

ROAD STORE,

er end of Water Street
t. Andrews.

scriber respectfully announces to the
ants of St. Andrews and vicinity,
as OPENED A STORE at the
locality, where he will keep for
sale a Stock of

FLOUR,

VISIONS, AND

ceries.

together with

HARDWARE,

icles usually found in such an es-
and trusts by attention to business
le prices to merit a share of public

Agent for the "Travelers Accident
Insurance Co.," of Hartford, Conn., is ready
in life and accident insurance.
to a LUMBER YARD, from which
in lumber for building and other pur-
also transact business as an Auc-
tor.

W. B. MOORE'S.

wa, Oct. 4, 1871.

IE MAILS.

ent Mail arrangements at the Post
St. Andrews, are as follows:

ARRIVE.

and West, daily by train, Sunday
O. P. M.
From St. George, daily at 6 P. M.
From Chamcook and Boacoe, Mon-
day, Wednesday and Friday,
at 6 P. M.
From Grand Manan, Campo Bello,
Indian Island, Lord's Cove and
Fairhaven, on Tuesday and
Friday.
Side—Thursday and Saturday at
10 A. M.

DEPART.

Train, Sunday excepted, 8.30 A. M.
To St. George, daily, 7 A. M.
Chamcook and Boacoe, Monday,
Wednesday and Friday, 7 A. M.
To Grand Manan, Campo Bello,
Indian Island, Lord's Cove and
Fairhaven, on Tuesday and Sat-
urday at 8.30 A. M.
Side—Thursday and Saturday at
10.30 A. M.
d papers to be forwarded by Train
ed by 8 A. M.
e usual hours during the day, the
open for delivery 1 hour and 30 m
after the arrival of the Train.

GEO. F. CAMPBELL,

Post Master.

Andrews, }
1872. } Feb 7 '84

ING MACHINES.

ERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE
he original Weed Sewing
Machines.
ebrated Machines are now on sale at
er's, where the public are invited to
test for themselves.

JAMES STOOP,

Agent.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

(King Street.

t Stephen N. B.

J. NEILL, Proprietor.

NOTICE.

s sold by Public Auction on the Mar-
pure, on SATURDAY, the Fifteenth
JUNE next, at eleven o'clock,
t of Land on the Western Common-
wa, ground known as the Cricket Lot.
By order of the Seigniors.
S. H. WHITLOCK,
Auctioneer.
May 15, 1872.

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.]

E TARIIS SUMENDUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic

[32 50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE]

No 278

SAINT ANDREWS NEW BRUNSWICK, JULY 10, 1872.

Vol 9

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 on Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia,
Great Britain and Ireland, France, Australia,
California and British Columbia.

Open on St. ANDREWS

Every Day from 10 a. m., till 5 p. m.

JAS. S. LOCKIE,
MANAGER, St. Stephen.

Poetry.

A MONUMENT.

I learned this lesson on a stone
Older than Egypt's are its time;
It stood up in the world alone—
It said, "There is but One—But One!"
And then my eyes grew dim to see.

I had a temple and a shrine
All hidden, fair from men alone;
I came with gifts, I came with wine,
My best to serve this love of mine,
And there was nothing but a stone.

Oh God! great God! thou still unknown,
I see these altars every way;
I hear the call from stone to stone,
"There is but One—there is but One!"
Death is His prophet! come and pray!"

A Lady with Frogs in her Stomach.

Dr. Cabarus, who died at Paris last year, was
one of those jovial physicians, whose presence is
usually sought in the sick room as in society, and
who effect more with humor and pleasantry than
by medicine. Being a brother-in-law of Lesspess,
the celebrated engineer, and nearly related to a
princely family of his native land, he moved in
aristocratic circles, which deeply felt his loss. One
even, by which, at the commencement of his
career, he achieved a great reputation is charac-
teristic of the man. The Duchess of D., one of
the most aristocratic ladies of the Faubourg St.
Germain, had got possessed of the idea that she
had swallowed a frog. She felt this said frog, she
declared she did, and its presence robbed her of
peace of mind, sleep, and even of health. The
Parisian physicians had the rudeness to deny the
existence of this animal; ignorant as they were
that the poor lady suffered martyrdom.

A fortunate chance made her acquainted with
Dr. Cabarus, and to him she told her tale of woe.
He felt with a seriousness worthy of Hippocrates
himself the pulse of the fair patient, inquired after
various symptoms, and, when the charming aristo-
crat had exhausted all her store of arguments to
prove her pet allusion, the youthful doctor said
after a well-earned pause, "Madame, the frog is
there, but I will remove it." He then prescribed
an innocent emetic, and went to the nearest flower
shop, where he bought a small green frog. Armed
with this confederate he presented himself once
more before the duchess, and placed a large basin
of water in readiness. The emetic began to take
effect, the duchess's eyes filled with tears, and our
doctor took advantage of the opportunity to slip
the green frog into the basin. On seeing the frog
a load was removed from the duchess's heart, and
for an instant all seemed well. The next moment
she turned pale, and as Dr. Cabarus supported her
trotting frame, she cried in a despairing tone,
"Oh, doctor, I am not yet cured, for the frog has
left little ones behind her." "Stop," cried Cabarus,
without allowing a trace of embarrassment to be
seen in his manner, "that we shall soon see."
He then threw a searching glance upon the frog
which he had by this time taken in his hand, and
uttered with a certainty that settled the whole
question, these words, "Madame, that is an im-
possibility, the frog is a male!"

Strauss is a great favorite with the fair sex.
It is related of him that when he was in St.
Petersburg, the fair Russian belles made a
trifling series of demands upon him for locks
of his hair. Strauss viewed the prospect with
alarm, as so many souvenirs would leave him
bald. A brilliant idea struck him. His dog
was a huge black Newfoundland. Its shaggy
coat was of precisely the texture of his hair;
and to-day many a Russian album is enriched
by the possession of a cherished lock of hair
from Strauss's dog.

A REMARKABLE HISTORY.

In 1838, Mr. Thomas Sheehan, now as well as
then of Dunkirk, New York, foreman in the black
smith department of the Erie Railway shops at
that place, patented, a submarine grapple, which,
though an ingenious invention, proved to be one
for which there was little demand.

This was his first invention; and the cost of its
completion, together with one year's struggle to
manufacture and introduce it, completely exhaust-
ed Mr. Sheehan's means, and reduced him to the
extremest poverty. Now Mr. Sheehan, though
not fortunate in inventing, making, and selling
submarine grapples, had, in conjunction with his
good spouse, been eminently successful in increas-
ing his family, which comprised eight children at
the close of the year of struggle above mentioned.

