

# The St. Andrews Standard.

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SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, MARCH 11, 1868.

No. 11

## Poetry.

### WHEN THE MORNING, SWEETLY BREAKING.

When the morning sweetly breaking,  
O'er the hills and meadows shines,  
And when nature, freshly waking,  
Rock and grove with joy entwines,  
Let us mid her beauties roving,  
Catch the truth her form inspires;  
See the youthful spirit moving,  
Can enkindle all its fires.

When the evening shade is falling,  
And its voice is low and sweet,  
Other days long past, recalling,  
Other scenes we love to meet,  
To glad nature's path repairing,  
By the streamlet and the grove,  
Let us dream, together sharing,  
Her sweet voice and song of love.

Thus to hearts all freshly glowing,  
Morning lends its gladlier light,  
And the tenuous stars are throwing  
Beauty o'er the fragrant night,  
Thus to all who truly love her,  
Nature hath a magic spell;  
Wooing every heart to love her,  
In the woodland, lake and dell.

## Miscellany.

### STATISTICS.

We find the following clever bits in one of our exchanges, and commend them to the calm consideration of those who read. There is much truth and food for reflection in these small paragraphs:

Statistics are all the fashion and the following figures are very much so. They may be commended "to keep in the road."

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Out of every twelve women one dozen make themselves up to attract so much attention as possible, and then pretend to be angry if they get it.

Out of one hundred persons about five score do not believe as well as they require other people to do.

Out of the fifteen in a street passenger railway car about one will in raising a mile conduct himself all the way just as he ought to do.

Out of a large amount of young people who have never seen anything of life or the world an equal number constantly refer to their experiences.

Out of eight young women whose experience of life is confined to gossiping and flirting with simpering like themselves at parties, all except three are generally of the same opinion that they have seen an immense amount of humanity.

Out of several dozens of people only a limited number will talk gossip to their friends and then kindly up to say, hear it has been talked of themselves.

There is only one drunkard to every seventy-four persons, but the liquor which the other seventy-three "chew up" daily would keep half a dozen men as drunk as people till the next morning.

Out of one hundred persons six reach the age of sixty years, and of these five generally live long enough to make their friends wish they had it.

ABSENCE OF MIND.—A speaking of absence of mind (said) by a lady, Sidney Smith, editor of the Standard, happened to me once in forgetting my name. I knelt at a door in London, and asked if Mr. B. was at home. "Yes, sir," I said, "what name shall I say?" I looked in the man's face astonished—what name? "Aye, that is the question—what is my name?" I believe the man thought me mad, but it is literally true that during the space of two or three minutes I had no more idea of whom I was than if I had never existed. I did not know whether I was a dissent or a layman; I felt as dull as Stenholm or Hopkins. At last, to my great relief, it failed across me that I was Sidney Smith. I also heard of a clergyman who went along the road until he came to a turnpike. "What is to pay?" "Pay, sir, for what?" asked the turnpike man. "Why, sir, for what?" he said. "Your horse, sir, what horse?" "Here is no horse, sir." "No horse? God bless me!" said he suddenly looking down between his legs, "I thought I was on horseback."

A Chalmers man says—Talk about filth? It is the most of filth, dirt, water, and steam make men five minutes, and you find the ground coming out of every pore, but

thfully filtered, while your stomach becomes converted into a sand bag, and you can hear the gravel rattle as you walk.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Sir—Certainly the claims and pretensions of Episcopacy are not a little surprising, especially when we take into consideration the insignificance of its adherents in point of numbers in our Province, and more especially, from the fact that its nature and tendencies to monopolize are so directly opposed to the genius of the people, and also to the genius of the institutions of the present progressive age. And when we see an ecclesiastical body of any name, so arrogant in its claims, so exclusive in its spirit, and taking steps which inevitably leads to a union between church and state, then your correspondent feels called upon to utter a timely warning. "A Churchman," in your issue of last week better not conclude too hastily that what is being now discussed by those who he chooses to denigrate as "silly fellows" is but supposing. He reminds me very much of what is said of a fool in high life being like a man in a balloon. Does "A Churchman" wish to know how? "Because everybody appears little to him, and he appears little to everybody."

