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AGENT, St. Andrews.

Poetry.

THE SONG OF THE STREET.

With lips all livid with cold,
And purple and swollen feet,
A woman in rags sat crouched on the flags
Singing the Song of the Street;
"Starve! Starve! Starve!"
"O God, 'tis a fearful night!
How the wind does blow the sleet and the
snow!
Will it ever again be light?"
"I have rung at the 'Refuge' bell,
I have beat at the work-house door,
To be told again that I clamour in vain,
They are full; they can hold no more."
Starve! Starve! Starve!
Of the crowds that pass me by,
Some with pity, some in pride, but more with
indifference turn aside,
And leave me here to die!
"O you that sleep in beds
With coverlet, quilt and sheet,
Oh, think, when it snows, what it is for those
That lie in the open street;
That lie in the open street;
On the cold and frozen stones,
When the winter's blast, as it whistles past,
Bites into the very bones.
"Oh, what with the wind without,
And what with the cold within,
I own I have sought to drive away thought
With that curse of the tempted—Gin.
Drink! Drink! Drink!
Amid ribaldry, gas and glare,
If there's hell on earth,
'Tis the ghastly mirth
That maddens, at midnight, there.
O you that never have strayed
Because you never were tried,
Oh, look not down, with a pharisee's frown,
On those that have swerved aside.
And you that hold the scales,
And you that gibberly gape
That the 'only plan' is the prison van
The treadmill, or the scourge—
Oh, what are the lost to do?
To famish, and not to feel?
For days to go, and not to know
What it is to have one meal;
They cannot buy, they dare not beg,
They must either starve or steal.
"Food—Food—Food!
If it be but a loaf of bread;
And a place to lie
And a place to die
If it be but a work-house bed!
If you will not give to those that live,
You at least must bury the dead!"
With lips all livid and blue,
And purple and swollen feet,
A woman in rags sat crouched on the flags,
And sang the Song of the Street.
As she ceased the doleful strain
My homeward path I trod;
And the cry and the prayer,
Of that lost one there,
Went up to the throne of God.

A lost cow lately advertised by the following notice, which was posted on trees and fences near the owners dwelling. Strayed or Stolen—A large Red Cow, with Yaller Specs on her left side, and a pair of white specks on her right side. She is about seven or eight years old, and belongs to a poor widow with a short tail. Ten dollars will be given to anybody who will return her to Newark. Gunc 17, 180072.

THE STEPMOTHER.

Julia and Walter Barksdale lived with their grandmother in a sweet old house, which stood on the crown of a sloping hill. Their father, lived in the far West, and his life was such a busy one that once a year was as often as he could see his children.
One day a letter came which gave some concern to Grandma and to Aunt Cattie, and Aunt Jenny too. It said:
"You all have had the care of my little ones long enough, and I am going to marry again and take them home with me. I don't know if it will suit little country children to live in town; but I hope after a while they will be very happy with their new mother. She is a gentle, lovely girl, and will love them and care for them for my sake, I know."
"How will these children ever get used to a stranger, and be happy with her," sighed grandmother.
"We will have to take care to say pleasant things about Miss Annie Clifford," said Aunt Cattie. "I think the most unkind and injudicious thing in the world is to set a child against its stepmother."
So did not think Miss Penny Jones, an old lady who lived in the neighborhood, and was then on a visit to "The Hills."
"Poor little things," she would foolishly say in their hearing, "They'll have a hard time. They'll be neglected, or they'll be brought up quick with a tight rein, even if this young woman don't treat them real bad. I never believed in a step-mother anyhow."
"Do please, Miss Penny," one of the kind aunts would say, "don't let Julia or Walter hear you; you will make trouble for him."
"Walter, said Julia, when they were at their play one day, what are you going to call Miss Annie Clifford?"
"I'm going to call her Miss Annie Clifford," said Walter in a five-year-old wisdom. "I don't believe she's nice; Miss Penny said so, and she knows. I heard her say, 'poor children,' and then she shook her head. You may believe she knows."
"I don't believe she's not nice; I don't think papa would like her if she wasn't; and he said, you know, that she was lovely. I mean to love her if I can."
"I don't mean to love her, and I won't," said Walter.
When the brown days of October came, Mr. Barksdale brought his wife to see his people. Miss Annie Clifford, as Walter persisted in calling her, was a very young girl, merry and light-hearted. Miss Penny came over to see for herself how matters stood. "I don't believe, thought she, that she'll ever take those children; she don't look to me like the sort that's going to take any trouble she can help; and she's nothing but a child herself."
Mrs. Barksdale was in years not more than a child, but she had a woman's heart and a woman's will, too; which fortunately, was for good, and a prayerful spirit. She had thought well over what she was taking upon herself, and at first she had thought she could never make up her mind to do it; but the love that came before she knew it, plead hard against her determination; and when she took Herbert Barksdale, for better and for worse, she meant it, and with a flutter at her heart, had hoped "those children" might not take it "for worse." She was as much afraid of them as they were of her. When she met them at first a little set expression in Walter's mouth made her a little anxious; but she thought, "A little patience and all will be well."
Sister, I heard Aunt Cattie say we were not going with papa and Miss Annie Clifford. Maybe we will never go.
Yes we will, Watty; we're only going to wait till they've got the house and furniture—and oh! Watty, what do you think?
I think she's getting a little bit nice, said Watty. Ain't she though! She's going to give me a little playroom, with beautiful chairs and tables, a bureau and lounge—all little ones, just like enough for you and me; and we can have such nice little parties, and I can play dolls all day.
Not all day, dear, said the new mamma, who was walking near and heard them talking. Don't you know the old saying about all play, and no work? I wouldn't have my little daughter a "mere toy" but a helpful little woman. And what must I get for you, Walter, in place of sister's little room?
Tell me a story, said Walter, 'bout that boy whose papa gave him a coat with a whole lot of blue and red in it; and you said you knew another one about Moses too, 'bout Moses.
That is easily done. What else.
Well, I'd like to have a pony.
That is a big thing to get, and what is worse to keep. Papa won't have grandma's hay and oats in town to feed a pony with. Can't you think of something else?

