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RY, CUTLERY,
&c. which will be

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tical Watches,
and commo-
German ditto,
Watch Guards,
and Fancy Set
old, Silver, and
Jesse, Gold and
' Companion'
ocket and Needs;
s, Paper Mach-
ens, Hat, Hair,
Bausses, Silver
ian Glass Scent
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ea Bells, Pocket,
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Pencils, or Ciga,
id Pen Knives,
et, and Tail'sa
ons, Hot Water
Sea Tea Frays,
ey Toilet, Soap,
d Rifle Powder
clea-
EWELLERY, &c.;
Quadrants, Com-
adjusted, Cast
STICKNEY.

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miles from Saint
attached. Apply to
Mr. D. McCallum
this Paper.
EL TURNER,
Frederick.

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F. STEPHEN,
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IAS HARDY
549.

Sale.
nt Woodland, front
ig Road, three miles
on moderate terms.
180.—A good Horse
, will be disposed of

N. SMART.
SWICK
NG SOCIETY
FUND.
90th Sep 1847
Robert F Hazen

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E. D. P. M. G.
'T.
given on the 1st
, the HOUSE and
occupied by Mr

HOS. BERRY.
49.—nm

i, OIL, &c.
849.
pool, via St. John
aw Linseed Oil,
int, 14, 28 & 56lb.
Kegs,
14 & 28lb Kegs,
gnac Brandy
t Wine,
m Boston,
scovado Sugar,
J. AN' from Liverpool
ch.
ES W. STREET.

The Standard,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
A. W. Smith.
At his Office in Saint Andrews, N. B.
TERMS.
12s 6d per annum—*if paid in advance.*
15s, if not paid until the end of the year.
No paper discontinued until arrears are paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS.
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until forbid, if no written directions.
First insertion of 12 lines and under
Each repetition of Ditto 2s
First insertion of all over 12 lines 3s per line
Each repetition of Ditto 1d per line
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on

The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 44 SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1850. [Vol. 17]

LAW RESPECTING NEWS PAPERS
Subscribers who do not give express no-
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If subscribers order the discontinuance of
their papers, the publisher may continue to
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their papers from the office to which they
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they have settled their bills, and order
ed their papers to be discontinued.
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without informing the publisher, and the
paper is sent to the former direction, the
are held responsible.

HEALTH where 'tis SOUGHT!



Holloway's Pills.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND
STOMACH, WHEN IN A MOST
HOPELESS STATE.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. Matthew Harvey, of
Chapel Hill, Virginia, Scotland, dated the
15th of January, 1850.
Sir—Your valuable Pills have been the means,
with God's blessing of restoring me to a state of
perfect health, and at a time when I thought I was
on the brink of the grave. I had consulted several
famous doctors, who after doing what they could
for me, stated that they considered my case as hope-
less. I saw a last resource, got a Box of your Pills,
which soon gave relief, and by persevering in their
use for some weeks, together with rubbing night
and morning your Ointment over my chest and
stomach, and right side, I have by their means
alone got completely cured, and to the astonish-
ment of myself and every body who knows me.
[Signed] MATTHEW HARVEY,
CURE OF A CASE OF WEAKNESS AND
DEBILITY, OF FOUR YEARS' STANDING.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. Smith, of No. 5, Little
Thomas Street, Gibson Street, Lambeth,
dated Dec. 12th, 1849.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir—I beg to inform you that for nearly five
years I hardly knew what it was to have a day's
health suffering from extreme weakness and debility,
with constant nervous headaches, addidness,
and sickness of the stomach together with a great
depression of spirits. I used to think that nothing
could benefit me as I had been to many medical
men some of whom after doing all that was in their
power informed me that they considered that I had
some spinal complaint beyond the reach of cure,
together with a very disordered state of the stom-
ach and liver, making my case so complicated that
nothing could be done for me. One day being un-
usually ill and in a dejected state, I saw your Pills
advertised, and resolved to give them a trial, more
perhaps from curiosity than with a hope of being
cured, however I soon found myself better by tak-
ing them, and so I went on persevering in their
use for six months, when I am happy to say they
effected a perfect cure.
[Signed] WILLIAM SMITH,
(formerly called EDWARD)
CURE OF ASTHMA, OF TWENTY YEARS'
STANDING.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. K. Heydon, 78 King
Street, Sydney, dated 10th of November 1849.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir—I have the pleasure to inform you that
many extraordinary cures of Asthma have been
effected here by means of your Pills. One is that
of a Lady residing near the "Razorback," who
after having for twenty years been unable to
make the slightest exertion suffering very
greatly from shortness of breath, coughing,
and spitting, but is now, to use her own
expression, able to run up to the top of the
mountain. Another case is that of Mr. Easton, Tail-
or, Hinkinson's Buildings, Clarence Street,
who was so dreadfully bad that he was confined
entirely to his bed-room for six months, prior
to his commencing with your Pills, and attended
regularly by his medical man, who pronounced
him to be in a dying state, yet he, likewise, my
knowledge, has been restored to perfect health by
the use of your Pills, and rubbing your Ointment
night and morning into his chest.
[Signed] J. K. HEYDON
ASTONISHING CURE OF THE EARL
OF ALDBOROUGH
By this Miraculous Medicine! after every other
means had failed!!!
A Copy of a Letter from the Earl of Aldborough
dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st Feb. 1845.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir—Various circumstances prevented the
possibility of my thanking you before this time for
your politeness in sending me your Pills as you
did. I now take this opportunity of sending you
an order for the amount, and at the same time, to
add that your Pills have effected a cure of a
disorder in my Liver and Stomach, which all
the most eminent of the Faculty at home, and
all over the Continent had not been able to
effect; may I not even the waters of Carlsbad and
Marienbad. I wish to have another Box and
Pot of Ointment in case any of my family should
ever require either.
I remain, with much respect,
Your most obliged and obedient serv't.
[Signed] ALDBOROUGH