Eight children, and an empty larder, are rather
stern facts when a father is called upon to meet
them. His good woman was decidedly bitter, and
her acerbity, added to the really desperate condi-
tion of Mr. Sheehan's finances, produced in him a
mental state under which some men would have
permanently gone to the bad.

Not so our inventor. He sought long and anx-
iously to provide support for the hungry mouths
that appealed to him for food.

It did not detract from the trouble of this criti-
cal period in Mr. Sheehan's life, to discover that
his failure had been due, in great measure, to the
dishonesty of a partner whom he had taken in
with him to aid in conducting the grapple busi-
ness.

Just at this crisis, Mr. S. D. Colwell, of Dun-
kirk, an old friend of Mr. Sheehan's, chanced to
meet our inventor in the streets of that thriving
town, and acceded him, with

"Well, Thomas, how are the grapples? I hear
they have 'used you up.'"
"Yes," was the answer, "the grapples have done
my business. I wish I had never seen them."
"Throw 'em away," advised Mr. Colwell. "Have
you any now finished?"

"I have one almost done," said Thomas.
"Finish that; I will pay you forty dollars for it,
and have it used for picking up coal at the dock.
The money will help you in your present emer-
gency, and you can go back to your old place in
the shop and earn a good living for your family."

"I will," said Thomas.
Back to his humble home, went our inventor
with new hope in his breast, and set himself to
finish the grapple with all due speed. But, alas,
upon what slender threads do the fortunes of men
hang! A tap, the only one our inventor had of
the size required, suddenly snapped asunder, and,
as it was essential to the progress of the work, he
must have a new one or he could not go on.

In this strait, he applied to his wife to lend him
twenty five cents to buy the necessary steel to
forge the tap. But she, having no faith in the
grapple, refused, for the two very good reasons—
first, that she believed the money would be thrown
away if she gave it to her husband; and second,
that she had not the money to give him, even if so
disposed. The refusal was seasoned with some
very hot words which made it very unpalat-
able to Thomas. But he bethought him of a mer-
chant, who, in brighter days, had seen the color
of his money, and who, perhaps, would now give
him credit for the small medium of steel he re-
quired for the tap.

To this merchant he lied, and somewhat reluc-
tant to prefer his request, began beating about the
bush; and, straying into politics, hot words passed
between them, and our friend, feeling his man-
liness would suffer too keenly by asking credit for
the steel, came away without it.

With no definite purpose he went home, pon-
dering upon how he should surmount this, now so
trifling, obstacle of the broken tap.

He found his wife making ley for soft soap, but
her acidity in no way neutralized by the alkaline
reaction. Dependent and discouraged, he sat
down, in no very enviable mood, when he chanced
to spy a piece of iron lying near the tub at which
his spouse was working. Meditating upon how he
could make that piece of iron hard enough for a
tap, he was led to a rather rude experiment, the
results of which have in the end made him a richer
man than he ever dreamed of being.

It so happened that from a distant relative, a Ro-
man Catholic priest in Ireland, our friend had in-
herited quite a library of works on chemistry;
some of these rare and valuable. He had read
some of these books to very good purpose. "There
is surely carbon in that ley," thought he. "If I
only could get that into this iron in the proper
proportion, I should have steel, and from that my
tap, and so finish my grapple."

With little hope or faith that he should succeed,
he took some of the ley, and adding, without any
particular reason for so doing, some saltpeter and
common salt, made a paste with this solution and
a hard grained saucerful of the little remaining
dust there was in the house. He then forged the
tap, and, enveloping it in the paste, put the whole
into a luted iron box and exposed it to heat for
two hours in a blacksmith's fire. To his joy and

surprise, when he took it out, it was hard enough
to cut steel. The grapple was finished, and forty
dollars flowed into the family treasury of Thomas
Sheehan. He went back to his old work, disgust-
ed with patents, and resolved never to have any-
thing to do with one again. But the remembrance
of the tap, hardened in so unique a manner, still
haunted him. Having a great deal of case hard-
ening to do, he thought one day he would repeat
the experiment upon a large scale, which he did
with perfect success.

For twelve months he went on to experiment,
purchasing the material with his own money, and
working in secret by night, and at odd hours. At
the end of twelve months, he reconsidered his
sentence of condemnation on patents, and applied
for one on his process, which was granted Septem-
ber 4, 1856, the claim being for a combination of
damaged flour, potato ley, or ley from hard wood
ashes, inter, common salt, and sulphate of zinc,
for case hardening iron.

In 1857, he patented an improvement on the
above named process, the improvement being the
substitution of water impregnated with carbonic
acid for the ley of potato or wood ashes.

In 1858, he took out another patent for an en-
tirely new process, which consists in the use of
raw limestone, charcoal, black oxide of manganese,
and soda, common salt, and pulverized rosin, com-
bined, for converting iron into steel, which is now
widely used, and from which he has reaped quite
a fortune.

No less than twenty-three of the leading
patentees in America now use this process, and
the license is in the patents, for hardening the
links, guides, pins, and outs of locomotives,
effecting, we are told, no less a saving than
from five to six hundred dollars annually on
each locomotive, in obviating the loss of ma-
chine at upon the wear of links, guides, and
pins.

The inventor has already received, for licen-
ses under his patent of 1858, \$29,650, and
has just sold the remainder of his patent in
America for \$45,000. If on the day he broke
his tap, in his cottage in Dunkirk, it had last-
ed till he finished his job, or if he had then
had twenty-five cents, he would, in all prob-
ability, to-day have been a poor mechanic,
working at his forge in the Erie Railway
shops, and a process of national importance,
in its effects upon the great railway system of
the country, might never have been given to
the world.

Never, perhaps, has the old adage "No
coosy is the mother of invention," received a
more apt illustration, and never was the occa-
sional value of an untoward accident more
signally demonstrated.

Homey Girls.

How did that homely woman contrive to get
married? is not unfrequently remarked of
some good domestic creature whom her hus-
band regards as the apple of his eye, and in
whose plain face he sees something better
than beauty. Pretty girls who are vain of
their charms are rather prone to make obser-
vations of this kind; and conscious of the fact
that flowers of loveliness go off rapidly, is no
doubt in many cases at the bottom of the question.
The truth is, most men prefer homeliness and
amability to beauty and caprice. Many women
are apt to overvalue themselves, and in
waiting for an immense bid occasionally
overstep the market. Their plain sisters, on
the contrary, aware of their personal deficiencies,
generally lay themselves out to produce an
agreeable impression and in most instances
succeed. They don't aspire to capture para-
gons with princely fortunes, but are willing to
take anything respectable and loveworthy that
Providence may throw in their way.

