

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.]

E VARIIS SUMENDUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic

[\$2 50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

No 37

SAINT ANDREWS NEW BRUNSWICK, SEPTEMBER 11, 1872

Vol 39

BANK OF British North America.

Head Office—London, England.

CAPITAL
One Million Pounds Sterling.
(\$5,000,000.)

Five per cent Interest ALLOWED
ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS.

Drafts issued on St. John New York, Boston,
Portland, also in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia,
Great Britain and Ireland, France, Australia,
California and British Columbia.

Open in St. ANDREWS
Every Day from 10 a. m., till 3 p. m.

JAS. S. CARNEY,
AGENT, St. Andrews.

Poetry.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

If fortune with a smiling face
Strew roses on our way;
When shall we stop to pick them up?
To-day, my friend, to-day.
But should she frown with face of care,
A talk of coming sorrow,
When shall we grieve, if grieve we must?
To-morrow, friend, to-morrow.

If those who've wronged us own their fault,
And kindly pity pray,
When shall we listen and forgive?
To-day, my friend, to-day.
But if stern justice urge rebuke,
And warmth from memory borrow,
When shall we chide, if chide we dare?
To-morrow, friend, to-morrow.

If love, estranged, should once again,
Her genial smile display,
When shall we kiss the proffered lips?
To-day, my friend, to-day.
But if she would indulge regret,
Or dwell with bygone sorrow,
When shall we weep, if weep we must?
To-morrow, friend, to-morrow.

For virtuous acts and harmless joys,
The minutes will not stay,
We're always time to welcome them,
To-day, my friend, to-day.
But cares, resent, angry words,
And unavailing sorrow,
Come far too soon, if they appear,
To-morrow, friend, to-morrow.

Interesting Gals.

THE PRISONERS OF MOUNT CAUCASUS.

The Caucasian mountains have for a long time past been included within the bounds of the Russian empire without being subject to it. Their wild and savage inhabitants, separated by language and conflicting interests, form a number of small tribes, which have very little political intercourse or correspondence with one another, but which are all animated by the same love of independence and of plunder.

One of the most numerous and most formidable of these tribes is that of the Tchetchenges, who inhabit the great and little Kabarda, provinces whose extensive valleys extend almost to the summit of the Caucasus. The men are handsome, brave, and intelligent, but they are determined and cruel robbers, almost in a constant state of warfare with the troops of the Rite.

It is amidst those dangerous hordes, and in the very centre of that immense chain of mountains, that Russia has established a road of communication with her possessions in Asia. Redoubts or forts, placed at short intervals, defend the way as far as Georgia, but no traveller would ever venture even over that small distance alone. Twice a week a convoy of infantry with cannon, and a strong party of Cossacks, escort government dispatches and travellers. One of these redoubts has become a village pretty well peopled. From its commanding situation it received the name of Wlad-Caucasus: it is the residence of the officer commanding the troops which perform the hard service we have just now mentioned.

Major Kascambo, of the regiment of Wologda, a man of family in Russia, though of Greek origin, was to take the command of the Fort of Lars in the defiles of the Caucasus. Impatient to reach his post, and brave to rashness, he had the imprudence to undertake that journey with the small escort of fifty Cossacks which he had at his command, and the still greater imprudence to speak of his intention, and to boast of it beforehand.

The Tchetchenges situated near the frontier, who are called Pacific Tchetchenges, are subjects of Russia, and have in consequence a free access to Mosdok, but the greater part of them keep up a correspondence and secret intercourse with the mountaineers, and very often take part in their robberies and share their plunder. The latter, secretly informed of Kascambo's intended journey, and of the very day of his departure, came down in great numbers, and lay in ambush on his route. At about twenty versts from Mosdok, on turning a small hillock covered with brushwood, he was attacked by seven hundred horsemen. Retreat was impossible, the Cossacks dismounted and stood the attack with great firmness, hoping to be succoured by the troops of a redoubt which was not very far off.

The inhabitants of the Caucasus, though individually very courageous, are incapable of attacking in a dense body, and are in consequence not very formidable to a steady and well-disciplined body of men; but they have very good arms, and are excellent marksmen. Their great numbers on the present occasion made the conflict too unequal. After keeping up for a considerable time a brisk fire, more than one-half of the Cossacks were killed or disabled; the remainder had formed a circular rampart with the dead horses, behind which they were employing their ammunition to the best effect. The Tchetchenges, who have always among themselves some Russian deserters, whom they employ as interpreters, made them cry out, "Give up the major, or you shall be killed to the last man!" Kascambo, seeing that the total destruction of his party was inevitable, resolved to surrender, to save the lives of those who still survived. He gave his sword to his Cossacks, and proceeded alone towards the Tchetchenges, who instantly ceased their fire, their sole object being to take him alive, and thereby obtain a ransom. He had scarcely been a moment in the enemy's hands when he perceived in the distance the expected succours approaching. It was alas! too late—the robbers hurried him off.

His denckick, or soldier servant, had remained behind with the mule carrying the major's baggage. Concealed in a hollow, he waited the event of the combat. When he was informed by the Cossacks of his master's misfortune, the brave fellow immediately resolved to share his destiny, and, driving his mule before him, followed without loss of time the track of the Tchetchenges. He was beginning to lose sight of the hoof-marks in the darkness, when he fortunately fell in with a stranger, who conducted him to the place of rendezvous.

One may easily conceive what must have been the prisoner's feelings when he saw his denckick come spontaneously to share his miserable fate. The Tchetchenges immediately divided the booty. They left nothing to the major but a guitar, which they restored to him in derision. Ivan (this was the denckick's name) took possession of it, and although ordered by his master to throw it away, refused to obey him. "Why should we lose courage?" said he; "the God of the Russians is great—it is the interest of these dogs to take of you; they will do you no harm."

After a halt of a few hours, the horde of robbers was in the act of resuming the march, when one of their spies brought information that the Russians were still advancing, and that most likely the troops of the other redoubts would join in pursuit. A council was held; the object was, not only to keep the prisoner, but to conceal their retreat, and also carry him far from their villages, so as to avoid reprisals. They accordingly dispersed by various roads. Ten men on foot were left in charge of the prisoner, while above a hundred horsemen remained together and proceeded in quite a different direction. They forced the major to take off his boots, whose impressions the enemy might have recognized, and obliged Ivan and him to walk thus barefooted all the first part of the day.

