

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.]

E VARIIS SUMENTUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic

[\$2 50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

No 41

SAINT ANDREWS NEW BRUNSWICK, OCTOBER 9, 1872.

Vol 39

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, and in 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. CARNEGIE,
AGENT, St. Andrews.

Poetry.
FISHING—MAY AND I.
Beneath the quivering arch of leaves
Where sunlight flickered through,
While birds sang merry songs of love,
Each to its mate so true,
Where just below the mossy bank
The laughing stream flowed by,
We came, with fishing line and rod,
My blue-eyed May and I.
Oh, how her merry laugh rang out,
Startling the birds above!
And I forgot the shining fish
While whispering words of love.
And how the sunlight, falling through
The tangled web of green,
Came trembling down to crown her head—
My blue-eyed May, my queen!
Ah! years have passed since then, and she
Hath with them passed away;
But nature smiles no whit the less
For troubled hearts each day!
The leaves, the birds, the bank, the brook,
Their missions still fulfill;
But memory only cheers my heart,
And keeps me happy still.
[Harper's Magazine.]

Interesting Tale.
THE RIGHT KIND OF A WIFE.
Then it is decided?
Yes, mother, I have proposed and been accepted.
We must be reconciled then, I suppose. But really Howard, your brother and I look on it as a great misfortune; you could have done so much better than marry a poor girl like her. Not that she lacks beauty, style, or accomplishments; but those distressing country relatives will ever be a skeleton in our house, and she looked completely around the elegant apartment, where wealth had done its utmost to proclaim its possessor entitled to the front rank in the world of fashion.
The room was large and the ceiling very high, the carpet of the finest texture, and of a pattern on which velvet buds seemed bursting into bloom, and flowers almost promised perfume if trodden upon. The chairs were of the latest pattern, and luxurious as the most indulgent could desire, even the arm being a little couch itself. The walls frescoed, and the design the same as the carpet. The lady who seemed but a part of her surroundings, was a handsome woman, with whom time had dealt very daintily, and who might have been supposed an older sister, instead of the mother of the fine looking young man she was now addressing.
My brother did not consent me in the choice of a wife, he replied, a little bitterly, "and I sometimes wish he had chosen one a little less aristocratic, and whose family was not quite so proud. Her expensive habits, if not checked, will yet embarrass us both. William sees it, but the fear of her family keeps him from remonstrance. She has always been accustomed to such luxuries, and how can I deprive her of them? he pleaded with me when I asked him if he could not curtail his expenses."
Are you suffering embarrassments in pecuniary matters, my son? asked the surprised and startled lady.
"Not at present; but William's dividend was much smaller this year than last, and the fact made me cautious for him."
Mrs. Stuart hesitated a moment, and then said: "Why not bring your bride home to me? There is no need of the expense of two establishments; the lady will not object surely."
The young man thought for an instant and then replied:

I will, mother, if you will promise to forget that she is a farmer's daughter, reared in the country, and always to remember that she is Mrs. Clayton's niece, and your son's wife!
"My son, you either forget to whom you are speaking, or think I have lost my self-respect."
Neither, mother: forgive me. I know you are a lady always; but the heart I have have won would be as deeply pained by cold politeness as another would be by open neglect.
I will treat your wife as a lady should be treated in my house, and can promise nothing more until my heart prompts it.
With this answer Howard Stuart was forced to be satisfied; and it was decided that a suite of rooms should be fitted up for the young bride in Mrs. Stuart's residence, she being a widow, and the dwelling being her own by right of dower.
No expense was spared, and the apartments were declared faultless by even Mrs. Clayton, the future occupant's aunt, who was admitted to have the most exquisite taste of all Mrs. Stuart's fashionable friends. The rooms were elegant, and the furniture of the most recherche style.
And to these the fair bride came, with a heart brimming with love and happiness. She was an only child, and had been loved and petted as such loved ones usually are. Her father was a farmer from choice, laboring but little, and enjoying to his capacity the care of the beautiful acres he called his own. He had received a collegiate education and a diploma for the practice of medicine. But his great, warm, loving heart, shrunk from the vocation, and having an abundance of means, he invested it in broad acres; and finally built a handsome residence on his purchase and called it home.
Here he brought a delicate, refined and beautiful woman as his wife, and here Daisy—as he would call his first and only child—was born.
She grew up a miracle of beauty and temperance; the idol of her parents, and delighting in the grand old farm and its appurtenances almost as much as her father did.
It was pleasant to see her of a summer day, rambling over the grounds, with her hand in her father's, and followed by nearly every animal on the farm, not restrained by fences, and exhibiting almost human jealousy by their ill-humor at each other when favor was bestowed by parent or child. Mr. Danton kept no inferior stock, and it seemed in some cases, as if the instinct of his choicest kinds was as much superior as the blood; and he valued them, not so much for what they would bring in dollars and cents, as for their excellence over their kind. He was a practical farmer, and a wealthy one, and one of the most popular men, politically and socially, in the country. Daisy repined a little when she was obliged to go from her home, where she was beloved by all, to finish her education at a seminary in a neighboring town; but it was not long; for here she learned much not down in her list of studies. From her companions and classmates she heard of the great world that she had read about, and pined for its novelties. Descriptions of fashionable life, as given by them had a charm for her almost bewitching; and when, soon after her final return home from school, Mrs. Clayton, her father's only sister, wrote, begging a season for her in New York, where she resided, her parents left her to decide, and her answer was soon given.
No preparation was needed; a large check from the father on the banker was all that the aunt required. And so Miss Danton—Daisy no more—was re-creating her school girl dreams.
She created a sensation, and her fashionable aunt was proud of her; but never more so than when she received the offer from Howard Stuart, of the firm of Stuart & Brothers.
It was a mutual attachment, and they only waited the consent of the parents. This was reluctantly given, although the lover's letter had been endorsed by a most eulogistic epistle from Mrs. Clayton. The wedding was to take place at her house, the parents coming for the occasion. It was a grand affair, as everything was of which the lady had the supervision, and when the parents returned to their far away home, they felt that instead of gaining a son, they had indeed lost a daughter; their only one, and so dear.
The young wife soon learned, in her splendid home, by an insidious teaching, that she was not expected to converse of her parents, or aught concerning them. She had no cause to complain of her husband or any of his family: indeed, his great love for her seemed to increase rather than diminish, and his lady mother was always kind and pleasant. William evidently admired her, as his brother's wife, while his old-fashioned lady delighted to lead her along the new paths she herself was treading, evidently giving herself great credit for her amiability and kindness in so doing. This was all very pleasant, more especially as her aunt was absent from the city, having accompanied her husband to Europe to remain several months. But gradually a yearning, that was almost pain, crept into her heart, to see the dear old home again, that seemed almost entirely shut from her

life; to see her gentle mother's smiles and feel her kiss, and hear her father's voice in blessing once more! Even the animals on the farm seemed like absent friends she was pining to see. And why should she not see her parents, she asked herself, and why were their names tabooed by the people by whom she was surrounded, and who ranked them only in style and fashion. She would know; and sought the information by timidly asking her husband, whom she tenderly loved, to take her home for a visit.
"Home! he repeated, pleasantly, "are you not at home, darling?"
But to my home, to my dear father and mother. Howard, you know where I mean! and this voice quivered piteously.
Yes, Daisy, I know what you mean, but we cannot go at present. Sometime perhaps.
But I can go alone. Please let me do so, and stay just a little while. I am so hungry to see the old place again.
It would not be proper, love, to travel so far alone. Across two States! just think! You have only been at my home three months; are you tired of it, or me?
She shook her head, but did not speak her voice was too full of tears; and he came and sat upon the luxurious couch beside her.
Daisy, I am about to say something that I fear will wound you; but it had better be said now, than later. When I married you, my friends of ferred but one objection, and that was your parents' position in the social scale; but I convinced them that you would identify yourself with our family, and allow nothing of your former life to annoy or embarrass us. Your parents are excellent people, I am sure; but they would be no happier to be dragged into a station they are not fitted to occupy. And certainly, you would not wish me to leave my business in the city every three months to visit your father, and keep him from his labor on the farm! If he should need pecuniary assistance, I will gladly and freely render it. More, I presume, he will not expect. I will take you to visit them, for a short time, once a year, and when we are keeping house you can ask them to visit us. Will that do?
The tears were all gone now. Surprise and indignation had dried them. She saw that her husband was laboring under a ludicrous mistake, either by fault of his early teachings or by the misrepresentations of others; the former most likely, and a little excitedly she asked:
Howard, what do you know of my father or his circumstances?
Nothing, except what your aunt told me; that he was a farmer, and highly respected by those who knew him best. A little eccentric, I think she added, and I know that he has given me a pretty, accomplished, and I hope loving wife.
No flattery, if you please, sir! And so, if my father should become poorer than he now is, you would assist him?
Certainly, as your father, I feel bound to do so. And would you take him or my mother into your home if one should die before the other?
If it would make either him or her happier; although I should doubt the policy of the proceeding.
It is not likely you would be subjected to the trial, as neither of them is partial to city life. I must write to them, and with your permission I will write that we will spend the anniversary of our marriage with them.
Do so, if you please; but not a long visit; remember.
I will remember.
And that evening she wrote a long letter to her parents telling them more than she had ever done before of her handsome son-in-law (they had only seen for a few hours at the gay wedding).
A letter from her straying lamb's wife, said Dr. Danton, as he looked over the large pile of letters and papers that had just been brought in.
The mother clutched at the pleroric package with a hungry look in her eyes, that did not escape the keen glance of her companion, busy as he seemed to be with his letters. She laughed a little as she returned the letter to him.
Thinks the old Daddy poor, does he, he muttered as he read. Will help him if he can—nice boy! Not coming home until the anniversary of their wedding. And yet seems willing to wait—is going to have some sport, then she says, to pay for waiting. Well, that ten thousand I had intended as a present for him, on his visit, on his in the bank and accumulate—or stop—I will invest it in Daisy's name and send her the record. You may write to her to that effect, and be mechanical; I folded the letter and gave it back, and then sat silent for some moments as if in deep thought.
The long silence surprised and pained the wife, and she came and laid her still beautiful hand upon his shoulder, with the same caring touch she would have done twenty years before.
You are not going to allow this to fret you, my husband?

Not so long as her letters breathe the same tone as they do now. She loves her husband and is proud of her parents, and wishes to surprise him some day; and see, I can help her; and he gave her a letter that he had thrown down to take Daisy's, and in which the political leaders of his party had offered him the nomination for Governor of his native State.
Oh! and you will accept? he said, excitedly.
Is my domestic, gentle wife growing ambitious?
Not for myself—but for our darling. We have only her, and I cannot endure the thought that those should look down upon her who hold their position by dabbling in the dirty paper of the street! how dare they?
Why, how proud we are becoming! I am humdrum farmers, who have pained our pretty daughter off upon one of the firm of Stuart & Brother, who is evidently ashamed of his act in talking her.
Don't, I beg! and the smile came back to the pleasant face again.
An hour ago I should have answered this letter differently. I hate the bickering and strife that must come with my acceptance. I dread to leave the old farm if I should be elected; and you, my gentle wife, do not crave a residence at the capital.
No, but for my darling's sake I will go cheerfully.
And in less than half an hour the letter of acceptance was written, and the quiet, gentleman farmer, was hurried into the political arena.
Howard Stuart cared nothing for politics, and if he saw the name, never thought of it in connection with the family of his wife. And something more vital consequence to himself was transpiring, that brought a look of care and unrest to his face, that troubled his young wife exceedingly.
What is it, Howard? she said one day, as he came from a private interview with his mother perturbed and almost feverish.
I would be foolish, Daisy, to trouble you with business matters; especially when they are as desperate as they are.
But you go to your mother! tell me, please; and she came and drew his arms around her, and laid her beautiful head upon his breast coaxingly.
But I went to her for assistance. Would it startle you very much, darling, to know that in one week I should be bankrupt?
And will you? she asked, looking eagerly in his face.
I hope not, but am afraid of it. Some heavy notes have involved us, and a delayed vessel is keeping us out of a large sum, and if she is delayed a week longer I tremble for the credit of our house. I thought possibly my mother could help us to a few thousand, but her dowry is so tied up that only the interest comes to her, and much as she wished to aid us, she can do nothing.
How much do you need just now, Howard?
Five thousand all! A sum that I could readily obtain, but for these failures that have rendered the money market so stringent. He added—
I never supposed your father illiberal, Daisy, and Will's father-in-law can help us more than your's can; they live snugly up to their means, with all their display.
Will you excuse me a moment, Howard? and she glided from his side and left the room. When she returned, she gave him a small book from a banking house in the city, in which ten thousand dollars was entered to her credit.
It is yours, Howard! My father intended it for you on your visit to him, but as you seemed in no haste to come, he transferred it to me.
Mr. Stuart sat in mute astonishment, hardly crediting his senses, why have you kept this from me, Daisy?
For several reasons; and one was that you might love me, in spite of my accidental surroundings.
Is your father wealthy?
I do not know what you people in the city call wealth, but this sum is only a little more than he once paid for two imported animals on the farm.
The man of business looked with a sort of wonder on a woman who had kept a secret so well.
I do not like to accept this. Neither I nor my family deserve it at your hands; for they at least have patronized you unpleasantly, I am sure.
And now you refuse me a little retaliation? she said poutingly. If you do not receive it I will take it and go home.
He drew her closely to him as he said, in the low tone that pleased her so well, and made me bankrupt in heart as well as business.
The family were electrified at the information, and each one expressed a different cause for surprise.
Who would have thought it? exclaimed fashionably weary Will: Why Howard your wife is a jewel among women!
What a goose! said the wife, to put her money into the firm, when she might have

