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Poetry.

A Winter Morning on the Mohawk.

Bright the eastern sky is beaming
On the earth's fresh dress of snow,
Flushed, with sky tints, softly gleaming,
That no pencil's touch can show.

Dressed in crystals, gay and shining,
Every branch both high and low,
All the diamond's hues combining,
Sparkles in the morning's glow.

Slowly like a serpent twining,
Darkly blue the waters flow:
White colours, like the pearl-shell's lining,
Tint the banks of virgin snow.

Like the Summer's spectres frightened,
Darkly looms the evergreen
On the hillside dimly lighted
By the winter morning's gleam.

In the woods the jays are winging
Back and forth from tree to tree,
To the cheery matin-singing
Of the merry chickadee.

The squirrels start up from their napping
In the hollow maple tree,
Where the woodpecker is tapping
All around his revelle.

'Neath the turquoise vault go streaming
Jetty crows—that fly,
Like Night's rearguard, from the gleaming
Of the rosy morning sky.

Up then, when the Night's reign closes,
All who Health's great prize would seek;
For, though Winter claims no roses,
Still he plants them in the cheek!

Interesting Tale.

A SUBMARINE STORY.

I follow a very hazardous calling, or, at all events, a calling in which, if you choose to face dangers for the sake of higher remuneration, perilous adventures are common enough. I am not too presumptuous when I say I am as brave as most men, naturally, and my sense of fear has been further blunted by a constant companionship with danger. The adventure I am about to narrate was horrible enough to me when I was a principal actor in it, and to this day an involuntary shudder of horror accompanies the recollection of it.

Some years ago a large vessel laden with a mixed cargo, was bound to New York from South America. Striking a sunken reef off the dangerous shore of Florida, she was wrecked, and very few of the passengers or seamen escaped. The owner, who was also captain, was drowned. His heirs lived in New York. It appears the vessel had settled down in the ocean, having escaped the attack of any storm, so as might be supposed her cargo would be pretty well recoverable, but it was a useless and foolish attempt to try to get anything from her in a lonely sea, and on a dangerous coast. However, one of those men whom nature has formed for the out-of-the-way modes of getting money in this world, having obtained the consent of the heirs in New York, fitted out a large yacht, and promising money only on condition of success, I was prompted to hazard the spec—I agreed with my adventurous disposition, and I signed articles, and shipped myself. After a deal of trouble we picked up another diver, a coarse, brutal, drunken rascal; whose conduct as hereafter seen will sufficiently justify these remarks. From the beginning I had a kind of antipathy against the fellow, and shrank from his society as from some loathsome reptile. His profile was that of a baboon; his eyes peering from under his heavy brows, twinkled with a satanic wickedness, and seemed to be looking all ways at once; and when he laughed, his satanic majesty himself might have envied his ugly grin. My employer shunned him, and would gladly have parted with him, but no other could be got to engage in such a fool-hardy scheme.

Having got the diving bell and other apparatus on board, we at last set sail on this novel pursuit of lucre. The voyage was fine, and having nothing to do, I enjoyed it very much, and was even softening towards my fellow diver when we reached that part of the coast of Florida where the sunken wreck lay, and where our fortunes were buried beneath the waves.

We were a considerable time in discovering the wreck, but we found it at last, far down in the depths of the still blue sea, where troops of sharks were pursuing each other about and through it for want of better prey. No pleasant sight, I can assure you. My fellow diver gave them a brazen count, and took an extra long pull at his bandy

flask. As for myself the affair seemed more dangerous than ever. The vessel would have to be moored above a bed of reefs, and if a storm were to arise, ill fate would catch us, for there is little money to be expected for a ship from the cruel and jagged coral. However, I plucked up the very best heart, saying to myself, "My dear fellow, the more danger the more money." Jim Crow—that was the diver's name—gave utterance to a nowise pleasant oath about having been swindled, muttering at the end, but "I'll pay them off duces sharp, or I'm not—," concluding his sentence very suspiciously, which did not tend to increase my confidence respecting his intentions.

