

AD STORE,

ad of Water Street.)
Andrews.
respectfully announces to the
of St. Andrews and vicinity,
PENED A STORE at the
ry, where he will keep for
ale a Stock of

LOUR,

ISIONS, AND

oceries.

together with

ARDWARE,

usually found in such an
and trusts by attention to business
prices, to merit a share of public

gent for the "Travellers Accident
nce Co." of Hartford, Conn., is ready
life and accident.
a LUMBER YARD, from which
lumber for building and other pur-
also transact business as an Auc-
W. R. MORRIS.
Oct. 4, 1871.

E MAILS.

Mail arrangements at the Post
Andrews, as follows:

ARRIVE.

nd West, daily by train, Sunday
P. M.

-From St. George, daily at 6 P. M.
From Chamcook and Boacbee,
Monday, Wednesday and Friday,
at 6 P. M.

-From Grand Manan, Campo
Bello, Indian Island, Lord's Cove
and Fairhaven, on Tuesday and
Friday, at 8:30 A. M.

Side-Thursday and Saturday at
10 A. M.

DEPART.

in, Sunday excepted, 8:30 A. M.

-To St. George, daily, 7 A. M.

Chamcook and Boacbee, Monday,
Wednesday and Friday, 7 A. M.

-To Grand Manan, Campo Bello,
Indian Island, Lord's Cove and
Fairhaven, Wednesday and Sat-
urday at 8:30 A. M.

ide-Thursday and Saturday at
10:30 A. M.

papers to be forwarded by Train
by 8 A. M.

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 St

ING MACHINES.

ERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE
e original Weed Sewing
Machines.

reted Machines are now on sale a
r's, where the public are invited to
est for themselves.

JAMES STOOP,
Agent.

XCHANGE HOTEL,

King Street.

Stephen N. B
J. NEILL, Proprietor.

NOTICE.

old by Public Auction on the Mar-
ure, on SATURDAY, the 15th of
JUNE next, at eleven o'clock,
of Land on the Western Common-
we, ground known as the Cricket Lot.
By order of the Sessions,
S. H. WHITLOCK,
Auctioneer.
May 15, 1872.

Original issues in

Poor Condition
Best copy available

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH. E VARIIS SUMENDUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic [25 50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

No 27 SAINT ANDREWS NEW BRUNSWICK, JULY 3, 1872. Vol 39

BANK OF
British North America.
Head Office—London, England.
CAPITAL
One Million Pounds Sterling,
(£5,000,000.)
Five per cent **Interest** ALLOWED
ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS.
Drafts issued on St. John New York, Boston,
Portland, also in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia,
Great Britain and Ireland, France, Australia,
California and British Columbia.
Open in St. ANDREWS
Every Day from 10 a. m., till 3 p. m.
JAS. S. LOCKIE,
MANAGER, St. Stephen.

Poetry.
TO A CRUSHED VIOLET.
Timid violet, sadly shrinking
From the help that I essay,
Fain would I with freshest dew-drops
All your weariness away—
Yet I give you what I may.

Must you always droop your eyelids
O'er the love-light treasured deep?
Nay—around you spread its halo;
Do not look low vigil keep;
Hiding eyes unused to weep.

Yet your presence is so fragrant,
Making all my chamber sweet,
I have not the heart to murmur
That my glance you will not meet,
Earnestly though I entreat.

Bending thus and shedding perfume
Is so sad, there seems to be
In your form but music's echo—
Music from all gladness free,
Living but for charity.

Still I wis above your sadness
Of a song to drown its moan—
His tender love in waiting:
Will not love, deep love alone
For the lost joy you have known?

Yes, I think my love has saved you:
Lifted, darling, is your head!
Light from gracious depths is welling;
Now at last my hope is fed
Beauty unto fragrance well.

Now—but no, I'll hold the measure,
Lest to careless gaze I show
All your story, quickened violet!
'Tis enough for me to know
Love's sweet secret singing low.