kept her own carriage with it! and she shrugged her pretty shoulders, that were covered with a five hundred dollar shawl.
Thank you, said the relieved mother, who had a warm heart in her bosom, crossed over as it was with the pride of birth and position, as she came and kissed the young wife for the first time; and with tears that were more expressive than words, assured her again and again of her gratitude. You have removed a dark shadow from our house, my daughter, and I shall never forget it.
As soon as the husband found business matters progressing smoothly again, he proposed a visit with his wife, to the old farm house.
Thank you, she replied, but I would rather wait a while; my father is very busy now. I know that you only go to please me, and two months will please me better. He was surprised, and a little hurt. Just as you like; but I wish to thank him in person for the gift that came so opportunely. I ought to have gone before.
The gift was mine, she said archly, and I want all the thanks.
After weeks of newspaper squabbling, Dr. Henry Danton, a gentleman and a scholar, and one of the most popular men in the State, was elected to the gubernatorial chair by a overwhelming majority.
Thus the party organ announced the fact with its records of full returns; and this was the paper received by the happy daughter—her mother had kept her fully posted from the time of the nomination; and she had thought, if he was successful, she would enjoy the triumph by telling the important news before them all. But when her wish was gratified her woman's heart was true to the trust, and alone with her husband only, could she take any pleasure in telling it.
Are you a Cinderella? he asked, when he understood the matter.
If I am, you are my prince, she replied, laughing though her eyes were moist with happy tears; and you will love me always, and treat as your equals my dear, dear parents, who have only me to love in all the world.
I have been a donkey, ears, hoofs, voice and all! and if you see me take the character again, Daisy, if you love me, just pull my ears, before you feel my hoofs. I must tell my mother this, come! and together they sought his mother's apartment.
Mother, allow me to introduce my wife, only daughter of Governor Danton.
The lady entered into the spirit of the joke, without comprehending it and bowing in her own stately way, and said:
I am very happy to claim you as one of my family; and think my son fortunate in possessing such a good wife.
Dot, mother, congratulate her! her father has just been elected to the highest office in the gift of the people of his native State!
Are you still jesting, Howard?
No, he is not, mother, and she stopped to receive the kiss that she was given with a loving embrace.
And can you forgive us for neglect of your parents, my dear?
I have nothing to forgive! you did not know them. My mother is a lady, as your good judgment would decide if you knew her. I ought to have known it by the daughter she has reared.
The father was in no haste for a visit from his son in law; but Daisy—aided by her mother, who could respect any one her daughter loved—managed with woman's tact, to bring it about, and it would have taken a harder man to refuse the concessions the mortified young man was eager to make.
I have but one cause of complaint against him, he said to his daughter, and this is his coaxing me on until I suffered myself to be dragged from the old farm to this public life, that I so much dislike. But two years will soon pass away, and I shall feel like a boy again. Jackanapes! I can hardly forgive him yet. Because, forsooth a man lives on a farm, he must be of the earth, earthy! I wonder he and his aristocratic family do not eschew the use of bread, because it was made from grain raised on a farm, or give their diamonds to the washerwoman, because they were plucked enough to own the earth as their mother! Pshaw! I have no patience with—
But a resuming little hand curtailed the sentence, and it was not finished.

LIE DOWN AND REST.—Dr. Hall says the best medicine in the world, more efficient than all the potencies of the materia medica, are warmth, rest, cleanliness and pure air. Some persons make it a virtue to travel disease, to "keep up" as long as they can move a foot or crook a finger, and it sometimes succeeds; but in others, the powers of life are thereby so completely exhausted that the system has lost all ability to regenerate, and slow and typhoid fever sets in, and carries the patient to a premature grave. Whenever walking or work is an effort, a warm bed and a cool room are the first indispensable steps to assure and speed recovery. Instant relief: all beasts and birds to quiescence and rest the very moment disease or wounds assail the system.

STORE,
Water Street,
idrews.
setfully announces to the
Andrews and vicinity,
D A STORE at the
ere he will keep for
Stock of

UR,
ONS, AND
eries.

er with

DWARE

ly found in such an es-
s by attention to business
to merit a share of public
the "Travelers Accident"
of Hartford, and is ready
ER YARD, from which
for building and other
transact business as an
W. B. MORRIS,
1872.

& CAPS

E VARIETY,
rd, Holly Varden, Duke
at styles to numerous to
lonarch Shakespeare Paper-
perfect fit and durability,
of Gents. Furnishing

ishes in Jute and Linen,
of small wares. Ladies,
OOIS & SHOES, worked
of OTTAMANS,
and colored, plain, striped
s—in bleached and un-
Miller's White Cottons,
Ac.
small profits and quick
shall be sold at the lowest

on the corner of Water
opposite H. O'Neill's Mar-

for the elegant "Davis"
has been so celebrated,
sample of which can be
price and conditions on

MES BRADLEY,
St. Andrews,

OU TEA.
"from London,
alf Chests good Congo

J. W. STREET

MACHINES.

MILY SHOULD HAVE
inal Weed Sewing
hines.
achines are now on sale a
the public are invited to
themselves.

MES STOOP,
Agent.

L NOTICE.

in a variety of STYLES.

PARASOLS,
at the

J. S. Megee.

CK TEA.
ter' from New York.

UCHONG TEA.
duty paid at lowest rate,
D D CLEWLEY & CO.,
It Stephen.

NCE HOTEL,
ig Street.

Stephen N. E.
I. NEILL, Proprietor.

Original issues in Poor Condition
Best copy available

Telegraphic News.

Madrid, Oct. 7. Damage to the Escorial Palace by fire will not exceed 125,000 reals. New York, Oct. 7. Col. Mason, with companies of cavalry surprised Sept 24, a large force of hostile Indians in Arizona. Forty Indians were killed, and many more wounded and captured. Buckley, Police Justice in Brooklyn, has been indicted for intoxication while on the bench, and dereliction of duty. The Chief of Police of Jersey City and a detective have been arrested on a charge of participating in a bank robbery. An engine on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad exploded on Saturday and killing four persons, and fatally scalding another. Gold weak 112 1/2 at 112 1/2.

Small-pox in Boston.

In the Boston "Daily News" of the 27th Sept. we find that this terrible disease is now raging in certain quarters of the City of Boston, but seemingly unknown only to comparatively few, and they had hoped by keeping the facts from the public to ward off the danger of the malaria. We quote:—"The disease exists in all quarters of the city proper, South and East Boston and Charlestown and the public will be astonished to learn to what extent it has spread. Whether the authorities are to blame in this matter we do not attempt to say at this time but certain it is that proper precautions have not been taken to suppress it, and neglect of duty is evident in some quarters. The North End embraces the largest number of cases, no less it is surprising when it is known how the inhabitants thereof live. It is surprising that there is not a constant epidemic in some parts of North, Commercial, Tilton, Charter, Webster, and Unity streets and Webster Place and Court, Unity Place and Webster Court, and many other localities, where the houses are not fit for animals to live in. Some of them are back from the street one hundred and fifty feet and are reached by passages under the houses fronting on the street. These passages are reeking with filth. Some of these houses afford homes for seventy five families, with an average of two hundred and fifty children of all ages. The yards of the houses are in as filthy a condition as the passage ways, and should have the prompt attention of the Health Department. Of course the Small Pox will have all its own way in such places. The disease was first introduced into this region by some Portuguese sailors who boarded in Webster Avenue."

Manufacturers in Ireland.

It is probable that Ireland will become the seat of important iron manufacturing industries, at all events there is abundance of the raw material—coal and iron ore in the country which is available. Very large deposits of iron ore have been made known lately, and measures have been taken to work them for exportation of the products to England. Lately a statement has been published in the "Dublin Morning Mail," by Mr. Hull, of the Irish Geological Survey, which shows that the deposits of coal are very extensive. The quantity of coal available is stated to be 182,300,000 tons, and the measures are distributed in the following proportions:—County of Tyrone, 32,900,000; County of Antrim, 16,000,000; in Queen's County, Kilkenny, and Carlow, 77,888,000; in Tipperary, 25,000,000; in Connaught, 10,800,000; and in Clare, Limerick, and Cork, 20,000,000 tons. THE DAMAGES PAYABLE TO THE UNITED STATES.—The London "Economist" says that the payment of these damages will not be severely felt. The British revenue, exclusive of the income tax, is amounting at the rate of \$3,500,000 per annum; and the income tax, and in all probability Mr. Lowe will have a surplus of four millions of pounds. He can, therefore, pay off the damages without any inconvenience except that he will save so much less than he otherwise would do.

A correspondent in the "Volunteer Review" under the signature "Sapper" draws attention to the following extract in the Leeds (English) Mercury:—"The Canadians wear the triumph which they won in the R-Jah of Kolapore's Prize on Saturday with unusual modesty, yet their victory was of a most surprising character. In the first place, the rifles they shot with were the old converted pattern, and the barrels were not grooved like the new ones which our Volunteers use."

The last "Royal Gazette" contains a notice to the effect that Jed. Frye of New York, John J. May, of Boston, Francis Hibbard, A. H. Gillmor, Jr., Tobias Gillmor, Kinsman P. Gillmor, and Eldorado Gillmor, of St. George, Charlotte County have filed in the office of the Provincial Secretary a Memorandum of Association, for the incorporation of a Company to be styled "The Lake George Audimory Company," for the purpose of mining for, and working of Antimony, and other Ores and Metals, with a capital of \$200,000, to be divided into two thousand shares of one hundred each. The Office or principal place of business of the said Company will be at Fredrickton.

A meeting will be held for the election of officers and transaction of other business on the 23rd of October next.

There is at present, and has been for the past week or two, a large fleet of vessels in port awaiting cargoes of coal. Notwithstanding the increased facilities of loading afforded by four shipping places, vessels have to wait from two to three weeks for their turn. There is considerable dissatisfaction with the present arrangements for loading steamers, which ob-

tain the preference over sailing vessels. We think the dissatisfaction is well grounded and that a change should be made in the system at present prevailing. [Picton Standard.]

JOURNALISTIC.—Paper has largely increased in price—being nearly twenty per cent higher than it was early in the summer. Heavily ink labor and everything else that goes into a newspaper has increased in price. It is rumored that the Toronto Dailies intend to increase their price from two to three cents. If they do it is a mere question of time when our cheap country papers will be obliged to follow their example and increase their price. The increase in prices does not appear however, to check journalistic enterprises.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, OCT. 9, 1872.

Very great dissatisfaction is expressed at the recent change in the running of the trains on the N. B. & C. Railway. From the tenor of correspondence which we have received, it is plain that a firm and resolute stand will be taken by the people, to have the trains run regularly over the whole line. The matter will be tested before the highest authority, and it is to be hoped set at rest for the future. The Manager is probably carrying out the orders of the bondholders; at all events, it will not answer to have the line closed at any time. We trust the difficulty will be settled to the satisfaction of all concerned.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—We regret to state that one of our young townsmen, Capt. Wm. Clark, Sch. "Clara," met with a serious accident yesterday afternoon at Calais. While returning to his vessel he had to cross the railway tracks. The cars were being "shunted" and he stood beside the track running parallel with the street, supposing the cars were on the lower track, but before he could move he was struck by a car and fell on his face; the wheels passed over his right leg cutting a gash from the thigh to the knee, breaking the knee cap and cutting two toes nearly off. He was brought here in the tug last evening, and placed under the surgical treatment of Drs. S. T. and Harry Gove. We learn that a part of the knee cap has been removed, and the toes amputated. The captain we are informed with care and attention, may recover the use of his leg.

ANOTHER JOURNAL.—The "Courier" states as an evidence of the prosperity of St. Stephen, the fact that another newspaper is to be published in that town. James Dow, Esq., is to be editor, and Mr. Wesley, publisher. Mr. Dow is a vigorous writer, and Wesley an excellent printer. It will be the first time in the annals of Charlotte County that three newspapers were published within its limits at the same time.

COUNTERFEIT UNITED STATES BILLS are in circulation in Nova Scotia, to a large amount. Yarmouth is said to be flooded with them. They are difficult of detection from the fact of their being a close imitation. It is well to be on the look out, for as soon as they are discovered in one place, the utterers move to another where they charge a genuine bill and then pass off the counterfeit.

RUSSIAN BARBARITY.—In July last, a most disgraceful and barbarous punishment was inflicted on a young Polish lady named Alexandrina Kosowitz, whose father was killed in the recent troubles in Warsaw. At a social meeting, she expressed her sympathy for the unfortunates whom Russian severity had murdered or sent into exile. A woman named Merdoff, also a Pole, and sympathizer with her unhappy countrywoman, was present, and had been superseded in the affections of a young Dr. Temensky, by her younger and more beautiful Miss Kosowitz, reported to the authorities the language used by Alexandrina. The young lady, only nineteen, was seized by two Cossacks, taken before a petty judge, and tried for sedition. He ordered her to receive thirty-five lashes of the knout on the bare back. In a large square surrounded by two hundred soldiers, she there received the whipping; the first lash fell on the sobbing girl's back, cutting a livid streak from her right shoulder to her waist. After the punishment her clothes were thrown over her, and she was delivered to her friends. In a few days after while submitting to medical treatment, she took a pial of prussic acid, and ended her days. In what other country, would such barbarous punishment be inflicted? Alas for our common humanity. The stigma of being "a Roobian," is not likely to be wiped out, while that country is governed by an Autocrat. The details of the punishment on the young lady are too revolting for publication.

