

# The St. Andrews Standard.

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No 49

## HISTORY OF THE MOON.

The history of the various phases and motions of the moon is one of deep interest and investigation.

The moon has borne a reputation for high benignity from the time when her resplendent form first fell on the admiring eye of man. She has been loved in all lands, and revered in all ages. She was the cherished idol of Chaldean, the beneficent Isis of Egypt, the elastic and gracious Diana of Greece and Rome, the moist and fertile planet of astrology, the lucky omen of credulous superstition, and the sustainer of the pulse of life of credulous physiology.

The moon is always the earth's nearest neighbor in space, and its constant attendant and satellite. It goes round the earth in twenty-seven days and a quarter, but it does not complete the circle of its phases until after twenty-nine and a half days. What can be the cause of this discrepancy? Why, the earth itself is not a stationary body. As the moon circles round it, it moves on its own account, carrying the moon always with it, so that when the moon has got completely round the earth, it has not returned into the same position with regard to the earth and the sun.

But one side of the moon is ever turned towards the earth, and what may be on the other side we shall never know. The moon goes round the earth as if the centre of its visible hemisphere were the pole of a loadstone held firmly fixed in the grasp of the terrestrial attraction.

The moon not only accompanies the earth in its journey through space, whirling round it as it goes, but it also keeps its own sphere rigidly in one position with regard to its more powerful neighbor, as if the first glance it directed toward the earth held it fixed by some potent fascination. From the time when the earth and the moon were first associated as world and satellite, the latter has had one hemisphere never directed toward its majestic companion, and one hemisphere never for a moment turned away.

The moon is at the distance of two hundred and forty thousand miles from the earth. A railway carriage, moving at the even rate of thirty-three miles per hour, would perform a journey to the moon, provided it made no stops, in three hundred and sixteen days.

The diameter of the moon is two thousand miles, more than one quarter the earth's breadth, and the solid bulk of the moon is consequently forty-nine times less than the solid bulk of the earth. A ball one foot across would just hide the moon's face, if held one hundred and twenty feet away from the eye.

The moon rotates (more slowly than the earth) upon an axis within itself. Every portion experiences an alternation of day and night, though she has but one day and night in her year, containing, both together, twenty-nine days, twelve hours, forty-four minutes, and three seconds. Her summer is one long fierce day of burning heat; her winter one long fright night of intense cold. The moon is naked and bare of any trace of organization, and has its day, month, and year all fixed together into one period of alternation glare and gloom that never varies in the slightest its dead monotony. The brightness is the brightness of desolation; the unchanging calmness of her face the aspect of a stolid fixity that has never been stirred by one vivifying breath.

As there is no air surrounding the lunar sphere, we may safely infer that its surface is as dead as it is still. No wonder, therefore, that it wears so calm and unimpassioned an aspect as it looks toward our varied, ever-changing, restless world.

During the varying phases of the moon, we learn that it is a ball of opaque matter, and that it, the sun, and the earth continually change their relative positions. Often within a day or two of the time of new moon the dull surface of its body may be seen faintly traced out on the twilight sky. Not only the fine luminous crescent of the shining portion is visible, the entire force of the hemisphere turned towards the earth is also obscurely perceptible. At the full moon the sun and earth are both on one side of that body, and at the new moon the sun and earth are on opposite sides of the moon.

The moon is a solid sphere, with its surface broke up by irregular elevations and depressions. The German astronomer, Baer, calculates that when we have telescopes capable of magnifying 51,000 diameters, we shall virtually bring the moon within the distance of one German mile, and be able to see objects upon its surface that are not larger than a man. All the dark, shadowy spots of large dimensions have been called by Galileo seas, though they certainly have no water in them. They are probably basins that would be filled with water, if there were any such material on the moon. The bright points that spring up in advance of the general field of illumination are the tops of high mountains, that catch the solar rays before the subsequent valleys and plains. The mountains of the moon are not mountains in the common acceptance of the term; they are circular pits hollowed out into the lunar

substance, and surrounded by a ring-shaped elevated border, more or less abrupt and broken. Three of the lunar mountains bear remote likeness to volcanic cones; and her mountains, when compared with her own sphere, are much larger than the earth's mountains, when compared with the earth's sphere.

The cause of the tides is the attraction chiefly of the moon upon the waters of the ocean. When the moon is nearest the earth her attraction is strongest, and the tides are the highest; when she is farthest from the earth, her attraction is least, and the tides are the lowest.

