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JAS. S. CARNEGY,
AGENT, St. Andrews.

Poetry.

LAST YEAR AND THIS.

The book is closed,—no longer mine,
Though I have marked it thro' and thro';
Scribbling my name, as children do;
And blots o'er all the page divine
From end to end bestrew.

I turn its pages softly o'er,
The story that I might have writ,
Illumined in gold and colours fit,
Alas! is done for evermore,—
I cannot alter it.

Another volume now is here,—
Its vacant pages lie before me;
A vague foreboding creeps o'er me,
It fills me with doubt and fear,
This hidden mystery.

The future history of my soul
Shows through the mist a crowd of days,
On which with efforts vain I gaze,
And dangers that conceal the goal
Their shadowy forms upraise.

It bows me down this painful thought:
Perforce continually I
Must fill up this great diary,
Just as I toiled, and wept, and wrought
Last year so fruitlessly.

Oh! that I might the task resign,
In which I miserably fail!
Art purser, suttler, might avail
In tracing out each finer line,
Each difficult detail.

No! for so on the trackless deep
The seaman writes while journeying on,
The Master gives to every one
A book to write, a log to keep,—
There is excuse for none.

But stay,—who gave this work to me?
Is he a taskmaster sovereign,
Whose dark unbending brows I fear,
Like one whom truant children flee,
When they perceive him near?

Remembrances, in rushing tide,
Reinslessly my fears o'erflow;
The echoes of a voice I know,
That bade me in his love confide,
Sound back to answer, "No!"

Yes! He will teach me how to write
This mystic book with letters fair;
And may his name illumined there,
On every page in golden light
As wisdom's crown appear.

WHAT A MOUTH OUGHT TO BE.—The mouth is the frankest part of the face. It can the least conceal the feelings. We can neither hide ill-temper with it nor good. We may affect what we please, but affectation will not help us. In a wrong cause it will only make our observers resent the endeavor to impose upon them. A mouth should be of good natural dimensions, as well as plump in the lips. When the ancients, among their beauties, made mention of small mouths and lips, they meant small only as opposed to an excess to the other way, a fault very common in the South. The saying in favour of small mouths, which have been the ruin of so many pretty looks are very absurd. If there must be an excess either way, it had better be the liberal one. A pretty pursed-up mouth is fit for nothing but to be left to its complacency. Large mouths are oftener found in union with generous dispositions than very small ones. Beauty should have neither, but a reasonable look of openness and delicacy. It is an elegance in lips, when, instead of making sharp angles at the corner of the mouth, they re-

tain a certain breadth to the very verge and show the red. The corner then looks painted with a free and liberal pencil.

Interesting Tale.

THE BROKEN PANE; Or, What Harriet did with her New Year's Gift.

CHAPTER I.

THE New Year's sun rose upon Rushburn, but, as it shone in at the many windows of the huge factories, it showed no busy work-movers moving to and fro therein. The passer-by could discern no smoke issuing from the tall chimneys, and the most attentive ear could not discern a sound like the whirr of machinery in those great cotton mills. Why this silence? Why these deserted factories? Ah! we all know why. It is not only the fathers and mothers who could answer these questions. The little children have all heard why.

It was on New Year's morning that a very poor woman stood outside the door of one of the humblest dwellings in Rushburn. She held a child in her arms, and addressed a neighbour, who was at the entrance of the adjoining house. "I don't know what I shall do, I'm sure I don't," she said. "I thought we were as badly off as we well could be, what with there being no work for so long, and the poor children having had measles and whooping-cough. But this is worse than all. It will be a dreary beginning of a New Year for us."

As the woman spoke she used her vacant hand in adjusting a rag which was stuck in a broken pane of glass.

"I'm very sorry, Jane, I wish I could do ought to better things for you, but I'm afraid I cannot. Too many of us are in the same fix. Still I there should be ought I could do, you know where to come."

"Thank you, Mary, and I wish you a happy New Year with all my heart."

"The same to you, Jane, and many of 'em," was the answer, but poor Jane Leeson shook her head, as though there were small chances of happiness for her. And indeed, as she said, the year had begun sorrowfully for her and her children. Mark Leeson, her husband, was a factory hand who had been long out of work, but having been provident when times were good, he had a sum of money in the savings' bank when the bad season came on him and so many others. This however, was now quite exhausted. Lately Mark and his family had been indebted to charitable aid, but within the last two or three days their hopes had revived. Mark had met with a little work, not of the kind to which he was accustomed, for it was to serve some bricklayers who were employed upon a building, but still he thought he could manage it, and his wages would bring in bread for a time. "It would be a good thing to begin the New Year in work," thus thought Mark Leeson. As the man went out that morning, he said, "Speak to the glazier to mend the window, Jane. We can pay for it on Saturday, and the week will look so ugly, beside letting in the cold."

"True enough, Mark," returned Jane, glad that the window was to be mended.

She had put on her bonnet to go to the glazier's, when, alas! poor Mark made his appearance, not walking as usual with firm footsteps, but almost carried between two other men. A mass of stone had fallen on and crushed his foot so badly, that there was little chance of his walking for some time to come.

This was a terrible blow! Where no work is done there can be no wages, and though there may be help, there will be no adequate supply for the many wants of a household.

Little children! You have never known what it is to dread that your daily bread will fail, can hardly form an idea of what poor Jane Leeson and her children felt at that sad moment when the husband and father was borne home, pale and crippled. And you know not what hundreds of thousands have to endure—people who are forced to be idle while longing for work.

"We've nothing beforehand, nothing," said poor Jane Leeson, bitterly weeping. And as she spoke, a spasm passed through poor Mark's frame, harder to bear than even his bodily pain, for he was a steady man and a kind husband, and it was dreadful to him to lie helpless while his dear ones wanted bread.

"We can get over a day or two," said he, and perhaps I may soon be able to do something, if a job can be had.

But the doctor said, "Pretty well if you can work in several weeks, Mark. You and your young must have help from the relief fund. You must make an application."

Not till we're driven to it, said Mark, with that sort of honest pride which has made starving folk suffer in silence. It is our misfortune, not our fault. We must pray and trust. God will not forget us.