On reaching a torrent, the small party ran back on the grassy banks for about a mile, and then descended at the most precipitous and thorny part of the bank, so as to leave no trace of their passage. The major was so exhausted that they had to support him with belts and ropes to drag him across the water. His feet were all bleeding, and they were forced to give him back his boots to enable him to accomplish the remainder of his journey.

When they arrived at the first village, Kascambo, suffering more from grief than from actual fatigue, appeared to his keepers so weak and so weak, that they treated him with more humanity than at first. They allowed him some rest and a horse for the journey; but to baffle all the investigations of the Russians, and make it impossible for the prisoner himself to inform his friends of his place of confinement, they carried him from village to village, and from one valley to another, often blindfolded. He thus crossed a large river, which he supposed to be the Sonja. They took great care of him during these expeditions, and allowed him sufficient rest and food. But when

once he reached the distant village in which he was finally to be confined, the Tchetchenges suddenly altered their conduct towards him, and inflicted every species of bad treatment on him. They put irons on his hands and on his feet, and a heavy chain about his neck, the end of which was fixed to a large log of oak. The denckick was treated with less rigour. His irons were lighter, which allowed him to perform some services to his master.

In that situation, and at every new vexation he received, a man who spoke Russian came to him and advised him to write to his friends to procure his ransom, which was fixed at ten thousand roubles. It was impossible for the unfortunate prisoner to pay such a large sum, and his only hope was in the efforts of government, as they had formerly released a colonel who had thus fallen into the brigands' hands. The interpreter promised to provide him with paper, and to forward the letter safely; but after obtaining his consent, he was several days without appearing again, and the whole of that time was employed in aggravating the major's hardships and sufferings. They starved him; they took from him the mat on which he lay, and the cushion of a Cossack's saddle which he used as a pillow; and when the ruffian who acted as a mediator reappeared, he informed him, in a confidential manner, that, in case his ransom should be refused, the Tchetchenges were resolved to get rid of him, in order to put an end to the anxieties and expense he caused them. The object of this cruel behaviour was to induce him to write in a more pressing manner. They gave him at last a reed to cut in the shape of a pen, and some paper; they took off the irons from his hands and neck that he might write more at ease; and when the letter was finished, it was translated to the chiefs, who took charge of forwarding it to the Russian lines. From that moment he was treated with less severity, and only loaded with a single chain confining the right hand and right foot.

His jailer was a man about sixty, of a gigantic stature and in his ferocious aspect, quite in harmony with his real character and natural dispositions. Two of his sons had been killed in a skirmish with the Russians, on which account he was chosen as the fittest keeper for the prisoner. The family of this man, called Ibrahim, consisted of the widow of one of his sons, about thirty five years of age, and a young child seven or eight years old, called Mamet, whose mother was at least as wicked, and still more whimsical than the old man. Kascambo suffered much from her; but the caresses and the attentions of young Mamet were to him in the course of his captivity, a solace and real relief. The poor child formed some attachment to him, that all the ill humour and bad usage of his grandfather could not prevent him from coming to play with the prisoner on every opportunity. He called him his kousik, which, in the language of that country, means a guest, a friend. He shared secretly with him the fruit he could procure, and, during the long fast the major had to suffer, little Mamet cleverly took advantage of the absence of his parents to bring him bread of potatoes baked under the ashes.

A few months had passed over since the despatch of the letter, without bringing forth any remarkable event. In that space of time, Ivan had managed to conciliate both the woman and the old man, or rather he had contrived to make himself necessary to them. He possessed to perfection the skill required for a young officer's kitchen. He brewed kischik admirably, and dressed such cucumbers in a superior manner, and had accustomed his hosts to all the little additions and improvements he introduced in their daily fare.

To establish himself still further in their confidence, he also assumed the character of a buffoon, imagining every day some new jest to amuse them. Ibrahim was particularly delighted with his performances of the Cossack dance. When any of the inhabitants of the village came to visit them, they took off Ivan's irons and bade him dance: he always did it with a good grace, adding every time some new ridiculous gambol. By such means he obtained the liberty of walking through the village, where he was generally followed by a crowd of children attracted by his buffoonery, and as he knew already the Tartar language, he soon learned the language of that country, which is only a dialect of it.

The major himself was often forced to sing Russian songs with his denckick, and to play on the guitar to amuse that wild company. In the beginning they used to take off the irons from his right hand; but the woman having observed that he sometimes did play with the irons on to amuse himself, they never granted that favour again, and the unfortunate musician repeated more than once having shown his talent.

To obtain the liberty so ardently wished for, the two prisoners formed many and many a plan, but they were all very difficult to execute. When they had first arrived in the village, the inhabitants used to send every night an additional man to increase the guard. Inconspicuously this precaution was neglected—the individual very often did not come. The wo-

man and the child slept in an adjoining room and old Ibrahim remained alone with them; but he used to keep the key of the irons carefully in his pocket, and awoke at the slightest noise. The prisoner was treated every day more severely, and as the answer to his letter did not arrive, the Tchetchenges often used to come to the hut to insult him, and threaten him the most barbarous treatment. They deprived him almost entirely of food, and he had one day the affliction of seeing poor little Mamet most unmercifully flogged for having brought a few needles to him.

A very remarkable circumstance in Kascambo's painful situation, was the respect and confidence which his persecutors could not help feeling for him, and the profound esteem with which he had inspired them. While the barbarians heaped on his head every sort of insult, and every species of oppression, they, notwithstanding, very often consulted him in their private affairs, and made him the judge of their disputes. Among other disputes of which he stood umpire, the following deserves to be quoted for its singularity.

One of these ruffians had entrusted a Russian note of five roubles to a comrade who was setting out for a neighbouring valley, charging him to remit it to some one there. The fellow went off accordingly, but lost his horse, which died on the road, and persuaded himself that he had a right to keep the five roubles as an indemnification for the loss he had met with. This mode of reasoning, very worthy of the Caucasians, was by no means to the taste of the proprietor of the cash. At the return of the traveller, there was a great uproar in the village.

These two men had gathered around them their relations and their friends, and the quarrel would have terminated in blood, had not the elders of the tribe, after endeavoring in vain to calm them, advised them to submit the case to the decision of the prisoner. The whole population of the village proceeded to multitudes towards his habitation, that they might sooner learn the issue of this ridiculous case. Kascambo was brought out of prison and seated on the small platform, which served as a roof to the house.