Electricity.
Professor Doremus, in the last of his course of
scientific lectures before the Young Men's Christian
Association, New York, discoursed on electric-
ity and its applications. In opening, he said
that Oersted, of Copenhagen, was the first to
make known the fact that electric currents have a
marked influence upon the magnetic needle. This
discovery led to a multitude of other discoveries,
chief among which is the telegraph. The Profes-
sor here explained the minute details of operating
the telegraph, and, in speaking of the rapidity
with which the electric current moves, stated that
recently a message was sent from Cambridge,
Mass., to San Francisco and back in less than
three quarters of a minute, excepting the time
necessary to repeat it at the various stations. A
prince visits us, and almost the very moment he
lands on our soil, his family are acquainted with
the fact by electricity. Another prince lies on
his deathbed, and day by day, hour by hour, the
whole civilized world is informed of his condition,
and made to sympathize as one common family.

It has been claimed recently that electricity
will one day supersede the steam engine, but he
could not think so, as it seems thus far utterly in-
capable to move anything but comparatively deli-
cate instruments or machinery by its method. Pro-
fessor Doremus next explained the various applica-
tions of electricity to heat for purposes of ex-
ploding torpedoes, blasts and mines, and even for
assisting in surgical operations by heating the
platinum knife, which, when used, of course cau-
terizes the wound; also the application of the gal-
vanic battery to the human system in cases of
paralysis and poison. The Professor had seen a
person, whose arm was rendered utterly useless by
the disease just mentioned, perfectly cured in from
five to six weeks by the use of the battery. In
conclusion, the speaker remarked that the great-

est, most glorious field for this agency—its ap-
plication to the human system to restore life, or, in
other words, as a resuscitator—was as yet wholly
unexplored; but he trusted that we should, before
many years, find a solution of this problem.

The Sentiment of Irish Nationality.
There is no spectacle more interesting than that
of the Irish throng hanging upon the words of an
Irish orator as he tells the old tale. They are all
sure that Ireland was once the calm seat of a lofty
civilization, the chosen land of religion, the mother
of arts and learning. Soft and fair were the fields
of their native land: stately and beautiful the
temples that a pure faith builded; peaceful, fru-
gal and industrious the people that tilled the fer-
tile soil, and whose voices filled the air with the
sound of prayers and of hymns of adoration.

As the impassioned orator proceeds, the picture
becomes more vivid and alluring. The sym-
pathetic crowd behold with fascination. If the
speaker be a priest, still more a friar in the garb
of his order, most of all, if he be a Dominican or
a Franciscan, whose ministry first combined in
theory the virtues of the cloister with those of so-
ciety, how profound is the attention! All lands
dimble before the historic reality of Ireland,
which they hear described, and what nation to-
day rivals that ideal nation which was old when
Rome was new—the nation to which they belong!

"It is my land," fervently exclaims the orator,
"my native land! I am born of that race, so in-
tensely peculiar—one of the master races of the
world! My fathers, your fathers, were the spiri-
tual children of Saint Patrick. It is our faith that
has maintained our nationality. Often all has per-
ished but that; but while that remains Irish na-
tionality is indestructible. Of all nations the most
Christian at its first conversion, the most Christian
still. For what were the three chief characteris-
tics of the former? of our religion but poverty,
chastity, and obedience? These were the vows
of the monastic orders. By these the Christian
character was most fully developed. And these
are the characteristics of my countrymen to-day!"

Not the sanctity of the temple restrains the ap-
plause. That eager multitude, hard-working men
and women, of little education, sit, or uncon-
sciously rise as they listen, and revenge themselves upon
the cruelty of fate by delight in that illimitable
fancy. Yet the orator has few charms, and little
real eloquence. His voice, indeed, is full and
manly, but it has little music, nor is his action
graceful, nor is his oration lit with imagination.
But he certainly gives you a fresh impression of
the intensity of the Irish national feeling. "The
Danish invaders found as they landed on Irish soil
what wish every other invader had found—a
grave!" They are startling words from an
Irishman to Irishmen; but they are strange
to hear from one calling himself a Chris-
tian minister standing before a Christian altar.