No'm; I don't want anything but a pony.
He's so little, mamma, said Julia, ashamed of Walter's large demand,—though she did not know herself how absurd it was—he didn't know any better.
I know it, dear. I don't know how we can manage to have the pony, but we will see.
Walter was being won over by his mother's gentle, winning way. She had not forced herself upon him; but seeing that he was disposed to be shy of her, she bided her time.
Under some of the trees in the lawn were rustic seats. On one of these Watty espied Miss Annie reading. She did not see him as he tripped up, and started when she heard his voice. "Miss Annie, I say! I won't tell me that story now."
"Yes, Mr. Watty; with pleasure."
"What do you call me Miss Annie for?"
Watty hung his head. She took him on her lap and these came no end of stories, all about Joseph and Moses; how Moses stretched out his arm and brought the locusts and frogs, and all the plagues God saw fit to send upon the wicked king of Egypt. Then her voice softened as she told "that sweet story of old," because "there was no place for them in the inn." Our hearts are sometimes like the inn people, dear Watty. When we are naughty, and our dear Saviour wants to whisper to us to be good, we won't listen to Him; then we are like those hard-hearted people, and there is no place for Him with us. We will try and keep him with us, won't we, dear?
I don't think I'll tell you Miss Annie, any more. I think you are just good—and that old Miss Penny is a crow.
I wouldn't call names, Watty; what is the trouble?
Oh, my! I didn't mean to tell; I wouldn't even tell Granny.
Did you promise not to tell? If you did I don't want you to break your promise—a good boy always keeps his promises; but I want my boy not to make any silly or wrong ones, ever, for sometimes it is wicked to keep or keep them, when they wrong other people.
No'm, I didn't promise; but I didn't want to tell tales on Miss Penny. She said you wasn't going to be good and kind to us, and you were our stepmother. Sister said papa wouldn't like you if you wasn't good and kind, but I didn't like to call you mamma; and I'm so sorry.
A shade came over Mrs. Barksdale's face. It was a great wrong Miss Penny had done her.
I hope she did not do it maliciously, she thought. "Perhaps she thinks it," she said to Walter. Maybe Miss Penny knows some one who does not think and pray over her duty to her husband's children, Watty; and I should not wonder if such a person would be unkind. I have done both, my dear, and I hope when you know me a little better, you will be able to tell her that a stepmother is not always a bad thing for a boy to have. And now, we won't talk about Miss Penny any more. I can best you in a race from here to where papa is; don't you see him by that big tree? "One to make ready, two for a show; three to make ready, and four for to go?"
Watty won the race, but the new mother felt that she had won Watty's heart. So when at the end of a fortnight, the time arrived for them to go, and the children had to say good-bye to the dear old "Hills," they were like Rory O'More's Katie, and had a "smile on their lips, but a tear in their eyes."
"Good-bye, Granny dear," sobbed Julia; "you must come and see my little room, and I'm coming back home next spring."
And Aunt Cattie, we're going to have a pony, only we're to have a little carriage, so we can all ride," whispered Walter. "It's a secret, but mamma told me, and she is the jolliest mamma!"
"And won't you miss me, Watty?"
"Why, yes, of course; but I am out here with you all, and the old place, and she's in town you know, and hasn't any children all day, while papa is in the office, and she'll be so lonesome."
Walter did not feel disposed to be very friendly with Miss Penny—rather glad to have her cold shoulder when she came to the "Hills" and asked the children numberless questions about home and mother. When she went away he said to Julia:
"Mamma is right; she don't know any better, poor old Sissy. She never had a nice step-mother!"

ANCIENT CASTLE SOLD.

William the Conqueror's castle in Normandy, France, or rather the ruins of it, was lately sold at Trouville. The ruins are in a village called Bonneville, and are of considerable historical interest. It was in this castle that William prepared the plans for his successful invasion of England, and afterwards it was used for a prison for Hugh de Beaumont, a favorite of Philip Augustus, who began to reign as King of France in 1180. Francis I, afterwards used the castle as a hunting box. William the Conqueror, the original owner of the castle, died at Rouen, and was buried in a small village near there.

A GERMAN SEY.

A German, who in spite of the decree of expulsion contrived to remain in France through the late war, has just published a history of his experiences during that time. Among other interesting matters touched on by him the following is this account, derived, as he tells us, from the Sub Prefect of Gien, of the arrest and execution of the Prussian spy Harth.
The word *espion Prussien* was in every mouth; in every foreign face a spy was seen. The spy fever had seized the smallest places. Under these circumstances a young and gentlemanly looking man was arrested in Gien; his foreign appearance had caused remark and his steps were followed. He arrived late in the evening before by rail, and early in the morning had left his hotel, crossed the bridge over the Loire, and stopping often to examine the country, was seen to take notes. This was enough naturally; he was at once made prisoner and brought before the Sub Prefect, M. B., a worthy man, but a strict and upright functionary. Who are you, and what is your name? asked M. B. My name is Von Harth, was the answer. I am a Prussian, by birth, was formerly a Prussian officer, but left the army about a year ago, and went over to London to take a situation in a house of business. What brought you here just now, at a time when our nations are engaged in war with one another? The war is the cause of my leaving my situation in London; I am on my way to join my family in Switzerland. But what made you break your journey through France at Gien, which possesses no importance nor attraction, except from a strategic point of view? I could go no farther as my money ran out; the few coppers you found in my pocket will convince you of that, and I was expecting a remittance here. How came you then to have these topographical notes of the region round Gien in your pocket-book?
Don't you think it natural, was the calm unembarrassed reply, that enough should drive me to take them? Besides, I like to benefit my travels; the country attracted me, and I simply gave way to an old habit of collecting notes of travel.
The interview then ended; nothing surprising was found in the prisoner's luggage, but on the following day he was handed over to the military authorities at Orleans, then he was sent to Paris, brought before a court martial, and shot. The personal impression made upon the Sub Prefect was very favorable to the young man. M. B. assured me that he preserved in his presence the dignity and bearing of a gentleman, that his coolness, the firmness of his demeanor, and his language imposed upon him, and inspired him with real sympathy; he debated with himself for a moment even whether he ought not to release the man, but he was obliged to own to himself that appearances were strongly against the prisoner, and that his responsibility to his superiors and to his conscience left him no choice. Moreover, the excitement in Gien was so great that the release of the suspected stranger would have had the worst results.

CAPE TOWN.