The rockiest of our laughing Junes and co-
quetish Hecbes—is fastidious. They reject
and reject until nobody cares to wed them.
Men don't like to be snubbed or to be trifled
with—a lesson that thousands of pretty wo-
men learn too late. Miss Hannah Moore, a
very excellent and pious person, who knew
her real self, recommends every unmar-
ried sister to accept the offer of the first good
set-aside lover who falls in her way. But ha-
des whose mirror, aided by the glamor of va-
nity, assures them that they were born for
conquest, pay no heed to such advice. It is a
noteworthy fact that homely girls generally
get better husbands than fall to the beautiful
sisters. Men who are caught by a beautiful
figure do not, as a rule amount to much.
The practical, useful, thoughtful portion of
mankind, is wisely content with unpretending
excellence.

An Irishman recently stopped at a hotel
Des Moines, Iowa where pretty high bills
were charged. In the morning the landlord
told out the damages and presented it to
Pat. After he had glanced over it, the latter
looked the landlord in the face, and exclaim-
ed:

"Ye put me in mind of a snipe."
"Why?" asked the landlord.
"Because ye're very high all bill."

Newspaper Patronage.

Some of the definitions of what is termed
"newspaper patronage," are thus given by a
contributor:

"Newspaper patronage is composed of many
different varieties. One man comes in, sub-
scribes for a paper, and pays for it in advance.
He goes home and reads it, with a proud sat-
isfaction that it is his.

He looks in his place of business,
and reaps the advantage. This is newspaper
patronage.

Another man says: "You must put my
name on your books, and goes off without say-
ing a word about pay. Time passes on, you
want your pay, which is honestly due; he
gets mad and orders his paper stopped. This
is called newspaper patronage."

Another man has been a subscriber for a
long time, but he has never paid a cent. At
last he becomes tired of you—santa's change,
and thinks he must have a paper in some dis-
tant city. He tells the postmaster he don't
want your paper, and it is returned to you
marked "refused." Does he call and pay?
No; he wants the money to pay for his city
paper. And this, too, is called newspaper
patronage!

Another man brings in a dollar advertise-
ment, and wants a two dollar notice given it.
If you refuse, he goes off and mutters some-
thing about competition and extravagant rates.
I think that you editors like that kind of
patronage.

Another man lives near you but don't take
the paper. He don't like the editor or the
paper is too small, or the politics don't suit
him. Yet he goes to his neighbor's, reads it,
finds fault with it and quarrels with the edi-
tor of the editor. Sometimes he sees an
article he likes, and begs for the number to
take home. This is also called newspaper
patronage.

Another man takes two or three city pa-
pers, and can't sell all to take his country paper,
but he likes it, and comes into the office and
begs one almost every week. This is first
class patronage.

Another man likes the paper; he takes it
pays for it, and does all he can to get subscrib-
ers; he never finds fault with article's original
and selected. If any little item of interest
occurs in his neighborhood, he drops in and
tells of it. This is newspaper patronage.

Another man comes and says: "The year
for which I paid is about to expire, I want to
pay for another." No discount on that kind
of patronage.

Toothache, Earache, &c.

A little work, entitled "First Help in Ac-
cidents," speak of these complaints, so preva-
lent at this season of the year, as follows:

It is a bad practice to put cotton wool, soaked
in laudanum or chloroform, into the ear for
the relief of toothache. It is true that it may
sometimes prove effectual, and procure a
night's rest, for the connection between the
teeth and the ear is very close. But let it be
borne in mind that the ear is far too delicate
and valuable an organ to be used as a medium
for the application of strong remedies for dis-
orders of the teeth, and that both laudanum
and chloroform, more especially the latter, are
powerful irritants, and that such applications
are always accompanied with risk. The
teeth should be looked after for themselves
by some competent dentist; and if toothache
spreads to the ear, this is another reason why
they should be attended to at once; for pro-
longed pain in the head, arising from the
teeth, may itself injure the hearing. In ear-
ache everything should be done to soothe it,
and all strong irritating applications should be
avoided. Pieces of hot fig or onion should be
no account be put in; but warm flannels
should be applied, with poppy fomentation ex-
ternally, if the pain does not soon subside.

Some one has paraphrased the song "Dear
Father, Come Home," as follows: Oh, fa-
ther, dear father, come down with the stamps,
my dressmaker's bill is unpaid—she said she
would send it right home from the shop as
the stamps were made. My new dress from
—is down in the hall, the boy will not
leave without pay—I've nothing to sport with
—can't go to the ball, so please send the shop
boy away! Come down! come down! Please
father, dear father, come down! Oh, hear
the sweet voice of thy child who cries in her
room alone; oh, who could resist her most
pitiful tears? So, father, with stamps you'll
come down. Oh father, dear father, come
down with the stamps, my curls are not fit to
be seen, the hairdresser said he would not do
them up, unless I could pay him fifteen—he
only asks twenty to give a new set, and take
the old hair in exchange—besides, pa, my wa-
terfall is awfully rough, and so my black hair
will look strange. Come down! Please, father,
come down!

There is perhaps no time at which we are dis-
posed to think so highly of a friend as when we
find him standing higher than we expected in the
esteem of others.

Australia.

TWELVE years after the declaration of
American independence, an English vessel
left on the shores of Australia 595 male and
192 female prisoners who had been trans-
ported for life. They were the first Europeans
who had set foot in the wild-ness which has
now become one of the most important of the
British dominions. The colony which they
founded was called New South Wales, and
continued to receive convict settlers until 1840,
in which year it became a free settlement. It
did not require much time to teach these con-
victs that they had been set down in a land
flowing with milk and honey, nor did it re-
quire long for the news of the wonderful rich-
ness of the country to reach England, where
it stimulated hundreds of adventurers immen-
se emigration. Growing accounts were given
of the natural wealth of the country, of its
climate, and of the commercial facilities, and
even the wit-b came wild in the praises of
the new land, and we hear of Douglas-Jr. and
making his famous bon mot regarding the soil:
"You have only to tickle it with a hoe, and it
laughs with a harvest."