Yet they are spoken with a feeling which seems
the more sincere when he adds, "I preach no re-
bellion, nor do I pretend to hate Englishmen,
among whom I have true and beloved friends."
That remark showed how purely a sentiment
the Irish nationality has become. It has ceased to
be a cause. For the raids which they
make are of small proportions and upon a distant
soil, and the headquarters from which banners are
flung to the breeze are far, very far, from the hill
of Tara. The splendors of a civilization all traces
of which have perished, the docile innocence of a
primitive people which the ardent imagination can
readily picture, a universal goodness and power
and supremacy and happiness which nobody can
disprove more than he can prove, all lift the ar-
gument into the realm of twilight and shadows and
romance. If there were a great civilization here,
did it not perish in conflict with a greater?

In the course of history do the more powerful in-
fluences succumb to the weaker? If, as the orator
declares, it is his Church which has maintained
the nationality of Ireland, how has it been main-
tained? Has it made the people intelligent and
prosperous? Has it freed them from superstition,
and broken all spiritual shackles? Has it taught
them the arts of industry, and preached peace and
good-will? It has been wickedly persecuted, no
student will deny; but did it never persecute?

The power of its priesthood has been almost ab-
solute. But responsibility is commensurate with
power. How has it discharged that responsibility
in elevating its people?

These are the questions that follow in the mind
of many a hearer the sad words of the orator.
"The greatness of my country is seen in her ru-
ins," he says, with a feeling to which the sensitive
heart of the audience thrills in response. But
what are those ruins? Are they buildings only?
Are they only the round towers, the cromlechs,
and the mossy stones of fallen monas-
teries? What constitutes a state, O fervent fa-
ther? And what is that which, while it remains,
may smile at all other ruins? If you ask us to
see Ireland in its ruins, we may look and discover
warmth of feeling, generosity, genius, the qual-

ties of a historic race; but we shall look for them
elsewhere than on the hill of the Druids or among
the foundations of Armagh.—[Harper's Maga-
zine for July.

A CHARACTER.—A young lady from New
Hampshire presented the following testimonial to a
school board out West:
Hon. — My Dear Sir:—Miss —, a New
Hampshire lady, and a very accomplished and suc-
cessful teacher, full of faith, courage and energy,
who can run a school, lead a prayer meeting, break
a colt, fight a grizzly or shine in a drawing-
room, wants to try her hand at her profession in
your far-off State of Nevada, and teach the young
idea there how to shoot something besides Indians
and sage hens. I know her well and can vouch
that she is everything that a woman ought to be,
to wit: plucky, clever, amiable and good.
(Signed)

A GOOD PLAN.—A would-be author was ad-
vised to try the effects of one of his compositions
upon the folks at home without confessing its au-
thorship. His mother fell asleep, his sister groaned,
his brother asked him to hold up as they had quite
enough of that shower of words without wit, and
at last his wife tapped him upon the shoulder with
the sweetest possible "won't that do?" He then
saw "how it was himself," buried his portfolio, re-
covered his digestion, and has been a happy man
ever since. What a blessed relief to editors and the
rest of mankind would more of our literary
aspirants try this prescription.

A Revolution in Steam Engines.
A Bangor correspondent of a Boston paper
describes a rotary steam engine that has been
invented by Schwartz & Leach as a most im-
portant invention. The work of a 20-horse
power engine that used to work with seventy-
five pounds of steam is done by this one with
twenty-five pounds of steam and half the fuel.
The writer adds:

The great desideratum of a rotary steam
engine seems at last attained, and if so the
results which will flow from it are of course
incalculable. In steamboats the large and
heavy "walking-beam" and heavy iron con-
necting with it all go by the board. The large
cylinders and pistons whose workings send a
jar to the remotest parts of the boat now give
away to the quiet working of a "wheel within
a wheel," with a noise and chatter scarcely
louder than a sewing-machine or a spinning-
jenny. The absence of the cylinder and pis-
ton which all engines will enjoy will every-
where be hailed by workmen and owner and
passenger as a great boon, accompanied as
they ever must be with the eternal clatter and
jar which attends to their motion. All this is
done away with and in its stead is the silent
working of a well-oiled shaft within its cir-
cular cylinder, with noise and jar hardly
enough to be felt by the near bystander.

