

# The St. Andrews Standard.

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No 30

SAINT ANDREWS NEW BRUNSWICK, JULY 26, 1871.

Vol

## Poetry.

### Give us back the Tails.

If, as Mr. Darwin says,  
From monkeys are descended,  
Old Time, in changing things, hath not  
As yet the matter ended.  
Descendants of our ancestors  
Have no such time as they,  
Who had no rest of house or tax  
Of government to pay.  
No tailor bills came in—Dame Nature  
Clothing gave—  
And freaks of fashion did not make  
Of monkey-girl a slave.  
So the olden way is the happiest way;  
The new condition fails;  
And, Darwin, if you can, my boy,  
Just give us back the tails.

No hurrying out of bed had they,  
No bolting breakfast down,  
No hasty walk to shop in fear  
Of some old boss's frown.  
The lady-monkey sat not up  
Till day the night did rout,  
In waiting for the lodge to close  
And let her husband out.  
They had no votes, 'tis true, but they'd  
No officers to keep,  
And no defaulter's cash account  
They never had to weep.  
So the olden way is the happiest way;  
The new condition fails;  
And, Darwin, if you can, my boy,  
Just give us back the tails.

—[Editor's Drawer, Harper's Magazine.]

### Count Cavour.

Generous and conciliatory in his bearing toward all parties, and prompt to recognize the good qualities of his opponents, he practiced largely, as he says of himself, the "penultimate precept of Paternoster." His adversaries of to-day became his allies to-morrow. In truth, he regarded political friendships and animosities as a contradiction of terms, and without hesitation would renounce the one and excuse the other, simply on the ground of state policy. With a strong taint of Machiavellian blood in his veins, he did not recognize the idea that the rules of morality, which ought to govern the intercourse of individuals, are binding upon societies, or applicable to international relations. The dangerous maxim that "the end justifies the means" is painfully conspicuous in his political creed. He would create a necessity, or precipitate a crisis, then plead in extenuation of his subsequent policy. He could affiliate with strange bedfellows when it suited his purpose, though frank enough to tell them jocosely that it pressed diplomatically he would "deny them like Peter."

Among modern English statesmen he probably most resembled Peel in his domestic and Palmerston in his foreign policy. In some respects a singular combination of strange contradictions, even these seemed to contribute to his final success. Moderate in his pretensions, though inexhaustible in his resources, he was pronounced radical, not withstanding his conservative dress. Persevering and laborious in spite of constitutional proclivities, what appeared a political instinct in the marvelous ease and rapidity with which he solved the most difficult problems of state policy was simply the result of a conscious and laborious process of ratiocination. With much to create, much to destroy, and more to transform, he was an iconoclast as well as an organizer. He aided progress by the removal of barriers to a natural development, and built up new systems in demolishing old. He made political mistakes, and acknowledged them, but no one knew better than he how to extricate himself from their legitimate consequences. When you imagine he has committed a fatal error, and is irretrievably lost, by some bold and skilful movement upon the diplomatic chess-board he checks-mates Europe, and compels the great powers to accept political results, not only in open violation of solemn treaties, but in direct contravention of international law.

In his personal appearance Cavour was of medium stature, with a tendency to corpulency; quick and energetic in his movements; with a forehead broad, high, and spacious; his eyes partially closed by weakness, and still further concealed by spectacles; his mouth not well formed and somewhat voluptuous, over which played an ironical smile, the joint offspring of wirth and disdain. Nevertheless, the "tout ensemble" of his countenance was expressive of benignity. Simple in his manners, though dignified in his bearing, he would have been recognized anywhere as a subordinate gentleman familiar with the usages of the court. Though of an irascible, phlegmatic temperament, he rarely or never lost his self-control. Generous in his estimates and liberal in his friendships, he was chary of his confidence and

exclusive in his intimacies. It may be that he was devoid of faith and affection, but he certainly loved Italy, and believed in his own mission. Doubtless he had genius, but it was not the prismatic genius of the poet, clothing the heavens with rainbows and decking the earth with flowers. In truth, he was lacking in idealism, and wanting in sentiment. Without an ear for music, he constrained Verdi to accept a seat in Parliament, though he did not hesitate, at the same time, to affirm that, as for himself, it would be easier to regenerate Italy than to compose a single sonnet.—[O. M. Spencer, in Harper's Magazine.]

## Interesting Case.

### JACK ROCHESTER'S WONDERFUL FORTUNE.

[Continued.]  
The poor widow, Mrs. Hoyerley, and her daughters were now utterly unprovided for, and they must have starved had they not been secretly helped by Squire Rankley, the rejected suitor. This man, whose every motive appeared good, and who, indeed, endeavored to do an honest thing, stood the widow's friend in more ways than one, and that so unobtrusively, that she was half tempted to induce her daughter, on her knees, to marry him, for she said to herself—and what she said was natural enough—if our poor Jack doesn't come back, if he be dead, what will become of my girls and me? Whereas, if she do marry Mr. Rankley, we shall be provided for for life.

Mrs. Morton now once again tempted Mrs. Hoyerley to bring about the marriage, urging that if this was done, she would unquestionably provide for the widow for life.

So that Jack's luck appeared to be waning at home, whatever might be going on abroad. But his lucky star was true to him, for it takes two to make a marriage, and Molly vowed, that whether it was selfish or not, she would never wed any other man than poor Jack Rochester, until she knew he was dead; or he'd write. Why not take up with the old Squire?