Australia has been divided into several
colonial governments, each of which possesses its
own Governor, who receives his appointment
from the crown, each colony has also a legis-
lative assembly, the members of which are se-
lected by the people, and which is unrestrict-
ed in its action so long as it does not put itself
in opposition to the laws and legislation of
Great Britain. The settlement of the colonies
at the beginning was extremely slow, but
since the era of steam navigation emigration
has rapidly increased. The gold discoveries
also drew thousands to the country, and, dur-
ing the last quarter of a century, the growth
of the population has been very rapid. Ve-
storia, the youngest of the Australian colonies,
is still one of the most important and populous.
Thus being largely due to the mineral wealth,
especially in gold, within its borders. It was
settled in 1835, and when we came to consid-
er that in 1871 its population had reached
759,654 inhabitants, we may well consider its
growth one of the marvels of the century.

The city of Melbourne, which was not found-
ed until 1836, alone has 193,696 inhabitants,
while Ballarat has 74,000 and Sandhurst
36,000.
During a single decade, from 1861 to 1871,
the average annual value of imports has been
about \$65,000,000, and the export in compen-
satory proportion. In 1863, the export of
gold amounting to nearly \$50,000,000 and the
total amount of gold exported from this col-
ony since the beginning of the gold exist-
ence in 1851 has amounted to \$770,000,000.
This gold has been gathered in a section
of the country nearly a thousand miles in extent,
which is by no means exhausted of its wealth,
as working the fields turned lucra-
tive em-
ployment for 55,000 miners during the last
year. The state owns 271 miles of completed
railway, and from 400 to 500 miles are being
constructed. There are 4,000 miles of tel-
graph wire in operation, with a large patron-
age, the rates being low and the tariff uniform.
New South Wales, the oldest of the colonies,
has an area of 323,437 square miles, with a
population of 501,593, exclusive of aborigines.
It is so far advanced in civilization as to have
1,150 schools, which are attended by more
than 69,000 pupils. Besides the colonies al-
ready mentioned are New Zealand, Tasmania,
Queensland, South Australia and West Aus-
tralia, which have an aggregate area of 2,564,
815 square miles. Settlements, which have
increased, reached the dignity of cities, have
along the coast, but the vast tracts of the in-
terior remain still unexplored, and it is more
than possible that in the heart of the country
there are fields of fabulous wealth.

There is a country, almost unknown to us
same in name—yet is larger than Europe,
extremely rich in minerals, its hills are cov-
ered with flocks, its forests are of the most val-
uable timber, its bays and harbors equal to any
in the world, and its agricultural resources are
incalculable. Its shipping has already reach-
ed 4,500,000 tons, while our own country,
with vastly more wealth, has but 4,240,207.
Up to this time the largest part of the trade
of Australia has been with Great Britain, but
from the very situation it occupies, the country
must inevitably command in the course of its
development much of the trade of western
America and eastern Asia.

When we consider that this immense coun-
try is yet in the infancy of its civilized history,
and that it has already obtained immense
wealth and power, it is safe to prophesy that
out of the great sea-bound continent is yet to
come a nation to be reckoned among the great
powers of the civilized world.—[Can. Paper.

Boy, said a hurrying pedestrian to street
gamin, may I enquire where R. Gibson's drug
store is?

Yes, mister.
Well where? rejoined the gentleman, im-
patiently.
Don't know, answered the urchin.

Justice consists in doing no injury to men; de-
ceit, in giving them no offense.

Telegraphic News.

London, July 5.
A telegram from Paris asserts that a threatening conspiracy of Royalists under the Duc de Broglie for the overthrow of the Republic was recently discovered. Thiers took energetic action for its suppression, and it is believed that the dangerous movement is defeated.

Specie in the Bank of France has increased three million francs during the week.
There was a grand American banquet at Geneva yesterday, presided over by United States Minister Ruble, supported by Caleb Cushing, and Charles F. Adams. The toast to Her Majesty the Queen of England was enthusiastically received by the assemblage.
In the Bank of England bullion decreased £187,000, during the week.

The weather is fair and favorable.
Breadstuffs are generally dull.
In Constantinople a conflagration is now raging. One thousand houses in the poorer quarter and in the suburbs of Scutari are already destroyed, and there are no indications that the fire was under control. Further details are anxiously awaited.

New York, July 5.
Horace Greeley and Chief Justice Chase had an interview at Newport yesterday.
In New York yesterday 97 cases of sunstroke occurred, 27 of them proving fatal.

London, July 8.
It is reported that Victor Hugo has succeeded in securing a change of the sentence passed upon Rochefort, and that he will be simply banished from France.

It is stated that Bismarck has received assurances from three of the great Catholic powers, consenting to a conclave of Cardinals in order to leave a perfect understanding between the Cardinals and the Governments interested in the Pope.

England, Italy and Switzerland decline accepting modifications to treaty of commerce by France.

New York, July 8.
The Grenadier Guards Band sailed from here on Saturday after an enthusiastic reception and excellent concert.

Property of New York Central Railroad, to the value of \$235,000, was burnt in West Albany on Saturday night.

Telegram from Sickles, received at the Department of State, announces an order given to discharge Dr. Howard and restore his property.

Gold 118½ Exchange 109½ to 110½

Death of the Premier of New Brunswick.

It is with much regret that we announce the death of the Hon. GEO. L. HATHWAY, Provincial Secretary, and one of the representatives for the County of York. Mr. Hathway was widely and we may add favorably, known throughout the Province, a faithful representative—a warm friend—a generous opponent, and a kindhearted man—his place will not easily be filled. We copy the following obituary notice from the "Daily News":
The Honorable G. L. Hathway, Provincial Secretary, and Premier of the Government of New Brunswick, died shortly after midnight yesterday morning. The announcement was received on the streets with much surprise, mingled with the deepest regret, for despatches from Fredericton during the last few days were of a character to inspire the hope that he would recover from the injuries received, some ten days ago, by stepping out of a railway train in motion at Fredericton Junction. It is now said, however, that his medical attendants from the first saw no reason to expect that he would survive the injuries then received. On Thursday evening it was apparent that he was sinking rapidly, and Dr. W. Bayard was telegraphed for; too late, however, to reach Fredericton before his death.

Mr. Hathway was nearly fifty-nine years of age, more than half of which were spent in political life, having, on account of his unbounded energy and determination to conserve the interests of his constituents—the people of the County of York—and his genial disposition, always been a great favorite. During his public life he filled various positions of public trust. He held the office of Chief Commissioner of Public Works under the Tilley Government for four years from 1861 to 1866, but retired on the agitation of the question of the Union of the Provinces into one Confederation. During the session of 1871 he was called upon by the Lieutenant Governor to reorganize the Government whose resignations had been placed in his hands, and succeeded so well that he called down upon his head the strongest opposition from those with whom he had previously been associated, taking the office of Provincial Secretary which he held till his death.