A shocking case of destitution came to light in Chicago last week. A family resided in a small house at the outskirts of the city—the father died on Friday morning from sheer starvation. The family left without food, watched by his remains until Saturday night, when a charitable person was informed of their distress, and notified the officers of the police. Next day the family were provided with food, and an undertaker ordered to enter the body of the man, but neglected to do so, and the family were compelled to leave the house owing to the decomposition of the body, and seek shelter on the prairie, across which a cold and pitiless rain storm swept through the night. The destitute family were cared for by the authorities next morning.

REMOVAL.—We beg to direct attention to Mr. Morris' advertisement. His store is immediately under the STANDARD OFFICE, in Berry's building. He has just opened a large and excellent stock of groceries, &c.

Publisher's Notice.

Accounts from this Office for Subscriptions, Advertising, &c. are made out, and our friends will be called upon, when we trust they will pay them, as money is required for some improvements we are making in the office. To those who have already responded we tender our thanks.

IMPROVEMENT IN FIRE ARMS.—Men appear to be taking their ingenuity to devise methods for the sure and rapid destruction of their race. They do not desire to "hang the trumpet in the hall," nor hail the advent of that happy time when their "spears shall be turned into pruning hooks, and their swords into plough shares." A distinguished Chemist in France, named Michel, has by a method known only to himself, increased twofold the projectile force of common powder, but his improvement on fire-arms throws this in the shade. It is claimed that after the barrel of a gun has been prepared according to this method, the gun will carry twice or three the ordinary distance. A shot gun with a range of about ninety yards, after passing through Michel's laboratory, sent a bullet 270 yards. At the Mans experiment a member of the National Assembly was present, and a number of experienced military officers. The weapon used was a pistol about four inches in length, and of corresponding calibre. The pistol carried 170 yards with as much regularity and precision as could be expected from a ball weighing no more than 128 grains. The cartridge contained only seven grains of powder. This was ten times the range of the pistol before M. Michel had applied his peculiar preparation to the barrels. This chemist claims that he can work similar results on rifles and cannon of any size. The subject will probably receive the attention of the French Government.

The recent removal of a large quantity of Sugar from a Bonded Warehouse in St. John, without payment of duties, and the purchase of the sugar, duty paid, by a merchant from the importer, and then its seizure by the Customs authorities, for non-payment of duties, is creating some difficulty; so much so, as to necessitate the presence of the Minister of Customs to settle the matter. The Collector, it is reported, was unaware of what was done at the bonded warehouse from whence the goods were taken; some of his subordinates are the parties guilty of a dereliction of duty, and like other heads of departments, the responsibility rests upon him; this may be legal but it cannot be equitable, for it would be impossible for him to perform all the duties connected with the department over which he presides, and it is just possible the practice of removing goods and paying the duties afterwards, existed before the present Collector was appointed. The importer should be made to pay the duties.

THE SMALL POX from latest accounts is raging fearfully in Boston, in fact to an extent not known by its residents. A young man arrived at the Ledger last week from Boston, and is down with the disease. Would it not be well for the Board of Health to keep a look out on vessels arriving here from that port.

Shipbuilding is being carried on to a considerable extent throughout the country now. Messrs. Short Brothers have a large ship nearly ready to launch from the Shipman & Bolton yard, St. Stephen. They have also a bark on the Calais side ready to launch, and besides have a woodpont on the stocks.

Complaints are made from all quarters of the Dominion of the tightness of the Money Market, and the close fastidiness of the Banks, which have curtailed their discounts; rumors of failures are consequently, not without foundation. The Bank of Montreal the largest monied institution in the Dominion, is blamed for a large share of the pressure, for which there is no apparent cause. An Ottawa paper commenting on the stringency of the money market, says:—"In the past few days, Mr. King, managing Director of the Montreal Bank, has placed \$5,000,000, in gold, in the New York Stock Market, for stock gambling purposes, from which, it is said, he is realizing 2 1/2 per cent per diem. He is also alleged to have \$3,000,000 locked up in the Chicago pork and grain market, all of course, from the Montreal Bank. Furthermore, it is stated that the Finance Minister has called in \$3,000,000 specie from the banks, all within a few days past. If these statements are true, and we have no reason to doubt them, it will be easily seen what influences are at work to the peril of our mercantile and commercial interests. All our readers will remember Mr. King's former operations in the New York gold market; and it would be well if the stockholders of a bank whose money he has to handle, were to remember that while a successful venture may bring them in profit, the consequences of false step, and unexpected fluctuation in the market, might leave the bank and themselves in a rather embarrassing position. One thing, however, is certain. A cruel injustice is being done to our mercantile and commercial men, no less than to the smaller banking institutions, and unless by some means the usual accommodations is extended to business men, we fear that the result will be a commercial crash and a public calamity."

An exchange warns the rascals who milk his cow before it gets home that he has "set a trap" for them. If he wants to get even with them we will lend him our cow. She can kick higher than a mule and never misses a hot.

STABBING CASE.—J. H. Spicer, the owner of Sussex Lass, got into a scuffle in McMonagle's bar-room, about 9 o'clock on the night of the 6th, with a man named D-shou, both men were in liquor. The bystanders interfered to separate them. As soon as separated Spicer cried out: "I am stabbed!" and on examination it was found that he was stabbed in the

The State of Europe.

Europe is entering upon one of those transition periods of history which seem uneventful enough while they last, but which contain within them the active elements of future change. It is with the political world, as with the natural, public attention can only be thoroughly aroused by a violent cataclysm, and what is called history is mainly occupied with the record of such. But a war, a revolution, or a sudden shifting of political power is but the last of a long series of changes each one of which is absolutely essential to the final result, and no one of which can, therefore, be regarded as of less importance than the other. After the Crimean war, a famous diplomatist said, Russia retires within herself. We all know how different was the Russia which has emerged upon the scene of Europe in the self emancipation era, in the modification of the Treaty of Paris and in the Berlin meeting, from the Russia of Nicholas and of the war of 1854-55.

As it was with Russia, 17 years ago, so it is with the great Powers of Europe, as a whole, today. There has been a readjustment of political status, a new standard of military strength and a re-arrangement of boundaries. No one wants to disturb this state of things at present, in fact there is no power which views the "status quo" with dissatisfaction that is strong enough to disturb it. Accordingly, all the influences are on the side of peace, though a peace which is almost as costly as war, and which is quite compatible with an unceasing struggle as to who shall have the biggest cannon and the weightiest ironclad. But Europe has resolved, at any rate, to leave things as they are for the present. Europe retires within herself, and the next great battlefield of the century will be fought on a higher level, so to speak, of principles and aims than the last. For, we hold it to be true that even when the world appears to be going backward, it is at the most retrogression which only sacrifices a little of the previous advance. Viewed from the side of philanthropy, a barbarous, yet even from this point of view the red cross of the international hospital corps showed the enormous interval that separates the Europe of Emperor WILLIAM from the Europe of ATTILA, the scourge of God.

The social influences that are at work preparing Europe for future change are mainly three, viz., the social question, the religious question, and the question of nationalities. When social problems are mentioned, people usually think of that familiar bugbear, Internationalism. Since we recently pointed out that this society had rendered itself powerless for either good or evil by its own internal dissensions, the schism in its ranks has become complete, and the General Council, which is the central government of the association, has, in consenting to remove to New York, virtually abdicated its power over the various Federal sections throughout Europe, which had grown restive under its control. Like all ultra-democratic movements, the International has split in pieces from the sheer impossibility of reconciling the claims of authority with the demands of license.

The social question is, however, deeper than the International. That organization did indeed start with what was considered a comprehensive formula for the solution of existing social and political difficulties. "The subjection of the workman to capital is the source of all political, moral, and material servitude, and for this reason every political movement is subordinate to one great aim, the economic emancipation of the working-class." This definition stands sadly in want of something still better defined to illustrate it, and it can only be considered revolutionary by people who hold that the disciples of Karl Mark must necessarily be the exponents of violent and reckless change. Alongside of the movement of the popular mind, the aspiration for religious freedom and the tendencies toward national agglomeration, are being developed. [Scottish Am. Journal.]

A USEFUL THING IN THE HOUSE.—One of the most useful books to have in the house is BALLOU'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, the November number of which is just out, and for sale at any depot in the country. It is as interesting as it is racy—grave and gay, lively and severe. It is just what cheers a fire-side of a winter evening, and now that the publishers of BALLOU'S MAGAZINE propose to give a pretty little chromo to every subscriber the coming year, we may expect to see the publication increase rapidly in circulation, even 200,000 not being too much for such a cheap and good monthly. Such a selection of stories cannot be found in any other serial in this country. Besides, it has a juvenile department which is most interesting and instructive. Send a three cent stamp for specimens and premium lists, and you will regret it. Published by Thomas & Talbot, 63 Congress Street, Boston. \$1.50 per year, or 15 cents single copies.

It was rumored, yesterday, that the People's Bank is to have its subscribed capital increased to \$250,000, and that its chief office will be removed to St. John, a branch remaining at Fredericton. As this institution has one of the most liberal charters in the Dominion—authorizing it to issue notes of the one, two and three denominations, to the amount of twice its subscribed capital—its establishment here would be welcomed because of our increasing demands for legitimate accommodation.—[Telegraph.]

STABBING CASE.—J. H. Spicer, the owner of Sussex Lass, got into a scuffle in McMonagle's bar-room, about 9 o'clock on the night of the 6th, with a man named D-shou, both men were in liquor. The bystanders interfered to separate them. As soon as separated Spicer cried out: "I am stabbed!" and on examination it was found that he was stabbed in the

right side, just below the lower rib. Dr. Barnett probed it to the depth of 1 1/2 to 2 inches, and it was feared might prove serious. The doors were immediately closed and each individual examined and the room searched for the knife, but did not find it or any clue to the perpetrator.—[Post, Sackville.]

SUMMARY.

—The heavy rain yesterday has injured the harvest. —The English mail per "Moravian" arrived at Halifax on Monday, and will be received here this evening. —SMALL POX is virulent at Arichat, C. B. In Montreal there were 11 deaths last week. —MARITIME BANK.—The Hon. A. J. Smith, has been elected President of the new Bank, and Mr. Rowley, of Yarmouth, appointed Manager. —The Rt. Rev. Dr. Sweeney, R. C. Bishop of St. John, administered the rite of Confirmation in the Catholic Church here on Saturday last. —A new church at St. Stephen will be consecrated to day by His Lordship Bishop McTavish. —The Presbyterians at Yarmouth are to erect a new sacred edifice. —The Russian army has been increased by forty new regiments, and reorganized on the Prussian plan. —The schr. "Alma," 50 tons, belonging to St. Andrew, is ashore at Red Beach. —The new R. C. Cathedral in New Jersey will cost \$1,000,000. The Bishop's House will be one quarter of that sum. —Stanley is to deliver one hundred lectures throughout the United States for \$50,000. —English agriculturalists are of the opinion that the wheat will be about three fourths of a crop, and the potatoes about half a crop, being equal to a money loss of about \$27,000,000. The hay, oat, and other crops are, on the other hand, regarded as most productive. —MR. NEEDHAM.—The telegraphic correspondent of the "Head Quarters" thus speaks of Mr. Needham in Carleton County, who he was engaged in the first three cases before the Circuit Court, and appears to have made an impression: He obtained heavy damages in civil case, and the acquittal of the prisoners in the rape and infanticide cases.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS. ARRIVED. Oct. 3, Schr. Linda, Peacock, Eastport, bulk-last. 4, Olive Matilda, Waycott, Portland, Flour, R. Ross. Elizabeth Bowly, Clark, gen. cargo, for Aroostook. 7, Esther, Maloney, Boston, Flour &c., R. Ross and others. CLEARED. Oct. 4, Schr. Linda, Peacock, Eastport, old iron. Antelope, Coats, St. Stephen, furniture, 7, Daisy, Waddell, Portland, 1568 sleepers, 425 kegs, R. Ross. New York, Oct. 6, arrd. Schr. Broadfield, Britt, and Calvin, Clark, hetch, Boston, Oct. 6, arrd. Schr. Harriet, Sheehan, hence.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity, that he has taken the store recently occupied by the late A. D. Stevenson, corner of Water and William Streets, and has removed his stock of

Groceries, FLOUR, PROVISIONS, &c.

into that more central position, where he is prepared to furnish the residents of the town as well as his other customers articles of the first quality, at reasonable prices.

He respectfully returns thanks for former patronage, and solicits a continuance. Having just made large importations, he feels certain of giving general satisfaction. Among the articles are the following: Flour, Beef, Pork, Raisins, Currants, Biscuit and Crackers, Sugars of all kinds, Confectionary. Teas of various kinds, Clothing of all kinds. Hats & Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Larrikins, Buckets, Pails, Brooms, Canned Fruits in great variety, and other articles too numerous to mention.

CROCKERY.

He has just opened cases and casks of Crockery, and is prepared to furnish: Dinner Sets, Tea and Breakfast Sets, Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Mugs, and all other articles in this line. No such stock is to be found in the town,—call and see for yourselves. WEATHER STRIPS an article necessary for all houses in the winter season especially. No house can be comfortable without them. Articles purchased at this store will be delivered free of charge, at any place within the limits of the town plat. He is Agent for the "Traveler's Accident and Life Insurance Company" of Hartford, and is ready to take risks on life and accident. Call and see for yourselves. First quality articles—and reasonable prices. Country Produce taken in exchange. W. B. MORRIS. St. Andrews, Oct. 9, 1872.