I do pray, Mark, but it is hard to see all dark and yet believe a light is behind.

If it were easy to have faith, there would be no praise. Tribulation worketh patience, and patience experience, and experience hope. We don't know what good may come out of this trouble, returned Mark.

Jane knew that her husband was in pain, and she thought, "Well, if Mark bears up and trusts in all his suffering, I ought not to despond, as if the good God could not help us out of this trial; and I should try to comfort my poor husband instead of making him more unhappy."

With a prayerful heart, but silent lips, Jane went about doing her best for her husband's comfort, and when her children came in she did not sadden their young hearts by enlarging on their dismal prospects, but strove to cheer them by reminding them how God had lately restored their health. And she bade them pray to the same great physician, Christ Jesus, on behalf of their father.

So, in spite of the cloud hovering over the humble roof-tree on New Year's night, the little family found voice to thank God for the mercies of the past year. And perhaps the prayer "Give us this day our daily bread," had never been uttered with more perfect heartiness, or their dependence on God so fully acknowledged, as it was on that night by Mark Leeson, his wife, and children.

CHAPTER II.

On that same day a very different group assembled round the table of Mr. Musgrove, Mark Leeson's master. Mark and some members of his family had worked for years in Mr. Musgrove's factory, and would have still been employed there, but for the unfortunate cause which compelled the master to close his mills.

In the home of the wealthy manufacturer, though, was a unknown. There was the mother with her bright, comely-looking face, and there were the children—five in number, the same as Mark Leeson had. But no doubt, no fear so thought of the bare possibility of their wanting bread ever entered the minds of the little Musgroves. They were surrounded with comfort, they had ever known anything but plenty, and as they ran about the house, and from one member of the family to the other, exchanging New Year's greetings and exhibiting New Year's gifts, their happiness seemed to be already as complete as most people in this world enjoy. As they received the kindly greeting from some distant friend or wished each other a happy New Year, no threat-ned affliction, no dark cloud overhead, disturbed their childish plans for the future—Happiness and prosperity had hitherto been things of course with the children of the wealthy manufacturer. Not that the little Musgroves were unkind or selfish children; only, it had pleased God that their young lives had hitherto been wonderfully free from trouble and trial of every kind.

On this New Year's day the children had received many gifts. Their parents had bestowed presents upon each and all. Sundry distant friends had sent them tokens of kindly remembrances, and though last, not least, their Uncle Edward had come to spend the day with them, and presented each with a bright gold sovereign. Even into the chubby fist of "Baby Ned," his own tiny namesake and godson, this generous uncle had shut a coin of the same value, which mamma was, of course, obliged to take and "save for him," until he should be old enough to know its value.

"I do like New Year's days to come, Uncle Edward," said little Harriet Musgrove, a girl of ten years old.

"Why so, love? Is it because you have got through one more year of your short life?"

"Oh dear, no, uncle. Who could be glad of that I wonder?"

"A Christian might, dear. I mean one who could look back on well spent years and forward to the end of this life, as the beginning of life eternal."

"Yes, but Uncle Edward, I was not thinking in that way. I was only thinking how nice it is to have kind letters from our friends and good wishes and presents, and to see our relations, too."

"Whether they bring gold sovereigns with them or not, eh? little girl," returned Uncle Edward, smiling.

"Yes, Uncle Edward," answered Harriet, stoutly, and looking straight in his face; "I am always glad to see you."

"I believe you, dear child for I know you tell the truth. But you mean to say that though you are glad of the kindness which makes people offer you the gifts, you like the presents themselves, also?"

"Yes, I do, uncle. I like to have them."

"And what is better than even receiving gifts, I wonder?"

Harriet did not know what Uncle Edward meant, and so he told her what it said in the Bible, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

The little girl was quiet for a time. She wondered whether Uncle Edward meant that it pleased him more to bestow a gift than it did her to receive it. Then, after a while, she began to talk again about a New Year's

party to which she had been invited, and of the enjoyment she hoped to have there.

"I hope you will have a pleasant day, dear Harriet; but the house of feasting is not always the best place for us. It is better to go to the house of mourning than to the house of feasting," said the wise king Solomon, under the inspiration of God. And at this time, it is very easy to find the house of mourning—There are so many sad hearts in Rushburn.

Harriet knew that. But she hardly liked to put aside her bright anticipations at that moment, to look even in fancy into the poverty-stricken homes of the mill hands. No she said, "Surely, it isn't wrong to go and see our friends?"

"By no means, love, only we are told that we are more likely to be benefited by going to the house of mourning than to that of feasting. You know that in our moments of mirth and laughter we do not often think about God, but in time of trouble we go to him as the only one who can comfort us."

Uncle Edward was talking to his young niece when Mr. Musgrove came in to dinner. Harriet noticed that her father's face was graver than common, and she asked him if anything were the matter.

"I am sorry to say that one of my old hands has met with a sad accident, dear. Who is it, father? Any person I know?"

Mark Leeson. He got a job of work at a building; but, unfortunately, a mass of stone fell on his foot. His family will be very badly off, for though steady, and more provident than most his class, poor Mark's little savings must be quite exhausted by this time. However, I must see what can be done to help him until he is able to go out again. Of course he will get relief independent of what I can do, but Mark's is a special case and I must do something more for him than for others.

There were expressions of pity for Mark, his wife and children, from all the listeners, and then some other subject was talked of. On the following day Mr. Musgrove was suddenly called from home. Uncle Edward and he left the house together, and the latter would not return for a full week. Two days after their departure was day fixed for the party on which Harriet had reckoned so much. As she and some of her companions were going to it they passed Mark Leeson's poor home. Harriet saw one of his children, and asked after Mark.

His foot is very bad, miss, said the little boy. The doctor says he won't be able to walk for ever so long, and mother has been crying this afternoon.

The child's eyes were full of tears. The mother weeping was enough to make the young heart sad.