"A Churchman" evidently discovers the shadows which come events are casting before them, and would "vain endeavor" to persuade the people that the repeal of a law which he in his heart of hearts knows and acknowledges to be unjust, and the enactment of a broad, wholesome, unsectarian law for the education of a common people, would be to this country what the "burning lava, and the red hot stones and liquid fire from a burning mountain" would be to the green herbage in the valleys below.

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Is it "fair play," that the Roman Catholic school of this town should receive its denominational grant from the people's treasury, and also the Parish school grant—is all this "fair play"?

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N. B.—In my last letter, the compositor made an omission which destroys the sense. Twelfth line from the end after the words "through Lord Carnarvon"—insert "to the Governor General of Canada. I suppose "A Director" makes some pretensions at least to be a loyal subject, &c.

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### The late Sir David Brewster.

Sir David Brewster, Principal of the University of Edinburgh, was one of the first natural philosophers of his age, was born at Jedburgh, on the 11th of December, 1781—His father, who was rector of the grammar school there, destined him for the ministry; and he was accordingly sent to the University of Edinburgh, and maintained there for several sessions, during which his performances as a student were promising and even brilliant. He passed through the theological classes, and took licence as a preacher of the Church of Scotland; but he was strongly attracted during his college career towards the study of science and the observation of natural phenomena. The powerful drift of his mind and inclinations in this direction was increased by the delicate condition of his health, which inspired the apprehension that he might not be able to sustain the severe physical fatigues and trying exposures incidental to ministerial duty; and at last he resolved to turn completely to the pursuit of science as his aim in life, and in that spirit declined a presentation which was offered to him by the Duke of Roxburgh. He had received the honorary degree of M. A. in 1800; and at and after that period he enjoyed the acquaintance and assistance in his scientific studies—in which he already gave evidence of surpassing powers of observation—of Robinson, the Professor of Natural Philosophy, and of Playfair and Dalglish Stewart. He had already so far improved under the instructions he had received, that in maturely examining the bases of Newton's theory of light, he succeeded in discovering a novel and important fact in optics—that of the influence of the condition of the surface of bodies on the "inflection" or change of direction of the rays of light, which had been formerly accepted as a consequence of the nature of the bodies themselves. He had already devoted himself principally to the science of optics, in which he was destined to attain so distinguished a reputation.

In 1807 a number of honors poured in upon him. He was made L. D. of Aberdeen University; Oxford conferred on him the degree of D. C. L.; and Cambridge that of A. M. Next year Dr. Brewster was elected a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, of which he subsequently filled the offices of secretary, vice-president, and president—holding the latter office at his death; and in the same year he took in hand the task of editing the "Edinburgh Encyclopaedia," a work to which he made a number of important and interesting scientific contributions, and which he did not complete till 1830. This considerable undertaking, however, was far from occupying the whole of Dr. Brewster's almost marvellous working energy. In 1813, under the title of a "Treatise on New Philosophical Instruments," &c., he presented to the public some of the results of his optical researches during the preceding 12 years. In 1811 he had bestowed some attention upon the experiments proposed by Buffon with the purpose of discovering the nature and modulating the effects of the burning-mirrors of Archimedes; and these experiments suggested to him the construction of what he styled "polygonal" lenses. Lighthouses at that time were usually fitted up, with plain parabolic reflectors; but Brewster proposed instead the use of lenses built up of zones of glass, each of which might be composed of several circular segments, arranged concentrically round a central disc, with the effect of strengthening the light and transmitting it to a great distance. The inventor, or adaptation of Buffon's invention, excited a good deal of interest at the time, as it promised to lead to an improvement in the illumination of our lighthouses and the safe conduct of our coast navigation; but it was not then practically taken up in this country, though it was in France.

In 1816, at the desire of the Corporation of Edinburgh and of Professor Playfair, he undertook to take the place of the latter in delivering the lectures on natural philosophy; but he did not long persist in the task, gradually every moment and every effort that did not lead him further in the investigation and knowledge of this favorite subject. In the same year he sent again to the Royal Society of London a paper "On the Polarization of Light by Reflection," and the society elected him a Fellow, and voted him their Copley medal for his discoveries and researches. In 1816 he had the honour to receive from the French Institute half of the prize of 3,000 francs awarded for the two most important discoveries made in Europe in physical science during the two years preceding. In that year also he achieved the invention which has rendered his name most popular—that of the kaleidoscope. These forward honours could not be flow in rapidly on him, and in 1831 he received the decoration of the Guiseppe Order of Honor. The year following he was knighted by King William IV. In 1833 he was a candidate for the chair of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, but was defeated by Mr. James D. Forbes, now Principal Forbes, of St. Andrews. To the distinctions he has conferred as falling to