THE und... Charlotte, in day received the said... of three hundred forty cents... of "An Act" to aid the S... that part of... to the South with the son... of St. Andre... St. Andrews quoddy Bay by virtue of... days after p... Assessor w... his real Pata... said Parish, specifying th... the amount deducting th... he owes, an... indly. Dated the D., 1872. RC W. IC cc 2 41. P! I hereby... dently Pro... been assess... unless the m... writing Ac... this date, the Benjamin St. George. Te. \$5,000. TO! TENDER... until th... the purchas... the credit of... ant to the A... entitled "A... Andrews to... 1870 each, 4... and 4 of the 1871, bear i... payable 1st... twenty year... St. Andre... CO. THE Cou... will be the 22d day... At which, and other p... are hereby p... aue. St. Andre... You and t... AM. ST. OF WA... JO Water... GOVERN... Tuesd... H'S EXCE... ON the re... ter of t... the 8th sect... tuled: "An... Excellency l... hereby orde... Hereditary... Hope, be, s... erted into of the said... sep 25. I hereby... ing my wife... bed and Dear Islan

ow the lower rib. Dr. Bar...
depth of 1 1/2 to 2 inches...
might prove serious. The...
lately closed and each in...
and the room searched for...
not find it or any clew to...
[Post, Naeckville.]

MARY...
yesterday has injured the bar...
all per "Moravian" arrived a...
and will be received here this...
rulent at Arichat, C. B. In...
11 deaths last week.

K.—The Hon. A. J. Smith...
resident of the new Bank, and...
mouth, appointed Manager.

Sweeney, R. C. Bishop of...
of the rite of Confirmation in...
here on Saturday last.

St. Stephen will be con...
His Lordship Bishop Med...
vians at Yarmouth are to...
difice.

army has been increased by...
s, and reorganized on the...
lma," 50 tons, belonging to...
ore at Red Beach.

Cathedral in New Jersey...
000. The Bishop's house...
of that sum.

deliver one hundred lectures...
and States for \$50,000.

analysts are of the opinion...
be about three fourths of...
atoes about half a crop, be...
ry loss of about \$27,000...
t, and other crops are, on...
arded as most productive.

—The telegraphic corres...
nd Quarters" thus speaks...
Carleton County, where...
the first three cases before...
and appears to have made...
obtained heavy damages...
be acquittal of the prison...
infanticide cases.

News...
ST. ANDREWS...
LIVERED...
a, Peacock, Eastport, bul...
Waycott, Portland, Flour...
Willy, Clark, gen. cargo, for...
ney, Boston, Flour &c., R...
thers.

LEARNED...
la, Peacock, Eastport, old...
ite, St. Stephen, furniture...
H. Portland, 1568 sleepers...
R. Ross.

6, arrd, Sebr. Broadfield...
Clark, hehr.

arrd. Schr. Harriet, Sheeb...

NOVAL...
respectfully announces to the...
St. Andrews and vicinity,

e store recently occupied by...
nson, former of Water and...
d has removed his stock of

eries...
OUR...
SIONS, &c.,

ral position, where he is pre...
residents of the town as we...
ers articles of the first quality,

eturns thanks for former pa...
continuance. Having just...
tics, he feels certain of giv...
Among the articles are...
e following:

Beef, Pork...
Currants...
and Crackers...
s of all kinds...
fectionary...
various kinds...
kinds, Hats & Caps...
es, and Larrikins...
Pails, Brooms...
its in great variety...
numerous to mention.

CKERY...
id crates and casks of Crock...
is prepared to furnish...
Ten and Breakfast Sets...
laucers, Bowls, Mugs...
s in this line. No such stock...
the town,—call and see for

OTHER STRIPS...
for all houses in the winter...
No house can be comfortable...
d at his store will be deliv...
any place within the limits

he "Travel's Accident and...
pany" of Hutford, and is...
n life and accident...
see for yourselves...
—and reasonable prices...
taken in exchange.

W. B. MORRIS...
9, 1872.

Assessor's Notice.

THE undersigned Assessors of Rates for the Parish of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, hereby give notice, that they have this day received a Warrant of the General Sessions of the said County, requiring them to assess the sum of three hundred and eighty three dollars and forty cents, (\$383 40/100) under the Provisions of "An Act to authorize the town of St. Andrews to aid the St. Andrews Hotel Company," upon that part of the Parish of St. Andrews which lies to the Southward of a line running parallel with the south side of Harriet Street, in the town of St. Andrews, extending from the Harbour of St. Andrews Eastwardly to the shore of Passamaquoddy Bay. Every person liable to be assessed by virtue of the said warrant, may within thirty days after publication of this notice, furnish the Assessors with a written Statement on oath of his real Estate in the above asserted part of the said Parish, and his personal Estate and Income; specifying therein the value of the real estate and the amount of his income and personal estate, deducting from his personal estate the just debts he owes, and such person shall be rated accordingly.

Dated the twenty-eighth day of September, A. D. 1872.

ROBERT GLENN, } Assessors of Rates.
WILLIAM HIDEOUT, }
ROBERT DENSMOUL, }

cc 2 4i

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby Given, that the following Non-Resident Property in the Parish of St. George, has been assessed as under for the year 1872, and unless the amount, together with the cost of advertising &c., is paid within three months from this date, the same will be sold according to law:—

Benjamin Hanson Property \$8.40
RONALD CAMPBELL, Collector.
St. George, Sept. 28, 1872.

Tenders Wanted.

\$5,000 Debentures issued on the credit of the TOWN OF ST. ANDREWS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until the 19th day of October, instant, for the purchase of the \$5000 Debentures issued on the credit of the Town of Saint Andrews, pursuant to the Act of Assembly 24 Victoria, chap. 59, entitled "An Act to authorize the Town of Saint Andrews to aid the Saint Andrews Hotel Company." These Debentures are—10 of them for \$100 each, 4 of them for \$200, 3 of them for \$400, and 4 of them for \$500; are dated 15th of Sept. 1871, bear interest from that date at six per cent, payable 1st July and 1st January; are payable in twenty years, and are a first class investment.

NEVILLE G. D. PARKER, Hon. Secy. St. Andrews Hotel Co. St. Andrews, 2nd Oct. 1872. cc 2 3i

COUNTY COURT.

THE County Court of the County of Charlotte, will be held at St. Andrews, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of October, instant.

At which time and place all officers of the Law, and other persons required to be at this Court, are hereby publicly notified to give their attendance.

ALEX. T. PAUL, Sheriff of Charlotte. St. Andrews, Oct. 2, 1872. 3i

You pays your Money and takes your choice

OF AMERICAN WARPS OR ST. JOHN WARPS

OF WARRANTED QUALITY AND FULL LENGTH, AT JOHN S. MAGEE'S, Water Street, St. Andrews. Oct. 2, 1872.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA. Tuesday, 10th day of September, 1872. PRESENT: HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 8th section of the Act 31 Viet., cap. 6, intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Out-Port, of Peterboro', Berofore under the survey of the Port of Port Hope, be, and the same is hereby constituted and erected into a Port of Entry for all the purposes of the said Act.

W. A. HIMSWORTH, Clerk, Privy Council. sep 25

NOTICE.

I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting my wife Ellen on my account, as she has left my bed and board without just provocation.

For sale by WM. STUART, Deer Island, Sep. 2, 1872.

ST. ANDREWS HOTEL COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Third Call of 25 per cent on the Capital Stock of this Company has been ordered by the Directors to be made. All subscribers are required to pay the amount due on their respective shares to the Agent of the Bank of British North America, at his office in St. Andrews, on or before the FIFTH day of NOVEMBER, 1872.

NEVILLE G. D. PARKER, Hon. Secretary. St. Andrews, Oct. 2, 1872

Manchester House.

FALL 1872.

ODELL & TURNER

HAVE RECD. per STEAMSHIPS "Olympia" and "Hecla,"

76 CASES AND BALES

New Goods, IN CLOTHS, Dress Materials, Shawls and Mantles, Black Alpaccas, LINENS, CARPETINGS, Blankets, Flannels,

COTTONS AND COTTON WARPS, HATS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, MILLINERS' STOCK AND Fancy Goods.

Also—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, all personally selected.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage afforded him for some years past, and solicits for the firm of

WADDELL & STOOP, a continuance of that support, as well as the patronage of the public generally. The increased facilities and combination of mechanism and experience, will he trusts ensure its success.

Sept. 3. JAMES STOOP.

CARD.

AFTER some years experience as a Tailor in St. Andrews, St. Stephens &c, during which time my qualifications must be thoroughly understood, I take the liberty of inviting my former customers to patronage the Firm of

WaddeLL & Stoop. FRANCIS WADDELL. St. Andrews, Sept. 3, 1872. 3i

TEA POTS.

JUST RECEIVED per steamer Millbank.—A large assortment of Ten-Pots and other Ware. CHINESE TEA-POTS. EGYPTIAN BLACK TEA-POTS. ROCKINGHAM TEA-POTS. For sale low by F. & J. A. WHITE, No. 19 Charlotte street, St. John. June 4.

OLD RYE ALCOHOL AND CANADIAN ALE.

25 Bls "Gooderham & Werts" Old Rye Whisky. Alcohol 65 pc. O. P. 15 " " " 50 pc. 6 Hhds " Wm. Dow & Co's Montreal 6 Hls " XXX A. L. E. For sale by JAMES W. STREET & Co. St. Andrews, July 18, 1872.

Watson House.

ST. STEPHEN.

The above first-class Hotel has been refitted and is now open for the accommodation of transient and permanent boarders.

CHARGES REASONABLE, and EVERY ATTENTION to guests.

A. RUTHERFORD, PROPRIETOR. Aug. 21, 1872.

RAILROAD HOTEL,

ST. ANDREWS.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to the public for the patronage extended to him since opening the Railroad Hotel. Having purchased the property from Mr. Edward Pheasant, he will CONTINUE THE BUSINESS, and trusts by attention and efforts to please, to receive a continuance of that patronage so liberally extended to the establishment.

TRANSIENT and PERMANENT boarders provided with comfortable rooms on reasonable terms.

GOOD STABLES.—Experienced and reliable hostlers always on hand. Horses and Carriages to let.

COACHES in attendance on the arrival of Trains and Steamers.

M. CLARKE, Proprietor. St. Andrews, April 17, 1872.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his Property at Bocabe, which commands a splendid view of Passamaquoddy Bay, the Islands and surrounding country. The place is pleasantly situated, bounded by the shore of the Bay, the Saint John Road runs through it, rendering it a most desirable country residence and farm in a pleasant neighborhood, within six miles of the town of St. Andrews. The farm contains 100 Acres, forty of which are under cultivation; cuts 20 tons of hay, has good pasture, is well watered and thoroughly fenced; on the premises there is a comfortable Dwelling House, with two large Barns and outhouses.

The property will be sold with or without the crop. For further particulars, apply at the STANDARD OFFICE, or to

JAMES ORR, JR, on the premises. Bocabe, July 3.

Why the Valve Jar is Superior to all Others for Preserving Fruit.

1. Because it is the only one in which the contents can be securely fastened, and cooked while thus fastened, without risk of an explosion.
2. It is the only one that is Automatically Sealed, therefore, the only Self-Sealing Jar in the market.
3. It is so simple that no skill is required to use it successfully.
4. It is securely fastened when placed in the kettle, and being immersed, the fragrance of the contents is confined in the Jar, a more perfect vacuum produced and the heating of the hot jars entirely avoided.
5. It is well known that fruit Jars which are closed with rigid fastenings burst by fermentation, and the effect upon the closet and surrounding is well understood by many housekeepers.

The Cover of the Valve Jar being a perfect safety valve makes an explosion impossible, and entirely obviates every difficulty that exists in other fastenings. For sale by

F. & J. A. WHITE, 10 Charlotte st., St. John. sep 19

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Alexander McCurdy, late of St. Andrews, Farmer, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within three months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

JAMES RUSSELL, } Executors.
HENRY HUTCHINGS, }

St. Andrews, 10th August, 1872.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, Sept. 20, 1872.

AUTHORIZED discount on AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice: 13 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs. sept 18

Notice to the Public.

FROM and after the 1st November next, the Postage rates between Newfoundland and Canada will be as follows:—

Post Cards one cent each.

On letters SIX CENTS PER HALF OUNCE.

On Newspapers, if from office of publication, the ordinary commuted Newspaper rate, transient newspapers two cents each.

On books and printed matter generally one cent per ounce.

These rates to be prepaid, and to be considered as including the combined postage charge of both countries.

JOHN McMILLAN, P. O. Inspector, St. John, N. B., Aug. 26, 1872. sep 4 11

Notice.

OFFICE SCHOOL TRUSTEES, St. Andrews, Sept. 24, 1872.

A LIMITED number of girls, properly qualified, will be admitted as pupils at the Grammar School on and after the first of October next.

CHAS. O'NEIL, Secretary. sep 25

New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Branches.

ON and after Monday, September 30th, until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

UP TRAINS will leave St. Stephen at 10.30 a. m. daily, St. Andrews at 9.15 a. m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, for Woodstock and Hamilton.

DOWN TRAINS will leave Woodstock at 9.00 a. m. and Hamilton at 8.15 a. m. daily for St. Stephen, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday for St. Andrews.

These Trains connect at McAdam Junction with Trains on European & North American Railway for Bangor, Portland, Boston, St. John and Fredericton.

HENRY OSBURN, MANAGER. Railway Office, St. Andrews, September 28, 1872. D. J. Sealey, Agent, Water St., St. John, N.B.

Government Railways!

1872. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1872.

ON and after MONDAY, 20th May, inst. Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

No. 2 Will leave St. John for Point DuChene at 7 a. m.

No. 4 Will leave St. John for Point DuChene at 11.0 a. m.

No. 6 Will leave St. John for Petitcodiac at 2.30 p. m.