Almost every house in the valleys of Caucasus is partly dug under ground, and is only elevated four feet above the level of the soil; the roof is horizontal, and formed of hard wooden planks. The inhabitants, the women especially, are in the habit of reposing upon these terraces after sunset, and frequently even spend the whole night there in fine weather.

When Kascambo made his appearance on the roof, a profound silence ensued. It was, no doubt, a wonderful sight to behold before this singular tribunal, infuriated clients armed with pistols and daggers, submitted their cause to a judge loaded with chains, and half dead with hunger and miseries of all sorts, but who, judged, nevertheless, without appeal, and whose sentence was always respected and obeyed.

Having lost all hopes of making the defendant understand reason, the major ordered him to approach; and resolved to win the laughers at least over to the side of justice, he put to him the following question:—"If, instead of giving you the five roubles, your comrade had merely charged you with his compliments, would your horse not have died all the same?" "Perhaps," answered he.

Well then, added the judge, what would you have done with the compliments? Would you not have been obliged to keep them as a payment, and be content? I order, in consequence, that you shall give back the note, and your comrade shall give you his compliments. As soon as this sentence was translated to the spectators, a universal roar and laughter proclaimed after the wisdom of the new Solomon. The defeated man himself, a few moments later, was forced to yield, and said, giving up the money, I knew beforehand that I should lose, if that dog of a Christian had anything to do with it. That extraordinary confidence shows that an idea these people must entertain of European superiority, and it is also a proof of the innate sentiment of justice which exists even among the most ferocious and most savage of men.

Kascambo had written three letters since his detention without receiving any answer; a year had passed over. The unfortunate prisoner, deprived of linen, and in utter want of every comfort of life, found his health falling rapidly, and was giving away to despair. Ivan himself had been ill for some time. The stern and severe Ibrahim, however, to the great surprise of the major, had taken off the young man's irons while his indisposition lasted, and left him still at liberty. The major interrogating him one day on that subject, Master, said Ivan, I have wished for a long time to consult you upon an idea that has come into my head. It strikes me it would be wise in me to become a Mahometan.

You are becoming mad, I suppose. No; it is the only way in which I can be useful to you, and at least procure you some good food and some linen—in short, who knows?—when I am free. The God of Russians is great!—we shall see.

But God himself will forsake you, wretch that you are, if you betray him.

Kascambo, whilst he was lecturing his servant, could scarcely refrain from laughing at his absurd plan; but when he proceeded to forbid him perpetrating to go on with it, Master, replied Ivan, it is out of my power to obey you, and it would be useless to conceal it any longer: the thing is done; I have been a Mahometan since the very day you thought me ill, and my irons were taken off. I am called Houssein now. Where is the harm? I shall become a Christian again whenever I like, and as soon as I am free. See, I have already no more irons on, and I can break off yours at the first favourable opportunity, which I hope will soon present itself.

[To be continued.]

A TIGHT SQUEEZE.—The late Mr. Lyman Raymond, for many years a much respected merchant at Bridgewater, Vermont, used to relate the following anecdote of one of his acquaintances, and vouched for its truthfulness:

A miller in a small town in Vermont was, at intervals, temporarily insane for several days together, and at those times he imagined himself to be in another world—the world that is to come—and the Judge of all the earth. He built a large platform nearly ten feet from the ground, and seated thereon in arm chair, with a ponderous Bible in hand, he imagined a large concourse of people to be before him, and proceeded to question them concerning their former occupation, conduct, etc., etc., wearing the inquiries himself. At length he came to a miller residing in an adjoining town, and questioned him thus:

What was your occupation in yonder world?
A miller, Sir.
Did you ever steal grain?
Yes, Sir.
What did you do with it?
Used it myself, Sir.
You may go to the wrong side of the question, said the pretended judge, unhesitatingly. Finally, after judging all others, he proceeded to treat himself likewise.

What was your occupation in yonder world? he asked of himself.
A miller, Sir.
Did you ever steal any grain?
Yes, Sir.
What did you do with it?
Made bread of it, and gave the bread to the poor.
Then he hesitated, scratched his head and seemed to be engaged in deep thought for several minutes, and finally said,
Well, you may go to the right side of the question, but it is—right squeeze.—Editor's Drawer, in Harper's Magazine for September.

ANECDOTE OF CHARLES MATHEWS.—We are given to understand that the following anecdote of Charles Mathews the elder has not hitherto been in print in this country. Mathews and Tattersall were very intimate, and the great comedian was frequently in the habit of accompanying his friend to Newmarket, where, on one occasion, Mathews indulged in his well-known taste for mince, at the expense of Tattersall, during a sale of blood stock conducted by the latter.

"The first lot, gentlemen," said Mr. Tattersall, "is a bay filly by Smolenko," etc.
"The first lot, gentlemen," echoed Mr. Mathews, in precisely the same tone of voice, "is a bay filly by Smolenko," etc.

The auctioneer looked somewhat annoyed, but proceeded:
"What shall we say to begin with?"
"What shall we say to begin with?" replied the echo.
Still endeavoring to conceal his vexation, Mr. Tattersall inquiringly called out, "One hundred guineas?"
"One hundred guineas," echoed Mathews.

"Thank you, Sir," cried Tattersall, bringing down the hammer; "the filly is yours."
Mathews was considerably taken aback by his and led acquisition of "blood stock," and the company enjoyed the joke immensely.—Editor's Drawer, in Harper's Magazine for September.

DETERMINED.—A Louisville "Jim" is kind enough to impart to the D-er the following incident that recently occurred in one of the colored circles in the city:

The head waiter in one of our hotels was a few days since made the recipient of a young pig. Never having had a "party" of that sort to take care of before, he was at a loss to know how to feed it, but finally concluded that the leavings of the table would answer the contract. Those he supplied it liberal quantity, and as a consequence, piggy soon got very sick. One day, after having served to it the usual collation, the colored gentleman was observed filling a large can with ice-cream, and on being told that was no food for a pig, replied, "Golly! he's jes got to learn to eat dessert, or die!"—[Harper's Magazine.]

A Minnesota editor speaks of another editor as a "scholar slinger of unsavory English."

Telegraphic News.

London, Sept. 6.
The Board of Arbitration at Geneva has concluded all business requiring deliberation, and adjourned till Monday to give time for the final revising and translating of the official copies of the judgment rendered.

The Arbitrators have accepted the invitation of the Swiss Federal Council to a State dinner at Bern on Thursday, in celebration of the happy issue of their deliberations.