If the moon's course among the stars be watched night after night and month after month, it will be noticed that it sometimes shifts its position further in twenty-four hours than it does at other times, and that when it has returned to the same part of the heavens after the lapse of one of its sidereal periods, it is either a little above or a little below the path it last traversed. It is only after two hundred and twenty-nine revolutions in the sky (completed in eighteen years and ten days) that it holds again the same precise position in relation to the sun and the earth.

This is a summary of facts known of this attendant upon our earth, of which inquiring minds have speculated, and to which has been attributed by ignorant and superstitious persons enough signs and influences to turn the brains of those who were not already (as they supposed) under its control. The belief in the moon's effect upon human minds "has waxed to wax no more."

**CONTRIVANCES OF ANTS.**—A gentleman in the island of St. Croix instituted several experiments with reference to ascertaining the truth of what he had often been told, of the ingenuity, and apparent reasonings of the ant of that beautiful island. Having slain a centipede, which had been sent him by a friend, he laid it on the window-stool in his apartment, where, though not a single individual of that mischievous race of vermin had been seen, to his great gratification, in the course of a few hours, one solitary ant suddenly made its appearance through a crevice in the casing, attracted, probably, by the odor of the dead body. Shortly after, having surveyed the premises, it disappeared, but speedily returned, with a host of companions, to whom the discovery of a prize had unquestionably been communicated; a more careful survey of the magnitude of the object was evidently instituted; the whole company then disappeared simultaneously through the crack; but an army was put in requisition, for the third appearance was a multitude. Having mounted the carcass, examined minutely its exact position, and satisfied themselves that it was actually bereft of life, and that no danger would incur from their premeditated operations, a new and unlooked for series of labors was commenced, bearing such a striking analogy to human reason, as manifested in what is commonly called contrivance, that if there is no intelligence in it—why, the metaphysicians have in reservation an unexplored field of observation. Not being able to move the mass en masse, they divided the mass into platoons, and cut the body into portions of about half an inch in length, which was effectually and skilfully done, between a late hour in the afternoon and the following night, and each piece transported to their citadel, through some contiguous aperture, of sufficient diameter to allow the loads to pass. When the observer rose at daylight, every part had been carried away but the head, which was really moving off towards the left, surrounded by an immense course of admiring spectators, probably on the *qui vivit*, happy in the delightful anticipation of future feasts and revellings. On further scrutiny he found that the decapitated head was mounted on the backs of about a dozen bearers, who, like a Roman phalanx, with a testudo upon their shoulders, were marching off in an orderly manner towards the same orifice through which the rest had disappeared.

**SIMON'S WIFE'S MOTHER.**—A friend just returned from New York tells us a pretty good story of an Illinoisian who was stopping at the same hotel. On Sunday, the Western man, being desirous of hearing several of the more famous pulp orators at the metropolis, went in the morning to Dr. Chapin's church, but heard a stranger preach from the text: "But, Simon's wife's mother lay sick of a fever." In the afternoon he went to Beecher's Plymouth church, and heard the same discourse from the same preacher. Going in the evening to Dr. Osgood's church, he found the same clergyman and the same theme: "Simon's wife's mother lay sick of a fever." The next day the patient bearer of the thrice-told discourse was crossing to Brooklyn in a ferry-boat when the alarm bell in the park ignited the air with its great shocks of sound, and a man behind him inquired why the bell was tolling. Looking up, he saw the now familiar countenance of the preacher, and was prompt to reply: "I think Simon's wife's mother must be dead. I heard three times yesterday that she was sick of a fever."—[Providence Jour.

## Out this out for REFERENCE.

As the banks in Maine have surrendered their State charters and become National Banks are not legally obliged to redeem their State bills after they have been two years in circulation under the national system, the following list of times limited by law for the redemption of their bills—furnished by the Deputy Secretary of State of Maine for publication—may come to interest many of our readers:

Bank	Town	Time redeemable
Market	Bangor	expired Sep 11, 1865
Auburn	Auburn	do Oct 7, "
State of Me.	Bangor	Dec 31, "
Augusta	Augusta	Dec 28, 1865
Augusta	Augusta	September 21, 1866
American	Hallowell	December 26, "
Alfred	Alfred	October 28, 1868
Bath	Bath	" 20 1866
Cumberland	Portland	June 28, 1868
Somerset	Skowhegan	May 20, 1866
Belfast	Belfast	May 23, 1866
Winthrop	Winthrop	December 26, 1866
Bucksport	Bucksport	May 30, 1868
Canal	Portland	March 30, 1868
Calais	Calais	August 1, 1868
Casco	Portland	May 1, 1868
City	Biddeford	June 12, 1868
Cabotagee C.	Gardiner	February 23, 1868
Freemans	Augusta	March 21, 1867
Georges	Thomaston	January 16, 1867
Granite	Augusta	July 18, 1866
Gardiner	Gardiner	March 28, 1868
International	Portland	July 6, 1866
Kenduskeag	Bangor	Oct 15, 1866
Lewiston Falls	Lewiston	April 30, 1866
Lincoln	Bath	December 29, 1865
Long Reach	Bath	October 20, 1866
Lunenburg	Oldtown	February 27, 1868
Manufacturers	Saco	September 1, 1868
Maine	Brunswick	December 31, 1868
Manufs & Trs	Portland	July 31, 1868
Marine	Damariscotta	Feb. 15, 1868
Merchants	Bangor	March 30, 1868
Merchants	Portland	March 28, 1868
Mechanics	Portland	Feb. 14, 1867
Medonak	Waldoborough	May 31, 1868
N. Berwick	North Berwick	Aug. 26, 1868
Northern	Hallowell	October 17, 1868
Newcastle	Newcastle	March 27, 1868
Oakland	Gardiner	Dec. 16, 1866
Ocean	Kennebunk	September 12, 1868
Orono	Orono	March 1, 1866
Pejepscot	Brunswick	June 28, 1868
People's	Waterville	December 31, 1866
Richmond	Richmond	December 31, 1866
Rockland	Rockland	September 1, 1868
Sagadahoc	Bath	March 28, 1868
Sandy River	Farmington	Feb. 25, 1868
Skowhegan	Skowhegan	April 25, 1866
S. Berwick	South Berwick	March 11, 1868
Thomaston	Thomaston	January 20, 1867
Ticonic	Waterville	Dec. 27, 1866
Traders	Bangor	May 1, 1868
Union	Brunswick	July 1, 1868
Village	Bowlinham	Feb. 15, 1867
Waldoboro	Waldoboro	Jan. 1, 1867
Waterville	Waterville	Dec. 31, 1866
York	Saco	Sep. 2, 1868

## Westminster Abbey.

What an illustrious place of sculpture is Westminster Abbey! thus we read—

"Where Lord Palmerston lies the ground is thickly sown with illustrious seed—on his left are Lord Chatham and the two great rivals—Pitt and Fox; at his feet, Canning, the leader by whom he abided so faithfully, and his son the Viceroy of India, whom he supported thro' good and evil report, with zeal, firmness, and loyalty. Nearer the door lies Gratian, and again, on the other, Wilberforce, and a name as detested as his own by the enemies of England—Castlereagh. Over his head towers the monument of Lord Chatham where, as Lord Macaulay says, 'with eagle eye and outstretched arm, the Great Commoner seems to bid England, be of good cheer and hurl defiance at her foes'; and on the other side the statue of Canning seems almost to turn towards the new comer as if to bid him welcome. Nearer still is the monument of Lord Mansfield, the great Judge, but equally great as the 'silver tongued' orator of the House of Commons; and hard by though his ashes do not rest here, the statue of Sir Robert Peel commemorates a career not so lengthened but hardly less successful or less distinguished by public services."

**VALUE OF OLD NEWSPAPERS.**—How few persons realize the value of files of old newspapers. They are often worth three or four times the original price of subscription, and sometimes even a hundred dollars would be gladly paid for a certain volume if it could be obtained. Isaiah Thomas, in collecting the materials for his "History of Printing in America," paid upwards of a thousand dollars for volumes of old newspapers.

A pair of shears are being made in Skow

hegan which will weigh a ton. They are to be used in cutting iron and steel in an axe factory.

## John and his Leisure Time.

How do you spend your leisure time? The boys have a good deal; apprentices and young men have a good deal. The way which you spend your leisure shows more than any thing else what your taste and habits are, what the real bent of your life is, whether it is towards good or evil.