No. 8 Will leave St. John for Sussex at 5 p. m.

No. 12 will leave Painssec for Amherst at 11.40 a. m.

No. 14 will leave Painssec for Amherst at 6.45 p. m.

GOING WEST.

No. 1 Will leave Sussex for St. John at 7 a. m.

No. 3 Will leave Petitcodiac for St. John at 5.30 a. m.

No. 5 Will leave Pt. DuChene for St. John at 8 a. m.

No. 7 Will leave Pt. DuChene for St. John at 10.40 a. m.

No. 9 will leave Pt. DuChene for St. John at 5.0 p. m. (This Train will commence 1st June, and will run only on Tue days, Thursdays, and Saturdays, in connection with Steamers at Point DuChene.)

No. 11 will leave Amherst for Painssec at 9.30 a. m.

No. 13 will leave Amherst for Painssec and Moncton at 7.00 a. m.

Nos. 2, 8, 12, 1, 5, 9, and 12 will be Passenger Trains and will not carry Freight. Nos. 4 and 11 will be Freight Trains, with Passenger Car attached. Nos. 6, 14, 3 and 13 will be exclusively for Freight.

LEWIS CARVILL, General Superintendent. Railway Office, St. John, N. B., 8th May, 1872. may 20

ROYAL HOTEL,

(FORMERLY STUBBS)

Opposite Custom House and Public Offices, PRINCE WILLIAM ST., ST. JOHN, N.B.

During the past winter this house has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished. It will be re-opened on 1st of May next.

Having secured the services of Mr. Charles Watts as Manager, the proprietor trusts that their united efforts for the comfort of their guests will give entire satisfaction.

Terms \$2.00 per day.

THOMAS F. RAYMOND, Proprietor. June 12

Drugs, Chemicals

PATENT MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.

JUST RECEIVED: 175 Dozen

Cleaver's Toilet soaps.

5 Doz QUININE WINE.

1 Gross "Fellows" Hypophosphites.

1 Gross Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

1 Gross Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

1 Doz. SHOSHENES REMEDY,

1 Gross Snowflake Potash.

3 doz. Dr. Baxter's CHALYBEATE.

1 Gross Adams' Botanic Cough Balsam,

with a large variety of

DRUGS, PERFUMERY, &c. IN STOCK.

A select stock of ENGLISH NOTE PAPERS with ENVELOPES to match.

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

J. INGLIS STREET. St. Andrews, March 6, 1872.

STANDARD Life Assurance Company.

Assets over Four Millions Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent of St. Andrews for the above Company, persons wishing to Assure their lives can be furnished with forms and Prospectuses or information of any kind, by applying to him. This Company was Established in 1825, and is one of the largest and most successful of the Life Assurance Institutions of Great Britain.

JAMES W. STREET, AGENT, ST. ANDREWS. MEDICAL REFERENCE, N. G. D. PARKER, M. D. April

CAUTION.

HEREBY forbid all persons from crediting any one on my account, without a written order from me, as I will not hold myself responsible for any debts contracted.

RANDAL SMITH. Grand Manan, Sept. 18, 1872.

Public Auction.

THERE will be sold at Public Auction, on Wednesday, the tenth day of October next, at twelve o'clock, noon, in front of the Custom House, at Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, pursuant to the direction of a Decree of the Supreme Court in Equity, made in a certain cause, wherein Annie Janet Thomson, Hugh Ludgate, and Douglas Wetmore, are Plaintiffs, AND Benjamin Hanson, and Nancy Hanson his wife, are defendants, with the approbation of the undersigned Barrister, the Lands and premises mentioned in the said Plaintiff's bill, and in the said Decreeal order, viz:—

ALL those certain lots of Land situate, lying and being, in the Parish of St. George and St. Patrick, in the County of Charlotte, on the west side of the River Magaguadavic; bounded on the north by the south line of lands formerly owned by Philo Seelye and Edward Seelye, and the northern part of Roix Grant, on the west by the Melroy grant, on the south by the north line of the Connick or Thomson lot, surveyed by George N. Smith, and the prolongation thereof to the Melroy grant, and on the east by the said River Magaguadavic; said described property extending from east to west five miles and upwards, with a breadth from North to South of one hundred and forty seven perches or poles, and containing One thousand six hundred acres, being sundry lots of land conveyed to the said Benjamin Hanson by John Oliver and wife, by deed bearing date the thirteenth day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and fifteen, by Laban Garnett and wife, by deed bearing date the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and twenty three, and another by deed bearing date the nineteenth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty four, given by Dr. Robert Thomson and Annie J. Thomson, of the lot formerly owned by the late Allan Hanson in said deed particularly described; said described premises being commonly known as the Benjamin Hanson Farm, then leased to Michael Cawley, with that tract of the land mentioned in the deed from John Roix to the said Benjamin Hanson.

For terms of sale and other particulars, apply to the Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Dated the tenth day of July, A. D. 1872.

C. W. WELDON, GEO. MCBORLEY, Plff's Solicitors, Barristers. St. John. 3m.

CLARET.

A Few cases of Fine "St. Julien" CLARET. For sale by J. W. STREET & Co. July 24.

Sugar and Molasses.

CAREFULLY SELECTED. 40 Pouches Molasses. 10 Hhds Sugar. 4 "Vacuum Pan" do Daily exported, direct from Barbadoes. JAS. W. STREET & CO. St. Andrews, July 9, 1872.

LADIES

Will find at the store of the Subscriber, any thing and everything in the Dry Goods line, Small wares, Hosiery, Gloves, Boots, Shoes, &c., at remarkably low prices.

GENTS

Can be furnished with a complete outfit from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, at prices that cannot but suit the consumer. As the expected warm weather has some intention of making its appearance in a few days, I am prepared to meet my many customers with Linen Suits, comprising Coat, Pants and Vest, with Searucker Hat to match, for the trifling sum of \$1. Store corner of Water and King streets. JAMES BRAULY.

SOAP.

50 Boxes all qualities, just received from the manufacturers. TODD, CLEWLEY & CO. April 1872. St. Stephen.

Government House, Ottawa. Thursday, 20th day of June, 1872. HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and in pursuance of the provisions of the 8th Section of the Act 31st Vic. Cap. 6, intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Hudson's Bay Trading Posts, known as York Factory and Moose Factory, in the North West Territory, shall be, and the same are hereby constituted and erected into Out Posts of Customs. York Factory to be under the survey of the Port of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, and Moose Factory under the survey of the Port of Sault Ste. Marie in the Province of Ontario.

W. M. H. LEE, Clerk Privy Council. July 31

MUSCOVADO MOLASSES.

Ex Brig "Mio-Mac," from Cienfuegos.

248 Hhds } Very bright retailing Cien-
fuegos Molasses. Just received
38 Tierces } ed and for sale in Bond of
28 Barrels } Duty paid, at lowest market
prices.

TODD, CLEWLEY & CO. 18th April, 1872. St. Stephen, N. B.

TOBACCO.

From New York and Montreal.

Double-thick Fruit Cake; Challenge and Tortoise Shell; Princess Louise, 12c. Florence, 6c.; Royal Navy, 8c.; Iron Clad, 6c. At lowest rates.

TODD, CLEWLEY & CO., April 1872. St. Stephen.

Telegraphic News.

Madrid, Oct. 7. Damage to the Escorial Palace by fire will not exceed 125,000 reals.

New York, Oct. 7. Col. Mason, with companies of cavalry, surprised Sept 24, a large force of hostile Indians in Arizona. Forty Indians were killed, and many more wounded and captured.

Buckley, Police Justice in Brooklyn, has been indicted for intoxication while on the Bench, and dereliction of duty.

The Chief of Police of Jersey City and a detective have been arrested on a charge of participating in a bank robbery.

An engine on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad exploded on Saturday and killing four persons, and fatally scalding another.

Gold weak 112 3/4 at 11 1/2.

Small-pox in Boston.

In the Boston "Daily News" of the 27th Sept. we find that this terrible disease is now raging in certain quarters of the City of Boston, but seemingly unknown only to comparatively few, and they had hoped by keeping the facts from the public to ward off the danger of the malaria. We quote—

"The disease exists in all quarters of the city proper, South and East Boston and Charlestown and the public will be astonished to learn to what extent it has spread. Whether the authorities are to blame in this matter we do not attempt to say at this time but certain it is that proper precautions have not been taken to suppress it, and neglect of duty is evinced in some quarters. The North End embraces the largest number of cases, next in it is surprising when it is known how the inhabitants thereof live. It is surprising that there is not a constant epidemic in some parts of North, Commercial, Fleet, Charter, Webster, and Unity streets and Webster Place and Court, Unity Place and Webster Court, and many other localities, where the houses are not fit for animals to live in. Some of them are back from the street one hundred and fifty feet and are reached by passages under the houses fronting on the street. These passages are reeking with filth. Some of these houses afford homes for seventy five families, with an average of two hundred and fifty children of all ages. The yards of the houses are in as filthy a condition as the passage ways, and should have the prompt attention of the Health Department. Of course the Small Pox will have all its own way in such places. The disease was first introduced into this region by some Portuguese sailors who boarded in Webster Avenue."

Manufacturers in Ireland.

It is probable that Ireland will become the seat of important iron manufacturing industries, at all events there is abundance of the raw material—coal and iron ore in the country which is available. Very large deposits of iron ore have been made known lately, and measures have been taken to work them for exportation of the products to England.

Lately a statement has been published in the "Dublin Morning Mail," by Mr. Hull, of the Irish Geological Survey, which shows that the deposits of coal are very extensive. The quantity of coal available is stated to be 182,300,000 tons, and the measures are distributed in the following proportions:—County of Tyrone, 32,900,000; County of Antrim, 16,000,000; in Queen's County, Kilkenny, and Carlow, 77,888,000; in Tipperary, 25,000,000; in Connaught, 10,800,000; and in Clare, Limerick, and Cork, 20,000,000 tons.

THE DAMAGES PAYABLE TO THE UNITED STATES.—The London "Economist" says that the payment of these damages will not be so severely felt. The British revenue, exclusive of the income tax, is augmenting at the rate of \$5,500,000 per annum; add the income tax, and in all probability Mr. Lowe will have a surplus of four millions of pounds. He can, therefore, pay off the damages without any inconvenience except that he will save so much less than he otherwise would do.

A correspondent in the "Volunteer Review" under the signature "Sapper" draws attention to the extract in the Leeds (English) Mercury:—

"The Canadians wear the triumph which they won in the Rajah of Kelapore's Prize on Saturday with unusual modesty, yet their victory was of a most surprising character. In the first place, the rifles they shot with were the old converted pattern, and the barrels were not grooved like the new ones which our Volunteers use."

The last "Royal Gazette" contains a notice to the effect that Jed. Frye of New York, John J. May, of Boston, Francis Hubbard, A. H. Gillmor, Jr., Tobias Gillmor, Kinman P. Gillmor, and Eldorado Gillmor, of St. George, Charlotte County have filed in the office of the Provincial Secretary a Memorandum of Association, for the incorporation of a Company to be styled "The Lake George Automobile Company," for the purpose of mining for and working of Antimony, and other Ores and Metals, with a capital of \$200,000, to be divided into two thousand shares of one hundred each. The Office or principal place of business of the said Company will be at Fredington.

A meeting will be held for the election of officers and transaction of other business on the 23rd of October next.

There is at present, and has been for the past week or two, a large fleet of vessels in port awaiting cargoes of coal. Notwithstanding the increased facilities of loading afforded by four shipping places, vessels have to wait from two to three weeks for their turn. There is considerable dissatisfaction with the present arrangements for discharging steamers, which ob-

tain the preference over sailing-vessels. We think the dissatisfaction is well grounded and that a change should be made in the system at present prevailing. [Pictou Standard.]

JOURNALISTIC.—Paper has largely increased in price—being nearly twenty per cent higher than it was early in the summer. Besides, ink labor and everything else that goes into a newspaper has increased in price. It is rumored that the Toronto Dailies intend to increase their price from two to three cents. If they do it is a mere question of time when our cheap country papers will be obliged to follow their example and increase their price. The increase in prices does not appear however, to check journalistic enterprise.

IMPROVEMENT IN FIRE ARMS.—Men appear to be taxing their ingenuity to devise methods for the sure and rapid destruction of their race. They do not desire to "hang the trumpet in the hall," nor halt the advent of that happy time when their spears shall be turned into pruning hooks, and their swords into plough shares." A distinguished Chemist in France, named Michel, has by a method known only to himself, increased twofold the projectile force of common powder, but his improvement on fire-arms throws this in the shade. It is claimed that after the barrel of a gun has been prepared according to this method, the gun will carry twice or thrice the ordinary distance. A shot gun with a range of about ninety yards, after passing through Michel's laboratory, sent a bullet 270 yards. At the Mass experiment a member of the National Assembly was present, and a number of experienced military officers. The weapon used was a pistol about four inches in length, and of corresponding calibre. The pistol carried 170 yards with as much regularity and precision as could be expected from a ball weighing no more than 128 grains. The cartridge contained only seven grains of powder. This was ten times the range of the pistol before M. Michel had applied his peculiar preparation to the barrels. This chemist claims that he can work similar results on rifles and cannon of any size. The subject will probably receive the attention of the French Government.

THE REMOVAL OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF SUGAR from a Bonded Warehouse in St. John, without payment of duties, and the purchase of the sugar, July paid, by a merchant from the importer, and then its seizure by the Customs authorities, for non-payment of duties, is creating some difficulty so much so, as to necessitate the presence of the Minister of Customs to settle the matter. The Collector, it is reported, was unaware of what was done at the bonded warehouse from whence the goods were taken; some of his subordinates are the parties guilty of a dereliction of duty, and like other heads of departments, the responsibility rests upon him; this may be legal but it cannot be equitable, for it would be impossible for him to perform all the duties connected with the department over which he presides, and it is just possible the practice of removing goods and paying the duties afterwards, existed before the present. Collector was appointed. The importer should be made to pay the duties.