Cape Town the only city in South Africa, is prettily situated under the frowning brow of Table Mountain, while before it lies a magnificent bay. On entering this from the sea, a panoramic view bursts upon the gaze. From Green Point, on the right, rise the Lion's Head and Rump, with other elevations of 1,500 feet. We look directly into the docks filled with shipping, while on the left are picturesque buildings of the city, forming a contrast to the green sides and grey summit of the mountain. We reach the pier, on which a motley crowd are collected. Is the French war over, have they had another battle? What are your dates from Southampton? and such like eager interrogatories filled my ears as I landed on the African strand. "Mister Captain, Masouie de only hotel." "Pitche de Wallys way." "Ho for de Fountain." The excited throng of porters, &c., seemed as much alive to business as in New York, or the Hub of itself, and they waylaid me in such an offensive manner that I was obliged to run for a cab. Fortunately there are two or three hotels, clean, comfortable, and cheap, and in the Fountain I found all necessary comfort for \$1 60 per day. English, Dutch, Afrikaners (native whites), Malays, Kaffirs, Hottentots, and Colliers all have a home in Cape Town; while the mixture of races has evidently reached a lead unknown in other parts of the world. The fact is, it would puzzle an ethnologist to separate Cape children in races; he would say with Artemus Ward, "It's not to be did." The town has the usual complement of banks, halls, and churches, with the addition of Parliament and government Houses. The architecture, however, is tame and heavy, and has all risen under the hands of ponderous Dutch masters. The town owes its cleanliness to the dry and stony nature of the soil, which absorbs what in most cities runs into sewers. In fact, if New Orleans or other tropical cities in flat positions were to adopt the rules and customs of Cape Town with regard to drainage, they would be depopulated in a twelvemonth.

—From an article entitled The Diamond Field of South Africa, in the New Dominion Monthly for Nov.

Singular Story about a Burglar.

The Sheffield (English) "Tel-graph" has a singular story of a burglary committed two or three years ago at an old-fashioned house in a southern country. The lady who occupied the house retired to her room shortly before midnight, and found a man under bed. She feared to go to the door and unlock it, lest the burglar should suspect that she was about to summon help, and should intercept her. To gain time she sat down and took her Bible from her dressing-table. Opening the sacred book at random, it so happened that the chapter lighted on was that containing the parable of the Prodigal Son. Kneeling down, when the chapter was ended she prayed aloud—prayed earnestly and fervently. She bestowed safety for herself during the peril of the night, and fast herself in supreme confidence on the Divine protection. Then she prayed for others who might have been tempted in ill doing, that they might be led from evil, and brought into the fold of Christ; that to such might be vouchsafed the tender mercy and loving kindness promised to all who truly repent their sins. Lastly she prayed that, if he would, it, even to night, some such sinner might be saved from the wrath to come; might like the "Prodigal" be made to see that he had sinned, and might so be welcomed with the joy that awaits even the penitent. The lady rose from her knees and went to bed.
The man got up as noiseless as he could, and said: "I mean you no harm, ma'am; I am going to leave the house, and thank you for your prayers." With difficulty he opened the bedroom door, and presently he heard him open a window in another part of the house, and drop down into the garden. The lady was deeply visiting at a friend's house in the north of England, and while there was asked to go to hear, in a disquieting place of worship, a minister who was a reformed character. In the course of the sermon the preacher told all the incidents of this terrible night exactly as they occurred. After the sermon she went into the vestry, and asked him who told him this story. After some hesitation he said he was the burglar, but that her earnest supplication and intercession sank deep into his heart, and as he listened he there and then resolved not only to give up his guilty design, but to live a reformed life altogether. To that resolution he had adhered, and to her was owing whatever good he had since been able to do.

THE INSPIRATION OF SCRIPTURE.—After all that has been done, the bulk of Holy Scripture remains much as it was before, standing out and beyond any other thing claiming to be of a kindred nature, and showing itself to be in its essence and bearing altogether unique and divine. The Koran, the Shastus, the Vedas, so far as they are not reflections of Scripture, are so limited, unauthoritative, and inferior in morality, as to stand at the best on an altogether lower and other platform. And in comparison with the spiritual light of other nations, that possessed by the Jews, and that which is of the essence of Christianity, is—especially when we remember their otherwise great inferiority—absolutely as different and superior in degree as to amount to a difference in kind, and to be, if not supernatural, yet altogether inexplicable, save on the supposition of its being a revelation. Standing in the silence of the universe, and asking whence we came or whither are we going—who made us, what is our destiny, is there a life beyond?—we have in the Bible a voice which answers all these questions, supplying us with what we need, and leaving us with the impression that the same power which enabled us to ask these questions is that which in this way has supplied the answers.—Bishop of Argyll.

Anecdote of Webster.

Daniel Webster once dined with an old Boston merchant and when they came to the window, a dusty old bottle was carefully decanted by Peter and passed to the host. Taking the bottle, he poured out Mr. Webster's glass and handed it to him. Then pouring out another for himself, he held it to the light and said—"How do you like it, Mr. Webster?" "I think it a fine specimen of old port." "Now you can't guess what that cost me?" said the host. "Surely not," said Mr. Webster. "I only know that it is excellent." "Well, now, I can tell you, for I made a careful estimate the other day. When I add the interest to the first price, I find that it cost me the sum of just one dollar and twenty cents per glass." "Good gracious! you don't say so," said Mr. Webster; and draining his glass he hastily presented it again with the remark, "Fill up again as quick as you can, for I want to stop that confounded interest."

There appears to be a greater desire to live long than to live well. Measure by man's desire; he cannot live long enough; measure by his evil deeds and he has lived too long.

Telegraphic News.

London, Nov. 15.
Steamship Angolana left Copenhagen on Monday for Pillau, and is believed to have foundered on Wednesday during a gale with all on board.
The French Assembly adopted the bill for reform of jury system by a large majority.
Transport which carried the first lot of Communists to Penal Colony have arrived safe.
A dreadful famine is reported among Co-reans.
There was a severe earthquake Sep 21st at Shanghai.
Plains near Lieztin were again flooded on 10th and water rising rapidly.
New York, Nov. 15.
A fire in Dixon's saw factory, Philadelphia, destroyed three of his buildings; loss \$15,000; insured. Four other buildings belonging to his works were saved.
Twenty inches of snow at Angola, New York, and still falling, delaying trains.
New York, Nov. 16, p. m.
The losses to the Boston banks by the recent fire are between \$2,000,000 \$3,000,000. Every one of them will pay dividends as usual.
Gold 113 1/2.
A heavy snow storm prevails at Quebec and other points in Canada.
London, Nov. 16.
The Norwegian ship Secostris was wrecked in the Black Sea in the gale of Wednesday. Thirteen persons were lost.