In a shipyard at Philadelphia there was not long since, among the hands one who did not follow his fellow-workmen to beer-houses or saloons, or to target-shootings, or to jollifications of any kind; nor did he buy a pool, and spend six months in teaching the poor dog to dance a jig. John did not spend his leisure so. His mind was at work studying mechanical science; in the same time that a man took teaching a dog to dance, John invented a saw which can do more work in two hours than a dozen men can do in a whole day; and the saw is now in use in all the shipyards of the country. It cuts a beam into a curved shape as quick as an ordinary saw-mill rips up a straight plank. John kept on studying and planning and making experiments; and his next invention was a machine that cuts things into the form of a sphere. He got a patent for it, and he sold a part of the patent for what would be a small fortune to some of us.

Lately he has invented a boring machine, which bores solid granite at the rate of twenty-two inches an hour. A gentleman who saw this invention tested, offered John ten thousand dollars for some share in his interest in the invention in Europe, and the offer was accepted on the spot.

John L. Knowlton—for that is his name—is a quiet, modest, industrious man, brought up to work. Nobody thought him brilliant or great; but he improved himself. While others wasted their thoughts and their time on idle pleasures, he applied both his time and thoughts to something valuable. His leisure evenings were spent in reading and study; and he got ideas which it became his delight and interest to make into better tools than the world had before.

Such a course of study and improvement would make fewer idlers and gamblers, and keep many a young man from the card-table, the dice-box, and the dramshop.

## Moral Courage.

Young man, would you become morally strong? Would you grow up perfectly competent to resist every foe to your happiness, every enemy which may dispute your progress in manhood? Would you fit yourself for usefulness in this world and for happiness in the next? Then listen to the feeblest voice of conscience, calling you to duty and to right. There is no more certain method of cultivating and promoting moral strength than by heeding continually that which "lighteth every man which cometh into the world." Every man who is tempted is presented before him with a temptation is presented before him—when there is thrown over the wretched gear of fashion and show,—do you not hear that precious voice bidding you look away and shun the specious temptation? That voice is soft as the whispers of angels, and as the melting tenderness of a mother's pure love. You cannot disregard it but at your imminent peril. Every time you listen with attention, your ear becomes keener to hear and your strength more competent to resist temptation. It will soon become easy to do right. The charm of temptation would lose its power over you. "Resist the devil, and he will flee from you."

**MODERN POETRY.**—A Richmond paper gives as the material of some of the modern poetry the following: 200 loud mouthed cannon; 2500 whistling bullets; 150 pounds glistening steel; 2 tons of battle felt smoke; 500 prancing and neighing steeds; 300 beautiful maidens, assorted; 250 gallant youths; 10 broken hearts; 755 tresses, various lengths; 50 auburn tresses, various lengths; 175 stars, twinkling and blinking; 120 blue eyes, finest quality; 100 black eyes of uncommon brightness; 1 hoghead of tears; 1000 sighs, deep and affecting; 10 dozen gleaming swords; 110 waving flags and streaming banners; 1 idea supposed to be new; 1 grain common sense.

**ASHES AS MANURE.** [Every farmer, or orchardist or gardener should economize ashes and use them as manure. The bar of inferior soap received from the salesman is a poor equivalent for the large quantity of plant-food which he takes away in the wood ashes. There is not a crop in the garden, orchard or farm that may not be benefited by the application of ashes. They contain the ingredients of vegetable life, which have been extracted from the ground by the trees during the whole period of their growth. If ashes do not contain a single particle of plant-food, they will be useful in other ways. They are valuable solvent, and by their action on the soil dissolve siliceous and various acids, bringing them into a proper state to be taken up by the roots of

plants. Coal ashes are an excellent top dressing for orchards, and also for flower beds, as they keep down weeds and keep the soil friable and admit the atmosphere to the roots. Wood and peat ashes may be used in the same way.