Mr. Hathway, although not a learned man so far as literary attainments are concerned, was eminently a man of the world, shrewd, observant, full of vim, which carried him through obstacles over which a less energetic man would have stumbled, a quick reader of character, well acquainted with human nature, pleasant and affable alike to political friends and foes, and in other respects well calculated to be a representative man. His failings were not few, but they will not be remembered in view of the many good qualities of which he was possessed.

His death will be deeply regretted all over the Province, but chiefly by the people of York, who lose in him a faithful representative who never lost sight of their interests.

[His remains were interred at St. Mary's, opposite Fredericton, on Saturday afternoon last.]

Four hundred thousand strangers visited Boston in the past three weeks.

At a recent meeting of the Asylum Board in London the following facts in relation to vaccination were made public: In England during the last 20 years the average mortality from small pox has been only 19 per 10,000 of the population, and in London during the last ten years it has been 2.9, and in the city 1.6; whereas last year it amounted to 24 per 10,000 of the city. According to Sir Gilbert Blane, the average mortality from small pox in England before vaccination was adopted was 30, per 10,000 of the population. From 1838 to 1840, when it was much practised, but before any public vaccination had been appointed, it was 7.7 per 10,000. From 1841 to 1853, when it was still more in vogue, but was not compulsory, although provision was made for gratuitous vaccination by public vaccinators, it was 3 per 10,000, and from 1864 till the present time it had been about the same proportion, though in 1867 was only 1.2; in 1868, 0.96; and in 1869, but 0.72. The chief force of the late epidemic was manifested for a period of seven months, and it reached its climax in the first week of May, 1871. In the city small pox began to be somewhat prevalent in October, 1870, and in the two following months it was not by any means less. The lesson to be learnt from the epidemic was the danger of neglected vaccination, whether it be the primary vaccination of infancy or of the secondary adult life.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, JULY 10, 1872.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—As we purpose obtaining a new fit out of type this month, persons indebted to this office will be called upon for payment, when we trust they will be prepared to liquidate their bills without further notice, as the improvement we contemplate making will involve considerable outlay, and printing material is sold for cash only. One of our patrons invariably pays in advance for advertising and paper, and it would be acceptable were others to do likewise.

The Election.

We think we are safe in stating, that the election for members to the Dominion Parliament, will be held early next month. Who is to represent Charlotte County? The electors have a choice between Mr. McAdam and Mr. Bolton, or Mr. anybody else that they may please to elect, as the seat does not belong to any one man by right, but by the voice of the constituency. Much depends upon the right man—one who can exercise an influence and who will be in harmony with the Cabinet; unless he is so, the County will be left out in the cold.

NEW PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.—We learn by telegram this morning to the STANDARD that the Hon. John J. Fraser has resigned his seat, in the Legislative Council, and has accepted the office of Provincial Secretary. He will be returned for York, without opposition. This will strengthen the Government materially.

ELECTION CARD.—We mentioned in our last issue that the Hon. John McAdam had taken time by the forelock, and offered himself a candidate to represent this County in the Dominion Parliament. It is rather too early in the campaign to say much, but as an act of justice to Mr. McAdam, we may state a few facts with reference to him as a representative in the Local Legislature. He is a man of very decided views, but few words—has always worked for the interests of the whole County, and not for any one section to the disadvantage of the others; as a member of committee he has few equals; his tact and management in carrying a measure for the benefit of his constituents, or for the whole Province, has been acknowledged by all parties, and he has a way, peculiarly his own, of gaining friends among his co-legislators, that has surprised his opponents. In fact he is a man of the people, knowing no distinction between creeds, nor between rich and poor—nor for any one section beyond another, but invariably acted upon principles of justice. We do not forget that he has always been a devoted friend to St. Andrews whenever occasion required, either in the legislature or out of it. Indeed the people of the County know these statements to be facts; and Mr. McAdam in his card briefly refers to them, when pointing to his past record. Like all political men charges have been made against him, but they have always been successfully confuted.

Since the above was written, we received Mr. Bolton's card to the Electors. His acts and doings in Parliament are before the people.

Still another candidate for legislative honors, appears in our columns—Mr. W. Somerville Robinson, whose card is published. He offers for the local legislature, to supply the vacancy caused by Mr. McAdam's resignation. His prospects of election are said to be good.

Indirect Damages.

What a pleasing reflection it is to all lovers of peace, to know that an important question between two great nations, (the indirect damages claim) has been definitely settled. "When all man's best feelings possess him," he is sure to decide properly, as did the Geneva Board of Arbitration, in rejecting the indirect claims of the United States—yes and the demand by England for a protracted adjournment of the Conference. What a splendid triumph for the world that war is averted, and two great nations have if we may use the term been welded together in the interests of peace. How many of the disaffected in both nations, will be disappointed at the righteous decision of the gentlemen who compose the Board of Arbitration. It shows that the interests of humanity are placed above those of policy.

The Weather—St. Andrews Summer Resort.

The weather for the past few days has been unusually warm, indeed the most so for several years; the pleasant and refreshing sea breeze, however, in the afternoon tempers the heat; and visitors admit that a more healthy and pleasant summer resort than St. Andrews, is not within hundreds of miles. Invigorating sea-bathing—a good fishing and shooting—pleasant drives—a healthy climate—well supplied markets—cheap living and agreeable society, are among the advantages possessed by the town. The hotels are well kept, and patronized; and when the new hotel is finished it is probable that a large influx of strangers will visit this place, and enjoy the privileges it possesses.

A gentleman from Ontario who was here a few days ago remarked to us, that more picturesque scenery, and pleasant little town, was not in the Dominion, and he has shown his appreciation by purchasing property, and no doubt many others will follow his example.

The cases of Small Pox that existed in a distant part of this Parish, since brought under notice of the Board of Health, were kept confined to the locality in which they originated, and there is now every reason to believe the disease is entirely eradicated. The patients in all the cases have recovered and have been discharged; the premises have been thoroughly cleaned, and such articles as it was found necessary destroyed. We think there is now no cause for further alarm.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—A little boy, son of Mr. John Denley, met with an accident on Friday, which happily was not serious. Having returned from a short drive with his family, Mr. Denley left the horse and carriage at the door for a moment, with his child in the carriage; from some cause the horse became frightened, ran down the streets, and finally the carriage struck against a truck wagon upsetting it. The child fortunately was only stunned, and is now quite recovered.

