

Discovery of an old Boot and Shoe Sewing Machine Patent.

The discovery is announced of an old English patent, granted July 17, 1790, to Thomas Saint, for a "Machine for Sewing Boots, Shoes, etc." which is alleged to contain substantially the same mechanism as that which forms the basis of existing American machines.

We have looked over the drawings and specification of this old patent, and find them rather defective; still it is possible that the machine could be made to work. It makes the loop stitch, contains an awl for punching the hole for the needle, apparently employs the eye-pointed needle, and has a horizontal feed. But if anybody expects by the production of this contrivance in court to invalidate any of our existing patents for shoe machinery, we think they are destined to disappointment. The Saint machine, while it is interesting as an old curiosity, could not possibly be substituted for the effective devices employed in this country.—[Scientific American.

CLOTHING—GOOD HEALTH.—The cool mornings and evenings which generally follow the first of September, tempt many to make too sudden a change in their clothing. The body should be kept warm at all times; but the changing of clothing in the fall should be done gradually, so that when cold weather sets in, a person will not find that his or her body is covered so much that it is almost impossible to put on anything more. A great many people who are not careful in this respect, become very sensitive to cold. So, in September and October, we should use a little judgment, and be cautious about changing our clothes and putting on too much for a little cool weather.

It is strange how some people neglect their health. How little they think of their clothing, and of the cleanliness of their bodies; how little they think of their diet; how little they think of keeping regular hours; and these are oftentimes the people who are always complaining of their poor health. Well, if they want to have good health, and live long, there are three things at least that must be done, viz: look to your diet, be regular in your hours of resting, and keep clean.

The 'Scottish American Journal' gives a lengthy notice of CHARLES BRADLAUGH, the English political radical and republican, and notorious modern English Atheist. We select the following passage, and hope that such contemptible characters as Bradlaugh will remain among their native hills and not contaminate our pure atmosphere:

"BRADLAUGH belongs to the most debased and blasphemous school of British infidels—the old Tom Paine school. His delights to use the most atrocious language about religion. To him there is nothing sacred, nothing Divine. He is merely a coarse blasphemer.—He violates all the decencies of thought, and all the sensibilities of human nature in assailing those mysteries which are not only revered by all Christians, but by all thoughtful heathens. He likes to shock or to horrify his hearers. He goes to such lengths as to arouse the disgust of every man possessed of proper self respect. Nothing is too high, not even the throne of infinite power, for his ridicule. We could not possibly pollute our columns with specimens of his language; but we assure our readers that even Tom Paine himself never gave expression to such passages as have come from the lips and pen of Bradlaugh. Tom Paine, in fact, was a believer in Deity, but Bradlaugh proclaims the boldest Atheism. This is a style of infidelity which has not been prominent for a long time. The modern schools of scepticism—especially those which are related to scientific thought—make a great show of respect for Christianity. Even if they do not recognize its dogmas as Divine Revelation, they readily admit that it is the highest form of religious faith which the world has ever known, and that its morality is the most perfect which the human mind can conceive."

AN EXTRAORDINARY BRAIN.—An inquest has been held at the Hall Arms, Paddington, on Frederick George Wilkinson, aged six years, son of a porter.—Diseased, who was described as a very clever boy, was preparing for school when he was suddenly seized with pains in the stomach. His mother laid him down and he vomited. He was carried to the surgery of Mr. Field, in Bishop's road, who found he was dead. A post mortem examination showed that the brain was healthy, but was of the extraordinary weight of 53 ounces, the average size of a man's brain being but 48 ounces. On opening the chest the heart was found to be healthy, but the lungs were adherent, and the space between the two intestines was full of blood, showing that the cause of death was apoplexy of the lungs.—The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

SOLDIERS' PAUPER WIVES.—A parliamentary paper discloses a state of things which is much to be regretted. It is a return from each Union of England of the number of wives and children of soldiers in receipt of poor relief at any time during the parochial year 1872. From this return it appears that during that period 716 women and 1,378 children received relief in England, and 23 women and 50 children were relieved in Wales making a total in England and Wales of 739 wives and 1,428 children of soldiers who were dependent for their support on public charity. Many of these poor wives have, no doubt, been deserted by their husbands, but the majority are obliged to come to the parish from the inability of soldiers on foreign service to make proper provision for the support of their families.