They return to Geneva, Saturday the 14th, where their official signatures will be affixed to the documents, and the respective Governments apprised of the results of the Arbitration in accordance with the terms of the Treaty.

General satisfaction is expressed at the speedy and satisfactory result of the labors of the Arbitration.

London, Sept. 5.
This afternoon Emperor Alexander of Russia, accompanied by the Czarowitch Alexander and the Grand Duke Vladimir, arrived at Berlin. They were welcomed by Emperor William and a throng of Prussian diplomats and generals, and escorted to the Russian embassy.

Ottawa, Sept. 9.
The present military force in Manitoba is to be immediately recalled, and two new companies enlisted for service in that Province.

Mr. Street, member for Welland in the House of Commons, died yesterday.

It is rumored Wm. McDougall will offer for Welland.

J. G. Moylan, editor of the Toronto "Freeman," has been appointed Director of Penitentiaries in place of O'Neil.

London, Sept. 8.
It is rumored that the Arbitrators have awarded £3,500,000 to the United States.

A dinner was given to the Arbitrators by the city of Geneva on Saturday.

London, Sept. 9.
At the dinner given to the Geneva Arbitrators on Saturday night, M. Carteret proposed the toast, "The health of all nations represented at Geneva." The sentiment was greeted with loud cheering, the Band playing the national airs of the different nations represented.

London, Sept. 8.
President Thiers has prohibited public banquets or popular demonstrations on the 21st or 22nd of September.

The Internationalists have decided to transfer their headquarters from London to New York.

London, Sept. 8.
The three Emperors drove into Thiergarten this morning, and this afternoon went to Potsdam.

The Czar has made the Prince Frederick Charles and Frederick Henry Albert, field marshals of Russia.

London, Sept. 9.
At Berlin on Saturday the disorderly portion of the population enraged at an advance at the price of beer, made an attack on Hoff's brewery and completely wrecked it.

The police were compelled to charge on the crowd with swords. Many were wounded and a large number arrested.

New York, Sept. 9.
A destructive fire occurred at Memphis, Tenn., on Sunday. Loss \$210,000.

Three men were killed and several injured, on Saturday, by the explosion of a boiler at an iron rolling mill in north east Maryland. Building badly damaged.

Billy Forrester, supposed murderer of Nathan, arrested yesterday.

Gold 113 1/2.

A Clove Smuggling Case.

French smugglers are clever sometimes. They send word to the officials that at a certain hour a wagon load of straw would pass in a given direction, among which a quantity of tobacco would be concealed. The wagon arrived at the time and place indicated, and was stopped by the officer, and a strict examination commenced. When they were in the midst of the operation, a funeral came up, preceded by little boys carrying incense and tapers, the cross, and the priests chanting psalms, accompanied by the sound of the serpent. The employers hastened to make room for the funeral to pass, when they set to work again, undoing the bundles of straw, and examining the same by one. They discovered nothing until the next day, when it was made known that the funeral cortege was composed entirely of smugglers—the player on the serpent, the incense boys, and all the cortege were laden with tobacco, as well as beer and coffee.

LARGE BREAKWATER.—On the 10th day of August, the completion of the great breakwater at Portland, England, begun twenty three years ago, was celebrated with imposing ceremonies, in which the Prince of Wales participated. This breakwater is a mile and a half long, is three hundred feet wide at the base, and one hundred feet high. In its construction nearly six millions of tons of stone have been used. The line of wall is broken at a distance of quarter of a mile from the shore, where an opening one hundred and fifty wide has been left for ships to pass out of the harbor without beating round the north-western end of the work. Convict labor has been largely used in the construction of this great work, the result of which is an artificial harbor of refuge, fifteen hundred acres in extent, facing Cherbourg across the channel. There is yet to be completed a great fort at the sea end of the breakwater to serve as a protection to the harbor.

—All the petroleum that has been found in the United States has been in a strip of territory twenty miles on an average in width, extending from Canada to Tennessee, parallel with the edge of the secondary formation and the Allegheny mountain range. Nine tenths

of the present production is found in the Pennsylvania oil region, which is about eighty miles in length.

MAKING ENDS MEET.—The recent very considerable rise in the cost of the necessities of life in England has been already noticed. Of course, all sorts of arguments are used as to the wrong committed by dealers, but the London "Times" approaches the subject of enhanced poverty from another direction. It offers a little advice to tens of thousands of persons who have what is termed limited incomes, because these are the loudest complainers and the chief sufferers. The gist of this advice is that a man must manage as well as he can and be content with what he has. It is something to have a fixed income; something to have an income at all. If people have forefathers—that is itself is no little advantage—they have only to ask themselves how their forefathers managed with the lower rents, and lower titles, and lower pensions and salaries of their days. These good folk were not always furnishing their drawing-rooms or laying out their grounds, or buying new carriages and horses, or laying in stocks of expensive wine, or doing the London season, or going to Nice or Italy for the winter. They were fond of keeping journals and accounts, and these show the last generation but one to have been much more thrifty and economical than we usually give them credit for.

SIMPLY URGENT.—The "Globe," with its usual hardihood, charges Sir John Macdonald with being responsible for what it pleased to term "The West Peterborough outrage," without knowing anything of the facts.

Instead of Sir John advising in the matter, he declined to express any opinion whatever upon the question at issue, when his opinion was asked, and simply suggested that "counsel's advice should be taken." This is the truth, and as a consequence, the "outrage" was perpetrated without his having anything whatever to do with it. Certainly he had tenfold less to do with it than the Ontario Government had to do with the Peterborough outrage. —[Peterborough Review.]

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, SEP. 11, 1872.

THE ELECTION.—In our issue of the 28th ult., we mentioned that the Sheriff had fixed upon the following days for holding the election for the Local Legislature:

Nomination, Monday, Sept. 16.
Voting, Friday, " 20.
Declaration, Tuesday, " 24.

The Posters containing the Sheriff's Proclamation, printed on the 25th ult., contained the same dates; but we regret to say that through an oversight, the advertisement which was published in our issue of the 4th inst., the wrong days were inserted, for which the Sheriff is in no way responsible, as the mistake arose with the compositor, and the advertisement was not examined by the proof-reader.