his share the King of Prussia added (in 1847) the Order of Merit. In 1843 he was elected one of the foreign Associate Members of the Institute of France, and the Emperor Napoleon (in 1855) conferred upon him the cross of the Legion of Honour. The list of Sir David Brewster's contributions to scientific and general literature is very extensive. He was twice married—in 1810 to Juliet, the younger daughter and co-heiress of James Macpherson, of Belleville, M.P., better known to fame as the "translator" or author of "Osian." The first Lady Brewster died in 1850; and in 1857 Sir David was again married, to Jane, daughter of Mr. Thomas Purnell, of Scarborough, who survives him.

### THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE REV. MR. SPEKE.

The mysterious disappearance of the Rev. Mr. Speke has produced several letters to the Times, narrating singular circumstances which have happened to the writers in London. The following is the most extraordinary of the series:—

Sir,—Between 5 and 6 o'clock on the night of the 21st of March 1867, I left the city in an omnibus, got out just before the Elephant and Castle in the middle of the road (at that time there was a great deal of hoarding up) gave the man 6d and received the 4d out; the rest I blank until about 11 or near 12 o'clock a man came, shook me by the arm, and said, "We are going to sleep, I heavy with sleep or something else, looked up, and supposed I was in a coffee-shop from one light then burning on the wall in front of the window. Presently he came again and said, "You must go, Sir," at which I got up and was let out of the door, it being then quite dark, save the street lamps. Shortly I found myself sitting in a cab in front of the Elephant and Castle, directing the man where to drive me, which was ten miles off, and where, thank God, I got safe between four and five in the morning, cold and snowing, the man, gave him something to drink, got his card, &c., relieved the anxiety of my friends, had some tea myself, and went to bed for an hour, and off to business as if nothing had happened. And yet, Sir, something very mysterious and frightful had taken place from the time I got out of the house I remember nothing, lost gold watch and silver ring, &c., and was let out of the door with more than £40 worth of notes, all my loose letters, and every atom of paper safe; my hat, gloves, pocket handkerchief, and clothes safe, and not soiled—save on the inside of my coat collar were some spots of tallow grease, as though my coat had been off, and my shirt sleeves bore the print of some fair creature's hair-net plain enough. I had not drunk anything to cause this, and had apparently nothing given me, such as beer or spirits. I felt I had escaped with my life, and when next day in the same locality I felt as though I did not wear off for a week or two. For thirty years I have known every inch of the neighborhood. On that night I never went into any place to drink with any one, and the mystery also seems to me with so slight after sickness I was rendered so "instantaneously" as not to know how and by whom I was led into the place in which I found myself. I have merely related facts, and fear Mr. Speke has accompanied, while I occupied with my life.—Yours faithfully, W.

A NEW THEORY.

One of our correspondents makes a suggestion as to the disappearance of Mr. Speke which certainly deserves attention. "Do you know, he writes in effect, that there was an extraordinary likeness in figure as well as feature between Mr. Speke and Mr. Gathorne Hardy? And is it not possible that in an attempt to fulfil their long standing threats against the Home Secretary, some daring knave of Fenians may have mistaken the one man for the other? This is a plausible a conjecture as any that has yet been put forward supposing the likeness to be as remarkable as some would say a week or two. The time, twilight are favorable to it. And what a prodigious stroke of policy, of Fenian policy, it would have been if they had tried and had succeeded to spirit away Mr. Hardy, the Minister responsible for the fulfillment of the sentence should be heard of him any more; as is likely to be the case with Mr. Speke.—[Pall Mall Gazette.]

A LEPER.—There is at present in the General Hospital a leper who has been suffering, more or less, during the last seven or eight years from leprosy. The sensibility of his extremities has greatly decreased, and he has all the other indications characterizing this loathsome disease. It is understood that, in this case, the disease was induced by unclean habits and poor diet; however, with careful treatment and good food, it is thought he will eventually regain health and strength.—Mount Street Daily News.