LIGHTHOUSE TELEGRAPHING.—The difficulty of distinguishing one lighthouse from another, under the present system of light houses is well known, and leads to many disasters, as was pointed out by Sir William Thompson in one of the debates at the recent session of the British Association. He said that even the revolving lights so extensively in use are inadequate to prevent error, and proposed the use of flashing lights, the flash being of longer or shorter duration, the short and long flashes representing the dot and dash of the Morse telegraph alphabet. By this means each lighthouse could constantly signal its own letter, and thus would readily be distinguished by mariners. Such a system is now regularly in use for night signalling by the British navy.

Epistanda.

SAINT ANDREWS, OCT. 8, 1873.

WELL.—The Royal Commission has closed its labors, and from the published testimony it is quite clear now, that Mr. Huntington was misled, and his charges against the Ministry have been proved unfounded; the Opposition, however, have discovered a new mare's nest, and now accuse the Ministry of bribery and corruption; but they do not refer to the fact that they spent two dollars to the one spent by the friends of the Ministry at the elections. They will have to wait a few years longer, before they will obtain the seals of office, which they covet so earnestly. Even had they succeeded in upsetting the Cabinet, they have not material among themselves to form a Ministry, and the people would hardly consent to be governed by letter stealers.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—The sixth General Conference of the Evangelical Alliance commenced on the 30th ult., at New York, and will continue in Session until the 12th instant. Representatives lay and clerical from all parts of Europe, Australia, the Dominion and the United States are present. The Alliance is an association of Christians representing all the evangelical denominations of Protestant Christendom. It was formed in August 1846, in London, and has organizations in various quarters of the world.

Our friends of the "Globe" appear to think that we confound the desires of the Opponents of the School Law for a settlement of the question, with an attack on the free school system. We confess that we still believe it to be such; this view may be obtuse, but it certainly does not arise from either "bigotry or uncharitableness," on our part. We would be delighted to see all pleased with the Law, and everything working harmoniously, and advocate mutual forbearance as far as it is compatible. We are aware at the same time that the question is a very difficult one to deal with, and it is feared that no matter what concession, or alteration in the present law is made, nothing short of "separate schools," receiving government aid will satisfy its opponents. Should the Catholics insist upon selecting their own books, teachers and separate schools, let them support them from their own purses and taxes, and Protestants will do likewise. We confess to not thoroughly understanding the exact bearing of how the question affects the conscience, particularly where no antagonistic doctrine is inculcated in the schools, and as an instance we may mention the fact of sending some of our children to a Catholic School. Surely then, we can defy any to accuse us of uncharitableness—and still we admire and uphold "free schools," and respect the opinions of their opponents, while we cannot agree with them.

The Election in Kings County will be held on the 24th inst. The candidates are Mr. J. Flewelling, a Free School advocate, and Mr. W. Scovill, an opponent of the school law. It is currently reported that Mr. Flewelling will be elected, notwithstanding the old party cries raised by Scovill's friends. Time will solve the question. If Kent is true to herself she will return a non-sectarian school man to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Caine.

Our respected contemporary, Mr. Stewart, proprietor of the "Scottish American Journal," and Mr. Stewart returned to New York last week in the steamship "California," after a pleasant tour of four months in Scotland and on the Continent of Europe. It is probable that Mr. Stewart will enrich the columns of his popular journal, with pleasing and racy sketches, and notes of travel. Now will be the time to subscribe for this ably edited and well filled newspaper,—price \$3 a year. Specimen copies may be seen at this office.

The Fall rains have set in, and the wells which were nearly dry, are beginning to fill up. The fall feed is very poor owing to the want of rain earlier in the season.

The "Graphic" balloon ascended on its voyage on the 7th inst. There was very little demonstration. The balloon was in sight about an hour, and was last seen about seventy-five miles east of New York.