United States Shipping Act.

The Shipping Act of the United States of 7th June, 1872, is exceedingly important as being constructed with true American attention to details. In its bearing upon the inhuman system of crimping prevailing in certain Canadian ports, it is additionally so. We give below a few of its salient features.

Sec. 1 enacts that the Circuit Courts shall appoint a "shipping commissioner" for each seaport, in their judgment needing one.

Sec. 4.—That the business of a shipping commissioner shall be to afford facilities for engaging seamen, by keeping a register of their names and characters. He is to supervise their engagement and discharge in terms of the Act; to provide means for securing their presence on board at the proper times to facilitate the making of apprenticeships to the sea-service; and to perform other duties now, or to be, committed to him.

Sec. 9 provides that apprenticeships shall terminate at the age of eighteen.

Sec. 12 treats of written agreements with seamen, the form of the articles being given in the appendix. The agreements to include the following heads:—nature and probable duration of voyage; port or country at which to terminate; number and description of crew, and their employment; time at which each seaman is to be on board; capacity in which he is to serve; wages he is to receive; scale of provisions to be furnished; regulations as to conduct, fines, short allowance, or other punishments sanctioned by Congress; stipulations as to advance on allotment of wages.

SECTION 24 provides for a certificate of discharge.

The entire Act deserves careful study on the part of all who are interested in the much needed reform of our merchant shipping service. It contains nothing, however, to obviate the necessity for proper boarding houses for seamen.

Republicanism in Great Britain.

A London correspondent of the Edinburgh "Scotsman" states that the leaders of the Republican party in the metropolis are contemplating instituting a national organization for the dissemination of Republican principles over the whole of the United Kingdom and Ireland. It is claimed that there are no less than eighty Republican clubs in the metropolis alone. These are, however, independent societies, and are under the executive control. The propriety of having them merged into one great national organization has therefore agitated the minds of the more prominent men in the Republican ranks. Mr. Bradlaugh has been the first to announce this new project. How the movement is to be organized does not appear; nor is it apparent how the means are to be forthcoming for the dissemination of Republican principles. Republicanism so far as it represents a political principle, is not a feeble expression of that equality, liberty and fraternity for which Mr. Bradlaugh contends; but we don't think that people who live under a very liberal constitutional form of Government will be likely to seek refuge in Republicanism from any fancied evils under which they may imagine themselves to exist, and as they are made sufficiently acquainted with the peculiar advantages of Republicanism to educate them in that system of Government requires a large amount of money. No great movement—social or political—has ever been carried on without an extraordinary expenditure of money and labour. And Mr. Bradlaugh will discover that Republicanism is not likely to become acceptable to the British people unless men of learning, eminence, and wealth are foment willing to enter on a campaign of Republican propaganda.

Mr. Bradlaugh has just been placed in a very embarrassing position through the intervention of the Post Office. It will probably be known to many of our readers that the journal edited by that gentleman, and which is published by him in the interests of the Atheists and Republicans of Great Britain, has been erased from the Post Office registry, and hence forth cannot be transmitted through the Post Office. Mr. Bradlaugh's publication does not, it appears, come under the provisions which define the character of a newspaper. He will, therefore, have to publish a new journal. But to do that requires money, and money is rather scarce in the Republican exchequer, if we are

to believe the stories that have been currently reported during the last eighteen months. We do not think that the loyal people of Great Britain need fear any serious issues from the formation of this Republican organization. Probably it will go the same way that others of a more pretentious character have gone. We at least will not regret its demise.

Before leaving his post, here, Mr. Grover wrote to the Secretary of the Post office department at St. John, of his intention, and Mr. Paisley immediately came up and remained in charge of the Post office, here, until Monday, when Mr. W. C. Whitaker arrived and was placed in charge, pending the appointment of a permanent Postmaster. Mr. Robt. Grover is retained an assistant.—For the vacant office there are a number of applicants, it is said. —[Sentinel.]

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, NOV. 20, 1872.

The Mail.

The present arrangement by which the mails are carried is creating an unpleasant feeling; complaints deep and loud are uttered by all classes, and not without just cause. "A Merchant" has sent us a letter upon the subject, from which the following extracts are taken. He says that—"St. Andrews is the only town of any importance in New Brunswick with Railway connection that is without a daily mail with the great centres of business; and it has happened lately, that serious losses have taken place to business men whose notes have fallen due, and have been protested in consequence of not being met at the proper time, owing to the mails not arriving on the usual days. It is not monstrous, that no mails from St. John or other places outside of this county, are received at the Post Office in this town from Wednesday to Saturday evening! Why is it that the people of St. Andrews are so shamefully neglected? Have they not by their push and energy—yes and expenditure of means, contributed their quota towards Railways and other public undertakings. Why then are they not to enjoy the same rights and privileges as St. Stephen? Are they to be driven to extreme measures to obtain their just rights? If so, the sooner they commence the better. Let me assure the "lumber lords," who I understand have resolved that St. Andrews shall have but three mails, that legal measures will be taken to compel them to deal fairly with the people of this town; they ask no favors, but will have their rights. It is within my knowledge that letters mailed here for St. John and despatched by stage to St. George, remain afloat over twenty-four hours in that office, from neglect of the Postmaster. In fact, the postal authorities are not to blame for the irregularity of the arrival and departure of the mails. The Inspector should make known to the Postmaster General the present unsatisfactory mail arrangements; and if necessary, Petitions be sent to the Cabinet at Ottawa representing the great loss and inconvenience to which the public are subjected."

We have only given a part of our correspondent's letter, but sufficient to show the wrong inflicted upon the inhabitants of this town and neighborhood.

GOVERNMENT CHANGES.—

We shall not be surprised to hear of a change in the composition of the Local Government, and such an one as will add strength to it. The time has arrived, we believe, when they can carry out an intention long since resolved upon, but which could not be carried out before. We have waited to see what the Government papers would have to say upon the subject, but either they cannot know, or waiting for orders. It is surprising that our well-informed and astute friends of the "Globe" have not given even a hint of what may be expected. Well—hurry for the "Press."