During all that evening, Harriet was quiet or thoughtful. Some of her young companions teased her about being so grave, but the truth was, Harriet's thoughts were occupied by Mark Leeson's accident, and she pictured to herself his weeping wife and sorrowful looking children. She knew that her father intended to do something for his workmen, but he had been called from home in haste, and in the meanwhile Mark and his family might wait. And, somehow, as Harriet put her hand into her pocket and felt there the little purse in which all her New Year's gifts were contained—Uncle Edward's sovereign amongst the rest—she thought of that text he had whispered in her ear seemed continually present, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Wouldn't it be a good and blessed thing to give comfort to the suffering man and sorrowful wife by means of this money, which she did not want? And would not a visit to the house of mourning—for such poor Mark's must be—give her more pleasure than even this very party, if she could come away feeling that she had done something to turn their mourning into rejoicing?

Harriet pondered on these things, and her mind was soon made up.

On the following morning Mark Leeson's wife rose with a sad heart, after an almost sleepless night. She was sad for her husband was suffering, and there was not in the house enough food for their daily meals. We must still trust, Mark had said, cheerfully, and again they had prayed together, "Give us this day our daily bread."

When Jane Leeson entered the outer room of the poor dwelling she noticed that the rug was no longer fixed in the broken pane.

Surely the wind has blown it in, thought she, as she went to replace it. As she was doing this she noticed a tiny packet on the sill. She opened it and behold! there was a bright gold sovereign. On the paper these words were written: A New Year's gift for Mark Leeson, from a friend who hopes his foot will soon be well.

With what a joyful heart did Jane go to her husband's bed side exclaiming, O Mark! I said that no good could ever come in at a broken window, and see! I got it in at once.

Ned! I say that as they had prayed, so did they now thank God together, and ask a blessing on the unknown benefactor whose generous hand had brought this seasonable supply.

When Mr. Musgrove came home he went to see Mark Leeson, and made arrangements

for his relief and comfort. I hope you have not torn badly off during my absence, said he. We should have been, but for one thing said Mark, and he told how the sovereign came in at the broken pane.

Mr. Musgrove looked at the bit of paper in which the sovereign had been wrapped, and a bright smile crossed his face. In those few brief words he recognised the handwriting of his little daughter—Harriet, and the thought of her self denial made his heart glad.

As to Harriet she rather wondered that no person wished to know what had become of her New Year's gift. But she was glad to keep silence on the subject, and never regrets that she bestowed it on Mark Leeson and his family. But it was when she heard her father say how the timely gift of a sovereign, slipped by some unseen hand through the broken window pane, had saved the poor people from want, that she thoroughly understood how much more blessed it is to give than to receive.

Dear child-readers, have you ought to spare, ought that you either do not need, or can do without? Are you willing to deny yourselves some indulgence for the sake of contributing your mite towards the relief of starving thousands? You have the chance of realizing Harriet's happy feelings if you follow her example, and of hearing Christ say to you at the last day, "Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these my brethren ye did it unto me."

Do Climates Change.

Old people complain that the seasons are warmer, colder, or more rainy than when they were young. Their comments are justified, because most persons believe that no very marked changes have or ever will take place in a section of country where stability nature is a settled fact—that is, it snows and freezes in winter, showers in April, and trees have leaves in the spring. Atmospheric alteration is certainly going on from age to age, more strongly evident in some parts of a country than others. Here are illustrations.

Two thousand years ago the climate of Italy was colder than now. The Loire and Rhone in ancient Gaul, used to freeze over annually. Juvenal says the Tiber froze so firmly in his day, the ice had to be cut to get at the water. Horace indicates the presence of ice and snow in the streets of Rome, and Ovid asserts the Black sea froze over every year. So extreme was the cold at that far off period in history, it stands chronicled by the ancients that in Gaul, Germany, Pannonia, Thracia, snow positively covered the ground so long as to prevent the cultivation of Olives, grapes and other fruits which are raised there at the present time in abundance. Ice or snow to any considerable amount would now be a phenomenon in Italy. However, if it takes two thousand years to work a climatic change we need not be troubled with any apprehension that this winter's clothes won't do for next year.

THE KING OF SIAM'S PRESENTS TO QUEEN VICTORIA.—A European paper states that His Majesty the King of Siam, who signs himself in a letter to Her Majesty as His Majesty's affectionate friend and brother, sent to England some time ago six boxes of presents for the acceptance of the Queen. The presents are as follows:—Box No. 1.—1. a water goblet made of pure gold; 2. a water stand made of pure gold; 3. a box made of pure gold, supposed to be the usual toilet box; 4. a spittoon made of pure gold. Box No. 2.—Two gold dresses and a gown. Box No. 3 and 4.—Four aprons, such as are borne by a part of the King's body guard, when they follow him. Box No. 5.—A large and small royal umbrella, white in color. Box No. 6.—A royal palanquin.

God never forgets any of his creatures. It don't matter how far a man wanders in sin and shame, he can never reach a point where the love of God will not surround him, and where omnipotence will not be exerted to save him. We may despise our weakness and condemn our wickedness, and refuse forgiveness for our errors, friends may desert in misfortune, and deny us in disgrace; our very parents or children may say, "We know not the man," but though we violate every law of God, and bury ourselves in the very hell, there is one without change or variableness, whose laws are infinite and perpetual, and whose very life flows down into everything that exists. This is the one consolation when all else fails.

NO RELATION.—John Davis, farmer in Walton, parish of Cardross, was remarkable for his ready turn of wit. One day, when returning home from Dumbarton with a pig which he had purchased there, he met Major Alexander, then residing at Auchincloss, who accosted him thus: "Well John, is this a cousin of yours you have got with you to-day?" To which John replied, "Dad no, sir, he's nae friend ava, but only an acquaintance, like yourself."

"You're doing a smashing business," said the gardener to the bailiotes.

Ten-makers are a bad lot. They make people steel pens, and then say they do write.

Telegraphic News.

New York, Dec. 27.—A snow storm has prevailed throughout Canada since Tuesday night and it has ceased this morning.

Trains again running on time.

London, Dec. 28.—It is expected that 70,000 British Coal miners will strike work on the 1st of January.

The "Amyntas" was lost while on a voyage from Holyhead for Workington, and every person on board perished.