We pulled back to the ship, after placing a buoy to mark the spot. The two next days Jim Crow and I were busy preparing our things for the attack on the sunken wreck. The tide of my thoughts were checked by my work, but I still noticed that Crow was in an evil mood. After about four days were spent the ship was anchored. The bell was swung for the plunge, and Crow and I went below and dressed. My suspicions seemed now on the increase, and my readers may think that I was very fearful, but I provided myself with a long and sharp knife, which I stuck up over my shoulder, and my long leathern loot. Crow struck one in his belt, saying with a rather diabolical laugh, "I think it is better being prepared for water sharks," and I almost think he added, "land sharks." This opened my eyes a little, and some rather curious speculations flitted through my brain. He was a man to be feared, being hugely big and strong, and wicked wily.

With many such reflections I took my place in the bell, and amidst the hurrahs of the crew and the excitement of the master, we dipped into the sea. Common life had passed away, and, to a novice, a new world opens to his eyes beneath the waves, and even to me the scene was fresh. The coral reefs, like grand architectural structures, covered with weeds and shells of the deep, of every possible variety of colour; the fish, large and small, darting about the water, and flying at the approach of the bell as before the sweep of the sharks, and even they grinned with their long jaws, and fled upon our approach. Down, down, till the light was dim, and then we struck the wreck. Armed with crowbars, sharp at one end to repulse the shark and other monsters of the deep, we planted our feet on the bell. Instantly we separated; Crow burst open the cabin door, and after a while I joined him. By this time he was in the cabin searching about. I watched him as well as I could all the while. Thus we spent our first journey, and after lading our bell, gave the signal, and were hauled up on deck. The sailors crowded round us, gloating over the various things we had brought up; they also hauled on deck several things to which we had attached ropes. Thus our first day passed. All were exulting, and the sailors cracked over the galley fire the possible prize of money to each, and the master dreamt of a princely independence.

Several days thus passed over; we had broken into the cargo, and what we considered of value and the sea had not damaged was hauled on deck, and the schooner became pretty well laden. I think it was about the last day of working, as we were down in the bell, that Crow again wended his way towards the cabin. By this time my suspicions regarding his evil intentions were quieted, yet there still lingered about him traces of obstinate sulkiness, so that I took very little notice of his operations, and I busied myself about different things in the hold of the vessel.

I think about half an hour must have passed by when I returned to the bell, and I was startled by the cunning wicked cast of Crow's countenance; he was shuffling something beneath his diver's clothes; as the last of it disappeared I guessed it was a bag, and the thought flashed across my mind—a bag of money. I quietly asked Crow what it was.

"Humph! nothing. What have ye to do with it?" he growled.

My curiosity was further aroused by this answer.

Well you must tell me what it is, I said, keeping myself as quiet as possible.

The devil I will! he shouted, savagely. Then you shall be forced when we get on deck, I replied, resolutely.

Ha! ha! forced! Here he quietly drew a long knife.

Quick as thought mine was out, too, for I always carried it in my boot.

I suspected something of this, I said. He scowled heavily at me at the other side of the bell.

Now you must tell me what that is? I said. But nothing daunted, the ruffian cried, "I will see you dead first!"

I knew his mighty strength, but I also knew my own agility and skill.

Crow said again, It is a bag of gold I found in the cabin, and if you hold your jaw I shall go ye a third.

Never shall I be dishonest, I said, after

some deliberation, looking pale, I dare say, but perfectly calm.

Let the reader imagine the scene in a bell forty feet under water; it would take at least twenty minutes to pull it up. A fierce fight, perhaps a deadly one, might be finished by then. Suspicion might be hushed; the body could be flung to the ravenous sharks, with which we sometimes had to combat with our sharp pointed crowbars; but our frightful, slumpy appearance might have been enough to terrify the inhabitants of the deep.

We stood eying each other for some time; he for attack, I for resistance. I offered to pull the alarm-bell, but he clutched it from me. I attempted nothing farther.

After a few minutes pause he said, Will you take shners?

No! I was the firm answer.

Perhaps it is not large enough?

All of it is too small.

You won't give in! he said.

I expected something and prepared myself. Never! I replied, at length?

Then to death! he yelled, springing at me. Quick as thought I caught his elevated arm, poised in the air, for a stab. I made a lunge at him, for my blood was roused at this fiendish attempt on my life. He parried it, but it caught him on the shoulder, however, he clutched my waist, and there we were scowling at each other; the foam burst from his bloodless lips, and his passion wrought face illuminated me more than his bloodthirsty strokes.