FIRE.—On Saturday morning last about 3.30 o'clock, the cry of "Fire" aroused the inhabitants of St. Andrews from their slumbers. The fire originated in a stable in the Jail yard; fortunately there was a thick fog and no wind. The engines were early at the scene of conflagration, but the fire had made such headway that it was impossible to save the stable, and the efforts of the firemen and populace were directed to saving the Court House and Marine Hospital; the latter was in such close proximity to the fire, that notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen and populace it was totally destroyed; the furniture was saved. The Court House owing to the supply of water played upon by the Engines, escaped without injury. The Marine Hospital was insured in the North British Office for \$1,400. Dr. Gore, the Medical Superintendent and officer in charge of the Hospital, immediately rented temporary premises, where the keeper and matron at once removed, until the Government erect a new building.

We regret to state that Mr. John Polleys, while engaged in dragging one of the engines, ran against one of the telegraph posts in the darkness, and was severely injured by the tongue of the engine, which pinioned him against the post. He is, however, able to be out again, and it is to be hoped will be quite recovered in a few days.

THE DOMINION ELECTIONS have resulted favorably to the Government; the last election took place in British Columbia, and resulted in the return of two Ministerialists. The gains of the Grits in Ontario were not so great as they anticipated; they expected to equal, if not surpass, any Ministerial gain in the Maritime Provinces, and Quebec, but unfortunately their calculations were incorrect, notwithstanding their having fostered party spirit and party contests—their cooking the registers of voters and the addition of thousands of names not qualified to vote. But they failed, and will have to remain in the cold shades of opposition; their reliance on the Independents, and to buy up support will not succeed. Ontario must be content to be governed by the majority in other portions of the Dominion for some time longer.

The letter of an "Old Fireman" with reference to the late fire, is received. His complaint about "fossil firewards" and other personalities, are not calculated to effect the change he suggests, in their appointment. We are aware of the publicly expressed feeling against Justices holding the office of Firewards, but we hold that his mode of assault, is manifestly unfair and cowardly. Will he put his own name to the letter? The

"Old Fireman" may grumble, but could he have done any better than the Firewards tried to do, with the limited supply of water—we think not.

THE PROVINCIAL RIFLE COMPETITION, (or "Wimbledon," as some of the papers grandiloquently term it, was closed on Friday last. The shooting was very good, and exhibited a marked improvement. The marksmen from old Charlottetown carried off the largest number of prizes, bringing home three cups, a silver pitcher, three rifles, and two medals; this is without doubt, a great triumph for the border County.

In the first match—Blacktin won the Association Challenge Cup and \$20, Miner 10, McGowan \$10 and McAdam \$5.

Second Match—Major McAdam won the Governor's Cup and \$25. Stickney, Minor and Bixby \$4 each.

Third Match—Blacktin won a Martini-Henri Rifle and 500 rounds ammunition.

Fourth Match—Major Stickney won a Silver Pitcher and \$15. Blacktin and Bixby \$1 each.

Fifth Match—Major McAdam won the Prince of Wales Challenge Cup, the Provincial Silver Medal and \$25. McGee \$10, Blacktin \$5, Minor \$4.

Sixth Match—Stickney, Bixby and McGee, \$1 each.

Eighth Match—McKinney \$15, McGee \$10, Denley \$4.

Ninth Match—Major Stickney won the Silver Medal of the National Rifle Association of England and \$20. Clinch \$15, McAdam \$5.

Tenth Match—Chase won a Martini-Henri Rifle and 500 rounds ammunition.

At the last meeting of the Privy Council, E. M. Macdonald, Esq., was appointed Collector of Customs at the Port of Halifax. We congratulate our late contemporary on his merited appointment.

The Hon. S. L. TILLEY, arrived here by train last evening from Canada.

The Catholic Pic Nic is being held to-day at the Alms House grounds. The day is propitious, and large numbers are visiting the grounds.

T. T. ODELL, returned in the steamer "Caspian," from England, where he had been purchasing his Fall Stock of Goods. Miss Odeil returned with her father, after making a four months tour of England and the continent. They arrived here on Monday last.

BALLOON'S MAGAZINE for October is before us.—As the season advances, persons look forward to their reading during the long evenings. Balloon's Magazine will supply in part, their reading, as it is a serial calculated for old and young. It is cheap, and liked by its numerous readers, the price is \$1.50 a year, 15 cents for single numbers. Among the contents for October are:—Penguins of the Falkland Islands—Sugar Making—The Workingmen of the East—The Kansas River—Poland and the Jews—The Bedouins; Ruby Castle, Durham, England; A Domestic Narrative; with numerous other articles, and humorous illustrations. Published by Thomas & Talbot, 63 Congress Street Boston.

The new Act for the prevention of food, drink, and drugs being adulterated, has just been issued in England. With the view to prevent adulteration, or persons selling articles adulterated, a penalty of £50 can be imposed for the first offence, and for a subsequent offence imprisonment for six months. For selling articles known to be adulterated £20 and costs. The Act further provides that in the case of a person so convicted, who shall afterwards commit a like offence, the justices shall cause his name, place of abode, and offence to be published, at the expense of such offender, in such newspaper or in such manner as may seem desirable, and that any person selling an article mixed with any other substance to increase its weight or bulk, and who shall not declare such admixture to any purchaser before delivering the same, shall be deemed to have sold an adulterated article. Analysts are to be appointed and paid out of the rates, and the purchasers of any articles can have the same analysed. The inspectors of nuisances can submit articles to be analysed. The Act will, it is claimed, accomplish a power of good in this degenerate age.

BAKE'S COMBINED FLOUR SCOOP AND SIFTER is a Canadian invention, which commends itself to every housekeeper. It is a complete scoop for flour or meal, and may be used as a sieve without waste; it possesses the advantage of being used with one hand, while the other can stir the mixture. It is also a measure. The article is so simple that any one can use it, after a minutes trial. The agent, Mr. S. S. Young, will be here in a few days to fill the large orders he has taken. The Sifter is the most useful and perfect yet invented, and has been favorably received wherever it has been introduced.

BAD WORK AT WOODSTOCK.—The "Sentinel" says:—"On Saturday evening last as Mr. Robert Hume, mail carrier, was returning home from the Post Office, in his wagon, he was run into by some party unknown, driving furiously in the opposite direction. Mr. Hume's wagon was upset, himself thrown out and very seriously injured on the head and body.

Sheriff Dibblee having driven up, while with others assisting Mr. Hume, another wagon driven wildly by a man like wise unknown, was driven against the Sheriff's team, upsetting both carriage and horse, which were both injured.