Mrs. Morton relaxed in her severity, and helped to maintain the ferryman's querulous widow, but she never relaxed in her endeavors to induce the girl to marry the Squire.

Once, poor Molly herself had turned up in the lily, and said, Why should you urge me to marry Mr. Rankley? It can't benefit you that I should have him! and know nothing about my Jack!

Mrs. Morton blushed, and turned the subject. Meanwhile, the question arose, had Jack's good luck deserted him? By no manner of means. Through those two years he had beaten up bravely. He took the pressing even with a cheerful heart, and finding that it could not be avoided, he made the best of it. At twenty-two, and after he had been in the navy-two years, he had struggled up to be a petty officer, and was generally liked by officers and men.

He never told his troubles to any one; how he had written home so many letters; how he had never received an answer from any one; and how he heard some of them, if not all, were dead. Why didn't they answer his letters? But of this he remained certain—that while Molly lived, she would be faithful to him; and, acting under the force of this conviction, he found the days, weeks, months, speedily went on.

At the end of those two years, the vessel had one or two brushes with the enemy, but had never gone into pitched battle.

So far very little luck had been Jack's; but he steadily worked, and as steadily paved his way.

It was to come, however.

Upon one particular day, when the channel fleet was anchored off the coast of Barbary, a fearful storm set in, and the damage done to the vessel was immense. In the midst of the warring of the elements there was a loud crash upon the land, and an older and experienced seaman said, "Lay to—there's a thunder bolt fell!"

What then? says Jack.

Why, it's deep in the ground, and will have to be dug out, says the sailor.

Where do thunderbolts come from?

They say they come down from the moon.

What are they?

Oh, a sort of metal, says the tar.

And here some order from the captain called to part company.

Now it will be recalled that Jack had a firm belief in making his fortune, and that his friend Whitehead had taught him how to distinguish gold from all others metals.

He fell pondering.

If thunderbolt came from the moon, and was a sort of metal, it might be one metal as well as another—gold, as reality as iron, or lead, or tin. This thought ran in his head.

Tom—this was to the sailor with whom he had the previous conversation—Tom, could you spot the point where the thunderbolt fell yesterday?

Ah, lad—just by yest's palm.

And would she be deep in the ground, Tom?

About ten feet.

Didn't the skipper say as we was to go on shore for fresh water and dates?

Aye.

I'd like to dig that thunderbolt up.

Jack's luck was with him again, for he was one of the party told off to go ashore; and asking permission to dig up that thunderbolt, to take home as a present for his sweetheart, he being a steady and willing seaman, permission was given him, together with a broad grin.

From the ship's deck they could see Jack Rochester digging up that thunderbolt. He was at it for about an hour, when those on deck saw him haul up a something which appeared not a little heavy.

They then saw him stoop down and "mumble about" whatever it was he had picked up. Then they saw him, through the clear African air, give a great jump.

When the boat returned to the ship, Jack Rochester had his thunderbolt; and though all his shipmates were chaffing him cruelly, he stuck to his treasure, which, in fact, lay lovingly placed between his ankles in the bottom of the boat.

Jack Rochester's present for his sweetheart was the joke of the whole ship's company. Every body examined it, and everybody found it was a great, big, ugly, rough, black stone, with no redeeming quality, weighing about sixty pounds.

Mind you, I know what my sweetheart likes.

And that was all he said openly.

But upon a bit of slate he made this calculation—

60 pounds of gold  
30 guineas to the pound of gold  
2400

All I hope is, says Jack, as we shan't go down, or be taken by the French—which ain't likely, for I shan't like my own true sweetheart to lose her thunderbolt—which I know her taste, and well pleased with it she will be; and I do wish as there was peace declared.

Jack's luck stood by him again. In that year (1861) there was a sudden and short peace patched up with France, and Nelson returned to his pleasant country house at Merton.

The majority of the vessels in the navy were ordered home, and Jack Rochester's among them. When he parted with his shipmates, he was particularly anxious about his chest, in which the thunderbolt had been stored; and he gave five guineas down to his mess-mates, to drink to his sweetheart's present.

The ship's company said Jack Rochester was off his head.

He was off home.

His luck attended his every footstep.

When he reached Chatham, poor Molly, quite worried out, and her mother having fallen ill, had promised to marry the Squire at the end of the month if a letter from Jack was still wanting.

Two whole years had passed without a line from him, and they could get no information from the Admiralty.

And quite at the right moment he turned up.

What!—not letter from him? He had written fourteen.

What!—Molly thought he was dead?

Nonsense if he had been dead, his ghost would have appeared to her.

Aye; find he was worth between two and three thousand guineas, and he meant to make it more, for he had got a new trade in hand.

He was much too good and generous to punish any man; and, therefore, when it came out that Squire Rankley had bribed the post-master of a certain district to stop all foreign letters addressed to the Hoyerleys, and had conspired with him to make the mother and daughter believe him dead, he was much too generous to punish the man.

Why, bless you! he said; he hasn't parted my Molly and me. He couldn't do no damage to my luck. My luck is wide as oceans—and let him go free. It was my luck to pick up a gold thunderbolt, and nobody cried "share," because it looked black and ugly; and now it's sold, and I'm a rich man—let him go free.

But the offended dignity of the law would have no such considerations for the criminal, against whom it was further proved, at his trial, that it was he who had bribed the post-master to seize Jack Rochester.

Let him go, says Jack; for if I hadn't been pressed, I shouldn't have found the thunderbolt.

But the law would not hearken to this proposal for mercy—and went on with Rankley's trial.