TIME should not be lost in taking this Remedy
for any of the following diseases—
Rheumatism
Ague
Consumption
Fits
Rheumatism
Tumours
Asthma
Debility
Gout
Retention of Urine
Ulcers
Bilious Com-
plaints
Dropsy
Head-aches
Sore Throats
Venereal Affections
Blotches on the Skin
Dysentery
Indigestion
Scrophulous
King's Evil
Worms of all kinds
Erysipelas
Inflammation
Bowel Complaints
Female Irregularities
Jaundice
Stones and Gravel
Colic
Weakness from whatever cause
Lumbago
Constipation of Bowels
Fever of all kinds
Piles
The Discharge
&c. &c.
Bottle Medicines in Eng and sold in 1s, 12s,
2s, 3s, 4s, 6d, 1s, 2s, and 3s, each Box and Pot.
There is a considerable saving by taking the large
sizes.
Sold by all Vendors of Medicines through-
out New Brunswick, and by A. H. Thomp-
son, St. Stephen; Billing & Dyer, Eastport,
and THOS. TURNER,
Of St. Andrews,
Wholesale Agent for the County Charlotte,
N. B.—Directions for the Guidance of Pa-
tients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box
of Pot.

"BATTLE WITH LIFE!"

[From Dickens's Household Words.]
Bear thee up bravely,
Strong hearts and true!
Meet the woes bravely,
Strive with them, too!
Let them not win from thee
Tear of regret,
Such were a sin from thee,
Hope for good yet!
Rouse thee from drooping,
Care laden soul;
Mourningly stooping,
'Neath grief's control!
Far o'er the gloom that lies,
Shrouding the ear,
Light from external skies
Shows us thy worth.
Nerve thee yet stronger,
Resolute mind!
Let care no longer
Heavily bind.
Rise on thy eagle wings
'Gloriously free!
Till from material things
Purs thou shalt be!
Bear ye up bravely,
Soul and mind too!
Doop not so gravely,
Burd heart and true!
Clear rays of streaming light
Shine through the gloom,
God's love is beaming bright
E'en round the tomb!