THE MARITIME MINISTERS HAVE BEEN MEASURING

swords with the leaders of the Grit party in Ontario, and defended the Government against the assaults of the Opposition. At the nomination at Welland, the Hon. Messrs. Tupper and Mitchell were present, and showed the Opposition great guns, that the Ministers from the lower Provinces have pluck, as well as ability—here to defend the right, and fight their opponents on their own ground. They had a specimen of Dr. Tupper's powers before, but were surprised at the lion. Mr. Mitchell's ability as a debater, and his fearlessness of attack. The Ontario men and others will find out, that there is brain power, physical courage and independence in Maritime men.

THE VERTE CANAL.—

The "Chicoutic Post," has devoted some time and labor to prove that Mr. Keefer's line is too long and expensive, and would not serve the interests of the people if adopted. In its last issue, it has with commendable enterprise published a rough map of the different lines surveyed. It has had several convincing leaders of late upon the subject, and proves that the LaPlanche terminus is dangerous, would jeopardize the safety of vessels, and that the canal would be nothing more than a half-tide canal, difficult to reach with the prevailing winds.

The Trains between Halifax and St. John

are running daily with success, and will ere long make better time, and arrive at St. John about 9 o'clock p. m. A friend who came over the line says that the road is well built, the cars run easily over it, and that the Railway officials are attentive and obliging.

DEATH OF LIEUT. JONES.—

London papers announce the death of Lieut. Hazelwood Jones, at Malta, last month, resulting from falling from the roof of a house, nearly forty-five feet. A Mr.

Jones was a native of St. Andrews, and was fifth son of the late Thomas Jones, Sheriff of this County.

The weather is very fine for the season; the mornings and evenings are cool, the ground being slightly frozen, but there has been no snow up to the present time, and ploughing is still carried on.

The market is well supplied with farm produce. Beef, mutton, lamb and pork are abundant; potatoes, beets and other vegetables are very good, and realize good prices.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—

The Sheriff has given notice in this day's issue, of a Public Meeting to be held by the Freeholders and Household, at the different Polling Places, on Monday the 30th day of December next, to determine the propriety of Incorporating the County. We have only space to call the attention of our readers to this important and necessary change in the management of County affairs, but will revert to the subject in future issues.

The Commissioner of Streets' notice in today's number is worthy the attention of those who are in the habit of unlawfully placing obstructions in the Streets. An accident took place a few evenings ago, which, had it been more serious, would have cost the Town a large sum.

THE AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.—

We perceive that the merits of the American Educational system is being discussed somewhat keenly in certain quarters in England. An attempt is being made to show that that system, as it is operated, is marked by great deficiencies. It is asserted that a large number of the teachers employed have had no scientific training for their work, that the elementary teaching is mostly of a decidedly inferior character, that the attendance at school, over wide areas, is comparatively small and flimsy, and that the general result outside the chief towns and cities is not at all equal to what it is commonly reported to be. These statements are backed up by copious quotations from official documents drawn up by Superintendents of Education, and other Educational officers in the United States. We are surprised to observe, however, that no reference is made in this discussion to the Educational advancement made in Ontario. We believe the Common School system in operation in Ontario is far superior, upon the whole, to that of any State of the American Union.

DEATH OF LIEUT. COLONEL C. CAMPBELL.—

Another of our old citizens has departed. Lieut. Colonel Campbell, late of the 9th Regiment of Foot (Prince of Wales Regt.), died at his residence at Bumpell, in the Township of Halifax, Megantic, on Monday, the 11th instant, in the 80th year of his age. He was descended from the good old U. E. L. Lock, who abandoned everything for their loyalty to their Sovereign. He served with distinction during the war on the American frontier, and was engaged in several actions on and about Lake Champlain and at Niagara, where he was taken prisoner by an overwhelming force of Americans under the late General Scott. He always spoke in the highest terms of the kindness he experienced from his captors while in their hands. After retiring from the army he resided for many years at Quebec where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. Spending much of his time at the coast, his wonderful expertness as a swimmer enabled him, at various times, to save many valuable lives, the number of whom he thus rescued exceeding fourteen, as we are credibly informed. The latter years of his life were spent in retirement on the borders of Lake William.—[Chronicle.]

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.—

WHO SHOULD PAY THE COSTS?—According to the Edinburgh "Scotsman," Parliament will next Session be asked to vote a sum in payment of the services of the Geneva arbitrators, at the rate of £5,000 each. It will no doubt be asked why the United States should not join in the payment; but our contemporary professes to know that the plan which is usually adopted in common law courts will be taken in this case, viz, that the costs should follow the decision.

MR. STANLEY.—

Mr. Stanley, replying to the toast of his health at Helensburgh on the 30th ult., made another reference to the "easy-chair" members of the Geographical Society. Mr. Oswald Livingston, son of the explorer, promptly responded these remarks, saying that at least some of the members of the Society had always done justice to Mr. Stanley, and that those who at first treated him in an inconsiderate manner had since made an ample apology. He added that he thought the matter should now be allowed to drop. A London correspondent says that the proposed banquet to Mr. Stanley by the London pressmen has been abandoned.

Arithmetic for Millionaires.

The following paragraph is going the round of Indian papers:—"The Chinese have a most ingenious method of reckoning by the aid of the fingers, performing all the operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, with numbers from 1 up to 100,000. Every finger of the left hand represents nine figures, as follows:—The little finger represents units, the ring finger tens, the middle finger hundreds, the forefinger thousands, the thumb tens of thousands. When the three joints of each finger are touched from the palm towards the tip, they count one, two, and three of each of the denominations as above named. Four, five, and six are counted on the back of the finger-joints in the same way; seven,

eight and nine are counted on the right side of the joints from the palm to the tip. The forefinger of the right hand is used as a pointer. Thus, 1, 2, 3, 4, would be indicated by first touching the joint of the forefinger; next, the hand on the inside; next, the end joint of the middle finger on the inside; next, the end joint of the ring finger on the inside; and finally, the joint of the little finger next the hand on the outside. The reader will be able to make further examples for himself."

SUMMARY.

SNOW.—As we go to press, it has commenced to snow, with a prospect of covering the ground; the weather however is mild.

—The total length of the canal system of France is 3270 miles.

A Wurtemberg gunsmith has invented for the Prussian Government a new rifle that fires 20 shots per minute a distance of 1200 yards.