Rankley pleaded in his defence that Molly Hoyerley and Jack Rochester were hopelessly poor at the time that he separated them;—and that he did so, and tried to keep them apart, that he might save the girl, who was like his own and only child, a daughter who had been dead many years. He urged that he was justified in any means to save the girl from a wretchedly poor marriage by inducing her to become his wife, and thereby obtain a good position in life.

But a jury did not see his proceedings in this christian light; and the judge, approving their perspicacity, it is to be feared that Mr. Rankley was sent across the sea in a state of transportation. In fact he left his country for his country's good.

But there was another question to answer. Why had Mrs. Morton been so desirous of depriving Jack Rochester of his bride and his happiness?

They only discovered the cause a month or two after they had been happily married, and when all the family were located in a pleasant house overlooking the Sittingbourne Road.

The rich and respectable lady, came hurriedly to the house one day, and desired to see Rochester alone.

He left his carrier pigeons, to which he had begun to devote much attention, and made his best bow in the bright little parlor.

She had a miserable tale to tell. How she had fallen when she was a girl; how she had contrived to keep the truth from her father; how she had exposed her child in it; how she had then she waited until she was free and rich. Her father compelled her to marry Mr. Morton, who must have learnt something of the truth. On dying he left his property provisionally to his brother, on condition that he could prove the wife's guilt. She being paid a large income meanwhile. Now the brother was dead, her riches were safe, and she had come to claim her son. As to his father—

Stupid man, says Jack Rochester; the only father as ever I'll acknowledge went down to the bottom of the Medway; and the only mother as I'll know is she who reared me up and loved me when my own mother had shipped me off. What—yeh held to your riches afore you held to me? Yeh never helped me a bit with a spare five guinea.

I was so wretched, urged the miserable woman.

And now, when you have all the riches you can get, you want to add to them the son as you despise.

Despise—no! What mother could despise so handsome a son as you?

So, if I'd been ugly, I might have gone by the board, eh? Mother!—a pretty mother, who left me as a bit babe to strangers, and then tried to break my heart by getting my sweetheart from me.

I did not want my son to marry a common waterman's common daughter.

Common enough to have some love in her, mum.

But would you not know who was your father?

No more than he have cared to know. My father's my mother, he continued; taking the waist of the old woman, who now entered—

And here's the mother as I mean to love and hold by. Don't 'ee come back ma'am; we don't want 'ee. We've done very well with our 'ee, so long; and I'll go bail we'll get on without your help. And do 'ee mind the door—tis three steps.

So the explosion to which she had submitted her son was refined in kind; he expelled her.

She never dared to seek him out again. And as for him, he would never claim the fortune she ultimately left him by will, and in which she humbly, abjectly begged that he would pardon her.

He wanted no questionable money. He had invented a trade. He had become possessor, at Gibraltar, on his homeward voyage, of half dozen peculiarly gifted carrier pigeons (the telegraph of the times of Nelson and Wellington), and these he increased, and educated, and trained, until he became the great carrier pigeon merchant of his day.

It is even said it was one of Rochester's pigeons which brought the news to the British child, based so much of their colossal fortune.

Rochester lived to a hale old age, his son's being even older when he died, not so very long ago—not a score of years. The Rochester's—fr he never changed his chance name—were a promising race, and several of John Rochester's descendants are duly rising in their various lines of life. There seems to be little doubt one or two of them will be famous.

Jack Rochester's wonderful fortune is still talked about; and certain grandsons of his are not a little proud of the man who beat his way up from being a foundling in Rochester High Street, to a good position in citizen life; and who left behind him a race whose seems to be that which every man should put upon the door of his life—to try and leave the world better than he finds it. Most men can do this, if only in a small way. Many a little makes a muckle.

## Chinese Labor in Cuba.

Large numbers of chinamen are sent to labor on the sugar plantations immediately after their arrival in Cuba. They prove efficient laborers; and as they have no expenses, command very good wages, they accumulate a very few years funds sufficient to carry the cherished project—a return to their native land. The Chinese, however, are born gamblers; and many a poor fellow who comes from Havana from the country to purchase his ticket for home loses the savings of years in single night, and dooms himself to still harder toil; or, turning to a life of crime, he spends his days in the city prison, or chain gang, living the drama of his life in a close on the gauntlet of the law. The fear of death deters no Chinaman from a crime, for he regards it as a short way of reaching the land of his fathers. So strong is his faith in times some poor fellow, being led to the gallows, has been loaded with letters and keepsakes by his countrymen for delivery to friends at home.

The moral portion of the Chinaman's nature appears as yet to be wholly undeveloped. He will lie on the slightest occasion, and with a steadiness of voice and countenance, which almost forces one to believe in him in spite of the plain facts to the contrary. He stands whenever he has an opportunity, and if he succeeds in his operation, and remains undetected, seems to consider it rather a virtue than a sin. We recollect our servant coming to us in great delight, with the information that a friend of his had at last succeeded in purchasing a ticket home. Knowing him to be a lazy, gambling fellow, we asked in some surprise, how he obtained money enough. He told it was the quietest self-satisfied reply. It is unnecessary to state that after that we took special care that our own purse was safe from the touch of light fingers.