At last he made a forcible effort to free his arm, but I held it with desperation. Amid oaths and curses he struggled. Sometimes he was quiet, and the only sound was the hurried panting of our excited chests. At last I wrenched my hand from his, and stabbed him in the hand. His knife fell but with a curse that rings yet in my ears, he threw himself at me and grasped my body and arm in his gigantic clasp. I seized him by the throat. With the hug of a bear he tried to break my back; his strength seemed almost superhuman, but shifting off the bars of wood by a struggle we plunged into the sea beneath. Down, down we sank! No effort was made to lose the hold of either. Tighter and tighter we gripped till we fell on to the coral reef. Death itself seemed to me a trifle. Passion and hate seemed but the consumption of my heart. My strength was that of Hercules, under the influence of this diabolical goddard. But want of air stifled our efforts. As the first gas to flash before my eyes, and the disc of unconsciousness to creep over me, I released my hold; Crow also loosened his. I know little about this part, but being an excellent swimmer I struck out with all my force. The water whizzed by me. I was stifling, choking, dying. When I reached the surface, with a gasp of air I recovered, and was enabled to shriek, Help! help! when I fainted away. As a dream floated before me—ropes, reefs, boat, and rescue.

I awoke but the pain and dizziness and confusion in my head defy all description. After a few hours I could rise, but still I was feeble. I inquired for Crow; he was in a delirium. They told me, when the bell was brought, he lay on the bars as dead, grasping the gold bag with both his hands. They also told me that they had rescued me from a shark hovering near the schooner.

Next day we set sail, and arrived not long after in New York. A thousand dollars was my fee, but the master gave two hundred more for my honest resistance. Crow was still bad in his head. They put him into an hospital. I called three months after, and he had gone to the backwoods of the far west.

When to Feed Cattle.

The winter care of stock is a topic on which farmers greatly disagree. Some keep their cattle housed almost constantly, never letting them except for water; others let them bark in the sunshine and rob themselves for hours during the warm, pleasant days. As cattle like freedom, fresh air and sunshine, just as we do, we go in for giving them all the privileges of the sort possible. Some farmers are strong advocates for feeding often and a little at a time, getting up in the evening for the same purpose. Others as strongly advocate feeding only twice a day. The truth is, cattle are creatures of habit, and, if accustomed to being fed half a dozen times a day, feel uneasy without their usual bite, but thrive just about as well if not better, when fed regularly twice a day. Certainly this going to the barn in the morning and evening with a lantern, and disturbing the dreams of the stock, love's labor lost. Sleep is a kind nature's sweet restorer to cattle as to men, and arousing them from their slumbers at nine o'clock in the evening and at five o'clock of a winter's morning, is disturbing the economy of nature's laws. Sleep and food are the two great restorers of exhausted vitality, and the one is just as essential as the other. Whoever cuts short the due allowance of sleep for his stock, must compensate for it with an undue allowance of food, and will find to his sorrow that sleep is cheap than hay.

[N. E. Homestead.]

KENTUCKY JOKES.

It was during the Presidential campaign which resulted in the appended sketch, in company with three other politicians, rode from Paducah to Boston, Ky., in a hack. They were bound for one of the old-fashioned barbeques, and he tells what happened on the way thus:—

The joking Judge M. was one of the party, and the bottles that peeped out from the basket under the seat seemed to improve the sparkle of his wit, the flavor of his jokes, and the music of his laugh, until the happy contagion even reached the driver.

Our fun was at its highest when, turning a curve in the road we saw, down its hot, dusty stretch, a solitary ox cart, with its owner perched upon what proved to be bags of corn. As a kind of advance guard, a great, brindled dog came trotting along in advance, and attracted by our noise, he threw himself in an attitude of defiance, determined to dispute our advance. With his savage growl, red eyes and erect bristles, he indeed presented a formidable appearance. Judge M. could not let such an opportunity for a practical joke pass. Said he: "I'll bet the drinks for the day that I can run that dog off the road."

Done, said we.

Stopping our hack, he got out, and threw the skirts of his "swallow-tailed" coat over his shoulders, stuck his old slouch hat on the back of his head, and going down on "all fours," he scampered toward the dog with the most frightful yells, reminding one of the fable of the lion and the lamb. This was too much for the dog, and, howling with fright, he took to the brush. The oxen also saw the fearful monster coming down the road, and with one bold bound they took to the same up to the tail standing straight out behind. Away they went, with wheels bouncing in the air, bags of corn bursting open, and spilling their contents in a continuous stream.