THE DOBBER OF LL. D.—At a recent meeting of the Senatus Academicus of the University of St. Andrews, the degree of Doctor LL. D. was conferred on the Rev. Patrick Bell, minister of Carnyrie, the inventor of the reaping machine; and also on the Rev. Charles Clouston minister at Sandwick, author of several works on meteorological science.

"Why does the operation of hanging kill a man?" inquired Dr. Whately. A physiologist replied: "Because inspiration is checked, circulation stopped, and blood suffices and congests the brain." "Bosh," replied his Grace. "It is because the rope is not long enough to let his feet touch the ground!"

BAD BOYS.—Many years ago in a country town in Massachusetts, a teacher saw a boy come into his school, whom he knew to be the worst boy in town. He detested him, he could not make a good boy of him. So he spoke kindly to him, and he behaved well that day. The Prudential Committee (as he was called) came in and said: "Mr. Towns, I hear that bad fellow, Bill Marcy, has come to your school. Turn him out at once. He will spoil the rest of the boys." "No, sir," replied the teacher, "I will leave the school if you say so, but I cannot expect a boy so long as he behaves well." So he kept him, encouraged him and confided in him, till Bill Marcy became one of the best boys in town. He rose to eminence as a public man. He became Governor of the State of New York, and was Secretary of State of the United States from 1853 to 1857. but whenever William L. Marcy came from Washington, he took pains to go and see his old teacher, Samuel Towns, and thank him for having been the means of saving him and making him the man he was.

I want, says Uncle Nick, and we all want, a religion that not only bears on the sinfulness of sin, but on the necessity of lying and stealing—a religion that banishes all small measures from the counters, small baskets from the stalls, pebbles from cotton bags, and from sugar, chickory from coffee, jam from bread, and from butter, strychnine from wine, and water from milk cans. The religion that is to advance the world, says Uncle Nick, will not put all the big straw-balls and peaches on the top and all the bad ones at the bottom, and will not offer more baskets of foreign wines than the vineyards ever produced in bottles.

A clergyman, while attending a funeral, had gone on with the service until he came to that part which says, "Our deceased brother, or sister, without knowing whether the deceased was male or female. He turned to one of the mourners and asked if it was a brother or sister?" The man innocently replied, "No relation at all, sir, only an acquaintance."

"I think I have seen you before, sir," said one gentleman to another, "are you not Owen Smith?" "Oh yes," said the other, "I'm Owen Smith, and Owen Jones, and Owen Brown, and Owen everywhere."

A Missouri agent remarks that while he makes no pretensions as a "skatist," he believes that he can fall down on the ice and get up without being told as often as any other man.

An insurance agent, urging a citizen to get his life insured, said, "Get your life insured for ten thousand dollars, and then if you die next week, the widder's heart will sing with joy."

A young lady said to her beau, as she held a pot of water her hand: "Promise to marry me, or I'll scald you." "Throw the water," he replied, "I had rather be scalded once than every day in my life."

As an effect of the extreme cold weather in that latitude the Bangor Wharf states that the ice company of that city, in digging for heavy rocks have found the earth frozen solid as a rock to the depth of more than five feet.

There is a strong man in Chattanooga who can carry off a barrel of flour under each arm. Heavy work at the present prices.

A sign on an Academy out West reads: "Freeman & Huggs; Freeman teaches the boys and Huggs the girls."

A chap who was told by a colourist to "remember Lot's wife," replied that he had trouble enough with his own without remembering other men's wives.

What class of women are most apt to give towns society? The belles.

Tea Cake.—Three cups flour, two tea-spoons cream tartar rubbed into flour, one half cup cream, rub in also, two well beaten eggs, one cup milk, one teaspoon salt.

Muffs.—One half cup yeast, one tablespoon sugar, one egg, one pint, and two spoonful flour, one coffee cup sweet milk.

NEW ENGLAND STATEMENT IN THE HAMMONTON TRACT OF LAND IN NEW JERSEY

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"Mass" wants to know if you can't settle himself to day, how he wants to money had, said a quack to a gentleman, "No, I can't. This is the third time you have come for that money to-day. Your mis-ter isn't afraid I am going to run away is he?" "Not exactly," but look here," said the quack, sily and mysteriously, let's go now to run away himself and darfore wants to make a big sale.