As cigar and cigarette makers, the Chinese are unsurpassed, and they contribute largely to the success of that branch of industry in Havana. The celebrated cigarette factory of La Houdard employs a great number of Chinamen for the preparation of its dainty wares. The workmen are, for the most part, lodged and fed in the building. Their sleeping apartment is like the cabin of a large emigrant ship, full of bunks in tiers, with passage ways round among them, but everything arranged with great regard to cleanliness and ventilation. By many of the bunks hang emblems of various devices and printed cards in Chinese—probably charged to secure undisturbed repose to the occupant. Going into the long work rooms in this establishment, one is singularly impressed by the curious appearance of the workmen, who at first sight—indeed, at second sight too—appear to be all women. Dressed in long blue or napken gowns, with hair braided and wound round and round the head, their almond shaped eyes steadily fastened on the work in hand, they appear like long rows of automata all worked by a single wire, rather than living, thinking men. To what extent they are thinking men is still an open question. The problem of poor John Chinaman has been proposed to this generation, but a more difficult subject was never brought forward. Unless Johnny himself works it out by quiet, persistent labor, we fear the solution will always remain in the future. —From "Life in Cuba," by Mr. Helen S. Cusumant, in Harper's Mag. for Aug.

THE ANXIOUS PASSENGER.—One of the cleverest of our Brooklyn contemporaries thus alludes to the strange habits of the statesmen of that city:

One of the best known politicians of that third city of the republic, noted for his vagary (that is the politician, not the city), stepped the conductor of an Albany bound train on which he was journeying last winter, and asked innocently if the next station was Poughkeepsie. No, said the conductor. On his next fare conducting round the conductor was again asked if the train was nearing Poughkeepsie; to which he again replied negatively. Again, and again, as the official made his rounds, the same question was asked by the anxious passenger; until at last the man of checks replied, with some little irritation in his tone:

No, sir, we are not yet near your stopping place. Pray trust to me, and I will let you know when we get there.

The passenger thereupon relaxed into silence, and the official, engrossed with other duties, forgot his case until the train had left Poughkeepsie about half a mile to the rear, when, recollecting himself, he hastily backed the cars to the station, and rushing up to the troublesome passenger cried out:

This is Poughkeepsie. Hurry up and get off. We are behind time.

Oh, thank you, deliberately drawled the quondam questioner; but I am going through. My daughter's married, and she particularly to take a pill at Poughkeepsie. That's all.

The pill was taken—and so was the joke—by the passengers.—[Editor's Drawer in Harper's Magazine for August.]







the qualities of this sub-  
not so great as Mr. Nava  
in 1853 Jallard, in the  
called attention to the  
The physician must be  
employment of bichloride  
0.25 gramma was suffi-  
size dops in from two to  
himself took 0.12 gramma  
small doses dangerous  
the organic substances,  
ates of carbon, such as  
in organic acids, decom-  
into oxide of chromium;  
in case with the acid,  
as propoed as an antidote  
the chronic acid. The de-  
acid unless it is very  
pace in about one and a  
ste of potash and carbonic  
it will still be necessary  
n living beings.—[Photo.

ried.  
by the Rev. Dr. Verker,  
Lynch of St. George,  
Lynch of Mr. George  
ED.  
on the 22nd inst., after a  
short Dysentery Stevenson  
deservedly regretted by  
Mr. Stevenson went to  
as days ago, for a change  
were brought here by  
and interest on Tuesday,  
s by the largest funeral  
bers for many years.

News  
ST. ANDREWS  
J. Wallace, Eastport, bal-  
lroom, Portland, Flour &  
others.  
St. Stephen, gen. cargo,  
Shaw, Boston, Pork, &  
others.  
Boston, ballast, J. R. Brad-  
Boston, ballast, Shaw Bros.  
Boston, ballast, do.  
EARNED.  
J. Wallace, Portsmouth,  
Robinson & Glenn.

ly 19.—Julia Clifch, fm  
a, Maloney, St. Andrews,  
b, Wm. Laidlaw, Cuba,  
Item St. George, Frank-  
d.—Four Nat. and Mag-  
ephon, Edinburgh for St

ARD.  
legs to return thanks to  
ing to No. 1 Engine, and  
who so kindly assisted in  
from the fire which oc-  
curring last.  
J. W. STREET.

FICKNEY,  
ER & JEWELLER,  
a further supply of  
LIVER WATCHES,  
oches,  
Solitaires, Keys, &c.  
tannia Metal and Bri-  
lante Wares,  
rian, Spa, Wedgewood  
-main Goods.

UBBER GOODS.  
WARE, EDGE TOOLS,  
DAP AND PERUMERY,  
general assortment of  
ing & Fancy Goods.

IS made to order.  
ly 19 41

Office.  
DEPARTMENT,  
28th June, 1871.  
given that His Excellency  
second inst., has been pleased  
that, with reference to the  
th May last, in addition to  
paper, Collar Cloth Paper  
n affidavit of the importer  
in the manufacture of Col-  
lar cloth similar goods.

EWART, JR.,  
ALE & RETAIL

und Druggist,  
TALER IN

N, PATENT MEDICINE  
D STUFFS, SURGICAL  
UMENTS,  
Perfumery, Brushes, &c.,  
Saint John, N. B.,  
country promptly executed.  
tests Filled and Re-filled,  
n given to the Preparation  
ans' Prescriptions.