Again, while the Sheriff's team was being looked after, a man named Malroy drove up, assaulted the Sheriff threatening and attempting to drive over the crowd, who were off the road. Malroy was arrested on sight, brought before the Mayor on Monday, convicted and sent to the common goal for two months.

Some time during the night of Monday last, a party, or parties, unknown, smashed in the entire window, sash and all, of P. McCaffery's office, and broke out 12 lights of glass in the window of Mr. Lindsay's store. As the store was not entered, the object evidently was to satisfy malice. It is to be hoped the perpetrator may be discovered and treated to the punishment his crime deserves. The Mayor has offered a reward of \$20, and the parties interested a sum of \$120 for the conviction of the perpetrator of the above cowardly act. —[Sentinel.]

The Shetlanders, who were brought out by the River du Loup Railway Company, soon grew tired of the monotony of railway life. Nearly all of them have left the Company's service. With few exceptions, they have hired with farmers and mill owners and gone into other occupations. The immigration movement in this was not a success. It is said, however, that this particular of Shetlanders, put together hastily and hurriedly out to New Brunswick, does not offer a representation of this people of the Isles. Even though the Company be losers in the matter, we presume that our own layers are considerably the gainers, as a certain amount of labor has been added to the country that otherwise would not be available. —[Tribune.]

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION CONVENTION.—The sixth annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations was held on Thursday forenoon in Halifax. The "Chronicle" says:—

There are present this year representatives from over sixty different associations, numbering in all about 150.

Mr. W. B. McNair of this city was appointed a temporary secretary of the Convention. A Business Committee, consisting of Messrs. Wiswell of Halifax, White of St. John, Hall of Charlottetown, Primrose of Pictou, Blair of Truro, and Blackwood of Halifax, and a committee of twenty-two to nominate officers were next appointed.

The Committee appointed to nominate officers for the Convention made the following report, which was adopted with amendment: President, Wm. Welch, St. John, N. B. Vice Presidents, E. W. Hales, Charlottetown; L. W. Sharp, Norton, N. B.; J. K. Blair, Truro, N. S.; S. M. Lewis, Yarmouth, N. S.; J. A. H. Patterson, Amherst; C. Primrose, Pictou; Dr. Delaney, Halifax; Secretaries, Messrs. McNair, Knowles and Grant. The motto adopted by the Convention for this year is—"Holiness unto the Lord." The retiring and newly elected Presidents both delivered appropriate addresses. After some routine work the Convention adjourned.

P. E. ISLAND LEGISLATURE is this dia coursed, by the Editor of the Turner's Falls Reporter:

Some of the finest speakers that ever represented any people are to be found here, while, at the same time, some of the greatest juckasses of the human persuasion, occupy seats. On the occasion of one of our visits to the Assembly, one speaker, we believe his name was Frederick de St. Croix, B. Ken, held his auditors spell bound for a couple of hours with his silvery oratory, but some ignorant hog of a member with a red head, who was opposed to the speaker, made the scene amusing by jumping to his feet and exclaiming: "I don't understand yet his Latin, but yer a liar!" the colleagues of the honorable red headed member, thought this speech exceedingly witty, and applauded vociferously.

ACOUSTICS.

Architects have long been puzzled how to remedy easily and at moderate expense defective acoustic properties of rooms devoted to public oratory or controversy. A remedy of a very simple nature is now announced by the Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph, which may be easily adopted. It appears that in the court room of Bloomington much difficulty has been experienced in the transaction of legal business, as it was found almost impossible to hear distinctly in the body of the room what was said in an ordinary tone of voice within the bar. This is now remedied. It was suggested that small wires stretched across the room at a proper height, and at suitable distance, would be of great benefit. This was tried, and the effect has been highly satisfactory.

"THE MARITIME MONTHLY" is the title of the periodical which is to fill the place in Canadian literature vacant by the lamented death of S. S. Young's Quarterly. Rev. James Bennett, A. M., is to be the editor. The new magazine will contain about one hundred pages monthly, and will be published at an annual subscription of \$3. Many of the writers for the "Quarterly" will contribute to its columns. The first number will be dated January, 1873, and will be issued in December next. Mr. Bennett is a very able man, and, no doubt, will make the "Maritime Monthly" very popular. —[Globe.]

A little girl named Mary Bailey, only thirteen years of age, ran away from her home in England on the 21st of August, and taking passage on a steamer arrived in New York, Sunday. She says that her mother is dead and that she was living at Bury, near Manchester, with her father and aunt, who ill-treated her. In consequence of this ill-treatment she resolved to seek refuge to this country with another aunt, Mrs. Susan Holden, of Olden, who is living in good circumstances at Elizabeth, N. J.

THE WEALTH OF THE WEST.—California reports to that of the Engineer in Chief of the Pacific road show, according to Victoria journals, that enormous tracts of pasture land lie westward of the North Saskatchewan river; the coal in large quantities is reported as far up the river as the Rocky Mountain House; and great bodies of silver ore exist in the Cascade Range, through which the line would pass; that the valley of the Fraser, from the vicinity of Fort Hope to the Pacific coast, contains an extensive tract of rich agricultural land, covered with a heavy growth of valuable timber. Thus throughout nearly the whole length of the great railway, either agricultural or mineral resources will always serve to create a large and profitable way of traffic.

THE QUESTION OF EDUCATION is engaging the attention of communities the wide world over. In Australia the subject is now receiving earnest consideration from the authorities. A bill is formed, in which education is to be made compulsory, and primary instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic is to be provided without the payment of fees and all new state schools are to be unsectarian.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTIONS.—A telegram from San Francisco, received at Quebec, states that the elections in British Columbia had just been concluded, and were very exciting. Messrs. A. DeCormier and H. N. Thompson, Jr. are elected for the district of Victoria. Both gentlemen are strong supporters of the Government.

DOCTORS IN THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—The medical profession will be represented in the next House of Commons by no less than sixteen members, viz: Drs. Borgia, Brouse, and Grant, of Ontario; Paquet, Robitaille, Forgie, St. Georges, Fiset and Lacerte, of Quebec; Tupper, Forbes and Almon, of Nova Scotia; Schultz and Lynch, of Manitoba.

The French are now experimenting with the Prussian powder which differs from that used by any other nation at present. It is made of a given quantity of saltpetre or nitrate of potash mixed with sawdust which has been thoroughly dried in an oven. Whenever a rapid combustion and a spontaneous explosion are needed the mixture is moistened with water charged with sulphuric acid, after which it is again thoroughly dried. The propelling force is said to be as strong as that of gunpowder.