There was a severe gale on the English channel, yesterday, and several marine disasters are reported.

Berne, Dec. 27.—Diplomatic relations between the Swiss Government and the Vatican have been broken off.

London, Dec. 27.—The Papal Legation at Lucerne will probably be abolished—the Charge D'Affaires and attaches having been recalled.

New York, Dec. 28.—The water panic at Buffalo is over, and the city is supplied with the usual quantity.

Modoc Indians attacked a party of soldiers on Saturday, killing two and wounding four.

Fires this morning, at hotel and chocolate manufactory and other property, loss \$200,000; at North Adams, Mass., loss \$150,000.

Washington, N. C., \$40,000; Philadelphia, \$30,000 and at Windsor, Canada, \$40,000.

An ice jam at Memphis, besides destroying a large number of boats, caused the loss of a great quantity of coal, and the gas works are without a days supply.

The severe cold has somewhat moderated.

An ice jam at Memphis, Tenn., has crushed several steamboats and barges, destroying a large amount of property.

Thirty-eight lives were lost by shipwrecks near Boston, during the late storm.

—Gold 111½.

Ottawa, Dec. 30.

Messrs. Gzowski and Keeler are now busy revising the surveys made by Mr. Stark of the Bay Verte Canal route.

The Pacific Railroad matter will be considered by the 10th of January.

The news from Sir Geo. Cartier is encouraging, but there is no prospect of his return until the spring.

A fire in Windsor, Ontario, has destroyed property to the extent of \$40,000.

London, Dec. 29.

The French Minister to the Papal Court has resigned, because some French Naval officers called on the King and Pope on the same day and tendered compliments of the season. Monarchists seek to make a political matter out of the affair.

New York, Dec. 30, p. m.

It is announced that Mr. Boutwell will resign the Secretaryship of the Treasury on February 15th.

The ice in the Hudson and East Rivers greatly impedes navigation.

Advisers from San Francisco report heavy rain storms throughout the Western Coast.

In San Joaquin valley an overflow is threatened. Several bridges on Yuba River have been swept away.

—Gold 111½.

Quarrelling over the Spoils.

It is obvious that there will be an interesting controversy in Congress this winter over the disposition of the award by the Geneva Tribunal. It appears to be generally agreed that some kind of a court must be instituted to hear and determine the claims upon this fund. But wide differences of opinion will undoubtedly arise upon proposed provisions in the bill creating the court, and limiting its powers by defining with considerable stringency the classes of cases which it may entertain. Attempts will be made to rule out entirely a large number of claims, and these will of course find advocates in Congress to make a struggle in their behalf. The chief point at issue will doubtless be the claim of the insurance companies to participate in the award.

Another unsettled question is, "Are the owners of the captured ships and cargoes who got their insurance entitled to receive any thing from the award, and if so, should it be the full amount of the loss, or only the amount of the net loss over the sum received from the underwriters and the cost of the extra war risks?" Still another question, and one of general interest to shipowners, is this: "If neither the underwriters nor the owners of the insured vessel which were captured can recover are not all who paid the war risks entitled to some indemnity?"

ANCIENT AND MODERN BRIDGES. The chief bridges of ancient times were built as great public conveniences upon thoroughfares over which there was a large amount of travel, and consequently were near the cities or commercial centres which attracted such travel, and were therefore placed where they were seen by great numbers. Now, however, the connection between the chief commercial centres is made by the railroads, and these penetrate immense distances, through comparatively unsettled districts, in order to bring about the needed distribution; and in consequence many of the great railroad bridges are built in the most unfrequented spots, and are unseen by the numerous passengers who traverse them, unconscious that they are thus easily passing over specimens of engineering skill which surpass, as objects of intelligent interest, many of the sights they may be travelling to see.

The new Russian sea going turret ship "Peter the Great" recently launched at St. Petersburg, is 329 feet 8 inches long and has an outside breadth of 63 feet. The builder's measurement is 5352 tons, and the displacement with coals, stores and water in boilers, will be 9664 tons, at a mean draft of 23 feet 9 inches. The ship differs in many respects from the English and American turret ships. She will be able to make a long voyage of 17

days at a high rate of speed in any kind of weather. There are two large turrets, which are plated with 16 inches of iron, and each of the four guns she is to carry is of six inch bore, with a 12 inch bore. The projectiles will weigh 700 pounds.

VICTOR EMANUEL AND DR. LIVINGSTONE.—It is said that King Victor Emmanuel has sent by the hands of Sir Bartle Frere to Livingstone a large medal commemorating his services. If the difficulties of African travel have not been exaggerated, it will require an amount of effort to transmit the decoration to the explorer quite disproportionate to its utility.

The Postmaster at Kingston was sued for voting for Sir John A. McDonald at the last election, the penalty being laid at \$2000. He has demurred, saying he is not liable; and therefore the whole case will come up for argument at the court in Toronto.

HOW THE ENGLISH TAXPAYERS' MONEY IS SPENT.—There are now five ex-Lord Chancellors each in receipt of a pension of £5,000 a year, namely, Lord St. Leonards, Lord Clarendon, Lord Westbury, Lord Cairns and Lord Hatherley.

SAINT ANDREWS, JAN. 1, 1873.

To our Patrons and readers we tender the compliments of the season wishing them "A Happy New Year."

To many, ourselves among the number, the year that has passed, has its sad memories. In how many households is the "vacant chair" reminding of loved ones, once the light and life of the family, but now forever removed from their sight, to a happier, purer and better sphere; teaching us that we too must soon follow to that "undiscovered country," and admonishing us "be ye also sober."

The meeting to vote for or against the Incorporation of this County, was held on Monday last at the various Polling places. Owing to the state of the roads and difficult travelling, the Sheriff has not received the returns from his Deputies. The vote in this Parish was very small, as very few persons from outside the Town voted. The Sheriff remained at the Court House from 8 a. m. until 4 p. m. The vote stood—Yeas 84, Nays 13.

We learn that the other Parishes had some majorities for, and others against incorporation.

