

# The St. Andrews Standard.

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*Ecce quis sumendum est optimum.* -Cic.

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## From Dr. Hall's Hand Book of Consumption. HOW THE BLOOD IS PURIFIED.

The heart has two suits of rooms, one filled with impure blood going to the lungs to be purified; the other containing the purest blood of the body, which having undergone purification and perfection in the lungs, has been returned to the other side of the heart, to be propelled therefrom, to the most distant portions of the human frame, imparting in its progress, renovation, restoration and life. The right side of the heart contains the impure, imperfect blood, while the pure blood is found in the left. But it cannot get from the right side into the left without passing through an out-house, the Lungs, where the purifying process is carried on; and how? We have seen that the blood is in the little branches of blood-vessels spread like a vine on the walls of the air-cells, the lungs, distended by air. Now, the blood does not come in actual contact with the air, the membrane, of these minute vessels, thinner than the thinnest paper, manufactured up in Heaven, by omnipotent skill for the express purpose, is between the air and the blood. But a most wonderful process goes on here; there is a passage of substances through these membranes, the life of the air, the oxygen, as we say, passes out of the air-cells into the blood in the blood-vessels, and the impurities, the death of the blood, pass from the blood-vessel into the air-cell, and in a moment the dead blood is made alive, and the air so pure without but a moment before, is now deadly. So the death of the blood and the life of the air pass through these membranes, as light passes through glass or as electricity along the wires. Thus the lungs are the great "Change of life—the market place where Vitality and Death change their waves, the air being the nobler of the two for while it takes death from the blood, it gives its own life therefore, the savior of physical humanity.

Let the most careless reader note and feel here how impossible it is for the blood to be purified unless he breathes abundant pure air. The importance of breathing it constantly, is strikingly exhibited in the established fact, that every ounce of blood of the whole body is thus aired every two and a half minutes of our existence. Thus the breathing of a pure air for so short a time as two and a half minutes imports purification and refreshment to the whole human frame. This explains the instantaneousness with which persons are revived when taken into the air after confinement to a close room or crowded apartment for a short time.

Thus, when after writing or reading, or sewing in one position for a long time, and the whole body feels tired, we get up, stretch the body, draw a full, deep breath, and walk across the room for a few times, there is a feeling of rest and refreshment comes over us which is most agreeable. Why? Because the full breath distends the air cells, straightens the blood vessels, the blood passes onward, presenting itself as it passes, to the life-giving influences of the air in the freshly and fully distended air vessels. What madness it is, what deliberate suicide, to repress these yearnings of our instincts for the life-giving agencies which a beneficent Providence has thrown around us with such bounteous profusion: the pure Air of Heaven!

But how does the blood become thus impure at the right side of the heart, before it goes for renovation to the lungs? There are two sources of impurity. A barrel of the purest water will be sadly defiled, if taken to the attic, and every floor is washed with it down to the cellar. The blood starts from the lungs pure and clean, it goes thro' the whole frame, washing it out as it goes along, the particles of our body which have died since the last visit; for we are always dying, reader! Particles which have subserved their uses, and having answered the great end of their creation, must be swept away as the cinders from the grate, or the ashes from the hearth. Thus the blood so pure but two and a half minutes before, is now loaded with offal, and is deposited in the heart, the great Clearing House of the body. So this body of ours is swept out, is washed clean every two minutes and a half of our existence. Like a magnificent steam engine, requiring the constant attendance of the engineer, who, if he does his duty, is all the time cleaning and oiling, so as to keep it in perfect working order, so is our body.

Does not the reader see, then, that not only is the want of full breathing a cause of impure blood, but if the air he breathes is not pure when first breathed, it can no more unload the blood of its impurities as perfectly as it ought to have done, than dirty water can wash a garment clean? You, who literally breathe an impure, that is confined air, for all confined air is impure, are a moral suicide. Hurry then, from your bedchamber the instant of rising; hoist the windows of your sitting apartments, fling wide open your doors divers times daily, even in the coldest

weathers, and let out the death instead of drawing it into your system, to fester, corrupt and rot you.