Then comes the saving of fuel, not more,
but perhaps much less than one half of the
former amount being all that will be required.
Not only thus will great expense be saved in
the purchase of coal, but the room and stow-
age left for additional freight in steamboats
will be of vast importance and value. And
it will be that vast benefits will be enjoyed
when ever steam power is applied, whether in
the steamboat or railroad, factory or machine
shop, or in any of the minor uses where the
power is invoked.

The inventors have had all confidence in their
invention, and have been very large ex-
pense secured patents not only in the United
States but also in England, France, Prussia
and Russia, in all which countries, it they are
not disappointed in the success of their en-
gines, they are bound to gather in a rich har-
vest of profits.

A NEGRO IN DETROIT. James Ryan, was re-
cently brought before a police justice on a
charge of vagrancy.

You see how it is, judge, said he. I can't
neither read nor write; I ain't got no home
nuffin to do, an' I've been in jail, an' I
spec if you kenne go dis time, I don't whistle
no mo' in dis yere town.

What is your profession? asked the judge.
I's a whistler, Sir; and he began to pucker
for a melody when the court observed that it
would hear no music today. This hurt the
feelings of the warbler; a great sorrow began
to spread itself over his countenance, and a
profuse leakage commenced at the eyes.

There, that will do, remarked the court. I
do not cly et to your weeping if you wish to,
but I do remonstrate against your making
such extensive preparations for it.

James was fined \$10, but lacking \$9 87 of
that sum, was ruthlessly incarcerated in pri-
son.

A wise old gentleman, who knew all about
it, on retiring from his business gave the fol-
lowing sage advice to his son and successor:
"Common sense, my son, is valuable in all
kinds of business—except loss making."

Agriculture in California.

In California the rains begin late in Octo-
ber. The grass is green all winter; plowing
begins on the first of December; wheat, bar-
ley, oats, and other crops are sowed as soon as
the land can be made fit; and sowing and
planting are continued as late as March.—
Thus the husbandman has three or four
months to put in his crops. Trees are also
transplanted in this season. South of San
Francisco, and in the great San Joaquin Val-
ley, frost is rarely known, roses bloom all the
winter through, the flower garden is constantly
full of flowers, and many shade trees, like the
acacias, the pepper-tree, and the live-oaks,
keep their foliage green the year round. Corn
is planted from March to May, and har-
vested as late as December. In the southern
counties, and in the San Joaquin Valley es-
pecially, many farmers take two crops from
the same field—wheat or barley for the first,
and corn for the second; and I have seen
fields which yielded, in a good season, ninety
bushels of corn for a second crop. Wheat and
barley sown for hay, and cut before the heads
all, in April or May. Where this is done it
is usual to plant corn on the same ground
when the hay crop is cut. Thus the farmer
gets two valuable crops from the same field.
The harvest season for wheat, barley, and oats
is in the latter part of May and in June.

After the middle of April the rains cease,
and the whole harvest season is absolutely
without rain. Thus the farmer is not hur-
ried, and the harvest proceeds with none of
that haste and anxiety about the weather
which trouble the Eastern farmers. The small
grains are usually gathered by a machine called
a "header," which clips off only the heads
of the grain stalk. Wheat, oats, and barley
are threshed on the field, put into bags, and
left either on the field or along the railroad,
for weeks often, in the open air, and until the
crop is sold and shipped. The grain does not
sweat, nor is it liable to injury from this ex-
posure. Hay, too, is baled or stacked on the
field and left there until it is wanted. Potatoes
are often left in the ground long after
they are fit for digging. Thus it is evident
the farmer has, in the long, dry California
summer, an immense advantage over his
Eastern competitor. He needs fewer hands,
he is not hurried, and he requires no costly
granaries or barns to contain the products of
his fields.

Nor does he need to put away much food
for his cattle. A quarter of an acre of beets,
replanted as they are used, will support a cow
during the whole year. Work-horses receive
barley and hay, but sheep are never fed; mar-
ket cattle fatten in the pastures, and horses
not at all get no food except what they pick
up in the fields, in winter as well as summer.