## TRAMP, TRAMP, TRAMP.

Americans are peculiar in one thing they will sing to death. In our brief existence we recall many instances of kind. We remember how often "Old Dan Tucker" was tramped with being too late to come to his evening meal; how little yet, we give "O, Susannah," (we owe Susannah a weekly debt), and how entrancingly we alluded to the eyes of "Dearest Mac" those orbs that rendered midnight superfluous. For a long time "The Poor Old Slave" was allowed little repose, although he had ostensibly "gone to rest." "The Old Folks at Home" were ruthlessly torn from that quiet and seclusion which their age imperatively demand and forced to do duty in every minstrel and concert company in the land. "Old Dog Tray," the faithful old pup, was for a long time drawn by the tail through all manner of brass instruments wound up to an agonizing pitch by piano keys, and made the howl plaintively in four voices. The "Silver Howl" had to "roll on" by day as well as night, constantly performing the unremunerative task of guiding "the traveler on his way" apparently regardless of whether the nightingale's song was in tune or not. "Home Sweet Home," has been so successfully divested of all its attractive features that many people have been satisfied to become wanderers for the remainder of their existence. "Gentle Annie" was a bore for a time, and although we were assured that "Thou wilt come no more gentle Annie," she still kept coming. There was no end to those wands that "Blow bitter across the wild moor." We got sick of such "blowing" over the moor. Ohiello, the Moor of Venice, was a limited overture. "Nellie was a lady," sang everybody. Well the night might have been but there was an assertion of that nature is so often and so persistently, we are inclined to question the foundation of the assertion. We have heard young ladies singing "Who will care for mother now?" while their mothers were warning themselves out in the kitchen over the family washing. Then there is "John Brown's body." Instead of being permitted to be quietly "moulding in the grave," it was kept "marching on," with enough knapsacks "strapped to his back" to supply a regiment with that necessary article of camp and garrison equipage. "When this cruel war is over," had a pretty good run. The heartiest congratulations that we received by the termination of the war arose from the fact that the people got over singing when this cruel war is over, etc. Now the popular tongue is singing and whistling "Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching." We are in great danger of being tramped to death with it. You hear it in the billiard saloon, "Beneath the starry flag we will breathe the air again." We had been holding our breath or else breathing chloroform up to this period we suppose, but now "we breathe the air again." This air is breathed by a great many people about now. What next? We wait the reply of the popular song writer.

**GENEROSITY.**—A young lad on entering a country school one morning proclaimed that he found a fur cape on the road. A while after a lady entered, somewhat excited, and asked if any of the scholars had found a fur cape. "Yes, this it," explained a curly headed little fellow. "Yes," "oh thank you, dear!" About to leave, she turned again and asked to see the boy, who on being pointed out, she placed her hand in her pocket and advanced towards him; the lad, who expected nothing less than a small sum of money, held out his hand and was presented with—a small sour apple!

**ENERGY.** It is a common error to mistake more effort of energy. Where there is real power adequate to the performance of the task in hand, their will be no effort. The strong man will lift a weight easily and even gracefully; while the weak man, who rushes forward and puts forth all his strength, may pant and tug at the burden; but either fail to accomplish the task, or does it only in a strained and awkward manner, showing plainly his want of the requisite power. There is in connection with every form of bravery a true energy and its counterfeit. Bravery is not courage, rashness is not readiness, doggedness is not fortitude, stupidity is not patience, foolishness is not valor, recklessness is not unguanimity, and desperation is not self-devotion.

**"Apples of Gold"** is a term that is far from figurative at the present time, when good apples are worth at least \$10 per barrel. General Burnside is building a railroad to the oil region, ten miles and a half long, which is to be completed in ninety days. Seven hundred men are employed in the construction.







Thanksgivings are generally on the 25th inst. by the Rev. John Ross, Mr. Morrison, to Miss Jane H. McCaskle, all rich.

#### SHIPPED.

George, on the 30th Nov., by the Rev. Mr. E. C. S. Mr. James Leavitt, to Miss in Maxwell, both of that Parish.

#### Ship News

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS

ARRIVED.  
Chr. Utica, Maloney, Boston, Onions & Co. Astor.  
Chr. Cogswell, Flour, & Co. G. Houlton.  
Chr. Stinson, St. Stephen, sundries, T. Wilson and others.

#### CLEARED.

Bge. Atlanta, Waycott, New York, 70,000 ft. deals, 8,150 ft. lumber, 55,622 shantling, 78,900 palings, 4,500 laths, 100 ft. spars, and 9,100 ft. pine boards, — F. Clinch.  
Chr. Cook, Calais, 40,000 ft. deals, B. Kelly & Co.  
Chr. Clinch, Bradford, Providence, 42,000 ft. spars, and 9,100 ft. pine boards, — F. Clinch.

#### re New Goods.

opening by the Subscriber,

Gold & Silver  
Chains, Brooches, Rings,  
Keys, Lockets, &c.  
Wood, Parian, Scotch wood,  
Papier Machie, and other

#### ANCY GOODS.

Hardware, CUTLERY,  
as from 50c. to \$5.00 per pair.  
and other OILS, LAMPS,  
ERFUMERY, Soaps, Pomades,  
Hair Oils, White Lead, Putty,  
Axes & Adzes, &c. &c.  
Clocks, Watches, and Jewellery repaired and  
Old gold and silver bought.  
1865. 4 GEO. F. STICKNEY.