THE SMALL POX from latest accounts is raging fearfully in Boston, in fact to an extent not known by its residents. A young man arrived at the Lodge last week from Boston, and is down with the disease. Would it not be well for the Board of Health to keep a look out on vessels arriving here from that port.

Shipping being carried on to a considerable extent throughout the country now. Messrs. Short Brothers have a large ship nearly ready to launch from the Chipman & Bolton yard, St. Stephen. They have also a bark on the Calais side ready to launch, and besides have a woodboat on the stocks.

Complaints are made from all quarters of the Dominion of the tightness of the Money Market, and the close fistness of the Banks, which have curtailed their discounts; rumors of failures are consequently, not without foundation. The Bank of Montreal the largest monied institution in the Dominion, is blamed for a large share of the pressure, for which there is no apparent cause. An Ottawa paper commenting on the stringency of the money market, says:—

"In the past few days, Mr. King, managing Director of the Montreal Bank, has placed \$5,000,000 in gold, in the New York Stock Market, for stock gambling purposes, from which, he is realizing 2 1/2 per cent per diem. He is also alleged to have \$3,000,000 locked up in the Chicago pork and grain market, all of course, from the Montreal Bank. Furthermore, it is stated that the Finance Minister has called in \$3,000,000 specie from the banks, all within a few days past. If these statements are true, and we have no reason to doubt them, it will be easily seen what influences are at work to the peril of our mercantile and commercial interests. All our readers will remember Mr. King's former operations in the New York gold market; and it would be well if the stockholders of the bank whose money he has handled, were to remember that while a successful venture may bring them in profit, the consequences of false step, and unexpected fluctuation in the market, might leave the bank and themselves in a rather embarrassing position. One thing, however, is certain. A cruel injustice is being done to our mercantile and commercial men, no less than to the smaller banking institutions, and unless by some means the usual accommodation is extended to business men, we fear that the result will be a commercial crash and a public calamity."

An exchange warns the rascals who milk his cow before it gets home that he has "set a trap" for them. If he wants to get even with them we will help him our cow. She can kick higher than a mule and never miss a shot.

Publisher's Notice.

Accounts from this Office for Subscriptions, Advertising, &c., are made out, and our friends will be called upon, when we trust they will pay them, as money is required for some improvements we are making in the office. To those who have already responded we tender our thanks.

IMPROVEMENT IN FIRE ARMS.—Men appear to be taxing their ingenuity to devise methods for the sure and rapid destruction of their race. They do not desire to "hang the trumpet in the hall," nor halt the advent of that happy time when their spears shall be turned into pruning hooks, and their swords into plough shares." A distinguished Chemist in France, named Michel, has by a method known only to himself, increased twofold the projectile force of common powder, but his improvement on fire-arms throws this in the shade. It is claimed that after the barrel of a gun has been prepared according to this method, the gun will carry twice or thrice the ordinary distance. A shot gun with a range of about ninety yards, after passing through Michel's laboratory, sent a bullet 270 yards. At the Mass experiment a member of the National Assembly was present, and a number of experienced military officers. The weapon used was a pistol about four inches in length, and of corresponding calibre. The pistol carried 170 yards with as much regularity and precision as could be expected from a ball weighing no more than 128 grains. The cartridge contained only seven grains of powder. This was ten times the range of the pistol before M. Michel had applied his peculiar preparation to the barrels. This chemist claims that he can work similar results on rifles and cannon of any size. The subject will probably receive the attention of the French Government.

THE REMOVAL OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF SUGAR from a Bonded Warehouse in St. John, without payment of duties, and the purchase of the sugar, July paid, by a merchant from the importer, and then its seizure by the Customs authorities, for non-payment of duties, is creating some difficulty so much so, as to necessitate the presence of the Minister of Customs to settle the matter. The Collector, it is reported, was unaware of what was done at the bonded warehouse from whence the goods were taken; some of his subordinates are the parties guilty of a dereliction of duty, and like other heads of departments, the responsibility rests upon him; this may be legal but it cannot be equitable, for it would be impossible for him to perform all the duties connected with the department over which he presides, and it is just possible the practice of removing goods and paying the duties afterwards, existed before the present. Collector was appointed. The importer should be made to pay the duties.

THE SMALL POX from latest accounts is raging fearfully in Boston, in fact to an extent not known by its residents. A young man arrived at the Lodge last week from Boston, and is down with the disease. Would it not be well for the Board of Health to keep a look out on vessels arriving here from that port.

Shipping being carried on to a considerable extent throughout the country now. Messrs. Short Brothers have a large ship nearly ready to launch from the Chipman & Bolton yard, St. Stephen. They have also a bark on the Calais side ready to launch, and besides have a woodboat on the stocks.

Complaints are made from all quarters of the Dominion of the tightness of the Money Market, and the close fistness of the Banks, which have curtailed their discounts; rumors of failures are consequently, not without foundation. The Bank of Montreal the largest monied institution in the Dominion, is blamed for a large share of the pressure, for which there is no apparent cause. An Ottawa paper commenting on the stringency of the money market, says:—

"In the past few days, Mr. King, managing Director of the Montreal Bank, has placed \$5,000,000 in gold, in the New York Stock Market, for stock gambling purposes, from which, he is realizing 2 1/2 per cent per diem. He is also alleged to have \$3,000,000 locked up in the Chicago pork and grain market, all of course, from the Montreal Bank. Furthermore, it is stated that the Finance Minister has called in \$3,000,000 specie from the banks, all within a few days past. If these statements are true, and we have no reason to doubt them, it will be easily seen what influences are at work to the peril of our mercantile and commercial interests. All our readers will remember Mr. King's former operations in the New York gold market; and it would be well if the stockholders of the bank whose money he has handled, were to remember that while a successful venture may bring them in profit, the consequences of false step, and unexpected fluctuation in the market, might leave the bank and themselves in a rather embarrassing position. One thing, however, is certain. A cruel injustice is being done to our mercantile and commercial men, no less than to the smaller banking institutions, and unless by some means the usual accommodation is extended to business men, we fear that the result will be a commercial crash and a public calamity."

An exchange warns the rascals who milk his cow before it gets home that he has "set a trap" for them. If he wants to get even with them we will help him our cow. She can kick higher than a mule and never miss a shot.

The State of Europe.

Europe is entering upon one of those transition periods of history which seem uneventful enough while they last, but which contain within them the active elements of future change. It is with the political world, as with the natural, public attention can only be thoroughly aroused by a violent cataclysm, and what is called history is mainly occupied with the record of such. But a war, a revolution, or a sudden shifting of political power is but the last of a long series of changes each one of which is absolutely essential to the final result, and no one of which can, therefore, be regarded as of less importance than the other. After the Crimean war, a famous diplomatist said, Russia requires within herself. We all know how different was the Russia which has emerged upon the notice of Europe in the self emancipation of the Berlin meeting, from the Russia of Nicholas and of the war of 1854-55.

As it was with Russia, 17 years ago, so it is with the Great Powers of Europe, as a whole, today. There has been a re-adjustment of political status, a new standard of military strength and a re-arrangement of boundaries. No one wants to disturb this state of things at present, in fact there is a power which views the "status quo" with disfavour, that is strong enough to disturb it. Accordingly, all the influences are on the side of peace, though a peace which is almost as costly a war, and which is quite compatible with an unceasing struggle as to who shall have the biggest cannon and the weightiest ironclad. But Europe has resolved, at any rate, to leave things as they are for the present. Europe retires within herself, and the next great battlefield of the century will be fought on a higher level, so to speak, of principles and aims than the last. For, we hold it to be true that even when the world appears to be going backward, it is at the most retrogression which only sacrifices a little of the previous advance. Viewed from the side of philanthropy, a war can never be anything else than essentially barbarous, yet even from this point of view the red cross of the international hospital corps showed the enormous interval that separates the Europe of Emperor WILLIAM from the Europe of ARTILLERIE, the scourge of God.

The social question, which is at work preparing Europe for future change are mainly three, viz., the social question, the religious question, and the question of nationalities. When social problems are mentioned, people usually think of that familiar byword the International. Since we recently pointed out that this society had rendered itself powerless for either good or evil by its own internal dissensions, the schism in its ranks has become complete, and the General Council, which is the central government of the association, has, in consenting to remove to New York, virtually abdicated its power over the various Federal sections throughout Europe, which had grown restive under its control. Like all ultra-democratic movements, the International is splitting in pieces from the sheer impossibility of reconciling the claims of authority with the demands of license.

The social question is, however, deeper than the International. That organization did indeed start with what was considered a comprehensive formula for the solution of existing social and political difficulties. "The subjection of the workman to capital is the source of all political, moral, and material servitude, and for this reason every political movement is subordinate to one great aim, the economic emancipation of the working-classes." This definition stands sadly in want of something still better defined to illustrate it, and it can only be considered revolutionary by people who hold that the disciples of Karl Mark must necessarily be the exponents of violent and reckless change.

Aspirants of the movement of the popular mind, the aspiration for religious freedom and the tendencies toward national agglomeration, are being developed. [Scottish Am. Journal.]

A USEFUL THING IN THE HOUSE.—One of the most useful books to have in the house is BALLOU'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, the November number of which is just out, and for sale at any depot in the country. It is as interesting as it is racy—grave and gay, lively and severe. It is just what cheers a fire-side of a winter evening, and now that the publishers of BALLOU'S MAGAZINE propose to give a pretty little chromo to every subscriber the coming year, we may expect to see the publication increase rapidly in circulation, even 200,000 not being too much for such a cheap and good monthly. Such a selection of stories cannot be found in any other serial in this country. Besides, it has a juvenile, department which is most interesting and instructive. Send a three cent stamp for specimens and premium lists, and you won't regret it. Published by Thomas & Talbot, 63 Congress Street, Boston. \$1.50 per year, or 15 cents single copies.

It was rumored, yesterday, that the People's Bank is to have its subscribed capital increased to \$250,000, and that its chief office will be removed to St. John, a branch remaining at Fredericton. As this institution has one of the most liberal charters in the Dominion—authorizing it to issue notes of the one, two and three denominations, to the amount of twice its subscribed capital—its establishment here would be welcomed because of our increasing demands for legitimate accommodation. [Telegraph.]

STARBUCK CASE.—J. H. Spicer, the owner of Sussex Lass, got into a scuffle in McMonagle's bar-room, about 9 o'clock on the night of the race, with a man named Dehou, both men were in liquor. The bystanders interfered to separate them. As soon as separated Spicer cried out: "I am stabbed!" and on examination it was found that he was stabbed in the

right side, just below the lower rib. Dr. Burnett probed it to the depth of 1 1/2 to 2 inches, and it was feared might prove serious. The doors were immediately closed and each individual examined and the room searched for the knife, but did not find it or any clue to the perpetrator. [Post, Sackville.]

—The heavy rain yesterday has injured the lavender.

—The English mail per "Moravian" arrived at Halifax on Monday, and will be received here this evening.

SMALL POX is virulent at Arichat, C.B. In Montreal there were 11 deaths last week.

MARTIME BANK.—The Hon. A. J. Smith, has been elected President of the new Bank, and Mr. Rowley, of Yarmouth, appointed Manager.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Sweeney, R. C. Bishop of St. John, administered the rite of Confirmation in the Catholic Church here on Saturday last.

A new church at St. Stephen will be consecrated to day by His Lordship Bishop Medley.

—The Presbyterians of Yarmouth are to erect a new sacred edifice.

—The Russian army has been increased by forty new regiments, and re organized on the Prussian plan.

—The schr. "Alma," 50 tons, belonging to St. Andrew, is ashore at Red Beach.

—The new R. C. Cathedral in New Jersey will cost \$1,000,000. The Bishop's house will be one quarter of that sum.

—Stanley is to deliver one hundred lectures throughout the United States for \$50,000.

English agriculturists are of the opinion that the wheat will be about three fourths of a crop, and the potatoes about half a crop, being equal to a money loss of about \$27,000,000. The hay, oat, and other crops are, on the other hand, regarded as most productive.

MR. NEEDHAM.—The telegraphic correspondence of the "Head Quarters" thus speaks of Mr. Needham in Carleton County, where he was engaged in the first three cases before the Circuit Court, and appears to have made an impression: He obtained heavy damages in civil case, and the acquittal of the prisoners in the rape and infanticide cases.

THE SILENT INFLUENCES that are at work preparing Europe for future change are mainly three, viz., the social question, the religious question, and the question of nationalities. When social problems are mentioned, people usually think of that familiar byword the International. Since we recently pointed out that this society had rendered itself powerless for either good or evil by its own internal dissensions, the schism in its ranks has become complete, and the General Council, which is the central government of the association, has, in consenting to remove to New York, virtually abdicated its power over the various Federal sections throughout Europe, which had grown restive under its control. Like all ultra-democratic movements, the International is splitting in pieces from the sheer impossibility of reconciling the claims of authority with the demands of license.

The social question is, however, deeper than the International. That organization did indeed start with what was considered a comprehensive formula for the solution of existing social and political difficulties. "The subjection of the workman to capital is the source of all political, moral, and material servitude, and for this reason every political movement is subordinate to one great aim, the economic emancipation of the working-classes." This definition stands sadly in want of something still better defined to illustrate it, and it can only be considered revolutionary by people who hold that the disciples of Karl Mark must necessarily be the exponents of violent and reckless change.