Sir David Brewster, Principal of the University of Edinburgh, was one of the first natural philosophers of his age, was born at Jedburgh, on the 11th of December, 1781—His father, who was rector of the grammar school there, destined him for the ministry; and he was accordingly sent to the University of Edinburgh, and maintained there for several sessions, during which his performances as a student were promising and even brilliant. He passed through the theological classes, and took licence as a preacher of the Church of Scotland; but he was strongly attracted during his college career towards the study of science and the observation of natural phenomena. The powerful drift of his mind and inclinations in this direction was increased by the delicate condition of his health, which inspired the apprehension that he might not be able to sustain the severe physical fatigues and trying exposures incidental to ministerial duty; and at last he resolved to turn completely to the pursuit of science as his aim in life, and in that spirit declined a presentation which was offered to him by the Duke of Roxburgh. He had received the honorary degree of M. A. in 1800; and at and after that period he enjoyed the acquaintance and assistance in his scientific studies—in which he already gave evidence of surpassing powers of observation—of Robinson, the Professor of Natural Philosophy, and of Playfair and Dalglish Stewart. He had already so far improved under the instructions he had received, that in maturely examining the bases of Newton's theory of light, he succeeded in discovering a novel and important fact in optics—that of the influence of the condition of the surface of bodies on the "inflection" or change of direction of the rays of light, which had been formerly accepted as a consequence of the nature of the bodies themselves. He had already devoted himself principally to the science of optics, in which he was destined to attain so distinguished a reputation.

In 1807 a number of honors poured in upon him. He was made L. D. of Aberdeen University; Oxford conferred on him the degree of D. C. L.; and Cambridge that of A. M. Next year Dr. Brewster was elected a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, of which he subsequently filled the offices of secretary, vice-president, and president—holding the latter office at his death; and in the same year he took in hand the task of editing the "Edinburgh Encyclopaedia," a work to which he made a number of important and interesting scientific contributions, and which he did not complete till 1830. This considerable undertaking, however, was far from occupying the whole of Dr. Brewster's almost marvellous working energy. In 1813, under the title of a "Treatise on New Philosophical Instruments," &c., he presented to the public some of the results of his optical researches during the preceding 12 years. In 1811 he had bestowed some attention upon the experiments proposed by Buffon with the purpose of discovering the nature and modulating the effects of the burning-mirrors of Archimedes; and these experiments suggested to him the construction of what he styled "polygonal" lenses. Lighthouses at that time were usually fitted up, with plain parabolic reflectors; but Brewster proposed instead the use of lenses built up of zones of glass, each of which might be composed of several circular segments, arranged concentrically round a central disc, with the effect of strengthening the light and transmitting it to a great distance. The inventor, or adaptation of Buffon's invention, excited a good deal of interest at the time, as it promised to lead to an improvement in the illumination of our lighthouses and the safe conduct of our coast navigation; but it was not then practically taken up in this country, though it was in France.

In 1816, at the desire of the Corporation of Edinburgh and of Professor Playfair, he undertook to take the place of the latter in delivering the lectures on natural philosophy; but he did not long persist in the task, gradually every moment and every effort that did not lead him further in the investigation and knowledge of this favorite subject. In the same year he sent again to the Royal Society of London a paper "On the Polarization of Light by Reflection," and the society elected him a Fellow, and voted him their Copley medal for his discoveries and researches. In 1816 he had the honour to receive from the French Institute half of the prize of 3,000 francs awarded for the two most important discoveries made in Europe in physical science during the two years preceding. In that year also he achieved the invention which has rendered his name most popular—that of the kaleidoscope. These forward honours could not be flow in rapidly on him, and in 1831 he received the decoration of the Guiseppe Order of Honor. The year following he was knighted by King William IV. In 1833 he was a candidate for the chair of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, but was defeated by Mr. James D. Forbes, now Principal Forbes, of St. Andrews. To the distinctions he has conferred as falling to

his share the King of Prussia added (in 1847) the Order of Merit. In 1843 he was elected one of the foreign Associate Members of the Institute of France, and the Emperor Napoleon (in 1855) conferred upon him the cross of the Legion of Honour. The list of Sir David Brewster's contributions to scientific and general literature is very extensive. He was twice married—in 1810 to Juliet, the younger daughter and co-heiress of James Macpherson, of Belleville, M.P., better known to fame as the "translator" or author of "Osian." The first Lady Brewster died in 1850; and in 1857 Sir David was again married, to Jane, daughter of Mr. Thomas Purnell, of Scarborough, who survives him.