The alfalfa, or Cullian clover, which is now
beginning to be largely sown, does well to feed
pigs, to cows, and even to plow-horses, and
beats enormous crops. On low ground, or
where it can be irrigated, as much as twenty
tons have been taken from an acre; it is not
cut from December to April, but yields from
six to eight cuttings in the year. Cattle and
horses are more easily kept in good condition
in California than elsewhere in the United
States, and the farmer needs no such substan-
tial stables as in the Eastern States.

Fruit trees bear much earlier than in the
East. The peach bears a peck in the second
year from planting the pit; the apple gives a
crop at five years, and begins to bear at three;
the currant is unknown; and such perishable
fruits as plums and cherries keep far longer
than with us. I have eaten cherries and
strawberries in Colorado which had been
brought from Sacramento—a four days' jour-
ney—and they were in perfect order. The
growth of fruit and other trees is extraordi-
nary. The eucalyptus, a fine Australian ex-
tensive shade tree, has made twenty feet in a
year. I have seen one, eight years from a
small cutting, which was seventy-five feet
high and two and a half feet in diameter at
the base; the apricot becomes almost a forest
tree in size; and, in the southern parts of the
State it is the custom to make fences of sticks
of willow, sycamore, or cotton-wood, cut to the
length of eight feet, and stuck into the ground
in December. These strike root at once, and
grow so rapidly that in the second year
the farmer cuts his fire-wood from these liv-
ing fences.

Moreover, the variety of fruits cultivated in
the farmer's orchard, especially in Southern
California, is much greater than with us. I
have seen, commonly, in orchards, the apple,
pear, peach, cherry, quince, plum, nectarine,
pomogranate—a most lovely tree or tall shrub
when in bloom; the fig, which bears two crops
a year, the orange, lemon, almond, olive, Eng-
lish walnut, and apricot; and you may see
strawberries, wherever care is bestowed upon
them, in every month of the year. Fruit trees
are all free from disease, though the "pear slug"
begins to be troublesome in some places; and
the finest varieties of fruit known in the East
grow freely here.—Charles Nordhoff, in Har-
per's Magazine for July.

ANOMALY OF DEBTS. The more you contract
them the less they contract.

Talk Up Your Town.

Talk up and work up your town, and your
own townsmen and business. Give encourage-
ment to every useful and creditable enterprise
in your midst; for as certain effects follow
cause, so certain will every enterprise of merit
repay every citizen. We cannot live unto
ourselves, and we cannot discourage any move-
ment in behalf of a place without inflicting
upon ourselves a personal injury. Denouncing
the place where we reside as "old foggy," "one
horse," or with any such slang terms, is cal-
culated to bring about just such a condition as
we denounce. If you see a needed improve-
ment for the town, demand it and talk it up
vigorously until the community is imbued with
the idea; until a storm of public sentiment
compels the town. Don't stop because some
poor scummy out of whom has withered all
public spirit and love of advancement, moans
out his sepulchral whine, "I won't pay." Show
to your five fellows that it will pay, and leave
the mummy to his embalmers and swaddled
dust and stupidity, and, by and by, you will
see the result of your courage and talk in
universal improvement, increased facilities in
business, and a broad, liberal, generous public
spirit, that vivifies and makes pleasant and
beautiful everywhere it enters.

How a PRINTER GOT HIS PAY.—A circus
company in Iowa owed an editor a bill for
advertising and refused to pay it. Thereupon
the editor called upon the sheriff, who attach-
ed the Heught-tiger and brought him around
to the newspaper office in his cage. He was
placed in the composing room, and during the
first two days he not only consumed fifteen
dollars' worth of trowsers from a local reporter
who endeavored to stir him up with a troum-
handle to make him roar. On the third day
the tiger broke loose, and the entire force of
compositors descended the staircase with ju-
dicious suddenness. The editor was alarmed
to find his seat through the composing room
cut off, and that the latch upon the sanctum
door was broken. So he climbed out of the
window and sought safety upon the roof.