EDUCATION IN AUSTRALIA.—Nearly half a million of money has been voted by the Legislative Assembly in Australia for the purpose of carrying out the requirements of the new Education act in the colony for the present year. This large sum is an increase over the appropriation for the past year under the old educational system, of over £250,000. The Legislative Assembly, when called upon to deal with this vote, is said to have exhibited a determination to allow no ill-considered considerations of economy to interfere with a fair trial of the new system, and the liberality evinced

by the House surpassed even the expectations of the Government.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.—Messrs. Odell & Turner's advertisement of their importation of Fall & Winter Goods just received, came too late for publication. Part of the supply is opened, and the notice will appear in our next issue.

The Provincial Exhibition at Fredericton opened to-day. The show of articles and stock, though not so abundant, is very good. The Races excite much attention, as there are several fast horses entered, but the recent heavy rains having effected the course, the time will not be very fast.

The "Daily News" of Monday, states that Wm. S. Caine, M.P.P., for Kent County, departed this life at his home in Kouchibouque, on Friday evening. Mr. Caine has been for some years the representative of a seat, and during a portion of the time occupied a seat at the Executive Council. He was an actively business, and for many years has been extensively engaged in lumbering. He was of a kindly disposition, genial temperament and pleasing habits. His death will be mourned by a sorrowing family and a large circle of warm friends.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men which 'taken at the flood leads on to fortune.'" This, says the Ottawa "Times," is most true, but none the less true. As it is with men, so it is with communities. Countries cannot expect to grow and flourish because of the working of any natural laws. Their growth and their prosperity must always depend in a great measure upon the wisdom of the state men by whom they are governed. Canada has in some respects suffered, not from what can be called bad Government, in the ordinary acceptance of the term, but from, to say the least, unwise Government. Bitter party strife, and close party contests have occupied too much of the time of our public men; in fact, to such an extent has this been the case, that they have hardly had the time which it was necessary to give to great public measures, and it is in reality astonishing that they were enabled to plan such works as were carried out. With Confederation came another state of things. The old party lines were abolished, in a great measure; the Ministry were strong; they were sure of the support of Parliament for all good measures, and that no matter how much factionists might oppose and obstruct, in the end the result was certain. Under these circumstances there came a new era throughout the whole Dominion, new enterprises sprang into life with extraordinary rapidity, railways were built and projected, mines opened, and the Government no longer embarrassed by a yearly deficit, undertook great public works. While the condition of affairs was so favorable at home our credit rose abroad, and our securities were easily negotiated at a premium, when before they had been at a discount. Then, too, a wise immigration policy was adopted, not only by the Central but by the Provincial Governments, the result of which were extensively felt, as well in the increased population which the country acquired as in the increased desire of the emigrating classes of Europe to find homes upon our soil. And this goes on still, and will go on we trust for many years to come; but it cannot if party politics are, as a rule, to reach the height to which they attained in the old Province of Canada before Confederation.—Ottawa Times.

For the Standard.
Mr. Editor:—I much regret that the conduct of some ill-conducted persons, many of them young men, compel me to comment on the disgraceful manner in which they conduct themselves on Water Street, almost every night, and the abominable language used by them. Their conduct is a disgrace to our hitherto orderly town; the injury to property, such as pounding at shop doors, breaking windows, and otherwise destroying the property of law abiding citizens; the uncharitable yells and roars, destroy the peace of those who reside on the street, and call loudly for an immediate remedy. As a resident of Water Street, I would be willing to pay my proportion of a Police Tax, although I pay already a heavy tax for County, Fire, and School purposes. I hope that able men will be appointed to our Police Force, composed of men from abroad who will perform their duty.
Yours,
St. Andrews, N. B., Oct. 6, 1873. MERCHANT.

WHO INVENTED THE SEWING MACHINE.—The Sewing Machine interests are greatly exercised over an alleged discovery among the English Patents. It is said that a patent has been found dated July 17, 1790, granted by the British Government to Thomas Saint, numbered 1,764, for a sewing-machine having all the essential features of the American invention—a horizontal table-support, perpendicular oscillating needle bar, an eye-pointed straight needle, a perfect horizontal automatic feed, an upper tension for spacing the stitches, a "take up" to tighten them, and a spool on the top of the arm. This can be easily verified, as there are copies of the English patents at our public libraries. It is supposed to invalidate all the early American patents by priority of invention. If correctly stated, it passes belief that such a record should have so long remained undiscovered.