## Notice of Sale.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, on Thurs-  
day, the 3rd day of August, next, at 11  
o'clock A. M., at the Public Landing in St. An-  
drews, for the payment of the debts of James  
Dalzell, late of Grand Manan, in the County of  
Charlotte, deceased; in consequence of a deficiency  
of the Personal Estate of the deceased for that  
purpose, pursuant to a Licence obtained  
from the Surrogate Judge of Probates, the Lands  
and premises following, that is to say:—  
A certain Lot or parcel of land fronting on Long  
Island Bay, in the Parish of Grand Manan afore-  
said, to wit:—he southern moiety or half part  
of that part of lot No. 35, in the front division of  
lots which was conveyed to Henry Bancroft, by  
Hollis Joy and wife, by deed 19th April 1855,  
and bounded on the southern side by that part  
of said lot No. 25 owned by Alphonse Bancroft,  
westerly by land formerly owned by—Flagg,  
deceased, northerly by a line in the centre of  
said part so conveyed from front to rear, and  
dividing it from the northern part thereof, con-  
veyed to John Sinclair, and easterly by the wa-  
ters of Long Island Bay, containing seven and  
one half Acres, more or less.  
Dated Grand Manan, June 9th, 1871.  
GEO. S. GRIMMER, MARY DALZELL,  
Proctor, Administratrix of the Estate of James Dalzell.

Government House, Ottawa,  
Tuesday, 13th day of June, 1871.  
PRESENT:  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN  
COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the  
Minister of Customs and the reasons  
given in his Report of the 8th June instant, His  
Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is  
hereby ordered, that the Red River, in the Pro-  
vince of Manitoba, from the point of its inter-  
section with the boundary line between the  
United States and the said Province of Manitoba  
(Canada) to its junction with Lake Winnipeg,  
shall be and the same is hereby declared to be  
comprised within the limits of the Port of Win-  
nipeg under the following conditions and restric-  
tions, that is to say:—  
All Steamers, Vessels, and boats of any kind,  
on entering the said Province of Manitoba, on  
the Red River, shall be and they are hereby re-  
quired to report at the Out Port of North Em-  
fin, and to comply with all existing requirements  
of the Law, on payment of duty at that Out  
Port on goods destined for any place between that  
Out Port and the Port of Winnipeg, they are  
permitted, on the warrant of the Sub Collector,  
to land and discharge such goods, or the luggage  
of such passengers as may desire to disembark,  
before reaching the said Port of Winnipeg.  
That in like manner, after payment of duties at  
the Port of Winnipeg, the same privilege be  
granted them at the said Out Port, to land  
and discharge goods under the restrictions afore-  
said at any place on the Red River above or be-  
low Winnipeg, and all steamers plying within  
the limits, and observing the conditions afore-  
said, shall be considered and treated as trading  
within the limits of the said Port of Winnipeg.  
WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk Privy Council.

Government House, Ottawa,  
7th day of June, 1871.  
PRESENT:  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN  
COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the  
Minister of Customs and under and in vir-  
tue of the authority given by the 8th Section of  
the Act 31st Victoria, Cap. 6, intitled: "An Act  
respecting the Customs."  
His Excellency has been pleased to order, and  
it is hereby ordered that on, from and after the  
first day of July next, Tignish and Assby Bay,  
in the Province of Nova Scotia be and the same  
are hereby constituted and erected into Out Ports  
of Entry; and it is further ordered, that Tignish  
be placed under the Survey of the Port of Am-  
herst and Assby Bay under the survey of the  
Port of Baddeck.

WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk Privy Council.

Notice to the Public.  
MAILS are despatched daily at 3 45 P. M.  
for Saint John, St. George, St. Stephen  
and the United States.  
And on Mondays and Thursdays at 9 A. M.;  
(Express Mail) for United States.  
On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,  
by TRAIN at 9 30 A. M., for Houlton, Wood-  
stock, Canterbury Station, Fredericton and St.  
John and all intermediate Way Offices.  
On Wednesdays and Saturdays at 9 A. M.,  
by Packet for Grand Manan, Campo Bello and  
West Isles.  
On and after 1st July, Mails for Ontario and  
Quebec will be forwarded by Express Mail on  
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, closing at  
9 A. M., via Portland, U. S.

Notice Received  
Daily from St. John, St. George, St. Stephen,  
and United States at 7 A. M., also from United  
States at 2 30 P. M. on Tuesdays and Fridays  
by Express mail.  
From Houlton, Woodstock, Canterbury Sta-  
tion, Fredericton and intermediate Way Offices,  
by Train, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays  
at 6 P. M., and from Grand Manan, Campo  
Bello and West Isles on Tuesdays and Fridays  
by Packet.  
Money Orders issued and paid between the  
hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.  
Postal Cards, with Post Office and Revenue  
Stamps, furnished as applied for.  
GEO. E. CAMPBELL,  
P. M.

Notice.  
ALL persons having claims against the Estate  
of Robert T. Pittsman, late of  
St. Andrews, deceased, are requested to present  
the same duly attested, with vouchers from the  
date hereof; and all persons indebted to the  
said Estate are hereby requested to make im-  
mediate payment to the undersigned.  
S. H. WHITLOCK,  
Saint Andrews, May 24, 1871. Executor.

Notice.  
ALL persons having claims against the Estate  
of Robert T. Pittsman, late of  
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S. H. WHITLOCK,  
Saint Andrews, May 24, 1871. Executor.

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S. H. WHITLOCK,  
Saint Andrews, May 24, 1871. Executor.

## New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Branches.

ON and after May 8th, until further notice, Trains  
will run as follows:—  
UP TRAINS leave St. Stephen at 11:15 a.m., and  
St. Andrews at 10 a.m., for Woodstock and Houlton;  
DOWN TRAINS leave Woodstock and Houlton at  
10 a.m., for St. Stephen and St. Andrews.  
These Trains connect at McAdam Junction with  
Trains to and from St. John and Fredericton.  
HENRY OSBURN  
MANAGER.  
Railway Office, St. Andrews,  
May 8, 1871.