SODA WATER.—Mr. Lee Street has placed in his Drug Store an Arctic Soda Fountain, where he dispenses cold sparkling Soda, with any choice syrup that may be selected. This will be a great privilege during the hot weather, as the drink is both healthful and pleasant.

CHANGE OF HOURS.—It will be seen that the Train leaves here at 9.15 in the morning, for Woodstock and Houlton. And the Down Trains leave Woodstock at 9 a.m., and Houlton at 9.15 a.m., for St. Andrews. The managers have succeeded in connecting these trains with the trains on E. & N. A. Railway.

SERENADE.—The St. Andrews Brass Band serenaded the Hon. Minister of Customs last evening, at his villa. It was an evidence of the respect an esteem in which Mr. Tilley is held wherever he is known.

We are happy to state that Geo. S. G. Miller, Esq., who has been suffering from a severe bilious attack, is recovering. He was able to take an airing in his carriage for a short time on Monday.

A HOUSE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—About one o'clock yesterday afternoon a house at Fall River, eleven miles from Halifax, owned by Mr. Charles Stewart and occupied by Mr. Watson Eaton was struck by lightning. The electric fluid struck the eave at the back of the house and passed through the kitchen and dining room and out the door in front. The roof was torn up and the two rooms badly damaged. The family consisting of five persons—one an infant at the breast of its mother, Mrs. Auld—were sitting together at the time, having just finished dinner. All of them were knocked down by the lightning. The child was thrown to one side of the room, but escaped unharmed. Mrs. Auld was thrown in an opposite direction and received the most injury. At 3 o'clock, when a messenger left for the city to obtain a doctor, she was lying senseless and it was feared that she would not recover. The other parties in the room recovered soon after being knocked down. [Chronicle.]

AMERICAN COLLEGE DEGREES.—The way in which our American college students throw themselves in conferring honorary degrees is ridiculous. There is some excuse for a poor college seeking to replenish its treasury by flattery the pride of a man without brains in his head but with a pocket full of money, with a title of LL.D., or D.D., or M.D., or anything else in that line, and thus inducing him to shell out his ducaats. But when an institution as rich as Harvard confers the degree of LL.D. on Gen. Grant, it is simply absurd. Gen. Grant is an able and successful soldier, a man of talent and has achieved great success. But when you style him a Doctor of Laws you obscure his real fame and seek to make him eminent in a sphere which he never entered and knows very little about. When will our universities make their degrees something more than empty titles.

JONES STEEL ARMED.—On the 4th of July Mr. David Jones handed us a mass of new potatoes, "King of the Earths" they were large and good and grown in the open air. [Carleton Sentinel July 6.]

MRS. JAMES KENNEDY, of Richmond, who has been engaged in the dairy business for a few years past, is anxious to compare the results achieved by herself with those of other butter makers in this County. She informs us that from the milk of 9 cows, during

the month of June past, she made 276 lbs. butter. She does not know whether the above is an average yield or not, but desires us to publish the fact in hopes to elicit information on the subject from those of larger experience in the business. What say you farmers?—Hild.

RIVAL BANDS.—An expert informs us that the band of the Grenadier Guards has been rated in the American and Provincial papers as the best in Britain, but that such is not the case. The Woodstock Dockyard Band is, in every respect, especially in numerical strength, greatly its superior. [Telegraph.]

For the Standard.
MR. EDITOR:—Please insert the following and oblige
Your obedient servant,
B. L. CUNNINGHAM.
Chamcook, 6th July, 1872.

GENTLEMEN.—I tender you my most sincere and heartfelt thanks for the prompt and efficient aid rendered me while laboring under that most malignant and dangerous disease—Small Pox, which it had pleased a Divine Providence to afflict me with. I am now entirely recovered and am pleased to know that your efforts have been crowned with success, in stamping out this most virulent disease from our hitherto healthy community.

From the reports of Dr. Grieves and others we find strong evidence in favor of Vaccination as a protection against this deadly disease, and it is for the public to avail themselves of it in time. While we cannot procure for ourselves perfect immunity from attacks of Small Pox, a right use of the providential discovery of Doctor Jenner enables us to lessen the danger, and with all the monuments of its prevalence amongst us, it is to be hoped that vaccination will be more extensively resorted to.

I remain Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
B. L. CUNNINGHAM.
To C. E. O. Hathway, Esq., J. R. Bradbrook, Esq., R. Stevenson, Esq., and Dr. S. T. Gove, Visiting Physician.

To the Editor of the Standard.

SIR.—The great roads in this section of the County are in a very bad state, the road from St. Andrews to St. George is growing worse and worse every year; and the money and labor expended on it so injudiciously, and of such small amount, and so late in the season that it is almost money and labor expended to little purpose; in fact a great amount of the labor on the roads for the past three or four years has been worse than thrown away—such as putting mud and dirt upon the road in the fall, is labor in vain. Last year and indeed every year for the last four, the most of the repairing has been done in the fall. One dollar, expended in the months of June and July is of more benefit than five dollars in September and October. Some men think that every day's work and every dollar paid for labor on the roads, is thrown away, and say "we are working for the Government." It should not be so, money and labor if properly expended at a suitable season of the year, is better than money at interest; every man especially if he resides in the country, should have an interest in seeing that road are put in good repair as early in the season as practicable. It is now the middle of July, and there has been nothing done on the road as yet. It is a disgraceful state of affairs to have public money uselessly expended through the neglect of our Commissioners. I hope they will do better in future.

Yours, TRAVELLER.

The telegraphic despatches from Boston to the "News" relates an extraordinary circumstance at the Coliseum on Thursday. The Grenadier Guards Band was playing when a great thunder storm came on accompanied by a whirlwind which sent a cloud of dust rushing through the eastern corridor, resembling a thick smoke, and it was accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning and deafening thunder, people ran to their feet, their faces blanched with terror and soon a very fine rain rang through the building. In a moment every seat was deserted, people rushed toward the doors, and there would have been a dreadful destruction of life by the panic stricken multitude trampling each other to death. With splendid discipline the Englishmen kept on with their music, but in a moment Godfrey stopped them and struck up the "Star Spangled Banner" with such wonderful harmony and power that the rushing thousand paused in their headlong flight, listened, applauded and returned to their seats. The storm was a false one; in a few moments, instead of fire, the rain came pouring on the building, and the auditorium looked like a great mushroom bed, so numerous were the umbrellas. The people, notwithstanding their fright, remained to the close, and then separated amid cheers and wild enthusiasm. The fable of Orpheus is a fable no longer.