THE SMALL POX.—We are sorry to notice the spread of this loathsome disease Small Pox, in Boston, Bangor, and further east in Maine; and were pained to learn on Sunday last, that Mrs. Street, wife of J. W. Street, Esq., was down with it, which it was believed she contracted while on a recent visit to Boston. The Board of Health at once had a yellow flag placed at Mr. Street's residence, and the house closed to all but the visiting Physician, Dr. Parker. We understand that the Board are using every precaution in their power to prevent its spread, a matter of no small difficulty while there are so many coasters coming here direct from Boston, and there is direct and daily communication by rail, and weekly by steamer from that Port. A young man returned to St. George a short time ago from Boston, where he had remunerative employment, states that the citizens looked upon the rapid spread of small pox in the city with much greater alarm than the great fire; and that all who could leave the city were doing so. The Board of Health here should be aided in every possible way the people, to guard against its spread; the chairman of the Board, Mr. C. E. O. Hatheway, has been very active and energetic in his efforts, to prevent the malady gaining ground in this vicinity.

The Lecture season was opened on Thursday evening last, in the Church Sunday School room, Dr. Parker having read Dickens' "Christmas Carol" with much acceptance. Owing to recent family bereavement we were unable to be present, but sincerely trust that the lectures will be well attended, and that a respectable amount will be realized, for the worthy purpose for which they have been instituted.

To-morrow, Thursday evening, His Honor Judge Stevens will deliver his lecture on "Sir Walter Scott."

SCHOOL MEETING.—The Annual School Meeting for this district is advertised to be held on the 9th instant. We remind the Ratepayers, that only those who have paid their rates for the year, are qualified to vote at the meeting.

There is now an abundance of snow, which drifted on Saturday last, and blocked up the roads badly. No mails from East or West were received here from Thursday until Tuesday. The weather has been also unusually cold, with strong north-west winds, rendering travelling uncomfortable.

The Christmas issue of the "Canadian Illustrated News" is without exception the best number ever issued of that literary and pictorial journal, and would be a credit to any country. The "Illustrated News" is deserving of being taken in every household in the Dominion.

Mr. OSBURN left here by Train, to take the Steamer for England.

Reports from all parts of the continent state the weather for the last fortnight was the coldest known for many years, the thermometer having gone down as low as 42°.

The following letter from "A Churchman," has been called forth by a most dastardly act—the desecration of All Saints' Church. It appears that there are in our midst miscreants of the blackest dye:—

Disgraceful Sacrilege.

Among the beautiful Christmas decorations at All Saints Church, a temporary screen across the chancel arch, formed a most conspicuous part. It was tastefully decorated with evergreens and appropriate texts; and at the centre on the top, rested a Cross in a circle. On either side of the altar was a plain banner, on which were inscribed appellations of our ad-rable Redeemer. As on the exterior of the Church as well as in the interior, there are several permanent crosses; no one, for a moment, supposed that, at the joyous Christmas festival, the feelings of any churchman would be hurt at the sight of the emblem of our Salvation, or the secret names of our Saviour.

How, then, must the better feelings of every Christian mind be shocked at the detestable outrage committed on Monday night?

By some means, at present unknown, a key of the Church was obtained, the building entered, and the cross torn from the screen and destroyed. Not stopping here, the ruffian set ruffians feeling no doubt, "in love and charity with all men," actually dared to enter the chancel—to pass even within the rail and remove the banners from beside the altar.

This insult to their God, their church, and their rector, has caused universal indignation in the community. A large reward has been offered for any information which will lead to the apprehension of the guilty parties, and the churchwardens are determined to use every means in their power, to bring about the detection and punishment of the wicked perpetrators of this vile deed—offensive both to God and man.

Dec. 31. A CHURCHMAN.

OBITUARY.

Died here on the 24th ult., MARY S. L. SMITH, third daughter of A. W. Smith, Esq., Editor of the "Standard," after a lengthened illness of nearly four years. She manifested a very gratifying spirit of earnest enquiry after a clear and comprehensive knowledge of the promises, gifts and blessings of Divine love and mercy in Jesus Christ. As light increased, so did her comfort and hope in her God and Saviour, and in her last days, especially, she expressed her delightful enjoyment of the sweet satisfaction and peace of the enlightened believer.

To those who knew her while she lived, she endeared herself greatly by her very amiable disposition and thoughtful and intelligent mind; and, in death, she has left to her mourning family and friends, the precious consolation of a blessed hope, that she has gone to be forever with the Lord—[Com.]

FASHIONS AND MISSIONS.

We have much pleasure in complying with the request of a highly esteemed lady, to republish the following letter addressed

To the Editor of the Church Chronicle.

Sir,—Permit me through the medium of your paper to address a few words to my fellow-churchwomen on the above subjects. For the first I need offer no apology in speaking to a woman; and the second is unhappily of less interest to most of us but as the Church has just called us to the special consideration of the subject of missions I may be the more excused.

Whether the present style of dress is graceful or generally becoming is a matter of taste. Whether all the tight pinching-in, and unnatural puffings out of a "well-dressed" (?) woman of the present day add to the beauty of her appearance is a question on which there may be differences of opinion. I for one think they do not. Nay, I go further, and declare that nothing to my mind could be more grotesque than the representations of a "woman as she should be" in the most highly esteemed "Magazine des Modes."

However, my individual opinion on the subject is of very little consequence, and it is only a transgression of the law of good taste which I have to complain I should be content to leave the fashions of the Dominion to disgrace their pretty faces and overload their graceful forms after the most approved fashion.

But, alas, there are other rules that are transgressed than those of taste. Take for instance this, "Let your moderation be known unto all men;" certainly moderation is not the "characteristic" of the present fashion.

Here is another: "Lay up your treasure in Heaven." What treasure can a woman have to lay up who spends all her allowance in dress—not to say goes in debt?

Another, "Freely ye have received, freely give;" but how is this to be done when all we have and more is required to pay the last milliners' or mantua-makers' bill? I am not speaking of rich people—I have small acquaintance with them—but of people of the moderate incomes usual in this part of the world.