## Government Railway.

Summer Arrangement, 1871.

ON and after MONDAY, the 5th May, next  
Trains will run as follows:—  
GOING EAST.  
No. 2 Will leave St. John at 7 A. M., Hampton  
at 8 A. M., Sussex 9 A. M., Pettoodias 10:10  
A. M., Moncton 11:14 A. M., Paines 11:40  
A. M., Shediac 12:09 P. M., and arrive at  
Point DuChene 12:15 P. M.  
No. 4 Will leave St. John at 1:15 A. M., Hamp-  
ton 2:25 P. M., and arrive at Point  
DuChene 7:35 P. M.  
No. 6 Will leave St. John at 2:30 P. M., Hampton  
4:14 P. M., Sussex 6 P. M., and arrive at  
Pettoodias 7:30 P. M.  
No. 8 Will leave St. John at 5 P. M., Hampton  
6:15 P. M., and arrive at Sussex at 7 P. M.  
No. 10 Will leave Pettoodias Junction at 11:40 A. M.,  
Dorchester 12:22 P. M., Sackville 1:30  
P. M., and arrive at Amherst at 2:10 P. M.  
GOING WEST.  
No. 1 Will leave Sussex at 7 A. M., Hampton at  
8 A. M., and arrive at St. John at 9 A. M.  
No. 3 Will leave Pettoodias at 5:30 A. M., Sus-  
sex at 7:40 A. M., Hampton at 9:35 A. M.,  
and arrive at St. John at 10:10 A. M.  
No. 5 Will leave Point DuChene at 8 A. M.,  
Shediac 9:06 A. M., Paines at 9:38  
A. M., Moncton at 10:39 A. M., Pettoodias 2:10  
P. M., Sussex 4:10 P. M., Hampton 6 P. M.,  
and arrive at St. John at 7:30 P. M.  
No. 7 Will leave Point DuChene at 10:45 A. M.,  
Shediac 10:53 A. M., Paines 11:35 A. M.,  
Moncton 12:39 P. M., Pettoodias 2:10  
P. M., Sussex 4:10 P. M., Hampton 6 P. M.,  
and arrive at St. John at 7:30 P. M.  
No. 9 Will leave Amherst at 6 A. M., Sackville  
6:34 A. M., Dorchester 7:18 A. M., and arrive  
at Paines at 8:30 A. M.  
Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 8 are Passenger, Mail and  
Express Trains. Nos. 2, 5 and 7 connect at  
Paines Junction, daily, with Nos. 9 and 10.  
Nos. 3 and 6 are Freight Trains, but will carry  
Passengers from St. John to Hampton and inter-  
mediate Stations only.  
Nos. 4, 7, 9 and 10 will be mixed Trains.  
Freight for Stations East of Pettoodias must  
be delivered at St. John Station before 8 o'clock  
A. M., and for Stations West before 12 noon, on  
the same day on which it is to be forwarded.  
Freight to be forwarded from Pettoodias by  
the 5 A. M. Train must be delivered at that Station  
before 7 o'clock the preceding evening, and from  
other Stations than St. John at least half an hour  
before the advertised departure of any Freight  
Train.  
Steamers to and from Prince Edward Island,  
Pictou, Port Hood and Canso, Digby, Mira-  
michi, Bay Chaleur, Beauséjour, Baginville,  
Gaspe, Rimouski, Quebec and Montreal, connect  
at Point DuChene as specially advertised.  
Stages connect at Amherst for Truro and all  
places in Nova Scotia. At Salisbury, to and from  
Hopewell, Hillsboro' and the Albert Mine.  
At Shediac, to and from Cocagne, Richibucto, Mira-  
michi, and other places on the North Shore of  
New Brunswick.  
LEWIS CARVILLE,  
General Superintendent.  
Railway Office, St. John N. B.,  
April 21, 1871.

NOTICE.  
Customs Department,  
Ottawa, 19th May, 1871.  
REFERRING to the notice of 5th inst., of arti-  
cles transferred by Order in Council, to the  
list of goods which may be imported into Canada  
free of duty, it is announced that the term "Anatto"  
therein mentioned means "Annatto" in either a  
liquid or a solid condition.  
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,  
Commissioner of Customs,  
May 31.

SONG FORTY  
EC HOF DOLLARS  
Worth of Music  
FOR \$5.  
Subscribers to PETERS  
MUSICAL MONTHLY  
getting their Music for  
less than two cents apiece.  
Those who have not seen  
this Musical Magazine  
should send 30 cents for  
a sample copy. The mu-  
sic is by HAYS, THOMAS,  
KIMBALL, FLETCHER, and  
other popular writers.  
Two back numbers for  
10 cents. Four back num-  
bers for 75 cents.  
Address,  
J. L. PETERS, 599 Broadway, New-York.

STREET & STEVENSON,  
Barristers and Attorneys at Law,  
Solicitors &c.  
OFFICES—WATER STREET,  
ST. ANDREWS.

Executor's Notice.  
ALL persons having claims against the Estate  
of Robert T. Pittsman, late of  
St. Andrews, deceased, are requested to present  
the same duly attested, with vouchers from the  
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S. H. WHITLOCK,  
Saint Andrews, May 24, 1871. Executor.