The paper was not issued for a week, and
even after the tiger was shot the editor had to
slide down the waterspout because he was
afraid to descend by the route by which he
came.

TAKEN DOWN.—Captain Judkins, for
many years commodore of the Cunard line of
steamers, had a certain way occasionally of
expressing himself in reply to what he deemed
pointless questions from passengers. In fact,
a dove like sweetness of manner was not the
commodore's best point.

On one of his latest voyages he had among
the passengers Bishop Littlejohn and wife, of
Long Island. Mrs. Littlejohn one day, being
near the commodore, asked him if it was not
going to rain.

"Ask the cook," was his bluff reply.
"I beg pardon," said Mrs. Littlejohn, "am
I not speaking to the cook?"
History has not informed us as to the pre-
cise phraseology of his response.—Editor's
Drawer, in Harper's Magazine for July.

A Detroit man, who sent a generous bun-
dle of cast-off clothing to the burnt out victims
in Wisconsin, has received from one of the
sufferers, the following: "The community man
give me amongst other things what he called a
pair of pants, and I would make me pants sure
to wear em. I found your name and where
you live on one of the packets. My wife luffed
so when I shude 'em to her that I tho she
would have a connipson fit. She wants to
know if there lives [and breathes a man who
has legs bigger than that she sed it there was
he order to be taken up for vagrancy, fur
havin' no visible means of su;port I couldn't
get 'em on my oldest boy, so I used 'em fur
gun cases. If you have another pair to spare,
my wife would like to get 'em to hang up by
the side of the fire place to keep the tongs in."

A quaint old gentleman, of an active, stir-
ring disposition, had a man to work in his gar-
den; who was quite the reverse. "Jones,"
said he, "did you ever see a snail?" "Cer-
tainly," said Jones. "Then said the old man,
"you must have met him, for you never could
overtake him."

The following pathetic note was picked up
on a Danbury, Conn., street: "Dear Jane—
I hope you ain't mad because I didn't half at
you when you left at me last evening at the
post office. I ain't proud, dear Jane, but I
have got a bit under my arm, and I can't laff
as I used to, as Heaven is my judge. Yours,
truly, Henry."

The dead departed. Venison.
The end of all arguments. You're another.
The letter of the law must be X; it expresses a
quantity that is unknown.
The first bones upon record. The Roman au-
gurs.
A SPRINT level. Drink, that lowers man to
the level of the beast.

Original issues in Poor Condition
Best copy available

LOVE'S CROWN.

O tender joy of love!
Where silent blisses
Feel there's no heaven above
Love's perfect kisses.

The starry glory of the skies
Is fair to see;
A deeper light in love-lit eyes
Shineth for me.

O far remove from death!
O heaven! o'erlying a wife;
We reach, with bating breath,
Unto this crown of life!

O far remove from death!
So far it seems a lie—
The fear of craven hearts—
That they who live can die!

O perfect crown of life!
Invested king and queen,
We cope with any fate,
Invincible serene!

If a Colt's Revolver is not a horse pistol, the question is whether it ought not to be?

Thick pedlar for whose wares there is most demand, must be he who carries the "Pack o'non-sense."

It is impossible for a man to make ducks and drakes of his money, without at the same time making a great goose of himself.

Up in Vermont, (says the "Hearth and Home")—there lived a reprobate family named Ransom. Once, however, they were induced to attend a meeting, during a revival. They came late, and hardly taken their seats, when the preacher gave out the hymn: "Return ye ransomed sinners home." "All right," said the old man, getting up in a rage and clapping on his hat. "Come along, ole woman and gals, we'll go home fast enough, and everybody in this ole church knows we didn't want to come."

MANCHESTER HOUSE,

MAY 1872.

ODELL & TURNER

HAVE RECEIVED PER STEAMSHIPS
"Sarmathian," "Peruvian," "Aus-
trian," &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.

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 Engh, of Edmonton, Ont. On each Mark is stamped the owner's name and the sheep's number. They will be sent FREE by mail or express for ONLY FOUR CENTS EACH, and will last for TWENTY YEARS.