The style of dress now is much more extravagant than it was some years back, the present fashion exacting an amount of ornamentation which renders the cost of making a gown about four times as much as it was twenty years ago; and yet women of small means can afford to have several of these made, costing "many" dollars, when they cannot afford "one" dollar in aid of missionary enterprise. They will say in answer to your earnest appeal for assistance to some important mission whose work is almost at a standstill for want of means—"Oh yes it is very interesting, and I should like so much to give; but really I have nothing now, or so much as a trifle I am ashamed to give it;" and then, seeing you look downcast

and discouraged, they may add, "I am so sorry; but perhaps next year I may be able to do something for you."

Setting aside the amount of time and thought that is wasted on these decorations, is there really nothing better that we could do with our money than spend it on the trimming of our clothes? Take up a Missionary magazine and read an account of any one of the missions in foreign lands where some of the best and bravest of our fellow countrymen and women are wearing out their lives amidst hardships and toils, cramped in their labours by the inadequacy of the support which their mission receives, and say can you not, in the year of which this Advent is the commencement, save something from the superfluous decoration of your dress in order to assist with your means some one or other of these faithful and patient labourers?

Suppose that in the judgment of the Last Day, as represented in the 25th St. Matthew, Our Lord should reproach you with the neglect of that duty, should you then be able to say, "I could not do it Lord, it was not THE FASHION?"

I remain, your obdt. servant,

DOROTHY.

EXPLANATORY.—The Government, or more properly speaking the Board of Education, has published the following Order in the Royal Gazette, explanatory of the Regulation 20, of the School Act, relating to the wearing of religious emblems:—

"That nothing in Regulation 20 shall be taken to prevent the wearing of the cross or other emblem as ordinarily worn by the members at large of any Denomination of Christians."—Dec. 21st, 1872.

This does not affect the non-sectarian character of the School Act, but if the explanation was necessary, why was it not made before it caused so much bitterness and opposition to the Act? It may satisfy those who were aggrieved, but won't heal their wounded feelings, and is as one of them observed "only the first concession, to be followed by others."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for January triumphantly justifies the claim of that periodical to hold rank as the foremost of the Monthlies. It contains nearly one hundred engravings, and is rich with every variety of entertaining, instructive, and reasonable reading matter.

The best illustrated papers—those especially adapted to the Christmas season—are not thrown into the foreground, but reveal themselves as a kind of surprise in the very middle of the reader's journey through the wilderness "embarrassment of riches" that distinguishes this Number. Mr. O. M. Spencer's exhaustive and brilliantly-illustrated paper, entitled "Christmas throughout Christendom," gives a very novel and interesting review of Christian countries.

Apart from the specially seasonable matter, there is the usual variety of miscellaneous illustrated articles.

The number opens with an entertaining and profusely-illustrated paper, by S. S. Coats, on "Locomotion—Past and Present."

Mr. Benson J. Lossing concludes "The Old Romans at home" in a second paper (with twenty-one illustrations) describing the jewelry, head-dresses, and costume of the old Roman ladies: old Roman fops; old Roman weddings; funerals, and amusements; and the way the old Romans treated their babies.

"The Sailor's Song Harbor," another illustrated paper, by Louis Ragner, gives us some very graphic views of that very beneficent institution on Staten Island—the home for old and decrepit sailors.

Last month's Harper contained an illustrated article on the Congressional Library. In this Number there fly follows a very exhaustive and, at the same time, very spicy illustrated contribution, describing the British Museum and its Reading-Room, from the pen of George M. Towe.

The Editorial Departments are all of unusual interest. The Easy Chair discusses the Boston fire; gives us a glimpse of the Sa-safrans Club, and its views on Indian summer, apropos of Mr. Flag's recent work, Woods and Byways of New England; and reviews the situation on the Irish Question of Mr. Froude and Father Burke. The Literary Record pays particular attention to the recent holiday literature. The Historical Record, besides being a full chronicle of current events, is also a valuable sociological summary. And the Drawer, with its London Scrap Book, numerous anecdotes, and humorous poetry, is up to its best standard.

If the ancients had no railroads or telegraph lines, they could congratulate themselves that they had no small-pox either. This disease is said to have taken its rise in Arabia about the time of Mahomet, in the last half of the sixth century. Inoculation, by placing a minute portion of the true small-pox virus under the skin, was practiced before Jenner discovered vaccination. It is curious that this method of communicating small-pox protected the patient from the severity of the disease when communicated by the atmosphere. When taken in the latter way small-pox killed one-fourth or one-fifth of those whom it attacked, but when taken by inoculation only one in six or seven hundred.—[Exchange.]

In his annual report, Gen. Spinner, United States Treasurer, says, in reference to civil service reform and increase of pay for certain employees of the Government:—"No real radical reform in the civil service can be hoped for until the holding of a public office shall be considered as con-

fering honor to the people he represents and serves. This, it is believed, can only be brought about by the payment of such salaries as will draw into the public service from the most lucrative pursuits of private life, competent and honest men, every way fit for and worthy of places of honor and trust."

PRESIDENT GRANT'S PAY.—The proposition to raise the salary of the President of the United States has served to call attention to the salaries of the Supreme Justices, Cabinet Ministers, and other officials who are inadequately paid, as it is said. "The Evening Post" reckons that the President, reckoning the household expenses now paid by the Government, but formerly borne by the incumbent of the office, has an income of about \$40,000 per year. It says: The Secretaries need more pay. They have to furnish their own houses, fuel and light, and a good house is worth nearly as much rent as the salary of a Secretary. Pay them at least \$15,000 a year. All salaries of the public officers at the capital are too low, far below those paid by individuals and corporations for ability and integrity in service. The Government will not be able to get first-class men for poor pay, while it can get men who will pay a premium for offices without any salary.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.—The Ottawa "Citizen" says:—The Privy Council is now engaged in discussing one of the knottiest questions that it has ever had to deal with, viz., The preparing of the charter for the great Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The drawing-up of the charter requires an immense amount of calculation and foresight to provide against frauds and speculations at the expense of the public, and to ensure the carrying out of the work on a proper basis. We understand that the first draft of the important document is expected to be submitted this week to the gentlemen who are to form the Pacific Railway Company, for their views on the subject.