SUMMARY.

—One of the lumber cars on the Windsor and Annapolis Railway caught fire on Wednesday. The fire was caused by friction of the journals of the wheels, and was extinguished without difficulty.

—Lauchlin McKinnon, a young man 17 years of age, was recently killed working at the Black Diamond Colliery, Pictou. He was driving a wagon of fire-clay in a turn table, the wagon overbalanced, and the whole weight of it (about two tons) fell on his head, crushing it in a fearful manner. He lived about seven hours afterwards.

—Not long since Mr. Walter Montgomery, actor and reader, committed suicide in consequence of mortification arising out of the discovery that his wife was already the runaway from a former husband. The estimable lady on the suicide of her victim returned to her husband. Having brought him to the bad she again fled.

—The Venezuela revolution is ended.

—The dogs census of the United States in

put down at 21,000,000. At a moderate computation each animal costs \$8 a year, making a total of \$168,000,000. Of the number upwards of 100,000 go mad annually, and bite about 10,000 people. On the whole, the crop cannot be said to pay.

—St. John's letters convey, the fact at this time, pleasant information that an iceberg two thousand miles long, and from fifty to two hundred miles broad, is coming this way from Baffin's Bay. It is feared, however, that it will be melted before it gets this way very far. —Not a few people there are who fancy that Macready is dead. The death of the great actor was reported, and his obituary was written a few years ago; but he still lives, and he is said to be hale and hearty. His age is seventy nine, and his residence Chelsea, England.

MARRIED.
On the 4th inst., by the Rev. P. Keay, Mr. Thomas Mulholland, to Miss Clarissa Apt, all of Robinsontown, Me.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

July 2, Schr. E. Bowley, Clark, Portland, Flour, Railroad.
Brig Florence, Waycott, Pictou, 253 tons coal, N. B. & C. Railway.
Ether, Maloney, Boston, Flour, S. Maloney and others.

3, Alma, Jackson, Boston, ballast.
6, Nelson, Hickey, Eastport, Flour, R. Ross.
Anna, Simpson, Boston, ballast.
8, Linda, Peacock, Eastport, ballast.

CLEARED.

July 3, Schr. Odessa, Boston, 1200 sleepers, 1600 last blocks, Robinson & Glenn.
Daisy, Bannan, Boston, 2000 sleepers, J. I. Leighton.
5, E. Bowley, Clark, Boston, 2100 sleepers, Goodnow & Co.
6, Linda, Peacock, Eastport, old iron.
9, Ether, Maloney, Boston, 2600 sleepers, Goodnow & Co.

Public Auction.

THERE will be sold at Public Auction, on Wednesday, the tenth day of October next, at twelve o'clock, noon, in front of the Custom House, at Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, pursuant to the direction of a Decree of the Order of the Supreme Court in "Equity," made in a certain cause, wherein Annie J. Thomson, Hugh Lullie, et al. Douglas Watson, et al. are Plaintiffs,

AND Benjamin Hanson, and Nancy Hanson his wife, are defendants, with the approbation of the undersigned Barrister, the Lands and premises mentioned in the said Plaintiff's bill, and in the said Decree of the Court, viz:—

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

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

Dated the tenth day of July, A. D. 1872.
C. W. WELDON, GEO. MCSOULEY,
Pliff's Solicitor, Barrister,
St. John. Sm.

Sugar and Molasses.

CAREFULLY SELECTED.
40 Pounds Sugar.
4 "Vacuum Pan" do
Daily expected, direct from Barbadoes.
JAS. W. SIREET & CO.
St. Andrews, July 9, 1872.

Government House, Ottawa.

Tuesday, 21st day of June, 1872.

PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and in pursuance of the provisions of the 8th Sec. of the Act 31st Vic., Cap. 6, intitled:—"An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that "Getson's Cove" at the mouth of Lavale River, be and the same is hereby constituted and erected into an Out Port of Customs under the survey of the Port of Lunenburg, on and from and after the 1st day of July next.

W. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

The intellect is superior to the physical system. While the world lasts, the sun will gild the mountain tops before it shines upon the plain.

It is a noble and great thing to cover the blemishes and to excuse the failings of a friend; to draw a curtain before his stains, and to display his perfections; to bury his weaknesses in silence, but proclaim his virtues upon the housetop.

Our own heart, and not other men's opinions, forms are true honor.

Though a taste of pleasure may quicken the relish of life, an unrestrained indulgence leads to the inevitable destruction.

Every man's life lies within the present; for the past is spent and done with, and the future is uncertain.

In one of his tours, John Leland came up at night to a public house, where he was acquainted, and where he proposed to pass the night. The landlord met him with a smiling countenance and told him, that, having built a new barn, he was nicely prepared to accommodate the clergy. "I have," said he, "a very good stable with all the improvements, for Episcopal horses, and a comfortable sort of a stable for Presbyterian horses, while I keep the old barn for Baptist horses; the feed is according to the style of the stable." "Well," replied the Elder, "everybody knows that I am a Baptist, but my horse is an Episcopalian."

MANCHESTER HOUSE,

MAY 1872.

ODELL & TURNER

HAVE RECEIVED PER STEAMSHIPS

"Sarmathian," "Prurion," "Austrian," &c.

54 CASES AND BALES

Staple & Fancy Goods,

—COMPRISING—

COTTONS,
LINENS,
DRESS MATERIALS,
BLACK ALPACAS,
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.

PER STEAMSHIP "MORAVIAN"

10 Bales new Style

PAPER HANGINGS.

Wholesale & Retail.

MADAM JUNCTION EATING HOUSE.

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

Dana's Patent Sheep Marks.

THESE MARKS ARE THE CHEAPEST, the most lasting, the least troublesome, and the most complete ever invented. They are used and recommended by many of the best breeders in the United States and Canada, such as G. B. Loring, Salem, Mass.; President New England Wool Growers' Society; John S. Ross, Hennepin, Ill.; Professor M. Miles of the State Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich.; Hon. George Brown, of Toronto, Ont.; John Enell, 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.

Ex Cash must accompany all orders.
ARCHIBALD YOUNG, JR.,
Sartia, Ont.

Orders addressed to the STANDARD OFFICE for any quantity will be filled at the above mentioned price, as quickly as the Marks can be made and sent.

REMOVAL.

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

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

Paints, Glass, Putty, and all the other articles commonly found in a Druggist's Shop.
St. Andrews.

IRISBIE HOUSE,

(NEW HOTEL)
ST. GEORGE, --- Charlotte Co.,
S. F. FRISBIE, PROPRIETOR.
In connection with this establishment is a good Livery Stable.