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

REMOVAL.

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

DRUGS, CHEMICALS
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
Toilet Articles, Groceries,
Paints, Glass, Putty, and all the other articles commonly found in a Druggist Shop.
St. Andrews.

FRISBIE 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, COTTONS,
at a GREAT REDUCTION in price.

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. 20, 1872. JOHN S. MAGEE.

Private Bills.

PARTIES intending to make application to Parliament for Private Bills, either for granting exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate powers for commercial or other purposes of profit, or for doing anything tending to affect the rights or property of other parties, are hereby notified that they are required by the 61st and following Rules of the House of Commons (which are published in full in the "Canada Gazette"), to give TWO MONTHS' NOTICE of the application (clearly and distinctly specifying its nature and object), in the "Canada Gazette," and also in a newspaper published in the County or Union of Counties affected, sending copies of the first and last of such notices to the Private Bill Office.

All Petitions for Private Bills must be presented within the first three weeks of the Session. ALFRED TODD, Clerk of Commons, Ottawa, 7th Dec. 1871. Jan 10

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 enclosed. For terms &c., apply to Jas. T. Grant, or J. R. BRADFORD.
St. Andrews Dec. 17, 1871.

BLACK TEA.

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

CONGOU TEA.

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

Copartnership.

The Subscribers have this day entered into Professional Copartnership, under the style and firm of
Street & Stevenson.
GEO. D. STREET.
R. R. STEVENSON.
St. Andrews, June 1, 1871.

GEO. STEWART, JR., WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Chemist and Druggist,
DEALER IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES,
DYE WOODS AND STUFFS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
Toilet Requisites, Perfumery, Brushes, &c.,
24 King Street, Saint John, N. B.
Orders from the Country promptly executed.
Ships' Medicine Chests Filled and Re-fitted
Particular attention given to the Preparation of Physicians' Prescriptions.
April 12 71-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 Sutt'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 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.
10 Bbls Old Rye Whiskey, 25 pc. U. P.
Gooderham & Worts' Distillery, Toronto.
July 4, 1871. J. W. STREET.

NEW IMPORTATION.

Ex "Choice" from London, and "Kate Up-
ham" from Liverpool.
20 Casks "Bridges & Son's" best Stout
Porter.
80 cases "Guinness" Dublin Porter, quarts
and pints.
2 Puncheons fine old Jamaica Rum.
30 chests London Congou Tea.
30 half chests " "
60 dozen pints Irish Whiskey.
40 " Old Tom Gin.
3 casks Ginger Wine.
200 cases Geneva &c
J. W. STREET.

JOHN MCCOULL, GENERAL AGENT.

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

REFERENCES: Hon. B. R. Stevenson, Sur-
General, W. Whitlock, Esq., St. Andrews;
Jas. A. Moran, and Alm. Young, Esqrs., St.
George; Chas. F. Clinch, Esq., St. John; J.
Murphy, and David Main, Esqs., St. Ste-
phen.

RAISINS.

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

GRANULATED SUGAR.

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

Vacuum Pan Sugar.

53 Bbls. Demerara Vacuum Pan Sugar.
choice quality, just received and for sale at
lowest markets 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 Saint Andrews, N. B.
TERMS
\$2 50 per Annum—If paid in advance
\$3 If not paid till the end of the year

ADVERTISEMENTS

Inserted according to written orders or continued
till forbid. If no written directions.
First insertion of twelve lines and under, 50 cts
Each repetition of do do 20 cts
First insertion of all over 12 lines 8 cents per line
Each repetition of do do 2 cts per line
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.
All letters addressed to this office must be
out paid.

North British and Mercantile Insurance company, OF EDINBURGH & LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

FIRE & LIFE

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

The Subscriber having been appointed Gene-
ral Agent for New Brunswick for the above Com-
pany, 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 a further supply of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
Chains, Rings, Brooches,
Locketts, Studs, Solitaires, Keys, &c.
Electroplated Britannia Metal and Brit-
ish Plate Wares,
Papier Machie, Parian, Spa, Wedgwood
and Bohemian Goods

JET AND RUBBER GOODS.
CUTLERY, HARDWARE, JEWELRY,
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.
60 Cases "Dunville & Co's" old Irish Whisky.
J. W. STREET & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby Given, that the following Non-Resi-
dent Property, in the Parish of St. George,
has been assessed as under for the year 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 (copper
mine). \$13 37
SAMUEL DICK,
St. George, Feb. 13, 1872. 3m Collector.