"Whoa, Blax! Whoa, Ball! O, Lord! what shall I do?" came from the frightened man on the cart, as he was bounding from side to side, now grasping a cart pole, then catching at a bag of corn as it went over the side.

This kind of performance could not last long without a change for better or worse, as the oxen went tearing down the steep bank of a little creek and overturned everything in the water, about waist deep. One ox, getting loose, went up the opposite bank and soon disappeared, while the other covered down, pitifully howling, as we came up to the scene of disaster. There stood the poor man in water to his waist, his wagon overturned and half his corn scattered in the water, while the other half was scattered in the woods.

He looked scared and pitiful, and said: "O, Lord, stranger, don't never do that at any more. I'm ruined!"

It was a splendid success, that joke, and there stood the Judge holding on to a sapling and laughing till the tears ran down his cheeks. We took up a subscription for the poor fellow. The Judge headed the list with an amount nearly covering the damages, and we added to it until we left the man in thankfulness that he had sold his corn so well. At the barbeque, the Judge bet all his money on a little horse-race, and lost, and from that, and the effects of his drink at our expense, we had to carry him to our hack on a barn-door. On his way home he insisted upon standing on his head.

Blunders of Writers and Types.

The amusement afforded by ludicrous typographical errors will be inexhaustible to printers are fallible and editors write with admirable indifference to legibility. One of the most astonishing blunders of this kind was committed some years ago in an editorial in the "Bulletin." The writer, who had cautioned his readers against "casting their pearls before swine," was amazed and grieved to perceive that "carrying their pills before sun," went up the column in a certain new "rise." This was corrected in a certain new store that it had "sixty fancy windows," was even more indignant than the store keeper when he saw in his paper the statement that the establishment contained "sixty faded windows." And then there was the poet, in Muncy, who sought to soothe the wounded feelings of a bereaved family by publishing in a local paper a poetical tribute to the deceased daughter, Emily, in which he declared that—"we will hallow her grave with our tears." He was pursued next morning by Emily's exasperated brother because the printers insisted that "we will hallow her grave with our steers."

The poets suffer most deeply. Nothing could be worse, for instance, than the misery of the bard who insisted in his copy, that he "kissed her under the silent stars," to find that the compositor compelled him to "kick her under the repair stairs." A certain J. K. Jones, also, was the victim of an aggravated error, because when, in his report of a wedding, he declared that the bride was accompa-

nied to the altar by eight bridesmaids, the types made it that "the bride was accompanied to the altar by eight bridesmaids." These things are peculiarly unpleasant when they occur in remarks upon death; as in the case of the editor, who, while writing a sympathetic paragraph, observed that Mr. Jones could hardly bear the loss of his wife, "only to find that the printer had made it "Mr. Jones could hardly bear such a loss of a wife."

A Fireproof Man.

About the year 1869, one Lionetto, a Spaniard, (writes a French chemist,) astonished not only the ignorant, but chemists and other men of science, in France, Germany, Italy, and England, by the impunity with which he handled red hot iron and molten lead, drank boiling oil, and performed other feats equally miraculous. When he was at Naples, he attracted the notice of Professor Semonteni, who narrowly watched all his operations, and endeavored to discover his secret. He observed, in the first place, that when Lionetto applied a piece of red hot iron to his hair, dense fumes immediately rose from it, and the same occurred when he touched his foot with the iron. He also saw him place a rod of iron, nearly red hot, between his teeth, without burning himself, drink the third of a teaspoonful of boiling oil, and, taking up molten lead with his fingers, place it on his tongue without apparent inconvenience. Semonteni's efforts, after performing several experiments upon himself, were finally crowned with success. He found that by friction with sulphuric acid diluted with water, the skin might be made insensible to the action of the heat of red hot iron; a solution of alum, evaporated until it became sulphate, appeared to be more effectual in these frictions. After having rubbed the parts which were thus rendered, in some degree, insensible, with hard soap, he discovered, on the application of the hot iron, that their insensibility was increased. He then determined on again rubbing the parts with soap, and after this found that the hot iron not only occasioned no pain, but that it actually did not burn the hair. Being thus far satisfied, the Professor applied hard soap to his tongue until it became insensible to the heat of the iron; and having placed an ointment, composed of soap mixed with a solution of alum, upon it, boiling oil did not burn it; while the oil remained on the tongue, a slight hissing was heard, similar to that of hot iron when thrust into water; the oil soon cooled, and might then be swallowed without danger. Several scientific men have since, it is said, successfully repeated the experiments of Professor Semonteni, but we would not recommend any but professionals to try the experiment.