A Herald reporter has been to Chula and interviewed Dr. Livingston's brother on the question of the genuineness of the letter he has received purporting to be from his brother. He has no doubt at all of its genuineness, and says it is responsive to a letter he wrote the doctor in 1870. A reporter of the Sun was present at the interview and his paper now seems to think that all doubts are dispelled.

Dolly Varden, though popular as a name, has proved very unprofitable to manufacturers and dealers in dress goods, many of whom have been driven to the verge of bankruptcy by investing in large stocks of this dress.

The Boston Advertiser denounces the Coliseum lottery scheme as a gross violation of law. To say the least it is rather an inglorious ending for so big a show.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 7, Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, gr. cargo, R. Ross.

Sept. 8, Ellen, LeLoed, Cogswell, Boston, Hales, R. Ross.

CLARED.

Sept. 4, Schr. Daisy, Sprague, Boston, 1,350 sleepers, 1,338 posts, R. Ross.

6, Esther, Maloney, Boston, 2,520 sleepers, Cogswell & Co.

8, Olive, Matilda, Waycott, Boston, 2,200 sleepers, R. Ross.

E. Bowley, Clark, Portland, 2,150 sleepers, R. Ross.

9, Albert, Maloney, Eastport, 500 poles, E. Lorimer.

Calvin, Clark, St. Stephen, ballast, master.

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

1. Because it is the only one in which the contents can be securely fastened, and cooked while thus fastened, without risk of an explosion.

2. It is the only one that is automatically sealed, therefore, the only Self-Sealing Jar in the market.

3. It is so simple that no skill is required to use it successfully.

4. It is securely fastened when placed in the kettle, and being immersed, the fragrant odor of the contents is confined in the Jar, a more perfect vacuum produced and the heating of the hot jars entirely avoided.

5. It is well known that fruit jars which are closed with rigid fastenings burst by fermentation, and the effect upon the closet and surrounding walls under such many householders.

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

F. & J. A. WHITF, 10 Charlotte St., St. John.

SEPTEMBER SESSIONS.

THE Court of General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Charlotte, will be held at the Court House on TUESDAY, the 17th day of September, instant.

At which time and place all Magistrates, Coroners and Constables of said County, and all persons required to be at the Court, are hereby publicly notified to give their attendance.

ALEX. T. PAUL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, Sep. 3, 1872.

Original issue

dition
y available

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and a small dark spot near the center. A dark, irregular mark is visible near the bottom edge, possibly a stain or a piece of tape. The left edge of the page shows the binding of the book.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and small dark spots, possibly due to age or handling. A faint horizontal crease is visible near the bottom edge of the page. The page is set against a dark background.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page shows the binding of the book.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and a vertical crease on the left side. A dark horizontal strip is visible along the bottom edge, possibly indicating the binding or the edge of the book block.

17

The father of Donabella recently found that little girl's chubby little hands full of the blossom of a beautiful rose tree on which he had bestowed great care. "My dear," said he, "didn't I tell you not to pick one of those flowers without leave?" Yrs, papa, said Donabella, "but all these had leaves."

One Missouri editor says of another, that "his ears would do for awnings to a ten-story wholesale hog-packing establishment."

MANCHESTER HOUSE,
MAY 1872.

ODELL & TURNER

HAVE RECEIVED PER STEAMSHIPS

"Sarmathian," "Pruvian," "Australian," &c.

54 CASES AND BALES

Staple & Fancy Goods,

—COMPRISING—

COTTONS,
LINENS,
DRESS MATERIALS,
SILKS,
BLACK ALPACCAS,
SHAWLS,
CLOTHS,
CARPETINGS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,

Gloves, Hosiery,

MUSLINS,

Ladies Silk Umbrellas,

HATS, FLOWERS,

FEATHERS,

Also—A large assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING

and Gents. Furnishing Goods.

AND

MILLINERS STOCK.

Wholesale & Retail.

RAY & KILDEA,
Boot and Shoemakers,
(Successors to C. Stevenson.)

RESPECTFULLY intimate to their friends and the public generally, that they have entered into Co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the above business at the old stand; where by promptness, attention, and a hope to give satisfaction, they solicit a continuance of the patronage enjoyed by Mr. Stevenson, who has retired from business.

S. RAY,
J. KILDEA,

St. Andrews, May 28, 1872.

GROCERY GOODS.

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

TEA.

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

MADAM JUNCTION

EATING HOUSE,

S. W. DAVIS, - PROPRIETOR.

Meals always ready on Arrival of Trains.
Jan. 10, 1872.

TO LET.

And possession given 1st JANUARY.

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

ELECTION.

Charlotte, to wit:
ALEXANDER T. PAUL, Esquire, High Sheriff of the County of Charlotte, having received Her Majesty's Writ for the Election of One able and discreet person to serve in the General Assembly of this Province, for the said County, in the room and stead of John McAdam, Esquire, who has resigned his seat, do in obedience thereto, hereby Proclaim and give Public Notice, that a Court will be held by me at the County Court House, in the Town of Saint Andrews on

Monday 16th September,
at 11 of the clock, A. M., for the purpose of the said Election; of which all persons will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.
And in case a Poll shall be then and there demanded, I do hereby further proclaim and give Public Notice, that Polling Booths will be opened on

Friday 20th September,
at 8 of the clock A. M., and will continue open until 4 of the clock P. M., 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 Salt 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 near the house of John King in the Bailie Settlement.
- 7—For the Parish of St. Patrick at Digglequash 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 Pemfield, at the School House near the Episcopal Church.
- 12—For the Parish of Lepreux, at or near the Temperance Hall, 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 Chetola Cove.
- 15—For the Parish of Campo Belle, at or near the School House in Welch Pool.
- 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 the said Poll.
And I hereby further Proclaim and give Public Notice, that the said Election will be closed on Tuesday 24th September,
at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., at the County Court House, and the person chosen to serve in the General Assembly, will then and there be openly declared. Of which said Proclamations all persons will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALEX. T. PAUL,
High Sheriff of Charlotte,
Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,
Aug. 24, 1872.

Dana's Patent Sheep Marks.

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

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

REMOVAL.