COPY OF A DESPATCH RECEIVED

VIA NEW YORK.
Dunsmuir Street, 21st Sept, 1850.
Sir.—In acknowledging your despatch,
No. 199, of the 29th ult., on the subject of the
Projected Railway from Halifax to Portland,
in Maine, I have to express my entire ap-
probation of the degree of support and encour-
agement given by yourself and the Provincial
Administration to this important undertak-
ing.
I regard the work as one calculated to be
of the highest service to Nova Scotia and
New Brunswick, and instead of considering it
as likely to endanger, by competition, the
still more important scheme which has been
proposed for connecting Halifax and Quebec,
I believe that it is likely to prepare the way
for the execution of the latter, and that it will
contribute to the same end, namely, that of
rendering Halifax the great Port of communi-
cation between the two Continents of Europe
and America.
But, while I am most anxious to promote
the success of this enterprise, I regret that
the same reasons which have hitherto pre-
vented Her Majesty's Government from re-
commending to Parliament any measure for
affording pecuniary assistance towards the
construction of the Quebec Railway, will prob-
ably stand equally in the way of their advic-
ing the grant of a loan for the scheme now
in contemplation.
I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
[Signed] GREY.

We notice that after all their boasting
of success, the committee appointed to solicit the
city for subscriptions to railroad stock, ac-
knowledge they do not succeed because peo-
ple desire first to know what charter will be
granted,—what share the provincial govern-
ment will take in the management, and what
there will be one or three companies
formed to conduct the erection and manage
the financial department,—in one word, the
basis upon which the business is to proceed.
We told the public all along that this would
be the case, but got nothing but abuse for our
pains. In this community, it would appear,
that men like to be cajoled and misled, for
if any editor abides by truth, or the simple
dictates of reason, he is sure to be vilified and
rendered unpopular by misrepresentation.—
Colonial Watchman.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA!

The Steamer Crescent City arrived at New
York on Friday morning last. She brings
dates from California to the 15th September,
and 412 passengers. The latter have £1,
000,000 in gold dust, and the steamer has on
freight \$22,500.
The Crescent City did not bring the mail,
they may come by the steamer Philadelphia.
The steamer Tennessee arrived at Panama
on the 4th, with one million dollars on freight
250 passengers, and the U. States mails.—
She left San Francisco on the 15th.
The Equator left same day with 60 pas-
sengers. The Isthmus was to sail from San
Francisco on the 20th.
No cases of Cholera have occurred for the
last two weeks at Chagres.
At Cruces and Panama it is healthy. The
Isthmus roads to Cruces are in better condi-
tion. The Gorgona road is also better.
The Pacific News says:—Since the sail-
ing of the last steamer, our city has pass-

through financial crisis and excitement never
before witnessed in our midst. One of the
most extensive banking and trading houses
here has failed, followed by a suspension on
the part of two other houses, and one private
banker the ran on the remaining banking
houses was great, but without any disastrous
results. Checks were promptly paid with
the exception of one house, which closed on
the second day. Confidence seems now re-
stored. An extra session of the Legislature
has been called, to consult on the financial
embarrassments.
The effect of the above business has been
injurious on business generally.
Markets at San Francisco. Flour rules
firm, at advanced prices. Pork has also ad-
vanced. Lumber remains unchanged. Furni-
ture is dull. Tea scarce. Bricks dull.—
Coal lower. Coffee dull. Candles firm.—
Sugar active. Real estate dull. Money is
in fair demand at 4 or 5 per cent. per month.

DREADFUL MURDER OF A CLERGY- MAN.