Many years ago, when as yet there was but one church in the old town of Lyme, Connecticut, the people were without a pastor. They had been for a long time destitute, and now were on the point of making a unanimous call for a very acceptable preacher, when a cross-grained man, by the name of Dorr, began a violent opposition to the candidate, rallied a party, and threatened to defeat the settlement. At a parish meeting, while the matter was under discussion, a half-witted fellow rose in the house, and said he wanted to tell a dream he had had last night. He thought he died, and went away where the good people go, and as soon as Satan saw him "he asked me where I came from."

"From Lyme, in Connecticut," I told him right out.

"Ah! and what are they doing in Lyme?" he asked.

"They are trying to settle a minister," I said.

"Settle a minister!" he cried out. "I must put a stop to that! Bring me my boots; I must go to Lyme this very night!"

I then told him, as he was drawing on his boots, that Mr. Dorr was opposing the settlement, and very likely he would prevent it altogether.

"My servant Dorr!" he exclaimed, his majesty; "my servant Dorr! Here, take my boots, if my servant Dorr is at work, there is no need of my going at all!"

This speech did the business. Mr. Dorr made no farther opposition; the minister was settled, but his opponent carried the title "my servant Dorr" with him to the grave.

When does an editor play a singular trick with grammar? When he declines an article.

He who loses money loses much; he who loses a friend loses more; but he who loses his spirits loses all.

The man who said two porcupines make one prickly pair, is a knight of the quill, and not a professor of the higher mathematics.

The minister who divides his discourse into too many heads will find it difficult to procure attentive ears for all of them.

A fashionable party is now called Daugh-tercular show.

What is better than a promising young man? A "paying" one.



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Telegraphic News.

London, Jan. 18. A supplement to the Gazette announces that the 21st inst. will be observed in all the churches as a day of thanksgiving for the restoration to health of the Prince of Wales.

New York, Jan. 19. Gold 108 3/4 to 109. A Washington despatch says the delegation from Massachusetts interested in the Fisheries have become somewhat disheartened about the chances of getting a bounty law enacted.

There was a terrible and heart rending catastrophe yesterday afternoon, caused by the explosion of the Cartridge Factory at Greenwich.

On Monday last, according to public notice a meeting was held in the building formerly known as the Parish School house.

On Tuesday morning the Trustees again met at the same place and classified the children for the primary schools, and issued permits to school.

The salaries of the Teachers exclusive of the Government grant are as follows: Male teachers, 1st class \$450, 2nd do \$380, Female 140, 110.

The Trustees meet daily for the transaction of business, and have in the short time at their disposal, accomplished an amount of work which could hardly be expected.

The evening papers denounce the discourtesy of the Committee, who acted as perfect school.

In the Ontario Legislature Scott made a lengthy defence, Ex-Secretary Wood attacked the opposition.

The weather is mild for the season. Trade in Manchester is more active.

John Stuart Mill has declined to preside at the mass meeting to be held in support of Sir Charles Dilke at Freemason Hall.

Samuel Laing has abandoned the contest for Parliament in the Northern Burroughs.

The Principal of College Alvirre Le Francais was condemned by a German court martial three months imprisonment for hostile demonstrations of students.

Government has demanded of Austria extradition of Gambetta's private Secretary, M. D'Esenes.

John McLane and Samuel Hanson, firemen of the English steamer Tiber at Boston quarrelled last night and McLane was stabbed dead in Middleboro, Massachusetts, last night.

W. Leach, dentist, delirious from drink shot four citizens, two it is supposed fatally.

The New York Spirit of the Times nominates Charles Sumner for President in opposition to Grant.

Miss Isabella A. Tins, of Westport, Mass., who was visiting the family of Dr. Peay 21th street, on Thursday night, blew out her brains by a pistol shot.

A run was commenced on the Market Savings Bank yesterday. It owes depositors about a million dollars.

A Washington despatch says that President Grant is anxiously watching the developments of fraud in the New York Custom House by the Committee now investigating these matters.