#### Public Notice

Given, that I have accepted the designation of Mr. Edgar H. McMillan, as a Deputy Sheriff for the County of Charlotte, and have been sworn in by the Sheriff of said County on the 25th day of November last, past.  
ALEX. T. PAUL,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, 2d Dec. 1865. 2i

#### NOTICE

I, persons indebted to the Subscriber are hereby requested to pay the amount to B. Benson, Esq., who is duly authorized to receive the same.  
E. A. JULIAN,  
St. Andrews, N. B., Nov. 18, 1865. 4i

#### VINES, SPIRITS, AND PROVISIONS.

E. A. JULIAN has opened a Store in King Street, between the Albion House and Record Office, where he will sell

visions, WINES, SPIRITS, and GROCERIES,

lowest profit.  
specially selected, a supply of Keck's celebrated Black Ale.

tending purchasers will find it to their advantage to give him a call.  
sundry produce taken in exchange,  
D. GREEN.

St. Andrews, Nov. 1, 1865.

#### TO THE LADIES.

JOHN S. MAGEE will be prepared to lay a large assortment of New and Fashion-

#### Millinery Goods

to-morrow, Thursday, in the store adjoining Albion House.

WIGS, RIBBONS, BONNETS, LACES, FEATHERS, HATS, TURBANS, &c.

I will be prepared to take orders, and make up goods in the latest style of FASHIONS, having tried her patterns from London.

LADIES, BONNETS and DRESS CAPS made to order. The public are invited to call and see our goods.

#### NOTICE

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction at the Custom House, building, Saint Stephen, on Friday the fourth day of December next, at one o'clock P. M., by virtue of an order of the Prothonotary Court for this County, for payment of debts, following Real Estate of the late William Donald, of Saint James, deceased, to wit:  
A certain lot of one hundred acres more or less, situate upon the Scotch Ridge, Saint James, and being part of a tract granted to John Mathewson, said Parish of Saint James, in the first division of the Chippewick Ridges Grant to John McKenzie and others, beginning at a certain stake twenty-five rods from the south western corner of said tract, thence running north seventy-one degrees east, along the street leading to the Basswood Ridge forty rods, thence north nineteen degrees west, three hundred and twenty rods or until it strikes the division line between the rear of said Mathewson tract, and that granted to Neil Morrison, thence south seventy-one degrees west along said division line forty rods, thence south nineteen degrees east, three hundred and twenty rods to the bounds first mentioned.  
Dated 23d November, A. D. 1865.  
ELEANOR McDONALD,  
Administratrix, &c.

#### Anthracite Coal.

A few tons of Anthracite coal, for sale by  
J. W. STREET & SON.  
Oct. 25th, 1865.

#### Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership lately subsisting between James Moran and James A. Moran, of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, under the firm of James Moran & Son, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.  
All debts owing to said partnership are to be received by the said James A. Moran, who is authorized to settle all debts due to and owing by the said firm.  
JAMES MORAN,  
JAMES A. MORAN.  
St. George, September 16, 1865. 4i

#### NEW GOODS.

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 in

#### COTTON GOODS.

Prints, Grey sheetings, White shirtings, Striped Shirting, Regattas, Reels, Denims, Cotton Flannels.

#### WOLLEN GOODS.

In Cloth, tracers, trousers, Confederate Grey, Stone-wool-drills, Blankets, Camp Quilts, Flannels in cotton and wool, and all wool Saxony, Welsh, Twilled, Plain, Red, White, Blue, Yellow, Grey, Fancy Crimean Flannels. HONESPUNS — good for Boys or Men's wear.

Pile cloths, Beavers and Whineys, Mantle cloths in black and coloured Sealskins, Dogskin, Tweeds, &c. &c.

#### DRESS GOODS.

In all the new styles, Tricots, French Merinos, British Lustres and Coburgs, Tweeds, Gals Plaid in all wool and cotton & wool, Challis, Poplinettes.

#### A few SUPERIOR BLACK SILK DRESSES.

Trimming Goods in all the new styles, Bugle, Tinsel Velvet, Plain Velvets, &c.

#### MILLINERY goods of all descriptions.

Skeleton Skirts, La Belle, Bon-ton, Pompadour, Excelsior, and other styles.  
Balanced skittings, all colours.

