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&c. which will be

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and Fancy Set  
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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, Ayrshire, 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 was a lost creature, 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.

T. Professor Holloway.  
Sir—I beg to inform you that for nearly five  
years I hardly knew what it was to have a day's  
leisure, suffering from extreme weakness and debility  
with constant nervous headaches, addi-  
tional, and weakness 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 from a hopeful 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.  
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.

T. 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  
frequently 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 is that of Mr. James Taylor,  
Hushinson'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, to 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 EYE,  
OF ALDBOROUGH.  
By this Miraculous Medicine! after every other  
means had failed!!!

A Copy of a Letter from the Earl of Alborough  
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 say 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—  
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  
Decaying Indigestion Scarcia, or King's Evil  
Worms of all kinds Erysipelas Inflammation  
Bowel Complaints Female Irregularities  
Jaundice Stone and Gravel Colic  
Liver Complaints Secondary Symptoms  
Weakness from whatever cause Lumbago  
Constipation of Bowels Fevers of all kinds  
Piles The Dropsical &c. &c.  
Pills Medicines in Eng and are sold at 1s, 1s 2s,  
2s 6d, 4s 6d, 10s, 20s, and 30s, 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; Billings & Dyer, Eastport;  
and THOS. TURNER,  
OF St. Andrews.  
Wholesale Agent for the County Charlotte,  
N. B.—Directions for the Guidance of Pa-  
tients in Various Disorders are affixed to each Box  
or Pot.

# The Standard.

## OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E variis summum est optimum.—Cic.

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

"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;  
Mournfully stooping  
'Neath grief's control!  
Far o'er the gloom that lies,  
Shrouding the earth,  
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  
Pure thou shalt be!

Bear ye up bravely,  
Soul and mind too!  
Do not so gravely,  
Build 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.

2 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.

3 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 ad-  
vancing the guarantee of a loan for the scheme  
now in contemplation.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c.  
[Signed] GREY.

Two WEEKS LATER FROM CALI-  
FORNIA!

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 211,  
000,000 in gold dust, and the steamer has on  
freight \$22,500.

The Crescent City did not bring the mails,  
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-

ed thorough 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 run 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. Fur-  
niture is dull. Tea scarce. Bricks firm.—  
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  
clergyman—the Rev. George Edward Holmes,  
who has held the perpetual curacy 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 night 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, 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 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 themselves 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 at and fro several times.  
This had the effect of alarming the burglars,  
who almost immediately left the apartment,  
and descended the staircase, and ran out of  
the house at the front door. Mr. Holmes,  
as soon as he was released from his assailant,  
ran into an adjoining apartment, and snatched  
up a gun which he always kept loaded.—  
Descending the staircase with the gun in his  
hand, he distinctly saw three men running  
across the lawn, and without taking a direct  
aim he fired amongst the group, as it appears,  
without effect. Returning to his bedroom,  
he now first discovered that he was wounded  
in the abdomen, and having endeavoured to  
allay the fears of his wife, he got into bed and

ordered his man servant, who had only just  
awoke and descended from his room, to run  
for the constable for a protection to his family  
and a doctor for himself. The man called  
up the village surgeon, and then proceeded  
to summon Mr. Davies, the medical attendant  
of the family, who resided about a mile and  
half distant. Mr. Davies found Mr. Holmes  
in very good spirits, and sufficiently collected  
to detail the circumstances of the attack.—  
On examination of the wound, however, Mr.  
Davies at once formed an unfavourable opin-  
ion, the correctness of which was soon made  
manifest by the increasing pain and unessi-  
cated to him. He received the intelligence  
of the attack with great interest, and after  
the first two or three hours the pain he suffered  
became so intense that all hope of his being  
able to survive was at an end. His two bro-  
thers, who reside in the neighbourhood, were  
sent for, and had an interview with their af-  
flicted relative. During Saturday the unfor-  
tunate gentleman continued to grow worse,  
and on Sunday, at noon, all hope of saving  
his life being at an end, the fact was commu-  
nicated to him. He received the intelligence  
with resignation, and having taken an affec-  
tionate leave of family and servants, declared  
that he freely forgave all, and he hoped God  
would forgive him. He then expressed a  
desire to partake of the sacrament, and after  
lingering in great suffering expired in a state  
of unconscious exhaustion in twenty minutes  
after eight o'clock on Sunday evening.

Intelligence of the outrage had been for-  
warded to London, and sergeant Kendall, of  
the Detective force, was sent on Sunday night  
to assist the local police in investigating the  
affair. The result was the apprehension, on  
Sunday evening, at the Rose and Crown  
beer-shop in Guildford, of three young men—  
two of whom are shown to have been at  
Frimley during the past week, and one of  
them is known to have had some conversation  
with the deceased, while endeavouring to  
dispose of some earthenware dishes. The  
names of these men are Hiram Smith, James  
Jones, and Levi Harwood. They are all  
well known to the local police, as each of them  
has been several times in custody. They  
were taken to the residence of the deceased,  
where they were submitted to examination  
before Mr. Mangin, M. P., of Palace House, Guil-  
dford, a country magistrate. Mrs. Holmes is  
almost positive as to the identity of two of  
them. At the close of the investigation, they  
were remanded until Friday next, inspec-  
tions being given to the police to send one  
of them to Guildford, another to Farnham,  
and a third to Goslaming, in order to prevent  
communication.

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 there is a novelty and promise in the  
invention here described, that may well in-  
voke the patient 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  
thus introduced into the Impulsoria, is placed  
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  
called 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 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  
the South Western Railway, where it may be  
seen working on the line. It has been made  
for two horses only, and they work it  
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 great line, it is ex-  
pected to gain a speed of fifteen to twenty  
miles an hour, and it is calculated that an

LAW RESPECTING NEWS PAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express no-  
tice to the contrary, are considered as wish-  
ing to continue their subscriptions.  
If subscribers order the discontinuance of  
their papers, the publisher may continue to  
send them till all arrearages are paid.  
If subscribers neglect or refuse to take  
their papers from the office to which they  
are directed, they are held responsible till  
they have settled their bills, and order  
their papers to be discontinued.  
If subscribers remove to other places  
without informing the publisher, and the  
paper is sent to the former direction, the  
paper is held responsible.

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 working 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  
coke 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 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 localities  
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 shots 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 tremendous 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  
exploded harmless 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 a 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 stir-  
rups. 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 ra-  
bre 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 stiff, and  
is dead! I saw a Grenadier from the Banat,  
with a ball in his forehead, fall a few spaces  
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.]

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 ar-  
ticles 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  
retire 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 put, 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 serv-  
icable 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.