He is open in his denunciations of the reported violations of the law, and says that if they are not disproved there will be a general clearing out of the culprits without fear of the consequences to himself at the next National Convention.

The case of the Representatives of the Massachusetts fishing interests was presented to the Congressional Committee on Foreign Affairs yesterday afternoon.

They will be opposed by the Southern and Western members but we are confident that they will succeed. But well says that as the execution of the Treaty by legislation was now on hand, the time was favorable, and postponement would be useless.

Senator Sumner's report says it to be brought out as an independent candidate for the Presidency. This has produced a great sensation among the politicians.

London, Jan. 22. The Prince progresses satisfactorily. The Queen will shortly visit him.

Dease the liberal member of Parliament from Kerry, Ireland was mobbed on Saturday.

The difficulties between Germany and Brazil have been amicably settled.

A large body of troops and a number of men of war have been concentrated at Marcellus owing to recent disorders.

New York, Jan. 22. His'e of Maine presented a bill in Congress to amend ship building material free of duty. A bill was also introduced authorizing the construction of ten new steam sloops of war.

The Internationals in Spain are protesting against the late orders of the Government to suppress their public meetings.

President Trevis is receiving expressions of confidence from all quarters.

REMOVAL. The "STANDARD OFFICE" has been removed to the large room over the Store of Messrs. Stevenson, and Mr. J. I. Street, on Water Street, Entrance from Wm. Henry Street.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, JAN. 24, 1872.

School Matters. On Monday last, according to public notice a meeting was held in the building formerly known as the Parish School house.

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How very differently the Catholics of St. Andrews have acted. Protestants and Catholics live together in harmony, they go to school together, the parents vote the same ticket, no religious animosities exist, each respects the other's feelings, and on the School Act there is no difference between them.

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TENDERS FOR RAISING FRAME OF HOTEL.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to the 5th of February next, for the Erection and Bonding-in of the Frame of the New Hotel, building at St. Andrews, in accordance with the plans and specifications, which may be seen at the Store of Messrs. Robinson and Glenn.

All materials will be supplied by the Directors. N. VILLE G. D. PARKER, Hon. Secretary, St. Andrews, Jan. 23, 1872.

PUBLIC NOTICE. COMMON SCHOOLS.

THE Board of Trustees of Schools, St. Andrews, District No. 1, hereby give notice that the following schools are opened this day for the education of children from 5 to 20 years of age:—

- No. 1 Intermediate (late Parish School), Wm. Street, for boys and girls. Teachers—D. B. Whyte, Miss A. Algar. No. 2 Intermediate, Queen Street, for boys and girls. Teacher—Miss Smith. No. 3 Intermediate, King Street, for girls. Teacher—Miss Smith. No. 4 Primary, King Street, for boys and girls. Teacher—Miss Morrison.

CHAS. O'NEIL, Secy., St. Andrews, Jan. 24, 1872.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The following valuable property is offered at PRIVATE SALE between this date and 1st May next, viz:—

WHAT well known establishment the "RAILROAD HOTEL," Water Street, St. Andrews, Stables and appurtenances, now occupied by Mr. M. Clarke.

Also the subscriber's Dwelling House, Stables and out-houses attached. Also two adjoining Lots at the corner on Water Street, same block. Also the two Town Lots in rear of the Catholic School House, on the Hill. Also 32 cows to be sold in March, together with all the subscriber's Household Furniture.

For particulars apply to EDWARD PHEASANT, St. Andrews, Jan. 22, 1872.

BANK OF British North America.

Head Office—London, England. CAPITAL One Million Pounds Sterling, (\$5,000,000).

Five per cent Interest ALLOWED ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS.

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

Open in St. ANDREWS every Saturday from 9 a. m., till 1 p. m. W. GRINDLAY, AGENT, St. Stephen.

ALBION HOUSE, Head of Market Wharf.

REDUCTION IN PRICES FOR FOURTEEN DAYS.

I offer BLANKETS of the best CANADIAN MANUFACTURE at a reduction from former prices.

For Cash Only. As these blankets were bought at the great Cornwall Manufactory before the late rise in price of Wool, they are a GREAT BARGAIN.

FLOCK MATTRESSES, at manufacturers prices, to close consignment. Above special offer to continue for Fourteen Days only. JOHN S. MAGEE, St. Andrews, Jan. 24, 1872.