—It is announced that the late Sir David Baxter has bequeathed the enormous sum of £500,000 to the Free Church of Scotland, and £30,000 to the University of Edinburgh.

—The town of Palazzolo, near the city of Brescia, Italy, was visited by a terrible hurricane on Nov. 5th. Half of the buildings in the town were destroyed and thirty-two persons killed by the falling walls, and thousands of families are homeless.

—Thirty-eight and a half miles of new streets have been opened in London the past year.

—It is stated that last year's profits derived from several large collieries in the Sheffield, Eng. district, exceed \$500,000 each, while the rate for the last quarter is very greatly in excess of that amount.

—It is said that if, as the result of the disease now raging among the horses, one per cent of the number 9,000,000, valued at \$600,000,000, in the United States, died or became disabled, it will entail a direct pecuniary loss of over \$6,000,000. This is in addition to the loss of their daily earnings.

—Action of the stockholders on the question of amalgamating the E. & N. A. R. R. of Maine, has been postponed until the 21st at the request of the local Government.

On Sunday night, a fire at Sherbrooke destroyed the Railway buildings, there, comprising the carpenter's and my lion shop and round house, with all heavy machines contained therein.

—The area which the fire swept embraces the entire district bounded on the West by Washington Street, and on the east by the water mark, and from State on the North to the Hartford and Erie Depot on the South, including such prominent streets as Summer, Franklin, Milk, Federal, Congress, Pearl, Water, Broad, High, Kingston, Kelly, Devonshire and many others. This embraces an area of about sixty acres.

The money crisis in St. John is over, and the excitement is subsiding. The Globe says that there is an easier feeling in financial circles, the Bank of New Brunswick has received large amount of money, and although some disasters may yet be reported, the worst is unquestionably over.

The peace of Europe rests on a very questionable footing. There is not a corner of the Continent that is not armed to the teeth. Mr. Thiers openly boasts that he possesses an incomparable army and all the elements of France are united upon the necessity of obtaining revenge from Germany.

The New York Evening Post thinks that the Presidential contest has shown that editors are not successful as politicians. It says "their own trade is a good one, if well followed; a useful, a dignified, an honorable trade; but mixed with that of the party manipulations it becomes a very poor, trade—without use, without dignity, and without honor. Let the journalistic craftsmen hereafter stick to the pen and to the scissors—the glorious emblems of their calling."

The governments of Russia and of Spain have instructed their representative in Washington to tender President Grant the official congratulations of their home governments upon his re-election and the emphatic approval by the people of his administration.

—France is paying off her indemnity debt to Germany at a rate which will leave her in debt on the opening of the new year only two millions of the five laid upon her. At this rate financial accounts between the two nations will be settled in about a year from this time. A wonderful achievement for a defeated and partially impoverished people.

The last mail for England, by way of San Francisco, reached London from Yokohama in thirty-six days, while the Yokohama mail via the Suez Canal was fifty-three and one-half days reaching its destination. The great railroads across the American continent are destined before many years to be the great thoroughfares of the world.

There is a young lady in Woodstock whose Christian name was suggested by an excellent mother who after adjusting her spectacles to view for the first time the features of the new-born baby, exclaimed "I declare." The child was christened "Ida Clara." Ten persons were killed and nearly fifty more wounded by railway accidents in Pennsylvania last week.

—Four hundred miles of narrow gauge railway are to be built in California, and a company with seven millions of capital has been organized to do it.

A New Bedford bride and bridegroom on their wedding tour were taken from the station to the hotel in Boston, in a hack drawn by oxen with white ribbon on their horns.

DIED.

At Seaford, Co. Down, Ireland, on the 25th of October, Mr. John McKinney, aged 82, an old respectable inhabitant of that place. Mr. McKinney was father of Mr. James McKinney, of this town.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 13, Schr. *Leader*, Evans, Eastport, ballast.
14, Mary Ellen, Britt, New York, Flour, &c.
J. W. Street, J. R. Bradford, D. Clark and others.
N. Noyes, Holmes, Boston, Flour, R. Ross;
15, Calvin, Clark, Portsmouth, ballast.

CLEARED.

Nov. 13, *Leader*, Evans, Eastport, old iron.
Julia Grace, Caldwell, Rockport, firewood.
W. Lancaster, Sully, St. George, ballast.
15, Hrg. Silas Alward, Smith, St. John, ballast.
Oleson, Totton, Boston, 2000 sleepers, Robinson & Glenn.
19, Calvin, Craig, Calais, ballast.
N. Noyes, Holmes, St. John, railroad bars.
20, Mary Ellen, Britt, St. George, flour & meal.
Esther, Maloney, Boston, 1 lumber, Robinson & Glenn.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Municipal Meetings.

ALEXANDER T. PAUL, Esquire, Sheriff of the County of Charlotte, having received a Petition signed by upwards of one hundred resident Freeholders and Household, of the said County, praying that, in accordance with the provisions of the "Act of Assembly relating to Municipalities" passed 1st May 1856—to take into consideration and determine the propriety of Incorporating the County, which said Petition and the names of the signers thereto are as follows:

St. Andrews, Aug. 24, 1872.

To the Sheriff of Charlotte County.
We the undersigned Ratepayers of Charlotte County, request you to call meetings of the Ratepayers of said County, to determine the propriety of Incorporating the County of Charlotte, as by Law provided.