## Spring Importations.

MAY 1871.  
Ex the "Vase" from Liverpool, and "Choice"  
from London, via St. John.  
50 Cases Old Tom Gin, quart & pint flasks.  
60 do best Scotch & Irish Whiskey do  
20 Qr. Casks best Scotch and Irish Mal-  
t Whiskey.  
3 Hhds. Allsopp's best Draught Ale.  
25 Bbls. do do Bottled do  
12 Cases "Guinness" Extra Stout Porter.  
70 Bbls. Bridges' London Crown Stout Por-  
ter and Pale Ale.  
8 Hhds. Brangram Bros' best Linseed Oil  
30 Cwt. do do best White and  
coloured Paints.  
1 cask best Putty.  
6 Hhds. Best Pale Sherry  
12 qr. casks and Marsale Wine,  
20 Hhds. "J. DeKuyper & Son's"  
15 qr. casks do best  
200 cases do do Pale Geneva.  
To arrive from Charante and Delfshaven.  
40 Hhds. "V. G. Co." Brandy, and  
60 qr. casks "V. G. Co." Brandy.  
600 Cases do do  
40 Hhds. "J. H. Henke's"  
55 qr. casks Best Pale Geneva,  
200 cases do do O. L. Proof.  
St. Andrews, J. W. STREET.

Government House, Ottawa,  
Thursday, 6th day of April, 1871.  
PRESENT:  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN  
COUNCIL.

Whereas it has been represented to His Ex-  
cellency that the public convenience would be  
promoted if the Customs House station at Esqui-  
maux Point, which is situated in closer proximity  
to the Port of Gaspe than to that of Quebec,  
with which it is now connected, was detached  
from the last mentioned Port and erected into an  
Out Port of Entry, and placed under the survey  
of the Port of Gaspe.  
His Excellency the Governor General on the  
recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Cu-  
stoms, and under and in pursuance of the 8th Sec-  
tion of the Act 1 Vic. Cap. 6, intitled: "An Act  
respecting the Customs" has been pleased to Or-  
der, and it is hereby Ordered, that on from and  
after the first day of April, inst., the Port of Es-  
quimaux Point shall be, and is hereby detached  
from the Port of Quebec and placed under the  
survey of the Port of Gaspe in the Province of  
Quebec.  
WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk Privy Council.

## WOOL CARDING

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

FLOUR, CORN, MEAL AND PORK.  
Ex "General Made" from New York via  
via Esquimaux Point.  
110 BBLs. Flour, (assorted brands.)  
50 Bbls. Corn Meal,  
125 Bags Corn,  
7 Bbls. heavy Mess and Clear Pork.  
Jan 11  
J. W. STREET.

Assessors of Rates.  
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned  
Assessors of Rates and Taxes for the Parish  
of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, will  
receive until the 31st day of May next, statements  
in writing, for all liable to be assessed for the  
current year in the Parish of St. Andrews, of the  
real and personal properties and income they pos-  
sess.  
R. GLENN, Assessors  
D. CLARK, of Rates.  
W. HUBBARD, of Rates.  
St. Andrews, April 26, 1871.

NOTICE.  
Customs Department,  
Ottawa, 6th May, 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that His Excellency  
the Governor General, by an Order in Coun-  
cil bearing this day's date, and under the autho-  
rity vested in him by the 3rd Section of the 31st  
Victoria, Cap. 10, has been pleased to order and  
direct that the following articles, used as materials  
in Canadian manufactures, be transferred to the  
list of goods which may be imported into Canada  
free of duty, viz:—  
Curled Hair.  
Oranges, Citrons and Lemons, "when im-  
ported in brine for the purpose of being canned,"  
and also the rinds of these fruits when imported  
in brine for the same purpose."  
Lemon Nuts.  
Cotton Wary, not coarser than No. 40.  
Annatto.  
Rennet.  
Union Collar Cloth Paper.  
And the following Gums, viz:—  
Sassafras.  
Mastic.  
Shellac.  
Parma.  
By command,  
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,  
Commissioner of Customs,  
May 16.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims against the  
Estate of Samuel Getty, late of St. Andrews,  
deceased, are requested to present the same duly  
attested within three months from date hereof.  
And all persons indebted to the said Estate are  
hereby requested to make immediate payment to  
Henry R. Stevenson.  
HENRY R. STEVENSON,  
C. A. KENNEDY,  
JAMES KIRKMAN,  
St. Andrews, 1st June, 1871. Executors.

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JAMES KIRKMAN,  
St. Andrews, 1st June, 1871. Executors.

BOY WANTED—From 14 to 16 years o-  
age, who can read and write, to learn the  
Printing business. Apply at the STANDARD OF-  
fice,  
July 26.

MANCHESTER HOUSE  
May 1871.

ODELL &  
TURNER  
Have received the greater portion of their  
SPRING STOCK,  
Imported per Steamships "PRUSSIAN," "CAN-  
DASIAN" and "SAMARIA," consisting  
in part of

DRESS GOODS,  
MANTLE CLOTHS,  
VELVETS,  
Black Gro Grains,  
DRAP DE LYONS, DRAP DE FRAN CO.  
Silk Baleras,  
CAMBRICS, PRINTS,  
BRILLIANT, SHIRTINGS,  
SHEETINGS and LINEN,  
GLOVES AND HOSIERY,  
Carpetings,  
NOTTINGHAM LACE—Tartans and Blinds,  
Broad Cloths,  
English and Scotch Tweeds,  
HARDWARE and SMALL WARES,  
Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers,  
Ribbons, Lace,  
and a general assortment of MILLINER'S STOCK.  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.  
PASSANAQUODDY HOUSE.  
THE Subscriber begs respectfully to announce  
to her friends and the public generally that she  
has rented the house recently occupied by  
Col. Boyd, which she has fitted up with new  
furniture, and is prepared to receive transient  
and permanent boarders, and trusts by attention  
and efforts to give satisfaction, to receive a share  
of patronage. The larder is well supplied, good  
cooks and obliging waiters engaged.  
The house is centrally situated, its proximity to  
the public offices, Railway and Steamboat Land-  
ing, render it convenient for visitors.  
A good stable and hostler are also on the premises  
St. Andrews, June 18, 1870. E. McLEOD.