CHEAP BOOTS

AT THE

Albion House.

—Great Bargains.—

We offer a few pairs of Ladies KID BOOTS at \$1 per pair. Former price \$2.00.

NEXT MONDAY—we will offer a Lot of

REMNANTS

in COBURGS, TICKINGS, COITONS,

at a GREAT REDUCTION in price.

—O—

To close consignment, we offer the celebrated

FLOCK MATTRESSES

at cost price. Any persons requiring them will do well to embrace this opportunity of getting

MATTRESSES at a BARGAIN.

Feb. 10, 1872. JOHN S. MAGEE.

Hats, Caps, in large varieties,

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.

Children's, Curly Switches in Jute and Linen, Busters, Hoop Skirts and small wares. Ladies' Gents' and childrens' BOOTS & SHOES, worked SLIPPERS and OUTFITTERS.

FLANNELS in White and colored, plain, striped and checked. Cottons—in bleached and unbleached. 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 Market House.

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

JAMES BRADLEY,

St. Andrews.

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. 11, 1871.

BLACK TEA.

Ex Schr. "Pointer" from New York.

182 Hb. Chests 1 SOUCHONG TEA.

For Sale in bond or duty paid at lowest rate.

TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.

St. Stephen.

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.

GEO. STEWART, JR.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Chemist and Druggist,

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES,

TOILET REQUISITES, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, &c.,

24 King Street, Saint John, N. B.

Orders from the Country promptly executed.

Ships' Medicine Chests Filled and Re-filled

Particular attention given to the Preparation of Physicians' Prescriptions.

api 12 74—ly

MILLINERY

AND

Fancy Goods.

MISS E. O'NEILL, respectfully intimates to the ladies of St. Andrews and vicinity that she has opened a

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT

in Miss Swift's building, where she has a Stock of

FANCY GOODS, of the latest styles, and will be happy to execute all orders in her line with neatness and despatch.

SUGAR & MOLASSES.

Ex "Rapid" from Barbados via St. John: 20 Hbls. Muscovado Molasses,

8 " Choice do Sugar.

J. W. STREET.

Alcohol and Old Rye.

Just received via Portland.

5 Puncheons } ALCOHOL.

15 Hbls } 95 O. P.

10 Hbls Old Rye Whisky, 25 pc. U. P.

Goudersham & Werts' Distillery, Toronto.

July 4, 1871. J. W. STREET.

NEW IMPORTATION.

Ex "Choice" from London, and "Kate Up-

ham" from Liverpool.

20 Cases "Bridges & Son's" best Stout

Porter.

80 cases "Guinness" Dubin Porter, quarts

and pints.

2 Puncheons fine old Jamaica Rum.

30 chests London Congou Tea.

80 half chests " "

60 dozen pints Irish Whisky.

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, Esq. General W. Whitlock, Esq. St. Andrews; Jas. A. Moran, and Altm. Young, Esqs. St. George; Chas. F. Church, Esq. St. John; J. Murchie, and David Main, Esqs. St. Stephen.

RAISINS.

100 Boxes Layer Raisins.

25 Hbls. Dried Apples, very nice. For sale.

—O—

GRANULATED SUGAR.

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

—O—

Vacuum Pan Sugar.

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

TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.,

St. Stephen.

The Standard,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY

A. W. Smith.

at his Office, Water Street (near Andrews, & 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 will be held, if no written directions.

First insertion of twelve lines and under, 80 cts

Each repetition of do " 20 cts

First insertion of all over 12 lines 8 cents per line

Each repetition of do " 2 cts per line

Advertising in the year as may be agreed on.

All letters addressed to this office must be post paid.

North-Brithish and Mercantile

Insurance company,

OF EDINBURGH & LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

FIRE & LIFE

CAPITAL - - £2,000,000 STERLING

(WITH LARGE ACCUMULATIONS.)

The Subscriber having been appointed General Agent for New Brunswick for the above Company, is now prepared to effect insurances on reasonable terms.

NICHOLAS T. GREATHEAD, Esq., Agent for St. Andrews and vicinity.

Aug 9. HENRY JACK, General Agent.

G. F. STICKNEY,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELLER.

Has received further supply of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

Chains, Rings, Brooches,

Locketts, Studs, Solitaires, Keys, &c.

Electroplated Britannia Metal and British Plate Wares,

Papier Machie, Parian, &c., 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

DUNVILLE WHISKY.

APRIL 16, 1872.

Ex Str. "Alexandria" via St. John.

50 Cases "Dunville & Co's" old Irish Whisky.

J. W. STREET & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby Given, that the following Non-Resident Property, in the Parish of St. George, has been as used as under for the year 1871,

and unless the amount, together with the cost of advertising, &c., are paid within three months from this date, the same will be sold according to law:—

Thomas and John Johnson Estate (paper name) \$ 3 37

SAMUEL DICK, Collector.

St. George, Feb. 13, 1872.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of MOSES PARKS, an Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, James Moran, of the Town of St. George, County of Charlotte, and Province of New Brunswick, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within One Month.

Dated at St. George, aforesaid, this Sixth day of March, 1872.

JAMES MORAN, Assignee.

FLOUR, CORN, PORK, &c.

OCTOBER 23d, 1871.

Landing ex "Mary Ellen," from New York.

230 Hbls extra State Ohio and fancy Flour

16 1/2 bbls family

2 Tierces "Sugar cured" Hams

20 bbls heavy Mess Pork.

5 " clear

200 Bushels Corn, &c.

Oct. 25, 1871. J. W. STREET.

Canada Ale.

6 Hbls } Canada Bitter Ale.

6 Qr. Casks } Nov. 2, 1871. J. W. STREET.

MOLASSES.

Ex Schr. "Emma" from Cienfuegos direct.

211 Hbls. } BRIGHT CIENFUEGOS MOLASSES.

19 Tierces } 16 Hbls.

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 Hbls } Best Pale Geneva.

30 qr Casks } Congou Tea.

200 Cases } 20 Chests

10 Hbls Refined Crushed Sugar

5 do London Brown Stout & Pale Ale.

20 qr Casks } Pale Sherry.

73 Hbls } "Grandram Bros" Best White Lead

31 Ton } do Boiled and Raw

4 qr Casks } Linseed Oil

J. W. STREET.

Domestic Whiskey.

Just received via Portland, from "Goudersham & Werts" distillery, Toronto:

45 B BLS OLD RYE Whisky, 25 U. P.

For sale by 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.