The usually quiet village of Frimley has
been thrown into a state of great alarm and
excitement by the occurrence of a daring bur-
glary, which has terminated in the violent
death of a venerable and much respected cler-
gyman—the Rev. George Edward Holmes,
who has been the perpetual curate during the
past 17 years.
The village of Frimley Grove is situated
about one mile and a half from the Farn-
borough station of the South-Western Railway,
in the centre of the hop country. It consists of
not more than 40 or 50 straggling houses
and the parsonage house is at its western ex-
tremity. It is an old-fashioned brick residence,
standing in its own grounds, but not more
than 100 yards removed from other houses on
either side. The Rev. Mr. Holmes was a
married man, his household consisting of
himself, his wife, a man servant, and two
maid servants; and on Friday last his
two sons, youths of 14 and 15, were at home,
having arrived from school the same after-
noon. On Friday night, the family retired
to rest at their usual hour, shortly before 11
o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes slept on the
first floor, in a room overlooking the lawn;
the two boys occupied an apartment on the
same floor. The man servant slept at the
top of the house, and a room adjoining formed
the sleeping apartment of the two maid
servants. It appears that it was Mr. Holmes's
custom when his children were at home, to
leave the door of his bedroom ajar, in order
that he might overhear them in the event
of their requiring anything, and he seems to
have done so on Friday last.—After retiring
to rest, he and Mrs. Holmes were awakened
about three o'clock on Saturday morning by
a sudden increase of light in their apartment
and a noise of footsteps. On looking up they
saw two masked figures standing at the foot
of their bed, but so little suspicion of danger
had the Rev. Gentleman that his first impres-
sion was that his sons were playing him a
trick, and he told them to be gone to bed and
not play jokes with him at that hour of the
night. Mrs. Holmes with a quicker percep-
tion of danger, at once saw the truth and
screamed aloud. The miscreants instantly
pointed their pistols, and with pistols
aimed at their heads, declared that if they
made the slightest noise they would blow
their brains out. Mrs. Holmes notwithstanding
the imminent peril she was in, struggled
and at length succeeded in slipping out of bed
and seizing a bell rope, upon which her as-
sailants rushed round to the side of the bed
and threw himself upon her with such force
as to snap the bell rope asunder. The fellow
continued to stand over her with his pistol
pointed to her face, and she states that she
fully expected to be shot every moment. Mr.
Holmes, who, although 54 years of age, was
a very strong and active man, on discovering
how matters stood, struggled with the villain
who stood over him, and at length got out of
bed, and was in the act of stooping down to
reach the poker from the fire-place when his
assailant fired at him and wounded him in
the abdomen. The unfortunate gentleman
was not aware at first that he had been struck,
and continued to grapple with the fellow,
endeavouring by every means in his power to
prevent his escape. The report of the pistol
at this moment appears to have alarmed the
man who was standing over Mrs. Holmes,
and he left her for a moment and joined his
companion. On finding herself released she
rushed to the fire-place, and seizing a large
hand-bell swung it to and fro several times.
This had the effect of alarming the burglars,
and seizing a bell rope, upon which her as-
sailants rushed round to the side of the bed
and deposited at the Nine-elms terminus of
the South Western Railway, where it has
been open working on the line. It has been
well on the pedivella. More than thirty wa-
gons have been already experimentally drawn
by it up the very inclined line of the station,
for working it up and down the station, a
waggon is fastened to it when it attains a
speed of seven miles an hour. In the exper-
iment to be made on the grass line, it is ex-
pected to gain a speed of fifteen to twenty
miles an hour, and it is calculated that an

engine of two horses more will run at a speed
superior to that of a steam Engine, but the
driving horses do not change direction or move
ment. They can instantly be stopped, while
the horses continue to walk on the pedivella,
without transmitting motion to the leading
wheels.
By the simple manner in which the horses
exercise their walking power on the new
machine, they can work easily the usual
time, commonly about eight hours a day.—
During these eight hours the Impulsoria
can run at least over thirty miles eight times,
and as four horses do not cost more than 2s
each per day, it would be an expense of eight
shillings instead of six pounds on account of
coal only, the cost of which is sixpence each
mile run.
Such economy is of the utmost importance
to the numerous interests engaged in the rail-
ways, subject to such an enormous working
expense. According to the statements of
Dr. Lardner, in his valuable work on the Rail-
way Economy, the locomotive power and
rolling stock absorb always more than half,
and sometimes four-fifths of all the working
expenses. But the principal advantage of the
new machine will be to afford a very cheap
locomotion on all branch lines, thus extend-
ing the advantage of the railway facilities
hitherto impracticable from the expensive
moving power.—[London Paper.

The effect of shot on the field of Battle.