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

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

#### Ladies and Childrens

#### Boots, Shoes & 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.

#### NOTICE

THE Subscriber notifies all persons who have received accounts from him, that unless such are paid on or before the 25th day of October, they will be handed to a Magistrate for collection.

All persons to whom the subscriber is indebted are requested to render in their accounts for payment, on or before the same date.

E. A. JULIAN,  
St. Andrews, Oct. 12, 1865. 4i

#### Geneva, Teas, Crushed Sugar &c.

To arrive per "Eleanora" from London.  
40 Hhds. J. DeKuyper & Sons best  
30 qr. casks  
12 do best pale Old Tom. Pale Geneva.  
30 chests  
20 half do best Congou Tea,  
10 caddy boxes do do  
10 boxes Oolong do do  
20 bbls. Crushed Sugar,  
6 hhd. "Brandau Bros." best Lined Oil,  
1 ton do white and coloured Paints,  
60 bbls. Brown Stout & Pale Ale, quarts & pints.  
— Also per "Onisphorus" from Liverpool —  
20 qr. casks  
20 cases  
10 bbls. best Irish Whiskey.  
J. W. STREET & SON.  
Oct. 18, 1865.

#### Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office, until SATURDAY, the 18th of November next, at noon, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails between Post Office, Saint John, and Post Office, Calais, via Saint George and Saint Stephen, six times per week each way.

Sealed Tenders will also be received at same time and place for conveyance of Mails to connect with the above between Saint George and Saint Andrews, six times per week each way, commencing on the 1st day of December next.

The Mails are to be conveyed in a vehicle drawn by two or more horses at a uniform rate of speed of not less than six miles per hour, and on such days and at such hours as may from time to time be appointed by the Postmaster General.

Tenders must be made on the proper Printed Forms, which can be obtained from the Postmaster; must state the sum per annum for which the service will be performed, and be addressed to the Postmaster General.

W. H. ODELL,  
Postmaster General.  
Post Office Department,  
Fredericton, 26th Oct. 1865. oct 23 3i

#### Brick, Brick.

15 M. Good Brick.  
For sale by  
J. W. STREET & SON.  
Oct. 25th, 1865.

#### Molasses & Sugar.

Just received.  
12 Puns. Cienfuegos Molasses.  
5 Hhds choice Barbadoes Sugar.  
J. W. STREET & SON.  
Oct. 25th, 1865.

#### Geneva, Brandy, Crushed Sugar, &c.

To arrive per "Onelaska" from Liverpool.  
3 Hhds. Hennessy's & Planets best Cognac  
15 qr. casks Brandy, pale and dark.  
20 Cases Hennessy's  
40 do Oat's  
10 Bbls. refined crushed Sugar,  
5 Kegs Carbonate Soda,  
254 Chests Congou Tea,  
30 Reams London Gray Paper, &c. &c.  
Also from Deltphaven via Liverpool.

10 Hhds. Geneva 4 pr. et. O. London P.  
20 qr. casks  
Nov. 8, 1865. J. W. STREET & SON

#### Ship Timber Wanted.

THE Subscriber wants to purchase timber for a vessel of about 500 tons, deliverable at the yard at Indian Point. HARDWOOD, SPRUCE and LACONATAC will be required. Also, timber for a vessel of about 300 tons.

Apply to  
W. H. COOKSON.  
St. Andrews, Sept. 20, 1865.

#### IN PRESS,

And to be Published Immediately,

#### McMILLAN'S

#### New Brunswick Almanac,

FOR 1866.

IN making the above announcement the publishers beg to intimate that they have spared no effort to make their Almanac for the coming year even more complete and deserving of public support than heretofore.

It will be found a FULL and RELIABLE BOOK OF REFERENCE FOR THE ENTIRE PROVINCE. The Astronomical calculations MAY BE REPOSED UPON AS ACCURATE, having been prepared with great care especially for this work. In addition to the various information usually found in a FIRST CLASS ALMANAC, containing READING MATTER, including a cause of useful "HINTS TO FARMERS," compiled from the best authorities.

J. & A. McMILLAN, PUBLISHERS,  
St. John, N. B.  
Orders will be filled in the order of their receipt.

#### Munro & ux & al vs. Watt Elizabeth.

JAMAICA S. S.,  
In Chancery.  
To David Rait, Margaret Rait, Augustus Cruickshank and Ann Creighton Cruickshank, his wife, formerly Ann Creighton Rait; James Rait, Jenny McDonald Rait, Robert Watt Rait and Elizabeth Watt Deane, children of the late James Rait and Margaret Rait, late of Montego Bay, in the Island of Jamaica, deceased; and to Robert Watt, Colin Campbell Watt, Amy Watt, and Grace Campbell Watt, children of Thomas Watt, Deceased under the Will of Robert Watt, the Testator in the proceedings of this cause named, all absentees from this Island, and whose places of residence are unknown, and to the representatives of such of them as may have departed this life.