G. F. Stickney, J. P. E. Lorimer, J. Russell, Robert E. Ross, James Boyd, Arthur H. Gilmour, P. Quinn, S. T. Gove, H. Bull, Daniel Sheehan, A. W. Smith, Peter Fitzgerald, George Swift, John B. Key, Sidney Baileman, Thomas A. McCurdy, Charles Stevenson, John Sheehan, Robert Stevenson, H. M. Mercer, C. M. Gore, Robert Robinson, W. D. Hart, T. Hipwell, W. John Simpson, John O'Halloran, David Thompson, Thomas Richardson, J. P. Heckerling, Robert Alexander, Joseph Kilpatrick, Henry Stentford, John Britt, John Deely, James McKinney, John G. Simpson, John Treadwell, John Higgins, C. A. Kennedy, Edward Stentford, Sergeant Maloney, J. R. Bradford, Patrick Britt, Wm. Morrison, Hubbard Harvey, William Ingram, John T. Maloney, Edward Saunders, Thos. Maloney, James Brasher, James Clark, Brian Tierney, Edward Cline, John S. Magee, J. Watson, Douglas Cogswell, R. J. Ross, Charles Judge, St. James Bell, John Brown, John J. Jones, Andrew Lamb, Wm. Waycott, Robert Elliott, Mark Young, Francis Brad, James Stoop, Isaac Richardson, William Hicks, James O'Hare, William Tatton, Thomas Armstrong, H. Armstrong, William McLeod, Thos. Turner Odell, Henry Bradridge, Eber Stinson, Jas. Tatton, Obed Clark, George Moore, Saml. Billings, James Scallion, Jr., John McCarrroll, John Beene, Jr., John Burton, W. H. Morris, Robert Billings, John Browning, Richard Billings, Nelson Clark, John Quinn, G. N. Smith, Patrick Sheehan, C. C. Bridges, James Stinson, W. Snodgrass, Thos. Wren, Hugh McQuaid, Peter Judge, C. E. O'Hall, the way, Charles Judge, Jr., John H. Mawatt, Patrick Hinds, James Mawatt, M. Paul, R. B. Henson, John Dawson, L. Lawrence, John Hammond, Wm. Rideout, Hugh Gurney, H. H. Maloney, Joseph Shaw, Henry Stinson, James Ferguson, William Shaw, A. S. Coleman, Nathan Treadwell, John Wale, John Wilson, John Maloney, E. DeWelle, J. F. Mulligan, Robert Shaw, I. Snodgrass, Wm. Henson, Warren Bailey, John Groom, John Balson, James McFarlane.

Do hereby in pursuance thereof, give notice that Public Meetings will be held on

Monday the 30th day of December

next, at Eight o'clock, a. m.,

and will continue open until Four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the following places, to wit:—

- 1 For the Parish of St. Andrews at the County Court House.
- 2 For the Parish of St. David at the head of Oak Bay.
- 3 For the Parish of St. Stephen at St. Water & near the head of Tide Waters.
- 4 And at or near the Drill Shed in Milltown.
- 5 For the Parish of St. James at or near the Kirk & on the Scotch Ridge.
- 6 And at or near the house of John King in the Raille Settlement.
- 7 For the Parish of St. Patrick at Digdegan's Mills.
- 8 For the Parish of Dumbarton, at the Rolling Dam.
- 9 For the Parish of St. George at the Lower Falls & 10 And at the Upper Mills.
- 11 For the Parish of Penfield at the School House near the Episcopal Church.
- 12 For the Parish of Lepreux, at or near the Ten, France (that in the village at Lepreux, in the said Parish.
- 13 For the Parish of Clarendon, at or near the residence of John McCutcheon.
- 14 For the Parish of West Isles, at or near the School House in Charlotte Cove.
- 15 For the Parish of Camps Bello, at or near the School House in Welch Point.
- 16 For the Parish of Grand Manan, at Grand Harbour.
- 17 And at or near the residence of Lorenzo Drake, North Head.

For the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of Incorporating the said County of Charlotte.

Of which said Meetings all persons will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALEX. T. PAUL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 20th November, 1872.

G. NOV 20

VARIETIES.

A GERMAN express-man called at a house in Clinton street, Brooklyn, recently, to deliver a box. He rang the bell, and a servant girl opened the door, when the expressman said: "I've got a small pox and if you like I will carry it up-stairs." The girl looked horror-stricken, and not relishing the idea of admitting a man with small pox, slammed, bolted, and barred the door in the astonished express man's face.

A DUTCHMAN, getting excited over an account of an elopement of a married woman, gave his opinion thus: "If my wife runs away mit another man's wife, I shake him out of his preeches, if she be mine fadder."

"Are dose bells ringing for fire?" inquired Simon of Tiberius. "No, indeed," answered Tibe, "day had got plenty of fire, and de bells are ringing for water."

The idea of self-importance which is so frequently exhibited by our brethren of the "colored persuasion" when they are engaged in any work, has seldom been better illustrated than by the exclamation of a colored mail carrier in Virginia, who had been well shaken by a man for kicking his dog: "Look a-here, massa, you'd better be keerful how you shake de chile; cos when you shake me, you shake de whole ob de United States; I carries de mails."

AN IRISHMAN'S PLEA.—"Are you guilty, or not guilty?" asked the clerk of arraigns to a prisoner the other day. "An' sure now, said Pat," what are you there for but to find out?"

A GENTLEMAN traveling in Ireland said to a very importunate beggar, "You have lost all your teeth." The beggar quietly answered, "An' it's time I parted with um, when I'd no thing for um to do."

A GENTLEMAN lately married says: "Id vas youst as easy as a needle could walk out mit a camel's eye as to get der behind vord mit a woman."

A COCKNEY conducted two ladies to an observatory to see an eclipse of the moon. They were too late—the eclipse was over, and the ladies were disappointed. "Oh!" exclaimed our hero, "don't fret; I know the astronomer well; he is a very polite man, and I'm sure will begin again."

AN IRISHMAN who was found guilty of stealing a lot of coffee, was asked by the magistrate what he did with it. "Made try wid it," was his reply.

A BEGGAR posted himself at the door of the Chancery Court, and kept saying, "A penny, please, sir." Only one penny, sir, before you go in." "And why, my man?" inquired an old country gentleman. "Because, sir, the chances are you will not have one when you come out."

A private letter sent from Mexico, states that the examination of engineers demonstrates the entire practicability of a railway line from that city to the Pacific, and the probability that there will be sufficient traffic, to sustain the line. It is said that there is little or no doubt that the necessary legislation will be promptly made, in which case the work will be rapidly executed. The writer adds: "There has been a great advance here in opinion respecting railways; the general public is alive to the absolute necessity of railways for the peace, prosperity, and progress of the country. Many even say it is a condition of national existence."

INTIMATION.

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

GAVIN MALTMAN, a native of Fifeshire, Scotland, born in 1793, 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 Shelburne, 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. Barstow, 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.

30 Hhds } Best Pale Geneva.
30 qr. casks }
200 Cases }
20 Hhds }
30 qr. casks } "Martell" & "Hennessy"
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 April 1872 St. Stephen N.B.

TEA.

118 half chests Congou, 50 Oolong, 1a bond or duty paid, at lowest rates, **TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.** April 18, 1872 St. Stephen, N. B.