CONVERSION TO JUDAISM.—It appears that the numerous conversions to Judaism which have lately occurred in Austria are but examples of a practice spoken of by Mr. Darsell—that is to say, of a return to the Jewish faith after having denied it on account of persecution. It is related, as an instance in point, that when the Shah of Persia was requested to protect the Jews, a stern Persian in his suite, who had crossed examined the petitioner, informed them that the memorial should certainly be laid before the Shah, for he, the petitioner, was a converted Jew, though obliged to deny his faith.

The Pall Mall Gazette congratulates the English people on having prevailed with the London Telegraph to cease speaking of Mr. Gladstone as William, or Mr. Stansfield as James, and begs its contemporary, in view of its probable enthusiasm at Mr. John Bright's address in October, not to forget itself and call it John.

The Plothing Match of the Charlotte County Agricultural Society, will be held in Mr. Berj. Pettigrove's field at Bay Side, on Tuesday next.

The "Globe" is mistaken when it says that "the Bank of British North America closed its business at St. Andrews, not having thought to do to make it worth while to keep it open." A glance at the columns of St. Stephen papers and a recent decision of a Westminster Court, will assist in explaining the cause of closing the Branch in St. Andrews. The Agent at St. Andrews made no losses, and was kept busy enough in the Bank.

NEW SHAMBLES.—The Messrs. O'Neil have removed to their new premises, opposite J. W. Street & Co., and next Clarke's Hotel, on Water Street. The building has been adapted for a Meat Shop on the left, and a Grocery on the right. The opening on Saturday last was a decided success, a large supply of splendid beef, mutton and lamb, with choice Salt Pork and Beef, and a fresh supply of Groceries. In common with the community, we wish them continued success in their new establishment.

The RAILWAY DIRECTORY published in our issue of 24th ult., has called forth some remarks. The "Journal" confesses honestly that it knew nothing of the meeting, while the "Courier" (in whose columns a notice of the meeting was to be found) treats us to a bit of harmless sarcasm from a paper published in Moncton, and to a left handed compliment from itself. We fancy we can hold our own with either of them. Unlike "Moncton" we have not changed our views on Confederation, nor have we like "St. Stephen" sacrificed friends to retain our office. A word more and we have done. Among the many items of St. Stephen intelligence furnished us, the only one published in advance of its local papers, was the Railroad Directory, and not that even, before apprising the "Courier," and waiting a week for it to appear in its columns. The "Courier" does not wait for us, but publishes items from St. Andrews, some of them wide of the mark.

RECEPTION TO MR. WILKIE COLLINS.—This eminent British "literateur," who arrived in this city a few days ago, on a lecturing tour, received a very hearty reception at the hands of the members of the Lotus Club. The welcome was extended by the President, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, to which Mr. Collins briefly and gracefully replied. It is to be desired that his attention be attracted to the lecture of the 12th inst., and to give readings from his different works in the principal cities.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE FOR NOVEMBER.—The November number of Ballou's Magazine is issued, and is as fresh and nice as ever. It contains the usual variety of interesting stories, good poetry, and fine illustrations, just such reading matter as the people want, and will have it they but know where to find it. Every subscriber receives a pretty chromo. Only 15 cts single number, and \$1.50 from Address Thomas & Talbot, 35 Broadfield Street, Boston.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, for October, has thrust its cheery little self into our presence. It brings to us the treasures it has been gathering the past month, and all are deserving of notice. Each has its own peculiar value, and "Maggie" holds up this that and the other literary gem and archly seems to say, "What do you think of this?" and "Isn't this nice?" and "Look at that!" And we glance at them all and say, "Yes! Yes! All are good!" There is also a pretty engraving of the chronos YOSKURT, which the publisher is offering as a premium—which it would be well for all our readers to examine—as it gives a very accurate idea, save in size and coloring, of what the chronos YOSKURITE is. Price of the Magazine, One Dollar a year.—with chromo. One Dollar and a Half.—Address, WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, Newburgh N. Y.

The question of the practicability and utility of the narrow gauge railroad is in a fair way to be settled. There are now fifteen lines built on this system in operation in the United States, having seven hundred miles of track and there are no less than twenty organizations and one thousand and fifty miles under process of construction. These roads have been planned and constructed within the past two years. The cost through a level country is about \$10,000 a mile, including equipment of rolling stock, while the broad gauge cost from \$35,000 to \$45,000 per mile.