TAKE NOTICE that a Cause Petition was filed in the above cause, praying for the sale of the Real Estate of Robert Watt, deceased, consisting of Friendship Penn and Belmonte Castle, Plantations in the Parish of Saint Elizabeth, certain Wharf and Store Premises in the Town of Montego Bay and Middlesex, Penn in the Parish of Westmoreland, and the live and dead stock respectively thereon, all situate in this Island. And you and each of you are hereby required to appear to the said Cause Petition within forty days, next after the publication of this notice, in order that if you think proper you may file an affidavit or affidavits on your behalf in respect to the matters stated therein, and appear at the hearing of such Petition as you may be in advice, and this you and each of you are in no wise to omit.

Witness His Honor Sir BRYAN EDWARDS, Knight  
Vice Chancellor of Jamaica,  
at the Town of Saint  
Jago de la Vega, this second  
day of February, Annoque  
Domini 1865.  
ROBERT RUSSELL  
Reg. Cur. Canc.  
6i

#### L. S.

Stamp 5s.  
2d. 2d.—1865.  
October 11, 1865

#### LONDON

PROXIMITY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in 1782.

CAPITAL 5,000,000 STERLING.

Office—Lombard Street and Charing Cross.

This Company will effect Insurance on as favorable terms as the nature of the risk will admit.

Agent at St. John N. B., J. W. WELDON.  
Office Wiggins Brick Building.  
Sub-Agent at St. Andrews, STEVENSON.  
Office—King Street, opposite Record Office.  
St. Andrews, August 23, 1865.

#### SALT. SALT. SALT.

100 SACKS Liverpool Salt.

sep 27. J. W. STREET & SON

#### St. John Beer.

October 18, 1865.

Just received on consignment.

18 ten gallon Casks Oil.

10 fifteen do

2 thirty do casks Porter.

From "Jongs" Brewery.

J. W. STREET & SON.



#### SHERIFF'S SALES

Sheriff's Sales to take place at the Court House, St. Andrews.  
N. B. & C. Railway do

Oct. 20

To be sold at Public Auction at the Court House, in St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, the eighth day of June, 1864 —

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand, whatsoever, of the NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY, LIMITED, of, in and to all the following lands, described as follows: —

First, all that certain tract of land, (excepting the south branch of Canoeose river), in the County of York.

Beginning at a birch tree standing on the westerly side of the railway and in the northeasterly angle of block number six, granted to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company, in the parish of Saint James, thence running by the magnet of the year 1858 south seventy-three degrees west, three hundred and fifty-five chains along the northerly line of said grant, (crossing the road from Oak Point Bay to Woodstock, and the south branch of Canoeose river), or to the northerly line of lot number four, surveyed for Hugh Pinkerton; thence along the same, north eighty degrees west, seven chains, or to the southeasterly line of a lot of land surveyed for John Reid; thence along the easterly line thereof, north two degrees east, fifty chains to the northeasterly angle of the same; thence along the northerly line thereof, and the northerly line of another lot surveyed for John Reid and the northerly line of a lot surveyed for Wm. Johnston, north eighty-eight degrees west, fifty chains to a spruce tree standing in the northeasterly angle of the last mentioned surveyed lot; thence along the westerly line thereof, south two degrees west, thirty-one chains, or to a cedar tree; thence north sixteen degrees east, twenty-two chains or to a hemlock tree standing on the easterly line of a grant to the Trustees of Greenock Church, in the parish of Saint Andrews, in connection with the Established Church of Scotland; thence along the same, north three degrees and thirty minutes east, eleven chains and fifty links (crossing Canoeose River) to a stake standing in the northerly angle thereof; thence along the northerly line of the same, north eighty six degrees and thirty minutes west, three chains and fifty-seven links to a hemlock tree; thence, north seventeen degrees west, two hundred and thirteen chains, or to a cedar tree; thence south seventy-three degrees west three chains and fifty links to a spruce tree standing on the easterly line of a grant to the Trustees of Greenock Church, in the parish of Saint Andrews, in connection with the Established Church of Scotland; 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