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 Pro-
vince of New Brunswick, have been appointed
Assignee in this matter.
Creditors are requested to file their claims be-
fore 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 Bbls extra State Ohio and fancy Flour
16 1/2 bbls family " "
2 Tierces "Sugar cured" Hams.
20 bbls heavy Meas Pork.
5 " clear " "
200 Bushels Corn, &c.
Oct. 25, 1871. J. W. STREET.

Canada Ale.

6 Hbds } Canada Bitter Ale.
6 Qr. Casks }
Nov. 2, 1871. J. W. STREET.

MOLASSES.

Ex Schr. "Emma" from Cienfuegos direct.
211 Hbds } BRIGHT CIENFUEGOS MOLASSES.
18 Tierces }
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 Hbds } Best Pale Geneva.
30 Qr Casks }
200 Cases } Congou Tea.
30 Chests }
20 Half " }
10 Bbls Refined Crushed Sugar
5 do London Brown Stout & Pale Ale.
20 Qr Casks } Pale Sherry.
73 Hbds } do Boiled and Raw
4 Hbds } Lined Oil.
4 Qr Casks }
J. W. STREET.

Dominion Whiskey.

Just received via Portland, from "Gooderham &
Worts" distillery, Toronto:
45 BBLs OLD RYE Whiskey, 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,

and other articles usually found in such an es-
tablishment; and trusts by attention to business
and reasonable prices, to merit a share of public
patronage.

He is also Agent for the "Travelers Accident
and Life Insurance Co." of Hartford, Conn., ready
to take risks in life and accident.

He has also a LUMBER YARD, from which
he will furnish Lumber for building and other pur-
poses; and will also transact business as an Auc-
tioneer.

W. R. MORRIS.
St. Andrews, Oct. 4, 1871.

THE MAILS.

THE Present Mail arrangements at the Post
Office, St. Andrews, are as follows:

ARRIVE.

From East and West, daily by train, Sunday
excepted, 5.20 P. M.

By Stage.—From St. George, daily at 6 P. M.
From Chamcook and Boacabec,
Monday, Wednesday and Friday,
at 6 P. M.

By PACKET.—From Grand Manan, Campo
Bello, Indian Island, Lord's Cove
and Fairhaven, on Tuesday and
Friday.

From Bay Side—Thursday and Saturday at
10 A. M.

DEPART.

Daily by Train, Sunday excepted, 8.30 A. M.

By Stage.—To St. George, daily, 7 A. M.
Chamcook and Boacabec, Monday,
Wednesday and Friday, 7 A. M.

By PACKET.—To Grand Manan, Campo Bello,
Indian Island, Lord's Cove and
Fairhaven, Wednesday and Sat-
urday at 8.30 A. M.

To Bay Side—Thursday and Saturday at
10.30 A. M.

Letters and papers to be forwarded by Train
must be posted by 8 A. M.

Besides the usual hours during the day, the
Office will be open for delivery 1 hour and 30 m
every evening after the arrival of the Train.

GEO. F. CAMPBELL,
Post Master.

P. O. St. Andrews, }
6th Feb., 1872. } Feb 7 '72

SEWING MACHINES.

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

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

JAMES STODD,
Agent.

Jan 16.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
[King Street].
Saint Stephen N. B.
J. NEILL, Proprietor.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold by Public Auction on the Mar-
ket Square, on SATURDAY, the Fifteenth
day of JUNE next, at eleven o'clock,
A certain lot of Land on the Western Common
of St. Andrews, ground known as the Cricket Lot.
By order of the Sessions.
S. H. WHITLOCK,
Auctioneer.
St. Andrews, May 15, 1872.