Found.

BETWEEN Waweg Bridge and John Curry's Bay Side, a sleigh robe, which the owner can have by proving property and paying expenses. Bay Side, Jan. 3. JOHN CURRY,

TO LET.
Possession given 1st November.
The Two Storey House and Lot, corner of King and Park Streets. Rent moderate. Apply at the STANDARD OFFICE, St. Andrews, Dec. 27, 1871.

Manchester House.

ODELL & TURNER

Have received per Steamships "SIBERIA" "ALLEPO," "SAMARIA" &c, their Stock of

Autumn & Winter Goods

Comprising in part

DRESS GOODS,

Shawls, Mantles,

Cottons, Prints,

Winceys, Flannels,

BLANKETS,

Carpetings,

BROAD CLOTHS,

PILOTS, BEAVERS, TWEEDS and DOESKINS,

Cotton Warps,

SOBS,

HOSIERY, GLOVES and small wares

Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons,

and a general assortment of MILLINER'S STOCK

READYMADE CLOTHING,

and Gent's Furnishing Goods.

A nice stock of

Ferumery and Fancy Goods,

from Messrs. RIMMEL & Co., London and Paris.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

STREET & STEVENSON,

Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors &c.

"OFFICE" - WATER STREET, St. ANDREWS.

Assessors of Rates.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Assessors of Rates and Taxes for the Parish of St. Andrews, in the County of Fife, will receive until the 31st day of May next, statements in writing, for all liable to be assessed for the current year in the Parish of St. Andrews, of the real and personal properties and income they possess.

R. GLENN, J. CLARK, Assessors of Rates. W. RIDEOUT, Assessor. St. Andrews, April 26, 1871.

CONGOU TEA.

Ex "Trojan" from London.

60 Chests & Half Chests good Congo Tea.

J. W. STREET.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE,

FOR 1872.

\$1 Per Year!

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

WE beg to direct the attention of our friends throughout the country to the

Excellence and Cheapness

of

THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

Twenty papers will be sent to one Address for \$15.

JOHN MCCOULL,

GENERAL AGENT.

Commission Merchant,

AND AUCTIONEER

St. George, N. B.

REFERENCES: Hon. E. R. Stevenson, Sur. General, W. Whitlock, Esq., St. Andrews; Jas. A. Moran, and Abm. Young, Esqs., St. George; Chas. F. Finch, Esq., St. John; J. Murchie, and David Main, Esqs., St. Stephen.

JOHN S. MAGEE

Has Received

10 Cases Boots & Shoes,

for Fall and Winter wear.

LADIES BOOTS,

MISSSES BOOTS,

BOYS BOOTS,

which are made from good stock, warranted, and will be sold at a small advance on cost.

Also Received,—

6 Cases Canadian Tweeds,

Blankets, Yarns, and Mens' Woolen Under Shirts,

which were bought before the late advance in prices, and will be sold CHEAP.

COTTON WARPS—WHITE & BLUE,

from the New Brunswick Cotton Mills, W. Parks & Son, the quality of which are warranted.

MILLINERY GOODS,

In Ribbons, Flowers, Laces and Hats, just received.

Mrs. MAGEE has received the

Autumn Fashions,

and is prepared to execute orders. A further supply of NEW MILLINERY daily expected.

JOHN S. MAGEE, Milliner, Albion House, Corner Market Square and Water St. opposite Head Market Wharf, Sept. 6, 1871.

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.

MILLINERY AND Fancy Goods.

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All letters relative to the Literary Department must be addressed to the editor,

J. WILLIAM VAN NAME.

All letters relative to Business must be addressed to the publisher,

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Post-Office Box 4952, New York City.

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NOTICE.

Customs Department,

Ottawa, 3rd August 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor General, by an Order in Council bearing date the 29th July last, and under the authority vested in him by the 3rd Section of the 34th Victoria, Cap. 10, has been pleased to order as direct that the following articles used as materials in Canadian manufactures, be transferred to the list of goods which may be imported into Canada, free of duty, viz:

"Canvas," for the manufacture of floor cloth, not less than 18 feet wide, and not pressed or calendared.

"Heavy Oil" or "Carbolic Oil," a product of coal tar, used in the manufacture of wood block pavement, and of wood for buildings, and railroad ties.