A grim, hard-headed old judge, after hearing a flowery discourse from a pretentious young barrister, advised him to pluck out one of the feathers from the wings of his imagination and put them into the tail of his judgment.

STAFF OF LIFE.—A loquacious boy, not exceeding seven years of age, and remarked in Glasgow for a great portion of really wit, while he plies the capacity of itinerant stationer, was observed one evening looking in a stationer's window, being quit of his avocation for that day, when a person, on observing a penny loaf protruding from his pocket, inquired what publication that was? "It's a bit snail's abridgment of the Staff of Life!" said the boy. The person bought him two larger volumes.

Seven thousand one hundred and fifty thalers (about \$3,000) were paid for a twenty-four page printed book by the British Museum Library. The book was the "Ars Moriendi," recently with-out date, but printed A. D. 1450.

MARRIED.

On the 22d ult. by the Rev. Mr. Lockhart, Mr. William Hicks, to Mrs. Phoebe McGrath.

DIED.

At the City Hospital, St. John, on the 24th Dec., after a short illness, Charles A. Jackson, aged 18 years, eldest son of Capt. Geo. Jackson, of St. Andrews.

Plans of School Houses.

Education Office, Province of New Brunswick.

FREDERICTON, December 27th, 1872.

TRUSTEES OF SCHOOLS are hereby notified that the Plans of School Houses prepared by the Board of Education, will be furnished free of expense to Districts needing them, on application to the Inspector of Schools for the county. Also, that when the Trustees have selected one of the said Plans, a complete set of working drawings of the same may be procured without charge, on application to the Chief Superintendent.

THOMAS H. RANDE, Chief Superintendent of Education.

\$100 to \$200 CLEARED PER MONTH

Best of chance now given men and women to sell our new May-day of Canada and United States and World comic book, together with our new Charts and Maps. All wanted business which will pay 25 cents, apply at Agents' Headquarters.

D. L. GUERNEY, Publisher, Concord, N. H.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Intercolonial Railway.

The Commissioners appointed for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, give Public Notice, that they are prepared to receive Tenders for the erection of a Passenger and Refreshment Building, Freight building, and Engine House, at Campbellton, N. B., and for Passenger and Refreshment Building, at New Castle, N. S.

Plans, Specifications, and forms of Tender may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer, Ottawa, and the Engineer's offices at Rimouski, Dalhousie, New Castle, and Moncton.

Tenders may be for the whole, or any less number of these Buildings, and will be received marked "Tenders for Buildings," at the Commissioners' office, Ottawa, up to 12 o'clock noon, on FRIDAY the 31st January, 1873.

A. WALSH, ED. B. CHANDLER, C. J. BRYDGES, A. W. MOULLEN, Commissioners.

Commissioners O. S. Ottawa, Dec. 4, 1872. dec 18-41

FREE

1. WHEN the Province of Ontario, declaring settlers under Associate shall burned two acres each Locater the roads shall 2. The Survey necessary forms out the pre them to all pe

TRACTS OF New Brunswick and are set under the

Acres. 10,000 In the W. fro 5,000 In the S. W.

4,000 In the W. fro 20,000 In the ments, 10,000 In the Caragu

6,000 On the from N

15,000 In the Road, 11,660 In the below 1

4,600 In the Pel River, 1 tion, 3,980 On the Bre of Ered

6,000 In the Pel from F

10,000 In the above 1 15,000 In the 15,000 In the 6,000 On the of Glas

10,000 On the 10,000 On the 6,000 On the 147,300

"Hellerup," dine, 8. of To for the Danish MIMO, Qu apart under the stances may re

[Approved To His Exc of the Prot THE PETITIO ty of Hum That each of eighteen years that he has a "Labor Act," a has not been a the provisions that he is none tual settler, and the said "Free (Ho

That such all fit, and for the cultivation, and for the use or b sons whatsoever taining or disp thereon, before Your Petiti lency's approva And as in Dated—

NAMES

Be it remem one of Her Ma for the County: within named a that the statem were true.

Dated this N. B.—Unm less than two c acres. Marrie under eighteen hundred acres.

Manchester House.

FALL 1872.

ODELL & TURNER

HAVE REC'D. per STEAMSHIPS
"Olympia" and "Hecle."

76 CASES AND BALES

New Goods,

IN
CLOTHS,

Dress Materials,

Shawls and Mantles,

Black Alpaccas,

LINENS,

CARPETINGS,

Blankets, Flannels,

COTTONS AND COTTON WARPS,

HATS, FLOWERS,

FEATHERS,

MILLINERS' STOCK

AND

Fancy Goods.

Also—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

all personally selected.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Tenders Wanted.

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

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until the 19th day of October, instant, for the purchase of the \$5000 Debentures issued on the credit of the Town of Saint Andrews, pursuant to the Act of Assembly 34 Victoria, chap. 39, entitled "An Act to authorize the Town of Saint Andrews to aid the Saint Andrews Hotel Company." These Debentures are—10 of them for \$100 each, 4 of them for \$200, 3 of them for \$400, and 4 of them for \$500; are dated 19th of Sept. 1871, bear interest from that date at six per cent. payable 1st July and 1st January; are payable in twenty years, and are a first class investment.
NEVILLE G. D. PARKER,
Hon. Secy. St. Andrews Hotel Co.
St. Andrews, 2nd Oct. 1872.

GIN & BRANDIES.

30 Hhds }
30 qr casks } Best Pale Geneva.
200 Kegs }
80 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.

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

FOR CHEAP DRY GOOD

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. 10, 1872.

REMOVAL.

W. H. WILLIAMSON, ever grateful for the
kind support and patronage he has hitherto re-
ceived, 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 articles com-
monly found in a Druggist Shop.
St. Andrews,

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of Moses Parks, an Insolvent.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting of the
Creditors of the above named Insolvent, will be
held at the office of Geo. McSorley, Esquire, ar-
rister at Law, St. George, Charlotte County, on
Thursday the seventh day of November next, at
the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon, for
the purpose of the removal of the present Assign-
ment of said estate, and appointing another As-
signee, and for the purpose of ordering of the affairs
of the said Estate generally, pursuant to an order
of James G. Stevens, J. C. C.