THE DOBBER OF LL. D.—At a recent meeting of the Senatus Academicus of the University of St. Andrews, the degree of Doctor LL. D. was conferred on the Rev





**MEDICAL ASSISTANCE.**  
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

**RADWAY'S READY RELIEF**  
THE GREAT EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL REMEDY.  
COPES WITH EVERY AFFECTION OF THE HEAD, THROAT, AND LUNGS.  
RAPIDLY CURES THE PATIENT.

**RADWAY'S READY RELIEF**  
Cures all other Remedies at once.  
It relieves the sufferer of PAIN, no matter how violent, in a few minutes, and where it may be applied, it is a sure and safe remedy.

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**North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, OF EDINBURGH & LONDON.**  
ESTABLISHED IN 1809.  
**FIRE & LIFE**  
CAPITAL - £2,000,000 STERLING  
(WITH LARGE ACCUMULATIONS)

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

NICHOLAS G. GERRARD, Esq., Agent for St. Andrews and vicinity.

**FLOUR.**  
NEW STORE - Ex. "Emma" from New York, "Maria Jose" from New York, 1,000 Barrels Flour, various grades.  
C. F. CLINCH, General Agent.

**NEW FRUIT.**  
Ex. Steamer from Boston: 50 Boxes } Layers Raisins, 25 do } J. W. STREET.

**JOHN BALSON, Shipbroker and Commission Agent KENNEDY'S ARCADE, Water St.**

Bege to announce that he has removed his place of business to that eligible stand, Kennedy's Arcade, fronting the Market Square, and two doors South of the "Albion House," where he respectfully solicits a share of patronage which, an careful examination, enables him to conduct business for and sell a constant supply of Flour, Provisions, Dry and Pickled Fish, Salt, also the celebrated Albion Oil, wholesale and retail, with Linens, Chimneys, and Burners of all which will be sold at the lowest possible rates.

Also, 20 Barrels Choice Apples.

Exporters of Lumber can be accommodated with wharfage to any extent, at the most central wharf in the Port, at moderate charges. Particular attention will be given to shipping business entrusted to his care.

Masters of Vessels will find it to their interest to give him a call.

St. Andrews, February 1st.

**NOTICE.**  
John S. Magee, Respectfully announces that he has now received the greater portion of his Fall and Winter stock of New Goods, upwards of -

**50 Bales, Cases and Packages** consisting of all the most desirable Goods for the present season -

**COTTON GOODS.** Prints, Grey shirtings, White shirtings, Striped Shirtings, Regattas, Reels, Denims, Cotton Flannels.

**WOLLEN GOODS.** Cloth, tweeds, trousers, Confederate Grey, Sienna-drills, Blankets, Camp Quills, Flannels in cotton and wool, and all wool Saxony, Welsh, Twilled, Plain, Red, White, Blue, Yellow, Grey, Fancy Crimean Flannels.

**HOMESPUNS** good for Boys or Men's wears.

Pilot cloths, Heavers and Whineys, Mantle cloths in black and coloured Seakings, Dogskin, Tweeds, &c. &c.

**DRESS GOODS.** A few Superior Black Silk Dresses, Trimming Goods in all the new styles to Bogie, Tinsel Velvet, Plain Velvets, &c.

**MILLINERY** goods of all descriptions, Skeleton Skirts, La Belle, Boston, Promenade, Excelsior, and other styles.

A nice assortment of Zephyr, Himalaya and Plaid bonnet and Square SHAWLS.

READY MADE CLOTHING, Bras, woollen socks, Neck ties, Scarfs, and Mufflers for gentlemen.

Ladies and Childrens Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers.

with a variety of other goods so numerous that the Standard would hardly contain their names.

To all of which public attention is invited. Give us a call and see what we have got - All goods sold at a small advance on cost to ensure a speedy sale, and in no case can we make a second price.