TOILET.

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.

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 ceteras commonly found in a Druggist 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 60 cents 5 " 1.10, " 50 " 1.00, " 40 " Misses Serge Balmoral Boots,— 2 pairs No. 1, price 1.25 reduced to 50 cents. Woman's Serge Cts, without heel, elastic tender, 2 pairs 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 1 " 4, " 2.25 " 1.00 2 " 5, " 1.75 " 1.00 1 " 6, " 1.75 " 1.00

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Tuesday, 10th day of September, 1872.

PRESIDENT:

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 Vict., cap. 6, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Out-Port of Peterboro', heretofore under the survey of the Port of Port Hope, be, and the same is here by constituted and erected into a Port of Entry for all the purposes of the said Act.

W. A. HIMS WORTH, Clerk, Privy Council.

MUSCOVADO MOLASSES.

Ex Brig "Mic-Mac," from Cienfuegos. 248 Hhds } Very bright retailing Cienfuegos Molasses. Just received and for sale in Bond or 28 Barrels } Duty paid, at lowest market rates. **TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.** 18th April, 1872. St. Stephen, N. B.

SOAP.

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

Sugar and Molasses.

CAREFULLY SELECTED. 40 Puncheons Molasses. 10 Hhds Sugar. 4 " "Vacuum Pan" do Daily expected, direct from Barbadoes. **JAS. W. STREET & CO.** St. Andrews, July 9, 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. April 12 71—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, H. R. STEVENSON. St. Andrews, June 1, 1871.

SUGAR & MOLASSES.

Ex "Rapid" from Barbadoes 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 Hhds } 95 O. P. 10 Hhds Old Rye Whisky, 25 pc. U. P. Goodenham & Werts' Distillery, Toronto. July 4, 1871. J. W. STREET.

NEW IMPORTATION.

Ex "Choice" from London, and "Kate Up-ham" 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 Whisky, 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 Abm. Young, Esqrs. St. George; Chas. F. Clinch, Esq. St. John; J. Murdoch, and David Main, Esqs., St. Stephen.

RAISINS.

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

GRANULATED SUGAR.

35 Bbls. Boston Granulated Sugar. 1a Bond or Duty paid, ———

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.

The Standard.

IS 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 a 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.

Aug. 9. HENRY JACK, General Agent.

G. F. STICKNEY,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELLER.

Has received further supply of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

Chains, Rings, Brooches,

Locketts, Studs, Solitaires, Keys, &c.

Electroplated Britannia Metal and British Plate Wares,

Papier Machie, Parian, Spas, Wedgwood and Bohemian Goods

JET AND RUBBER GOODS.

CUTLERY, HARDWARE, EDGE TOOLS

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 "Oronoco" from Liverpool, "Lis-combe" from Clyde, and "Choice" from London.

4 Hhds } Fine old Whiskey.

17 qr. casks } "Guinness" Dublin Porter.

40 Cases } Bbls Ginger Ale and Champagne Cider,

10 Boxes } F. D. Pipes,

5 qr. casks } fine old Dublin [B] Whiskey,

28 Cases } 35 Bbls "McEwan's" Pale Ale.

25 do } "Base's" do do

10 cases } old Tom Gin, quarts,

Paints & Oil.

14 cases } boiled and raw Linseed Oil.

27 Cwt. } Brandram 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 "Oronoco" and "John Parker" from Liverpool.

4 Hhds } Old Irish Whiskey,

100 qr. casks }

50 cases } Ex "Choice" from London,

70 Chests and Half Chests Congou Tea,

10 kegs } Bi-Carbonate Soda.

J. W. STREET & CO.

LOUR, 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" Ham

20 bbls heavy Mass Pork.

5 " clear "

200 Bushels Corn, &c.

Oct 25, 1871. J. W. STREET.

Canada Ale.

6 Hhds } Canada Bitter Ale.

6 qr. casks }

Nov. 2, 1871. J. W. STREET.

MOLASSES.

Ex Schr. "Emma" from Cienfuegos direct.

211 Hhds, 19 Tierces } 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. April 1871. St. Stephen.

GIN, WINE, TEA, &c.

Ex "Choice" from London.

40 Hhds } Best Pale Geneva.

30 qr. casks }

200 Cases } Congou Tea.

30 Chests }

10 Bbls Refined Crushed Sugar

5 do } London Brown Stout & Pale Ale.

20 qr. casks } Pale Sherry.

73 Hhds } "Brandram Bros" Best White Lead

31 Ton } do Boiled and Raw

4 Hhds } Linseed Oil.

4 qr. casks }

J. W. STREET.

STREET & STEVENSON,

Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors &c.

OFFICES—WATER STREET, ST. ANDREWS

You pays your Money

and takes your choice

AMERICAN WA RPS

OR

ST. JOHN WA RPS

OF WARRANTED QUALITY AND

FULL LENGTH,

AT

JOHN S. MAGEE'S,

Water Street, St. A ndrews

Oct. 2, 1872.

PUBLIC NOTICE

I hereby Given, that the following dent Property in the Parish of St. been assessed as under for the year unless the amount, together with the vesting &c., is paid within three m this date, the same will be sold accordi Benjamin Hanson Property. RONALD CAMP St George, Sept. 24, 1872.

HATS & CA

IN LARGE VARIETY.

Comprising—the Oxford, Dolly Var Alexis and many other styles to mention. Also—the Monarch Shaks Collar, unrivalled for its perfect fit and together with a full line of Gents. Goods.

Chignons, Curis, Switches in Jute at Bustles, Hoop Skirts and small wares Gents, and childrens BOOTS & SHO SLIPPERS and OTTAMA

FLANNELS in White and colored, ul and checked. Cottons—in bleached bleached. Harrack & Miller's Whit

Brown ditto, Tickings, &c.

As my motto is "Small Profits Sales," the above stock shall be sold at living advance on cost.

Remember the store on the corner and King Streets, and opposite H. O'N ket House.

N. B.—Orders taken for the elega Sewing Machine," which has been so in the United States, a sample of wh seen at the store. For price and conquire of the advertiser.

JAMES BRADLEY, Andrew.

CONGOU TEA.

Ex "Trojan" from Lond

60 Chests & Half Chests go

Tea. J. W. ST

SEWING MACHIN

WHAT EVERY FAMILY