We regret to learn of the death of Edward Simonds, Esq., Fredericton. The event was not unexpected. Mr. Simonds was fourth son of the late Hon. Richard Simonds, and was greatly respected for his many virtues.

THE JESUITS IN AUSTRIA.—The Austrian Government has taken an important step towards the "de-jesuitisation" of its educational establishments, so loudly clamoured for by the Liberal party. The theological faculty of the University of Innsbruck has hitherto been by imperial charter, under the sole governance of the Jesuit Order. That charter has now been revoked, and the faculty is now thrown open to all Roman Catholic divines eligible according to the Austrian civil law.

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WANTED.
On Thursday morning, the 21st inst., by the Rev. Canon Ketchum, D. D., Rector, Jesse P. Dutton, of Boston, Mass., to Clarissa Ann, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Algar, of St. Andrews.

DECEASED.
At the residence of her granddaughter, Mrs. John Sharp, in Somerville, U. S., on the 6th inst., Mrs. Annie Miller, widow of the late George Miller, Esq. [Funeral on Thursday at 3 o'clock p. m., from the residence of G. F. Suckney, Esq.

At Waaseig, on the 5th inst., of Heart disease, Mr. John Clark, a native of Ireland, aged 74 years.
At the Asylum, St. John, on the 6th inst., John P. P., aged 40 years, a native of the Parish of St. Andrews.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.
ARRIVED.
Oct. 2, Matilda, S. Seson, St. Stephen, general cargo, to sundry.
6, Utica, Maloney, Joggins, 90 chal. coal, S. Maloney.
Sarah Goss, Glas, Boston, Ballast.
Albert, Williamson, Boston, gen. cargo.
CLEARED.
Oct. 3, Julia Clinch, Maloney, Boston, 2830 sh-pers, H. Russ.
Point r. Tatton, Calais, gen. cargo.
4, Broadfield, Britt, New York, 3400 sleepers, R. H. ss.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

WILLIAM R. MOWE, Plaintiff,
AND
JOHN CAMPBELL, Defendant.
A writ of attachment has issued in this cause.
ALEX. T. PAUL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Saint Andrews,
Charlotte County, N. B.,
26th Sept., A. D. 1873. } oct 1 25

Privy Council Office.

Ottawa, 26th Aug., 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor General, on the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Inland Revenue and under the provisions of the 1st Section of the Act passed in the last Session of the Parliament of Canada, intitled "An Act to amend and consolidate and to extend to the whole Dominion of Canada the Laws, respecting the inspection of certain staple articles of Canadian Produce" has, by order in Council of this date, been pleased to designate the following (it being that to say, Quebec and Montreal, in the Province of Quebec; Toronto, Kingston, Hamilton, London and Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario; St. John in the Province of New Brunswick; and Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia; as cities at and for which it is expedient to appoint inspectors of the following articles of Canadian Produce, viz:
Flour and Meal,
Wheat and other grains,
Beef and Pork,
Potatoes and Fish-lakes,
Pickled Fish and Pick-Oil,
Butter,
Leather and Raw Hides and Petroleum,
W. A. HIMS WORTH,
Sep 24 51
Clerk Privy Council.

\$100 REWARD.

A \$100 reward is offered to any person who will give information that will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who stole into the Hall of the "Royal Charlotte Lodge of B. T.," of Beaubien, on Sunday night, 7th, and broke the furniture, and stole the funds of the Lodge.
By order,
PATRICK McLAUGHLIN,
Beaubien, Sept. 17, 1873. Secretary.

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 Rules of the two Houses of Parliament, (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 Papers containing the first and last of such notices to the Private Bill Office of each House.
All Petitions for Private Bills must be presented within the first three weeks of the Session.
ROBERT LEMOINE,
Clerk of the Senate.
ALFRED FAIRBANK,
Sep 17 2m Clerk of the House of Commons.

CUT NAILS! CUT TACKS!

SHOE NAILS.
S. R. Foster & Sons
STANDARD
Nail, Shoe Nail & Tack Works
Saint John, N. B.



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(Formerly W. H. ARMS CIVIL WORKS.)
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