**JOHN S. MAGEE, ALBION HOUSE, Water St.**

**Refined Crushed Sugar, Wines London Porter, Pale Ale, &c.**

Ex. the "Choice" from London via St. John, 20 Bbls refined Crushed Sugar, 20 chests of Congee, 50 Half do of 100 half do of TEA, 50 Oolong Tea 10 Kegs Bi-Carbonate Soda, 5 bbls Java Coffee, 10 casks "Briggs" London Porter & Pale Ale 4 Hds } Pale & golden Sherry, Ale, 12 Cr Casks } 12 Cases best Champagne, qts & pints, 12 Hds 12 Cr Casks Port Wine, 2 Puncheons fine Old Jamaica Rum, 5 casks "Brandram Bros" best bottled, and Raw Linseed Oil, 25 Cwt do best White Paint, &c &c.

**J. W. STREET.**

**BRADFORD & CO., Eastport, Maine. MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN CLOTHS & READY MADE CLOTHING TAILORS TRIMMINGS.**

**SEAMENS OUTFITS, BOYS CLOTHING, TRUNKS, VALISES, &c., &c.**

**WHOLESALE & RETAIL. L. & D. DISPATCH**  
July 31, 1867

**Mehan's Fine Malt Whiskey.**  
To arrive per the "Dr. Kane" from London by 20 Quarter casks } Whiskey, 3 Hogsheads } J. W. STREET.

**House to Let.**  
FROM the 1st MAY next, the House in Queen Street, known as the "Cannon house," is required of J. W. STREET.

**New Fancy Goods.**  
St. Andrews, N. B., ALBION HOUSE, Market Square.

**JOHN S. MAGEE** is now daily receiving his stock of New Staple and Fancy Dry Goods which were bought when markets were at low rates, and are offered at low prices. Inspection by inspecting purchasers is solicited.

**French White Wine Vinegar.**  
50 Casks White Wine Vinegar, July 17, J. W. STREET.

**Refined Petroleum.**  
Ex. Steamer from Boston. P.R.S. No. 1, Kerosine Oil, J. W. STREET.

**Railroad Hotel.**  
Water Street, Market Square, St. Andrews.

The Subscriber having leased the above Hotel and thoroughly refitted the same, now prepared to accommodate Permanent and Transient Boarders. Every attention will be paid to secure their comfort.

The tables will be supplied with the best of the market affords.

The rooms are spacious and airy.

N. B. Livery Stable in connection.

**MICHAEL CLARKE, Proprietor.**  
Successor to Edward Theban.

Sold St. Andrews, May 15, 1867.

**Western Insurance Co. Limited of England.**  
Capital £1,000,000 Sterling.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid, without reference to England.

The Subscriber has been appointed Agent of the above Company, and is prepared to take Risks against Fire on liberal terms.

GEO. D. STREET, Feb. 19.

**Wm. H. Williamson, Druggist.**

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity, that he has resumed his former business of a Druggist, in the shop formerly kept as Mr. Snodgrass' building, adjoining the Union Store, Water Street, where he is prepared to make up Physicians prescriptions, and medicines for cattle, &c.

He has also for sale Drugs, Chemicals, Family and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet articles, paints, oils, Varnish, Glass, putty, &c.

Every article of quality prepared for use.

The whole will be sold for cash. American money taken at a discount.

aug 24

**Anthracite Coal.**  
A few tons of Anthracite coal, for sale by J. W. STREET Oct. 20th, 1867.

**Refined Crushed Sugar, Wines London Porter, Pale Ale, &c.**

Ex. the "Choice" from London via St. John, 20 Bbls refined Crushed Sugar, 20 chests of Congee, 50 Half do of 100 half do of TEA, 50 Oolong Tea 10 Kegs Bi-Carbonate Soda, 5 bbls Java Coffee, 10 casks "Briggs" London Porter & Pale Ale 4 Hds } Pale & golden Sherry, Ale, 12 Cr Casks } 12 Cases best Champagne, qts & pints, 12 Hds 12 Cr Casks Port Wine, 2 Puncheons fine Old Jamaica Rum, 5 casks "Brandram Bros" best bottled, and Raw Linseed Oil, 25 Cwt do best White Paint, &c &c.

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50 Casks White Wine Vinegar, July 17, J. W. STREET.

**Refined Petroleum.**  
Ex. Steamer from Boston. P.R.S. No. 1, Kerosine Oil, J. W. STREET.

**6000 Gallons Albertine Oil.**  
Just received from the manufacturer at St. John, and will be sold wholesale or retail at the lowest rates, by the Subscriber. Please enquire for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

**JOHN BALSON, Kennedy's Arcade, Water St. St. Andrews, Aug. 29, 1867.**

**Sugar & Molasses.**  
Ex "Loyalist" from Barbadoes via St. John, 17 Hbls. } Choice 5 do } Barbadoes Sugar, 18 Hbls. do do Molasses, June 27, 1867. J. W. STREET.