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

DRUGS, CHEMICALS
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
Toilet Articles, Groceries,

Paints, Glass, Putty, and all the et ceteras commonly found in a Drugget Shop.
St. Andrews,

Great Bargains

AT THE

ALBION HOUSE.

I offer a lot of BOOTS which are slightly shopworn, at the following tremendous reduction in prices:

- Misses SERGE CONGRESS BOOTS,—
5 pairs No. 1, price \$1.25, reduced to 50 cts.
5 " 13 " 1.10, " 50 "
- Misses Serge Balmoral Boots,—
2 pairs No. 1, price 1.25 reduced to 50 cts.
Woman's Serge Cfs, without heel, elastic tender, 2 prs No. 5, price 1.50 reduced to 50 cts.
Youths Leather Congress Boots.
2 pairs No. 13, price 95 reduced to 90 cts.
Woman's Kid Congress Boots.
- 2 pairs 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

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

MILLINERY

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,
B. R. STEVENSON.
St. Andrews, June 1, 1871.

SUGAR & MOLASSES.

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

Alcohol and Old Rye.

Just received via Portland,
5 Puncheons } ALCOHOL,
10 Bbls } 95 O. P.
10 Bbls Old Rye Whisky, 25 pc. U. P.
Gooderham & Worts' 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" Dubin Porter, quarts
and pints.
2 Puncheons fine old Jamaica Rum,
39 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. F. Clench, Esq. St. John; J.
Murphy, and David Main, Esqs., St. Ste-
phen.

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 Bbls. Domerara 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,

18 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 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 1809.

FIRE & LIFE

CAPITAL - - - £2,000,000 STERLING
(WITH LARGE ACCUMULATIONS.)

The Subscriber having been appointed Gene-
ral Agent for New Brunswick for the above Con-
pany, is now prepared to effect insurances on
reasonable terms.
NICHOLAS T. GREATHEAT, 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,
Lockets, Studs, Solitaires, Keys, &c.
Electroplated Britannia Metal and British
Plate Wares,
Papier Maché, Parian, Spa, 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, "Lin-
combe" from Clyde, and "Choice"
from London.

4 Hds } Fine old Whiskey.
17 qr. casks }
40 Cases "Guinness" Dublin Porter.
12 Bbls Ginger Ale and Champagne Cider,
10 Boxes T. D. Pipes,
5 qr. casks } fine old Dublin [B] Whiskey,
28 Cases }
35 Bbls "McKean's" Pale Ale.
25 do "Bass's" do do
10 cases old Tom Gin, quarts,
Paints & Oil.
14 cases boiled and raw Linseed Oil.
23 Cwt. Brannan Bros' No 1 White Paint
Red, Yellow and Green Paints.
Wines.

3 Butts } Sherry Wine,
3 Hds }
6 qr. casks }
3 Hds } Port Wine,
9 qr. casks }
18 cases Champagne, quarts and pints.
Dunville & Co's Whiskey.
Ex "Oronoco" and "John Parker" from
Liverpool.
4 Hds }
3 Butts } Old Irish Whiskey,
10 qr. casks }
50 cases }
Ex "Choice" from London.
70 Chests and Half Chests Congou Tea,
10 kegs Bicarbonate 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 Mess Pork.
5 " clear "
200 Bushels Corn, &c.
Oct. 25, 1871. J. W. STREET.

Canada Ale.

6 Hds } Canada Bitter Ale.
6 qr. casks }
Nov. 2, 1871. J. W. STREET.

MOLASSES.

Ex Schr. "Emma" from Cienfuegos direct.
211 Hds. } 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 Hds } Best Pale Geneva.
30 qr. casks }
200 Cases }
30 Chests } Congou Tea.
20 Half " }
10 Bbls Refined Crushed Sugar
5 do London Brown Stout & Pale Ale.
20 qr. casks } Pale Sherry.
73 Hds }
31 Ton "Brandram Bros" Best White Lead
4 Hds } do Boiled and Raw
4 qr. casks } Linseed Oil.
J. W. STREET.

STREET & STEVENSON,

Barristers and Attorneys at Law,
Solicitors &c.

OFFICES—WATER STREET,
ST. ANDREWS

RAILROAD STORE,

(Lower end of Water Street.)

St. Andrews.

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

FLOUR,

PROVISIONS, AND

Groceries.

together with

HARDWARE

and other articles usually found in such an es-
tablishment; and trusts by attention to business
and reasonable prices, to merit a share of public
patronage.
He is also Agent for the "Travellers Accident
and Life Insurance Co." of Hartford, and is ready
to take risks in a LUMBER YARD, from which
he will furnish Lumber for building and other
purposes; and will also transact business as an
Auctioneer.

W. B. MORRIS.
St. Andrews, Oct. 4, 1872.

HATS & CAPS

IN LARGE VARIETY.

Comprising—the Oxford, Dolly Varden, Duke
Alexis and many other styles to numerous to
mention. Also—the Monarch Shakespeare Paper
Collar, unrivalled for its perfect fit and durability,
together with a full line of Gents. Furnishing
Goods.

Chignons, Curls, Switches in Jute and Linen,
Bustles, Hoop Skirts and small wares. Ladies,
Gents, and childrens BOOTS & SHOES, worked
SLIPPERS and OTTAMANS.
FURNISHINGS in White and colored, plain, striped
and checked. Cottons—in bleached and un-
bleached. Harrack & Miller's White Cottons,
Brown ditto, Tickings, &c.

As my motto is "Small Profits and quick
Sales," the above stock shall be sold at the lowest
living advance on cost.
Remember the store on the corner of Water
and King Streets, and opposite H. O'Neill's Mar-
ket House.

N. B.—Orders taken for the elegant "Davis
Sewing Machine," which has been so celebrated
in the United States a sample of which can be
seen at the store. For price and conditions en-
quire of the subscriber.

JAMES BRADLEY.

St. Andrews.

CONGOU TEA.

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

SEWING MACHINES.

WHAT EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE
One of the original Weid Sewing
Machines.

These celebrated Machines are now on sale at
the Subscriber's, where the public are invited to
examine and test for themselves.

JAMES STODD,

Agent.

Jan 16.

FRISBIE HOUSE,

(NEW HOTEL.)

ST. GEORGE, - - - Charlotte Co.,

S. F. FRISBIE, PROPRIETOR.

In connection with this establishment is a good
Livery Stable.

BLACK TEA.

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

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

King Street.

Saint Stephen N.B.

J. NEILL, Proprietor.