Aspirants of the movement of the popular mind, the aspiration for religious freedom and the tendencies toward national agglomeration, are being developed. [Scottish Am. Journal.]

A USEFUL THING IN THE HOUSE.—One of the most useful books to have in the house is BALLOU'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, the November number of which is just out, and for sale at any depot in the country. It is as interesting as it is racy—grave and gay, lively and severe. It is just what cheers a fire-side of a winter evening, and now that the publishers of BALLOU'S MAGAZINE propose to give a pretty little chromo to every subscriber the coming year, we may expect to see the publication increase rapidly in circulation, even 200,000 not being too much for such a cheap and good monthly. Such a selection of stories cannot be found in any other serial in this country. Besides, it has a juvenile, department which is most interesting and instructive. Send a three cent stamp for specimens and premium lists, and you won't regret it. Published by Thomas & Talbot, 63 Congress Street, Boston. \$1.50 per year, or 15 cents single copies.

It was rumored, yesterday, that the People's Bank is to have its subscribed capital increased to \$250,000, and that its chief office will be removed to St. John, a branch remaining at Fredericton. As this institution has one of the most liberal charters in the Dominion—authorizing it to issue notes of the one, two and three denominations, to the amount of twice its subscribed capital—its establishment here would be welcomed because of our increasing demands for legitimate accommodation. [Telegraph.]

STARBUCK CASE.—J. H. Spicer, the owner of Sussex Lass, got into a scuffle in McMonagle's bar-room, about 9 o'clock on the night of the race, with a man named Dehou, both men were in liquor. The bystanders interfered to separate them. As soon as separated Spicer cried out: "I am stabbed!" and on examination it was found that he was stabbed in the

right side, just below the lower rib. Dr. Burnett probed it to the depth of 1 1/2 to 2 inches, and it was feared might prove serious. The doors were immediately closed and each individual examined and the room searched for the knife, but did not find it or any clue to the perpetrator. [Post, Sackville.]

—The heavy rain yesterday has injured the lavender.

—The English mail per "Moravian" arrived at Halifax on Monday, and will be received here this evening.

SMALL POX is virulent at Arichat, C.B. In Montreal there were 11 deaths last week.

MARTIME BANK.—The Hon. A. J. Smith, has been elected President of the new Bank, and Mr. Rowley, of Yarmouth, appointed Manager.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Sweeney, R. C. Bishop of St. John, administered the rite of Confirmation in the Catholic Church here on Saturday last.

A new church at St. Stephen will be consecrated to day by His Lordship Bishop Medley.

—The Presbyterians of Yarmouth are to erect a new sacred edifice.

—The Russian army has been increased by forty new regiments, and re organized on the Prussian plan.

—The schr. "Alma," 50 tons, belonging to St. Andrew, is ashore at Red Beach.

—The new R. C. Cathedral in New Jersey will cost \$1,000,000. The Bishop's house will be one quarter of that sum.

—Stanley is to deliver one hundred lectures throughout the United States for \$50,000.

English agriculturists are of the opinion that the wheat will be about three fourths of a crop, and the potatoes about half a crop, being equal to a money loss of about \$27,000,000. The hay, oat, and other crops are, on the other hand, regarded as most productive.

MR. NEEDHAM.—The telegraphic correspondence of the "Head Quarters" thus speaks of Mr. Needham in Carleton County, where he was engaged in the first three cases before the Circuit Court, and appears to have made an impression: He obtained heavy damages in civil case, and the acquittal of the prisoners in the rape and infanticide cases.

THE SILENT INFLUENCES that are at work preparing Europe for future change are mainly three, viz., the social question, the religious question, and the question of nationalities. When social problems are mentioned, people usually think of that familiar byword the International. Since we recently pointed out that this society had rendered itself powerless for either good or evil by its own internal dissensions, the schism in its ranks has become complete, and the General Council, which is the central government of the association, has, in consenting to remove to New York, virtually abdicated its power over the various Federal sections throughout Europe, which had grown restive under its control. Like all ultra-democratic movements, the International is splitting in pieces from the sheer impossibility of reconciling the claims of authority with the demands of license.

Aspirants of the movement of the popular mind, the aspiration for religious freedom and the tendencies toward national agglomeration, are being developed. [Scottish Am. Journal.]

A USEFUL THING IN THE HOUSE.—One of the most useful books to have in the house is BALLOU'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, the November number of which is just out, and for sale at any depot in the country. It is as interesting as it is racy—grave and gay, lively and severe. It is just what cheers a fire-side of a winter evening, and now that the publishers of BALLOU'S MAGAZINE propose to give a pretty little chromo to every subscriber the coming year, we may expect to see the publication increase rapidly in circulation, even 200,000 not being too much for such a cheap and good monthly. Such a selection of stories cannot be found in any other serial in this country. Besides, it has a juvenile, department which is most interesting and instructive. Send a three cent stamp for specimens and premium lists, and you won't regret it. Published by Thomas & Talbot, 63 Congress Street, Boston. \$1.50 per year, or 15 cents single copies.

It was rumored, yesterday, that the People's Bank is to have its subscribed capital increased to \$250,000, and that its chief office will be removed to St. John, a branch remaining at Fredericton. As this institution has one of the most liberal charters in the Dominion—authorizing it to issue notes of the one, two and three denominations, to the amount of twice its subscribed capital—its establishment here would be welcomed because of our increasing demands for legitimate accommodation. [Telegraph.]

STARBUCK CASE.—J. H. Spicer, the owner of Sussex Lass, got into a scuffle in McMonagle's bar-room, about 9 o'clock on the night of the race, with a man named Dehou, both men were in liquor. The bystanders interfered to separate them. As soon as separated Spicer cried out: "I am stabbed!" and on examination it was found that he was stabbed in the

right side, just below the lower rib. Dr. Burnett probed it to the depth of 1 1/2 to 2 inches, and it was feared might prove serious. The doors were immediately closed and each individual examined and the room searched for the knife, but did not find it or any clue to the perpetrator. [Post, Sackville.]

—The heavy rain yesterday has injured the lavender.

—The English mail per "Moravian" arrived at Halifax on Monday, and will be received here this evening.

SMALL POX is virulent at Arichat, C.B. In Montreal there were 11 deaths last week.

MARTIME BANK.—The Hon. A. J. Smith, has been elected President of the new Bank, and Mr. Rowley, of Yarmouth, appointed Manager.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Sweeney, R. C. Bishop of St. John, administered the rite of Confirmation in the Catholic Church here on Saturday last.

A new church at St. Stephen will be consecrated to day by His Lordship Bishop Medley.

—The Presbyterians of Yarmouth are to erect a new sacred edifice.

—The Russian army has been increased by forty new regiments, and re organized on the Prussian plan.

—The schr. "Alma," 50 tons, belonging to St. Andrew, is ashore at Red Beach.

—The new R. C. Cathedral in New Jersey will cost \$1,000,000. The Bishop's house will be one quarter of that sum.

—Stanley is to deliver one hundred lectures throughout the United States for \$50,000.

English agriculturists are of the opinion that the wheat will be about three fourths of a crop, and the potatoes about half a crop, being equal to a money loss of about \$27,000,000. The hay, oat, and other crops are, on the other hand, regarded as most productive.

MR. NEEDHAM.—The telegraphic correspondence of the "Head Quarters" thus speaks of Mr. Needham in Carleton County, where he was engaged in the first three cases before the Circuit Court, and appears to have made an impression: He obtained heavy damages in civil case, and the acquittal of the prisoners in the rape and infanticide cases.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, OCT. 9, 1872.

Very great dissatisfaction is expressed at the recent change in the running of the trains on the N. B. & C. Railway. From the tenor of correspondence which we have received, it is plain that a firm and resolute stand will be taken by the people, to have the trains run regularly over the whole line. The matter will be tested before the highest authority, and it is to be hoped set at rest for the future. The Manager is probably carrying out the orders of the bondholders; at all events, it will not answer to have the line closed at any time. We trust the difficulty will be settled to the satisfaction of all concerned.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—We regret to state that one of our young townsmen, Capt. Wm. Clark, Sch. "Clara," met with a serious accident yesterday afternoon at Calais. While returning to his vessel he had to cross the railway tracks. The cars were being "shunted" and he stood before the track running parallel with the street, supposing the cars were on the lower track, but before he could move he was struck by a car and fell on his face; the wheels passed over his right leg, cutting a gash from the thigh to the knee, breaking the knee cap and cutting two toes nearly off. He was brought here in the tug last evening, and placed under the surgical treatment of Drs. S. T. and Harry Gove. We learn that a part of the knee cap has been removed, and the toes amputated. The captain we are informed with care and attention, may recover the use of his leg.

ANOTHER JOURNAL.—The "Courier" states as an evidence of the prosperity of St. Stephen, the fact that another newspaper is to be published in that town. James Dow, Esq., is to be editor, and Mr. Wesley, publisher. Mr. Dow is a vigorous writer, and Wesley an excellent printer. It will be the first time in the annals of Charlotte County that three newspapers were published within its limits at the same time.

COUNTERFEIT UNITED STATES BILLS are in circulation in Nova Scotia, to a large amount. Yarmouth is said to be flooded with them. They are difficult of detection from the fact of their being a close imitation. It is well to be on the look out, for as soon as they are discovered in one place, the utterers move to another where they change a genuine bill and then pass off the counterfeit.

RUSSIAN BARBARITY.—In July last, a most disgraceful and barbarous punishment was inflicted on a young Polish lady named Alexandrina Kossowitz, whose father was killed in the recent troubles in Warsaw. At a social meeting, she expressed her sympathy for the unfortunates whom Russian severity had murdered or sent into exile. A woman named Merdoff, also a Pole, and sympathizer with her unhappy countrywoman, was present, and had been superseded in the affections of a young Dr. Temensky, by her younger and more beautiful Miss Kossowitz, reported to the authorities the language used by Alexandrina. The young lady, only nineteen, was seized by two Cossacks, taken before a petty judge, and tried for sedition. He ordered her to receive thirty-five lashes of the knout on the bare back. In a large square surrounded by two hundred soldiers, she there received the whipping; the first lash fell on the sobbing girl's back, cutting a livid streak from her right shoulder to her waist. After the punishment her clothes were thrown over her, and she was delivered to her friends. In a few days after while submitting to medical treatment, she took a phial of prussic acid, and ended her days. In what other country, would such barbarous punishment be inflicted? Alas for our common humanity. The stigma of being "a Russian," is not likely to be wiped out, while that country is governed by an Autocrat. The details of the punishment on the young lady are too revolting for publication.

A shocking case of destitution came to light in Chicago last week. A family resided in a small house at the outskirts of the city—the father died on Friday morning from sheer starvation. The family left without food, watched by his remains until Saturday night, when a charitable person was informed of their distress, and notified the officers of the police. Next day the family were provided with food, and an undertaker ordered to inter the body of the man, but neglected to do so, and the family were compelled to leave the house owing to the decomposition of the body, and seek shelter on the prairie, across which a cold and peevish ran storm swept through the night. The destitute family were cared for by the authorities next morning.

REMOVAL.—We beg to direct attention to Mr. Morris' advertisement. His store is immediately under the STANDARD OFFICE, in Berry's building. He has just opened a large and excellent stock of groceries, &c.

Ship News.

POETRY.

THE DYING SOLDIER.

BY E. H. NASH.

After Moustain was wounded he dictated a letter recommending the French prisoners to the kindness of their captors.

Anew his life-blood is flowing; Speak lower—low, He moans: his spirit is going From all below.

No, no, he is not yet dying— He moves again; Ah! hear, with his latest sighing, In mighty pain.

His lips they moved for others, He speaks the word For the captives brave, his brothers, Though low 'tis heard.

'Tis heard, and now he is dying, A single moan, And those who around are sighing Are left alone.

—[New Dominion Monthly.]

Tame Codfish.

Mr. Buckland in a recent number of Land and Water, gives an interesting account of a visit paid by him to a pond containing tame codfish at Port Logan, Wiltshire. The property in question belongs to a gentleman by the name of McDougall and consists of an amphitheatre about one hundred feet in diameter hollowed out of the solid rock by the sea. All access from this is prevented by a barrier of loose stones, through which water passes freely. On approaching the shore of the pond many codfish of great size were seen; and when a servant woman who had charge of the fish approached, with some muscels, the surface of the water was perfectly alive with struggling fish. They came close to the edge, and after a little while permitted Mr. Buckland to scratch them on the back, and play with them in various ways. Amongst other experiments tried by him was that of holding a mussel in his hand, and allowing the fish to swallow his hand in the effort to obtain the mussel. These fish furnish to the proprietor an ample supply of excellent food, the flavor being considered much superior to that of cod taken in the open sea. Whenever needed for the table, a selection can readily be made from the most promising of those at hand, and the fish secured without any difficulty.

An Eastern newspaper statistician avers that the flies are so good natured this season that a well-organized one will allow himself to be brushed off one's nose eighty-seven times, and not show any temper.

A preacher one slippery, frosty morning, going home with one of his elderly members, the old gentleman slipped and fell. When the minister saw that he was not hurt, he said, "My friend, sinners stand on slippery places." "Yes," replied the old man, looking at the preacher, "I see they do, but I can't."

To dispel [darkness] from about you make little of your troubles.

INTIMATION.