**ALBION HOUSE, St. Andrews.**  
JOHN S. MAGEE, is now receiving his new stock of FALL AND WINTER, STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, which were selected in the cheapest markets, with a view of saving the requirements of this section of the Province. Many of them are the production and manufacturing of the New Dominion - long may it be - and for cheapness, excellence, and durability exceed anything that has hitherto been in this market; thus already do we feel the beneficial effects of Confederation. An enumeration of the various goods will be given in a succeeding issue of the Standard; but you read and better call and see for yourself, as we are anxious to show you what we can do to supply your wants.

T. S. - For sale 1 piece of Sheep's Grey Stainet Homespun, Mrs. Taggart's make A 1 quality.

**JOHN S. MAGEE,**

**FRENCH MERINOS, COBURGS, BLANKETS, COTTONS, in white & unbleached, very cheap. Maria St. John's and Opera M. & Co., COTTON FLANNELS, OSNABURGS**

Prints, Red, white, blue & grey twilled & a plain "Flannels in all colors.

We can confidently recommend our Flannels as good and will sell cheap.

A large and varied stock of -

**BOOTS AND SHOES,** in eighteens, youths, Boys, Men's, Misses and Ladies - no warranted manufacturer.

Would call special attention to his white Varnish which are made from the very best Southern cotton and warranted sound, well made and good. Also the St. John Wares, Paris' make, prepared for the London market.

If you want good value for your money, come to the **ALBION HOUSE.**

**JOHN S. MAGEE**

**LOTS FOR SALE.**  
The Subscriber offers for sale Five Lots in the block formerly belonging to the Madras School, fronting on Sophia and Parr streets. The lots are in excellent condition, and well located for building. For particulars apply at the Standard Office, or to

March 27. **C. A. KENNEDY.**

**MORE NEW GOODS.**  
JUST RECEIVED and now open for sale at the VERY LOWEST PRICES:

**Hats, Bonnets, Feathers, and Ribbons. SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, AND FANCY DRESS GOODS**

Grey and White Cottons, Shirting, Stripes, and Regattas

**Pants, Silicas, and COARSE CLOTHS**

Crashes; Towelling & Table Linens, Shirt-fronts, Collars, and Fancy Neck Ties, Boots and Shoes.

Balance of Summer Stock daily expected per Steamer "Europa" and when received will be sold at a very small advance on cost

**Sewing Machines.**  
WHAT EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE One of the Original WOOD Sewing Machines.

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

**JAWE STOOP, Agent.**  
Jan 16.

**Bourbon Whiskey.**  
Ex "Harriet" from Boston, 1 cask fine Old Bourbon proof Whiskey, 5 Puncheons do JAMES W. STREET, June 19th, 1867.

**KEROSENE OIL.**  
Ex "Emma Pemberton" from Boston, 10 Casks Kerosine Oil. J. W. STREET.

**A NEW ENGLAND SETTLEMENT IN NEW JERSEY.**  
**THE HAMMONTON TRACT OF LAND IN NEW JERSEY.**

The above tract of land, of the extent of 1000 acres, is situated in the County of Hudson, State of New Jersey, and is bounded on the north by the Hudson River, on the east by the State of New York, on the south by the State of New Jersey, and on the west by the State of New Jersey.

The land is well adapted for agriculture, and is situated in a healthy and fertile soil. It is also well adapted for a settlement, and is situated in a healthy and fertile soil.

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PUBLISHED BY J. W. STREET, No. 1, Water Street, St. Andrews.

Vol 35

Never mind! Never mind a pinch! Never mind a bit! Set the widge! Mind it fits the cloth! Firm, and tight, a Ne'er to worthy labor! Did indolence bel!

What if I frown! Let Frequent labor! From narrowest! Then lift the mallet! Strike it like a m! Never mind your m! Labor will you c!

See, the rift grows a! Hepler sinks the! There's your sturdy! Split from edge to! Then never mind it! Labor will you c! Fit your widge! And strike it like!

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