By Command,

aug 16 31 R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

FLOUR, CORN, MEAL AND PORK

Ex "General Meade" from New York via

via Eastport:

110 BLS. Flour, (assorted brands.)

50 BLS. Corn Meal,

25 Bags Corn,

7 BLS. heavy Mess and Clear Pork.

Jan 11 J. W. STREET.

GEO. STEWART, Jr.,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Chemist and Druggist,

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES,

DYE WOODS AND STUFFS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

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24 King Street, Saint John, N. B.

Orders from the Country promptly executed.

Ships' Medicine Chests Filled and Re-fitted

Particular attention given to the Preparation of Physicians' Prescriptions.

api 12 7-1y

SUGAR & MOLASSES.

Ex "Rapid" from Barbados via St. John:

20 Hds Muscovado Molasses,

8 " Choice do Sugar,

J. W. STREET.

Alcohol and Old Rye.

Just received via Portland.

5 Puncheons } ALCOHOL,

15 Bbls } 95 O. P.

50 Bbls Old Rye Whisky, 25 pc. U. P.

Gooderham & Worts' Distillery, Toronto,

July 4, 1871. J. W. STREET.

NEW IMPORTATION.

October 30th, 1871.

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

ham" from Liverpool.

20 Cases "Bridges & Son's" best Stout

Porter,

30 cases "Guinness" Dublin Porter, quart

and pints.

2 Puncheons fine old Jamaica Rum,

30 chests London Congo Tea,

30 half chests " "

60 dozen pints Irish Whiskey,

40 " " Old Tom Gin,

3 cases Ginger Wine,

200 cases Geneva &c

J. W. STREET.

100 Boxes Layer Raisins.

25 Bbls. Dried Apples, very nice. For

sale by

TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.

St. Stephen, N. B.

GRANULATED SUGAR.

35 Bbls. Boston Granulated Sugar, In

Bond or Duty paid,

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choice quality, just received and for sale at

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TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.

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GOODS IN STORE.

5 Cases 2 cut. each No 1 Jimed Nutmegs,

6 do 1 do do do do do do

34 Bbls Bridges' London Porter Stout, qts,

40 " Pale Ale qts & pts, [& pts.

3 cases Guinness' xxx Porter,

9 qr casks Sherry Wine,

1 Hhd } Port Wine,

7 qr casks } do

2 Hbds Ginger Wine,

4 Hbds "Hennessey" & "Martell" best

10 qr casks } Cognac Brandy, vin. '63 5-8,

14 Hbds } "Vine Growers Co's,"

10 qr casks } Best Brandy,

6 Hbds. Best Geneva Pale.

4 Hbds } Murphy's Irish Whisky,

20 qr. casks } 22 pc. O. P.

11 qr. casks } Dunville's

18 do } Dublin } WHISKEY,

89 do } Scotch

5 Puncheon old Demerara RUM,

5 Cases Hennessey & V G Cy. Brand.

25 Red Cases Gin, in Bottles.

6 Cases Irish Rasks Whiskey.

23 do Dublin (B Whiskey,

10 do Dunville's do

4 do Scotch do

62 do pint Flasks do

6 do Old Tom Gin,

5 do RYE WHISKEY,

1 do Best CHAMPAGNE,

1 do Best Claret Wine,

4 doz Old Port do

10 do Best Sherry do

17 do Best Claret do

PAINTS, OIL, &c.

22 Cwt. Brandram Bros. Best White Paint,

12 1/2 lb 25 lb, & 50 lb, kegs.

29 kegs Yellow and Black Paint,

Raw Linseed Oil,

60 Boxes Best Crown Window Glass, as

sorted sizes, &c. &c.

JAMES W. STREET.

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Together with a general assortment of

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July 19 41

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MAY 1871.

Ex the "Vasa" from Liverpool, and "Choice"

from London, via St. John.

50 Cases Old Tom Gin, quart & pint flasks

81 do best Scotch & Irish Whiskey do

20 qr. Casks best Scotch and Irish Malt

Whiskey.

3 Hbds } Allsopp's best Draught Ale.

25 Bbls } do Bottled do

12 cases "Guinness" Extra Stout Porter.

70 Bbls Bridges' London Brown Stout Por

ter and Pale Ale.

8 Hbds Brandram Bros' best Linseed Oil.

30 Cwt. do do best White and