OHN S. MAGEF,

is of calling the attention of the Pulsiand varied stock of Goods received "United Kingdom," "Nawn" and asisting in part of

MERINOS.

COBURGS, BLANKETS. in white & unbleached, very cheap. Sontags, Clouds, Garibaldis, wart Hoods and Opera Mantles,

FLANNELS. OSNABURGS. white, blue & grey twilled Flannels him Flannels in all colors, outdently recommend our Flannels as ill sell-cheap.

BOOTS and SHOES. s, youths, Boys, Mens, Misses and waranted manufacture.

Il special attention to his white Warps hade from the very best Southern out rrapted, sound, well made and good St. John Warps, Parks' make, pre to Loem.

int good value for your money, come to ION_HOUSE.

JOHN S. MAGEE.

200 Gallons ERTINE OIL.

ived from the monufactory at Saint will be sold wholesale or retail at the s, by the Subscriber. Please enquire ves, before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN BALSON,— Kennedy's Arcade, Water St. ews. Aug. 20, 1866.

ar & Molasses.

alist' from Barbadoes via St. John: Barbadoes Sugar,
do Melasses,
J. W. eTREEE.

Almanacks 1867.

LIAN'S New Brunswick Almanac and ister for 1866, can be obtained singly is, or by the dozen for retail from J. LOCHARY & SON. v of the old Farmers Almanae always

rews Nov. 30, 1866.

Sution of Partnership.

E is hereby given, that the partnership subsisting between James Moran and Moran, of St. George, in the County of the time of James Moran & Son lay dissolved by mutual consent. its owing to the said partnership are to ed by the said James A. Moran, who is d to settle all debts due to and owing

JAMES MORAN, JAMES A. MORAN. orge, September 16, 1865.

Rubber.

Rubbers

AT-THE Albion House. Has received an assortment of

Misses, Ladies,

Gent's., ibber Overshoes.

Ladies Rubber Balmoral Boots.

ildrens and Ladies Boots, SKELETON SKIRTS, and the balance of stock of

NTER DRY GOODS. an Bills taken at the usual discount.

MORE NEW GOODS.

T RECEIVED and now open for sale t the very Lowest PRICES : lats, Bonnets, hers, and Ribbons. IAWLS, MANTILLAS,) FANCY DRESS GOODS Grey and White Cottons, ing, Stripes, and Regettas

ints, silicias, and conset cloths ling & Table Linens, Shirt fronts, Collars, and Fancy Neck Ties, lars, Rubbers, Boots and Shoes. ace of Summer Stock daily expected camer "Europa" and when received sold at a very small advance on cost

D BRADLEY.

FOR SALE.

Hosiery, Gloves, and Worked Col-Garments for Boys & Girls Boys Jackets, Sacks, Pants, Waists, &c. &c. tern can be used with case.

JAS, McKFNNEY.

St. Andrews Standard

TUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.]

E VARIIS SUMENDUM EST OPTIMUM .- Cic.

[32 50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

V ol 34

SAINT AMDREWS, M. B. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1867.

Nov

Noetry.

The Orphan Boy.

"Why dost thou mourn so sad, my boy, And tears bedim thine eye; What sorrow clouds thy every joy And whence that heaving sigh ?"

O gentle sir," that orphan said, "My grief is sad to telk, For I have seen my parents laid Within their silent cell.

Oh! I have seen the pangs of death Steal slowly o'er their frame, And heard them with their parting breath, Pronounce my dear-loved name

And I have wept, and still must weep; I never can be gay,
For in my dreams as I do sleep,
To them I'm borne away."

"Oh, do not weep, my little boy, But wash thy tears away, For why should grief so soon destroy Thy pleasures, bright and gay ?",

But still that little orphian wept, And fast his tears did flow, While o'er his heart emotion crept In all the grief of woe.

"And they are gone," he said, "away To those bright realms and fair, Where all are probed in pure array,-Ah! would that I were there !

IMMENSE HALLS OF MOSCOW. - MOSCOW CO. tains many fine monuments and public buildings and several halls, which for magnitude, are cer tainly unequalled in any other city of Europe of America. In one of these halls, which has a beau tiful roof of wood-work, and which is heated by stoves, the Czar sometimes reviews a corps of two thousand men, partly cavalry; and they have ample room to go through their manœuvres.

Miscellanu.