GIN, CASE BRANDY, WINES,  
TEAS, &c.  
Ex "Choice" from London and "New Lampedo"  
from Liverpool:  
35 Hhds. Best Pale  
60 Cases Brown Stout London Porter & pale Ale  
10 Qr. casks, 4 Hhds. Pale Sherry & Port Wine,  
20 Chests, 20 Hbls. London Congou Tea,  
10 Cases Nutmegs,  
10 Bbls. Crushed Sugar,  
150 Cases "Hennessy" Brandy,  
50 Cases Old Tom Gin, 2 doz. pints,  
80 doz. Irish Whisk y, 4 doz. cases,  
19 "his 'dixie'" pale nie, qts & pints,  
15 Cases "Guinness" xx Porter, do  
2 Hhds. Murphy's fine Irish  
10 qr. casks Whiskey, 22 O. P.  
10 Boxes Woodstock Pipes, &c. &c.  
Nov. 30, 1870. JAMES W. STREET.

Pleasure Yacht.  
THE Subscriber has recently refitted and paint-  
ed his pleasure sloop "Lively", and is prepared  
to let her for sailing and fishing parties. Her ca-  
bin is large, and she is well found in sails, rigging  
and every appliance required. The owner, who  
is the oldest branch pilot belonging to the port,  
will be in charge. Apply to  
JAS. CLARK.

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C. A. KENNEDY,  
JAMES KIRKMAN,  
St. Andrews, 1st June, 1871. Executors.

## Copartnership.

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

Alcohol and Old Rye.  
Just received via Portland.  
5 Puncheons ALCOHOL.  
15 Bbls. 95 O. P.  
20 Bbls. Old Rye Whisky, 25 pc. U. P.  
Gooderham & Worts' Distillery, Toronto,  
July 4, 1871. J. W. STREET.

CONGOU TEA.  
Ex "Trojan" from London.  
60 Chests & Half Chests good Congou  
Tea.  
April 29, 1871. J. W. STREET.

GRANULATED SUGAR.  
35 Bbls. Boston Granulated Sugar. In  
Bond or Duty paid.  
TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.  
St. Stephen, N. B.

Vacuum Pan Sugar,  
53 Hhds. 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, N. B.

Administrator's Notice.  
ALL persons having any claims against the  
Estate of the Rev. John Ross, late of Saint  
Andrews, deceased, are requested to present the  
same duly attested, within three months from the  
date hereof; And all persons indebted to the said  
estate by note or otherwise are requested to ar-  
range with the undersigned without delay.  
ROBERT K. ROSS, M. D.,  
St. Andrews, April 18, 1871. Administrator

## PROSPECTUS OF THE Fireside Friend.

A Monthly Periodical for the Home Circle.  
DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, SCIENCE, HEALTH,  
AMUSEMENT AND USEFUL INFORMATION.  
Containing forty-eight three column  
pages to the number, filled with Choice  
Stories, Sketches, and Poems from the pens  
of the  
BEST WRITERS OF AMERICA.  
Articles on Scientific subjects, Health and  
Reform.  
A department for the Children, filled with  
narrative and amusing articles.  
A Masonic department, containing infor-  
mation valuable to the members of the Frater-  
nity.  
A Temperance department, in which will  
be advocated those principles without which  
there can be no happy homes or pure morals.

Brilliant Seraps and Diamonds of Thought  
Gathered from correspondents and other  
sources, and arranged with care, making it  
eminently suited for the Home Circle of  
every family in the land.  
TERMS—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.  
1 Copy, one year \$2.00  
3 Copies, " " 5.00  
4 " " " 6.00  
5 " " " and one to getter of club 8.00  
8 " " " " 12.00  
11 " " " " 16.00  
14 " " " " 20.00

Valuable Premiums given to all who  
get up Clubs at the regular subscription  
price, \$2.00 per year. For particulars see  
Club lists. Specimen copies sent free to  
any address.  
All letters relative to the Literary Depart-  
ment must be addressed to the editor,  
J. WILLIAM VAN NAMER.  
All letters relative to Business must be  
addressed to the publisher,  
R. LEONIDAS HAMILTON,  
Post Office Box 4392, New York City.  
Single Copies 20 cents. For sale by all  
News Dealers,  
March 22.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.  
Ottawa, May 30, 1871.  
AUTHORIZED discount on AMERICAN IN-  
VOICES until further notice: 11 per cent.  
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,  
Commissioner of Customs.

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.  
St. Andrews, April 26, 1871.

Sugar & Molasses.  
Ex "Rapid" from Barbados via St. John:  
20 Hhds. Muscovado Molasses,  
8 " Choice do Sugar.  
May 23. J. W. STREET.

RAISINS & DRIED APPLES.  
100 Boxes Layer RAISINS.  
25 Hhds. Dried Apples, very nice. For  
sale by TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.  
St. Stephen, N. B.



Original issues in Poor Condition  
Best copy available