.

PUBLIC SALE.
To be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Custom House, in St. George, in the County of Charlotte, on Saturday the twenty third day of July next, at Eleven o'clock, A. M., all the undivided right, title and interest of the said John Gillespie, one of the heirs of the late Robert Gillespie, of in and to "All that lot of Land situate in the Parish of Pennfield, in the said County, described as "One Hundred Acres of land," bounded as follows: Commencing at the North West corner of a certain grant of Four Hundred Acres to Moses Varon, situate lying and being adjoining the North Eastern part of the said grant of Four Hundred Acres more or less, being the lot conveyed by Moses Varon and wife to Robert Gillespie, dated 14th February, 1829.

Terms of Sale—Cash.
Dated this seventeenth day of May, A. D. 1870.

JAMES E. LYNOTT,
Assignee.

Alcohol and Rye Whiskey to arrive.
5 Puns. Alcohol 95 per cent. Gooderham
15 Bbls. Pure Spirits & Werts
23 Bbls. old Rye & Werts
For sale low.
J. W. STREET.

London White Lead & Oil
The "Elephant" Brand London.
8 Hhds. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.
14 Tons best ground White Lead.
4 Cwt. best Putty. &c. &c.
J. W. STREET.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD

The Scientific American

\$1,500 Cash. For 1870. \$1,500.
A Valuable Premium for all.

THIS splendidly illustrated weekly Journal of **POPULAR SCIENCE**, Mechanics, Inventions, Engineering, Chemistry, Agriculture, and the kindred arts, enters its Twenty-fifth Year on the first of January next, having a circulation far exceeding that of any similar journal now published.

THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT of the Scientific American is very ably constituted, and some of the most popular writers in this Country and Europe are contributors. Every number has 16 imperial pages, embellished with five Engravings of Machinery, New Inventions, Tools for the Workshop, Farm and Household, Engineering Works, Dwellings Houses, Public Buildings.

A Journal of so much interesting matter, at the low price of \$3 a year, ought to have, in this thriving country, a Million Readers.

Wherever reads the Scientific American is entertained and instructed, without being better or worse than he was before.

To Inventors and Mechanists
This Journal is of special value, as it contains a weekly report of all Patents issued at Washington, with English notes of our leading American and European Inventions. The Publishers of the Scientific American are the most Extensive Patent Solicitors in the world, and have unequalled facilities for gathering a complete knowledge of the progress of Inventions and Discoveries throughout the world, and with a view to mark the character of a century, during which this Journal has held the first place in "Scientific and Mechanical Literature," the Publishers will issue on January first, the large and splendid Steel Engraving by John Sartorius of Philadelphia, entitled,

"Man of Progress—American Inventors," the plate costing nearly \$1,000 to engrave, and contains numerous likenesses of literary American Inventors. It is a superb work of art. Single pictures, printed on heavy paper, will be sold at \$10, but any one subscribing for the Scientific American the paper will be sent for one year, together with a copy of the engraving, a receipt of \$10. The picture is also offered as a premium for clubs of subscribers.

\$1,500 Cash Prizes \$1,500.
In addition to the above premium, the Publishers will pay \$1,500 in Cash Prizes for lists of subscribers sent in by February 10, 1870. Persons who want to compete for these prizes, should send at once for prospectus and blanks as accompanying the Scientific American, one year \$1.00; six months \$1.50; four months \$1.00. To clubs of 10 and upwards, terms \$2.50 per annum. Specimen copies sent free, address the Publishers, **MUNN & CO.,** 37 Park Row, New York.

HOW TO GET PATENTS.—A pamphlet of Patent Laws and Instructions to Inventors sent free, des 15.

LOVELL'S DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES.
To be published in October, 1870.

"TO THE PUBLIC."—Learning that my name has been so near lately used in connection with the Directories now being canvassed in the Provinces, and exactly distinct from a my works, and that in other cases it has been stated that my Director is now being abandoned, I would request those desirous of giving a preference to my works to see that persons representing themselves as acting for me are furnished with satisfactory credentials.

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.
Montreal, March 16, 1870.

LOVELL'S DIRECTORIES.
It is intended to make these Directories the most complete and correct ever issued on this continent. They are not being prepared by correspondence, but by Personal Canvases, from door to door, of my own Agents for the requisite information. I have now engaged on the work in the several Provinces Forty Men and Twenty women. These are engaged mainly on the towns and villages of the Railway and Steamboat routes, important places on the lines being held till the completion of the former, to admit of correction to latest dates.

I am at present issuing, in October next, the **Canadian Dominion Directory**, and **Six Provincial Directories**, which will prove a correct and full index to the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, and a complete Gazetteer, Directory and Hand Book of the six Provinces.

SUBSCRIPTION TO DOMINION DIRECTORY:
Dominion of Canada Subscribers, \$12 1/2.
United States do 12 gold.
Great Britain and Ireland do 23 Stg.
France, Germany, &c. do 23 Stg.

SCRIPTION TO PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES:
Province of Ontario, 1870-71 \$4 00
do Quebec do do do 4 00
do Nova Scotia do do do 3 00
do New Brunswick do do do 3 00
do Newfoundland do do do 2 00
do P. E. Island do do do 2 00
No money to be paid until each book is delivered.

States of Advertising will be made known on application to **JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.**
Montreal, March 16, 1870.

THE "WATERLEY HOUSE,"

78 KING STREET, ST. JOHN

THIS House has been patronized by H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES, H. R. H. PRINCE ALFRED, by all the British American Governors, and by the English Nobility and Gentry, as well as by the most distinguished Americans, whom business or pleasure may have brought to St. John, who have joined in pronouncing it

The favorite House of the Provinces.

The Proprietor, thankful for past favors, would respectfully intimate to the travelling Public that he will spare no pains or expense to render the House still further deserving their patronage.—Every attention paid to the comfort of the guests.

JOHN GUTHRIE, Proprietor.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now receiving of English Silken & Cashmere garments of Home, the whole of the season's stock, at a very low price, and in great variety. We have also a large stock of English and Foreign Cloths, and a large quantity of the best quality of the same, at a very low price. We are also receiving of the best quality of the same, at a very low price. We are also receiving of the best quality of the same, at a very low price.

J. C. ALLEN & CO., Auctioneers.