By order of the Court of Session in Scotland, North Britain:

AVIN MALTMAN, a native of Fifeshire, Scotland, born in 1792, emigrated in early life to the West Indies—in 1830 he left Jamaica for Halifax, Nova Scotia. In 1842 he was in Prince Edward Island. There after he was in New Brunswick, and the last letter from him is dated from Pugwash, Nova Scotia, 21st January 1848. It was understood that he was afterwards seen in Shediac, New Brunswick, in or about the year 1854. Maltman was a well educated and intelligent man, wrote a good hand, and if now alive will be 78 years of age. If alive he is entitled to succeed to property of considerable amount. Any person who can give proper information as to Gavin Maltman's present residence, if he be still alive, or if dead of the time and place of his death, are requested to communicate with C. M. Bastow, Esq., C. A., India Street, Edinburgh, Factor of his Estate, or his agents Messrs. McNeill and Sims, W. S. 8 Hill Street, Edinburgh, July 17-3.

GIN & BRANDIES.

50 Hhds } Best Pale Geneva. 30 qr. casks } 20 Kegs } 300 Cases } 20 Hhds } 30 qr. Casks } "Metell" & "Hennessey" 400 Cases } best Cognac Brandy. 30 do pints } J. W. STREET & CO.

GROCERY GOODS.

Dried Currants, Dried Apples, Citron, Bottled Salt, Oatmeal, Received and for sale. TODD, CLEWLEY & CO. 18th Ap'l 1872. St. Stephen N.B.

TEA.

118 half chests Congou, 60 Oolong, in bond or duty paid, at lowest rates. TODD, CLEWLEY & CO. April 18, 1872 St. Stephen, N. B.

TO LET.

And possession given 1st JANUARY. The House and land owned by the late MARTIN GRANT, at Bay Side. There are about thirty acres of wood land and fifty under cultivation. The house is in good repair and the property well fenced. For terms &c., apply to Jas. T. Grant, or J. R. BRADFORD, St. Andrews Dec, 17, 1871.

FOR CHEAP DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY,

Best Rouillon

KID GLOVES.

Go to

JOHN S. MAGEE'S,

Albion House, St. Andrews.

MADAM JUNCTION EATING HOUSE,

S. W. DAVIS, PROPRIETOR. Meals always ready on Arrival of Trains. Jan. 16, 1872.

Dana's Patent Sheep Marks.

THESE MARKS ARE THE CHEAPEST the most lasting, the least troublesome, and the most complete ever invented. They are used and recommended by many of the best breeders in the United States and Canada, such as G. B. Loring Salem, Mass. President New England Wool Growers Society; John S. Ross, Hennepin, Ill.; Professor M. Miles of the State Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich.; Hon. George B. Van, of Toronto, Ont.; John S. Bell, of Edmonton, Alberta; On each Mark is stamped the owner's name and the sheep's number. They will be sent FREE by mail or express for ONLY FOUR CENTS EACH, and will last for TWENTY YEARS.

Cash must accompany all orders. ARCHIBALD YOUNG, JR., Sarnia, Ont. Orders addressed to the STANDARD OFFICE for any quantity will be filled at the above mentioned price, as quickly as the Marks can be made and sent.

REMOVAL.

W. H. WILLIAMSON, ever grateful for the kind support and patronage he has hitherto received, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his establishment to the store formerly occupied by Miss Irwin, corner of Water and Edward streets; where he will keep as usual.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Groceries, Paints, Glass, Putty, and all the other commodities found in a Druggist's Shop. St. Andrews.

Great Bargains AT THE ALBION HOUSE.

Offer a lot of BOOTS which are slightly shopworn, at the following tremendous reduction in prices: Misses SERGE CONGRESS BOOTS, 5 pairs No. 1, price \$1.25, reduced to 50 cents. 5 " 13, " 1.10, " 50 " Misses Serge Balmoral Boots, 2 pairs No. 1, price 1.25 reduced to 50 cents. Woman's Serge Cts, without heel, elastic tender, 2 prs No. 5, price 1.50 reduced to 50 cts. Youths Leather Congress Boots, 2 pairs No. 13, price 95 reduced to 60 cts. Woman's Kid Congress Boots, 2 pair No. 24, price 2.00 reduced to 75 cts. 1 " 3, " 2.25 " 75 cts. 1 " 5, " 2.00 " 75 cts. 1 " 6, " 2.00 " 1.00 Women's Leather Balmoral Boots, 2 " No. 3, price 1.50 reduced to 1.00 2 " 4, " 2.25 " 1.00 2 " 5, " 1.75 " 1.00 1 " 6, " 1.75 " 1.00

RAY & KILDEA, Boot and Shoemakers,

(Successors to C. Stevenson.) RESPECTFULLY intimate to their friends and the public generally, that they have entered into Co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the above business at the old stand; where by promptness, attention, and a hope to give satisfaction, they solicit a continuance of the patronage enjoyed by Mr. Stevenson, who has retired from business. S. RAY, J. KILDEA, St. Andrews, May 28, 1872.

GEO. STEWART, JR., WHOLESALE & RETAIL Chemist and Druggist,

DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, DYE WOODS AND STUFFS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Toilet Requisites, Perfumery, Brushes, &c., 24 King Street, Saint John, N. B. ORDERS from the Country promptly executed. Ships' Medicine Chests Filled and Re fitted. Particular attention given to the Preparation of Physicians' Prescriptions. ap 12 74-ly

MILLINERY AND Fancy Goods.

MISS E. O'NEILL respectfully intimates to the ladies of St. Andrews and vicinity that she has opened a MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT in Miss Swift's building, where she has a Stock of FANCY GOODS, of the latest styles, and will be happy to execute all orders in her line with neatness and despatch.

Copartnership.

The Subscribers have this day entered into Professional Copartnership, under the style and firm of Street & Stevenson. GEO. D. STREET, R. R. STEVENSON, St. Andrews, June 1, 1871.

SUGAR & MOLASSES.

Ex "Rapid" from Le-badon via St. John: 20 Hhds Muscovado Molasses, 8 " Choice do Sugar. J. W. STREET.

Alcohol and Old Rye.

Just received via Portland, 5 Puncheons } ALCOHOL, 15 Bbls } 95 O.P. 10 Bbls Old Rye Whisky, 25 cu. U. P. Gooderham & Werts' Distillery, Toronto. July 4, 1871. J. W. STREET.

NEW IMPORTATION.

Ex "Choice" from London, and "Kate Upham" from Liverpool, 20 Cases "Bridges & Son's" best Stout Porter, 30 Cases "Guinness" Dublin Porter, quarts and pints, 2 Puncheons fine old Jamaica Rum, 30 chests London Congou Tea, 30 half chests " " " 60 dozen pints Irish Whiskey, 40 " " Old Tom Gin, 3 cases Ginger Wine, 200 cases Geneva &c J. W. STREET.

JOHN MCCOULL, GENERAL AGENT, Commission Merchant, AND AUCTIONEER, St. George, N. B.

References, Hon. B. R. Stevenson, Sur General, W. Whitlock, Esq., St. Andrews; Jas. A. Moran, and Adam Young, Esqrs, St. George; Chas. F. Clinch, Esq., St. John; J. Murchie, and David Lakin, Esqs., St. Stephen.

RAISINS.

100 Boxes Layer RAISINS, 25 Bbls. Dried Apples, very nice. For sale.

GRANULATED SUGAR.

25 Bbls. Boston Granulated Sugar. In Bond or Duty paid.

Vacuum Pan Sugar.

53 Bbls. Demerara Vacuum Pan Sugar, choice quality, just received and for sale at lowest market rates, in Bond or Duty paid.

TODD, CLEWLEY & CO., St. Stephen.

The Standard, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY A. W. Smith.

At his Office, Water Street Saint Andrews, N. B. TERMS \$2 50 per Annum—if paid in advance \$3 If not paid till the end of the year

ADVERTISEMENTS

Inserted according to written orders or continued till forbid, if no written directions. First insertion of twelve lines and under, 80 cts. Each repetition of do 20 cts. First insertion of all over 12 Lines 8 cents per line. Each repetition of do 2 cts per line. Advertising by the year as may be agreed on. All letters addressed to this office must be post paid.

North British and Mercantile Insurance company, OF EDINBURGH & LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1809. FIRE & LIFE CAPITAL - - £2,000,000 STERLING (WITH LARGE ACCUMULATIONS.) The Subscriber having been appointed General Agent for New Brunswick for the above Company, is now prepared to effect insurances on reasonable terms. NICHOLAS T. GREATHEAD, Esq., Agent for St Andrews and vicinity. HENRY JACK, General Agen. Aug 9.

G. F. STICKNEY, WATCH MAKER & JEWELLER.

Has received further supply of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, Chains, Rings, Brooches, Lockets, Studs, Solitaires, Keys, &c. Electroplated Britannia Metal and British Plate Wares, Papier Machie, Parian, Spa, Wedgwood and Bohemian Goods.

JET AND RUBBER GOODS. CUTLERY, HARDWARE, EDGETOOLS TOYS, FANCY SOAP AND PERFUMERY, Together with a general assortment of House Furnishing & Fancy Goods WEDDING RINGS made to order. July 19 41

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

MAY 14, 1872. Per the "Oromocto" from Liverpool, "Liscombe" from Clyde, and "Choice" from London.

4 Hhds } Fine old Whiskey, 17 qr. casks } 40 Cases "Guinness" Dublin Porter, 12 Bbls Ginger Ale and Champagne Cider, 10 Boxes T D Pipes, 5 qr. casks } fine old Dublin [B] Whiskey, 28 Cases } 85 Bbls "McEwan's" Pale Ale, 25 do "Bass's" do do 10 cases old Tom Gin, quarts, Paints & Oil. 14 casks boiled and raw Linseed Oil, 23 Cwt. Branoram Bros' No 1 White Paint Red, Yellow and Green Paints. Wines. 3 Butts } Sherry Wine, 3 Hhds } 6 qr. casks } 3 Hhds } Port Wine, 9 qr. casks } 18 Cases Champagne, quarts and pints, Dunville & Co's Whiskey. Ex "Oromocto" and "John Parker" from Liverpool. 4 Hhds } Old Irish Whiskey, 10 qr. Casks } 50 cases } Ex "Choice" from London, 70 Chests and Half Chests Congou Tea, 10 kegs Bi-Carbonate Soda. J. W. STREET & CO.

FLOUR, CORN, PORK, &c.

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

Canada Ale.

6 Hhd } Canada Bitter Ale, 6 qr. Casks } Nov. 2, 1871. J. W. STREET.

MOLASSES.

Ex Schr. "Emma" from Cienfuegos direct. 211 Hhds } BRIGHT CIENFUEGOS MOLASSES, 16 Bbls. } The above is a very choice Cargo and will be sold at lowest market rates, in bond or duty paid. TODD, CLEWLEY & CO. St. Stephen. April 1871.

GIN, WINE, TEA, &c.

Ex "Choice" from London. 40 Hhds } Best Pale Geneva, 30 qr Casks } 200 Cases } 30 Chests } Congou Tea, 20 Half " } 10 Bbls Refined Crushed Sugar, 5 do London Brown Stout & Pale Ale, 20 qr Casks } Pale Sherry, 73 Hhd } 31 Ton "Brandram Bros" Best White Lead 4 Hhds } do Boiled and Raw 4 qr Casks } Linseed Oil. J. W. STREET.

STREET & STEVENSON, Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors &c.

OFFICES—WATER STREET, ST. ANDREWS

RAILROAD STORE,

(Lower end of Water Street,) St. Andrews.

The Subscriber respectfully announces to the inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity, That he has OPENED A STORE at the above locality, where he will keep for sale a Stock of

FLOUR,

PROVISIONS, AND Groceries.

HARDWARE

and other articles usually found in such an establishment; and trusts by attention to business and reasonable prices, to merit a share of public patronage. He is also Agent for the "Travellers Accident and Life Insurance Co." of Hartford, and is ready to take risks in life and accident. He has also a LUMBER YARD, from which he will furnish Lumber for building and other purposes; and will also transact business as an Auctioneer. W. B. MORRIS. St. Andrews, Oct. 4, 1872.

HATS & CAPS

IN LARGE VARIETY, Comprising—the Oxford, Dolly Varden, Duke Alexis and many other styles to numerous to mention. Also—the Monarch Shakespeare Paper Collar, unrivalled for its perfect fit and durability, together with a full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods. Chignons, Curis, Switches in Jute and Linen, Bustles, Hoop Skirts and small wares. Ladies, Gents, and childrens BOOTS & SHOES, worked SLIPPERS and OTTAMANS. FURNISHING in White and colored, plain, striped and checked. Cottons—in bleached and unbleached. Harrook & Miller's White Cottons, Brown ditto, Tickings, &c. As my motto is "Small Profits and quick Sales," the above stock shall be sold at the lowest living advance on cost. Remember the store on the corner of Water and King Streets, and opposite H. O'Neill's Market House. N. B.—Orders taken for the elegant "Davis Sewing Machine," which has been so celebrated in the United States—a sample of which can be seen at the store. For price and conditions enquire of the subscriber. JAMES BRADLEY, St. Andrews.

CONGOU TEA.

Ex "Trojan" from London. 60 Chests & Half Chests good Congou Tea. J. W. STREET

SEWING MACHINES.

WHAT EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE One of the original Weed Sewing Machines. These celebrated Machines are now on sale at the Subscriber's, where the public are invited to examine and test for themselves. JAMES STOFF, Agent. Jan 16.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LOVELY PARASOLS, at the Albion House, J. S. Magee.

BLACK TEA.

Ex Schr. "Pointer" from New York. 182 Hf. Chests } SOUCHONG TEA. For Sale in bond or duty paid at lowest rate. TODD, CLEWLEY & CO. St. Stephen.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

King Street, Saint Stephen N. B. J. NEILL, Proprietor.