FRIGHTFUL AVALANCHE IN THE

In a curve of the road, where an indendaation in the mountain formed a recess, the vil-lagers halted after the fatigues of the ascent in order, by a few minutes' rest, to fortify their strength and spirits for the remainder of their journey, which still presented considerable diffi-They were congratulaing themselves upon having passed the most dangerous part he applied himself to the task of reconstruct-of the road, and calculating the time when ing their skeletons. Having gradually ascerthey should be in the presence of their families tained that there were numerous species bethey should be in the presence of their families with lightened hearts and moistening eyes.—
While thus exchanging the feelings with such tender anticipations had awakened, a slight hose, surrounded by mutilated fragments of many bundred skeletons of more than twenty from the summit of the hill up the slope of which they had been so anxiously labouring. This was followed by a faint hissing sound, and they were the next instant forced to the earth by a rapid and irresistable contension. The lightwas obscurred as if by some supernatural agency, and in another moment.

powder called plaster of Paris. In the pro-cess of excavating the hill to supply the de-mand for plaster of Paris, vost quantities of bones of unknown animals were found; and these came under the observation of George Cuvier. This man (born 1763, died 1832,) who ranks as one of the greatest philosophers of any age or country, amongst his multifarisous pursuits, directed the energies of his mind to the facts of geology. A profound comparative anatomist, he was naturally led to study the remains dug out of the hill of Montmartre; and from him proceeded those beautiful illustrations of Mr. William Smith's idea, which at once exalted geology into a science. "It is not easy," says Professor Buckland, "to find a more eloquent and striking acknowledgment of the regularity and constancy of the systematic contrivances that prevade the animal remains of the fossil world, that is contained in Cuvier's Introduction to his Account of the Bones discovered in the Gypsum Quarties of the Neighbourhood of Paris. It affords, to persons unacquainted with the modern method of conducting physical researches, an example of the kind of evidence on which we found our conclusions as to the form, character, and habits of extinct creatures, that are known only through the medium of their fos-il remains. After stating by what slow degrees the cabinets of Paris had been filled with innumerable fragments of bones of unknown animals, from the gypsum quarries of Montmartre, Cuvier thus records the manner in which he applied himself to the task of reconstruct-

universally familiar. This had scarcely been many were pursuing their researches into the pearance of thin seams and slicets of fossilnecomplished, when a low meaning was heard to proceed from under the ledge which here formed the path regard the ledit, and well do over the ravine beneath, now filted up with the rate of geology, those of Great Britain well do over the ravine beneath, now filted up with the rate of geology, those of Great Britain well do over the ravine beneath, now filted up with the rate of geological research. Our mountains, hills can due no managed show it was found to proceed from one of the sufferers, whom the pathway above. It appears that the disturbed in; caused by the extreme velocity in the nature of our soil, or may make the proposed of the present and the proposed provides as the same was an arrestifiate, and or allowed with the influence of which the mountainers accomplished, when a low moaning was facts of geology, those of Great Britain were heard to proceed from under the ledge which not idle. Our island presents, within a com-

has not been wholly lost on the present gene-ration; and though some houset but weak-mirded persons still dread the examination of geology from a foolish fear that it may undermine their faith, the great majority of think-

wood and wood-coal, with some other indications, similar to what occur in the neighbour

pression amongst colliers, that 'red rock cate are fast following in the footsteps of those of Europe.

Geology however, has not advanced unopposed. As the sublime ideas suggested by its discoveries began to be dimly seen, alarm was created, on the ground that geology was opposed to Scripture. We all know that a simal alarm was raised when the great principle of astronomy was first proclaimed, that the earth is å moving body, floating in space. Not only was the philosopher, Galileo Galilei, compelled to abjure such an idea, as being opposed to scripture. We all know that a simal ten gangle and the philosopher, Galileo Galilei, compelled to abjure such an idea, as being opposed to science and revelation, but books were written against it, both on the continent and in England. So men in our own day have been alread that geology is not only opposed to the transplance of the continuent and in England. So men in our own day have been alread that geology is not only opposed to the cate of the coule was supposed to be curt off—already the formation of the creation, as given in the first claipter of the book of Genesis, in the Bible, but have also been afraid of it, as if it opposed to the Pinters, is last passing ing away. Men are beginning to perceive that if there be any opposition between them it must arise from their own interpretations of the Scriptures, and not from the Scriptures, and they begin universally to admit that the force of prejudice must be defect which their writings are the subbornness of fact. The story of Galileo has not been wholly lost on the present generation; and though some hones to the week that the force of prejudice must be defect which their writings are the subbornness of fact. The story of Galileo has not been wholly lost on the present generation; and though some hones to the work of Galileo has not been wholly lost on the present generation; and though some hone to the third the consecution of the continuence of the dearth of the consecution of the continuence of the present generat

The Guif Stream.

from "Lieut. Mauray's Geography of the Sea."

the shape of a roof, or a double inclined plane from which water will run down on either

and icebound."

But it is not merely in its vertical direc-Some weeks ago we gave lengthy extracts tion that the temperature of the Gulf Stream varies. The heat of the current will of course diminish from its middle to its edges, but were prepared to expect that it consisted of

season. The light was obscured in serings at 1 days come on the season of the season o