The Insolvent is hereby summoned to attend
said meeting.
Dated at St. George, Province of New Bruns-
wick, this 10th day of October, A. D. 1872.
JAMES MORAN, Assignee.

Great Bargains

AT THE

ALBION HOUSE.

offer a lot of BOOTS which are slightly
shopworn, at the following tremendous
reduction in price:
Misses SERGE CONGRESS BOOTS,—
5 pairs No. 1, price \$1.25, reduced to 50 cts
13, " 1.10, " 50 "

Misses Serge Balmoral Boots,—
2 pairs No. 1, price 1.25 reduced to 50 cts.
Woman's serge C's, 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 1.30 reduced to 1.00
1 " 5, " 1.75 " 1.00
1 " 6, " 1.75 " 1.00

MUSCOVADO MOLASSES.

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

SOAP.

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

Sugar and Molasses.

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

SUGAR & MOLASSES.

Ex "Rapid" from Barbadoes via St. John:
20 Hhds Muscovado Molasses,
8 " Choice do Snow.
J. W. STREET.

Alcohol and Old Rye.

Just received via Portland.
5 Pouchons } ALCOHOL.
15 Hhds } 95 O. P.
10 Hhds Old Rye Whisky, 25 pc U. P.
Goudarham & Werts' Distillery, Toronto,
July 4, 1872. J. W. STREET.

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 Fitted and Re-fitted
Particular attention given to the Preparation
of Physicians' Prescriptions.
api 12 7.—ly

RAISINS.

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

GRANULATED SUGAR.

35 Bbls. Boston Granulated Sugar. In
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.

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.

GEORGE D. STREET.
R. K. STEVENSON.
St. Andrews, June 1, 1871.

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 Pouchons fine old Jamaica Rum,
30 chests London Congou Tea.
30 half chests " "
60 dozen/pints Irish Whiskey.
40 " " Old Tom Gin
3 cases Ginger Wine.
200 cases Geneva &c.
J. W. STREET.

JOHN MCCOULL,
GENERAL AGENT.

Commission Merchant,
AND
AUCTIONEER
St. George, N. B.

REFERENCES: Hon. B. R. Stevenson, Sur-
General, W. Whitlock, Esq. St. Andrews;
Jas. A. Moran, and Abm. Young, Esqs. St.
George; Chas. E. Finch, Esq. St. John; J.
Murphy, and David Macn, Esqs., St. Ste-
phen.

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 the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Inserted according to written orders or continued
till forbid, if no written directions.
First insertion of twelve lines and under, 80 cts
Each repetition of do 20 cts
First insertion of all over 12 lines 80 cts 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 1800.

FIRE & LIFE

CAPITAL - - - 12,000,000 STERLING
(WITH LARGE ACCUMULATIONS.)

The Subscriber having been appointed Gen-
eral Agent for New Brunswick for the above Com-
pany, is now prepared to effect insurances on
reasonable terms.

NICHOLAS T. GREATHHEAD, Esq., Agent for St.
Andrews and vicinity.
Aug 9. HENRY JACK,
General Agen..

G. F. STICKNEY,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELLER.

Has received further supply of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
Chains, Rings, Brooches,
Lockets, Studs, Solitaires, Keys, &c.

Electroplated Britannia Metal and Bri-
tish Plate Wares,
Paper Machie, Parian, Spa, Wedgewood
and Eborian Goods

JET AND RUBBER GOODS.

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

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

MAY 14, 1872.
For the "Oromocto" from Liverpool, "Lis-
combe" from C. rde, and "Choice"
from London.

4 Hhds } Fine old Whiskey.
17 qr. casks }
40 Cases "Guinness" Dublin Porter.
12 Bbls Ginger Ale and Champagne Cider.
10 Boxes T D Pipes.
5 qr. casks } fine old Dublin [P] Whiskey,
28 Cases }
45 Bbls "McEwan's" Pale Ale.
25 do "Bass's" do do
10 cases old Tom Gin, quarts,
Paints & Oil

14 casks boiled and raw Linseed Oil.
32 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 "Oromocto" and "John Parker" from
Liverpool.
4 Hhds } Old Irish Whiskey,
10 qr. Casks }
50 cases }
Ex "Choice" from London.
10 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" Hams.
20 his heavy Mass Pork.
5 " clear
200 Bushels Corn, &c.
Oct 25, 1871. J. W. STREET.

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

MOLASSES.
Ex Schr. "Emma" from Cienfuegos direct.
211 Hhds. } BRIGHT CIE FUFGOS MOLASSES.
19 Tierces }
10 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.

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

ST. JOHN WARPS

OF WARRANTED QUALITY AND
FULL LENGTH,

AT
JOHN S. MAGEE'S,

Water Street, St. Andrews.
Oct. 2, 1872.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby Given, that the following Non-Resi-
dent Property in the Parish of St. George, has
been assessed as under for the year 1872, and
unless the amount, together with the cost of ad-
vertising &c., is paid within three months from
this date, the same will be sold according to law—
Benjamin Hanson Property \$3.40.
RONALD CAMPBELL,
St. George, Sept. 28, 1872. Collector.

HATS & CAPS

IN LARGE VARIETY,
Comprising—the Oxford, Dolly Varden, Duke
Alexis and many other styles to numerous to
mention. Also—the Mosatch Shakspeare Paper
Collar, unrivalled for its perfect fit and durability,
together with a full line of Gents' Furnish-
ing Goods.

Chignons, Curls, Saftiches in Jute and Linen,
Bustles, Hoop Skirts and small wares, Ladies',
Gents, and childrens BOOTS & SHOES, worked
SLIPPERS and OTTAMANS.

FLANNELS in White and colored, plain, striped
and checked. Cottons—in bleached and un-
bleached. Harack & Miller's White Cottons,
Brown ditto, Tickings, &c.

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

Remember the store on the corner of Water
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