You can form no idea of the storm of balls
and shells which crossed each other in their
dread course. Before and around the spot on
which Field Marshal Radeski was standing,
the heavy sixteen pound shot ploughed up
the ground, tracing in one place a deep fur-
row, and cutting down a tree like stubble in
another. It is remarkable how each kind of
missile has its own characteristic. There is
the tremulous howl of the round large shot—
the whistle of the musket ball, the hiss of the
shell, like the Catherine wheel fire work, and
then its detonation as it bursts. Of these last
many fell amongst us missed fire, and many
explosive shells burst in the air; but where one
fell and did its office, the effect was fearful.
One such struck an officer in the breast,
expelled at that instant, struck down the man
to the right and left, and cut off the upper
part of the officer's body in such a fashion
that a frightened horse galloped off some dis-
tance with the feet of the corpse in the stirrups.
Such are the spectacles which a battle
field sometimes presents. Not far off lay a
Piedmontese artilleryman, who had been struck
on the forehead with a spent six pound shot,
which remained in the wound. An Hussar
had been killed the same instant with his
horse, by a shot which had passed through
the neck of the latter. They had sunk to-
gether, the rider still on the saddle, and the sab-
re still in his hand.
The sudden collapse of a man in full vigor
is what is most fearful to behold. One sinks
without a groan, another jumps high from the
ground with a shriek, falls over his still, and
is dead! I saw a Grenadier from the Banat,
with a ball in his forehead, fall a few yards
leaning on his musket like a drunken man,
and then, after a faint whisper about his home
—expire. Over the town the cannon smoke
had spread a colossal canopy, which floated
motionless above the roofs, like the crown of
the Italian pine trees.—[Scenes from the
Life of a Soldier in active Service.

Live Locomotives for Railways.

Horse power has hitherto been variously applied for
mechanical purposes, by means of treadmills,
movable platforms, and such like contrivances
—but here is a novelty and promise in the
invention here described, that may well in-
volve public attention to it. It is called the
Patent Impulsoria. This ingenious means
of applying animal power to the working en-
gine, was lately invented in Italy, and exhib-
ited experimentally upon the South Western
Railway. It consists in introducing the ani-
mals into a kind of coach, called Impulsoria,
by which they transmit their acting power to
the leading wheels. This transmission is
converted by a very simple means, render-
ing useful both the driving power of the ani-
mals and their own weight. The horse being
upon a perfect rectangular, artificial ground or
platform, turning so easily that the animal,
which is yoked to the shafts, when it walks,
does not stir its advance; but what amounts to
the same thing, the platform itself is pushed
backward. By this artificial ground platform
created by the patentee pedivella, is moved a
tree, armed with a pulley, from which by
means of a rope, the motion is conveyed to
the axle-tree of the leading wheels. The vary-
ing proportions between the diameter of the
pulleys give different degrees of speed.—
The horses are to be worked always at their
respective speed, even at sixty miles an hour,
without ever altering the usual walking pace
of the horses, which are inside the Impulsoria
as on the floor of a room, sheltered from the
weather.
The importance of introducing the horses
into the carriage, in order to get more speed
from the surplus of the acting power, had
been long thought of, and the principle has
been several times attempted in England,
France and Italy, but hitherto without suc-
cess.
The old machine, whose inventor is Signor
Clemente, Masserano, from Pignerol, Pied-
mont, has been brought from Italy to England
and deposited at the Nine-elms terminus of
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had spread a colossal canopy, which floated
motionless above the roofs, like the crown of
the Italian pine trees.—[Scenes from the
Life of a Soldier in active Service.

ENCOURAGE YOUR OWN MECHANICS

Do not send abroad for help if you have
anything to do, if it can be done in your own
neighbourhood—perhaps at your next door.
Encourage your own honest, industrious,
faithful mechanics. They need all the work
they can get. By such a course you keep
money at home, assist the worthy, and have
just as good work performed. It is the only
way you make a town prosperous—to support
your schools and churches. Where there is
a disposition to send a hundred miles for
articles that, to say the least, could be manu-
factured as well at your own door, there will
always be little or no business done in the
place—the churches will be thinly attended,
and all kinds of labour extremely dull.—
Whenever mechanics are the best employed,
prosperity is seen—the social virtues predomi-
nate, travelling mountebanks and pedlars
reire in disgust, and a kindly, brotherly feel-
ing is experienced, which is the source of
unspeakable happiness.
Whatever you have to be done, look round
and see if your neighbours can do it. If you
have a house to build or a shoe to tap, a har-
ness to mend, or a pump to be bored, a pack
of business cards to be printed or a well to
be dug, just look among your neighbours, be-
fore you undertake to send abroad; and if
you can find none around you capable of the
task, it will be time enough to look elsewhere.
It is a wrong idea to suppose nothing service-
able that is made at home. We know of
many instances where men have refused to
purchase work made by their neighbours and
sent to a distant city for the articles they need-
ed, and a paid third, more for them, when,
behold! they had been manufactured and
sent away to sell by the very neighbours of
whom they refused to purchase.