## Sandy Land—Amalgamation.

Any soil which is found upon analysis to contain more than eighty parts in a hundred of silica, is denominated *sandy soil*. Soils so constituted are rarely found to be productive, unless improved by amalgamation, or mixture. Rye and buckwheat are the only grains which can be cultivated on them with any degree of success, in their natural state, and even these are not by any means sure of producing a remunerating crop, except in favorable seasons. Potatoes sometimes do well on this kind of soil, provided it be liberally manured; the tubers grown on it are generally of an excellent quality, dry and malady, and much superior for table use to those produced on heavier and more affluent soil.

By allowing such land a period of repose, or laying it down to permanent pasture—where a fruits of the accumulation of humus—it rapidly recovers, and on being again subjected to tillage, will produce one or two excellent crops of rye, buckwheat, or potatoes, without the stimulation of manural applications.

It may be laid down as an axiom, that all arenaceous or sandy soils lose one part in a hundred of their positive value, for productive purposes, by the increase of a hundredth part in the proportion of silicious matter. When the soil is so light as to be blown by the winds, it possesses but a more negative value, and can only be reclaimed and rendered suitable for cultivation by an admixture of argillaceous or clayey matter.

In many sandy soils, beside the pure native silica, we find other matters, such for instance as carbonate of lime. This usually manifests itself in the form of calcareous sand—containing a portion of lime—which is far less insaluble than the silicious, and exerts in all cases, an invigorating and healthful influence, both upon the soil and crops.

Of the fifty three varieties of soil produced by the artificial combination of elements, experimented on by Tillet, that which appeared to be the most congenial to the cereals, was composed of three-eighths potter's clay, one-half shell or fossil marl, and one-eighth silica or common sand.

Where a soil is found to contain a too profuse quantity of per centum of silica—a fact easily ascertained by visual inspection without the assistance of chemical tests—the remedy is to be found in amalgamation, or mixing with it a sufficient quantity of good clay, to bring it to the required consistency.

All sandy soils when ameliorated in this way, are found to possess a high value, and as they lose their original character, become permanently productive and rich in proportion to the thoroughness or completeness with which the modification of texture and character is effected.

Sandy lands, thus improved, produce Indian corn, and the several kinds of grain, more bountifully, oftentimes, than some of the best conditioned natural soils: they are also excellent for pasturage. For carrots, beets, swedes, mangles, and parsnips, they are among the best lands we have. They will produce fine crops of grass for two or three years, but will not continue them like the clayey, loam soils, or soils of a granite formation.

The expense in effecting this change is considerable, but when the improvement is effected, it is a permanent one. We know of some examples of the kind which continue to give great satisfaction.—N. E. Farmer.

That's right—that's right; encourage the mixture of sand with clay, and of clay with sand, on soils, which in the first case are too stiff, or in the last too free, and our word for it, this will be the surest and richest way of manuring your grounds. An improvement thus made, is a "thing forever."

This Spring we had occasion to dig a basement cellar for a barn on our premises. The spot was in alluvial soil resting on an unknown depth of quicksand. A neighbor who has a piece of clayey ground, quite too stiff for a garden, set his man at work hauling the sand off and spreading it several inches thick all over his garden. It was "with more, cord for word, than manure, to such such land. Already the vegetables, corn, &c., laugh outright as they thrust their hungry roots down, and then their verdant heads up through the sandy dressing. It will be a benefit to the land forever.

Some years ago, we served a portion of our grounds in the same way. It is now as strong and productive a soil as lies out doors in any State.—Drew's Rural.

## Freemasonry.

We perceive in the new number of the "Freemason's Magazine and Masonic Mirror" an unexpected announcement difficult to reconcile on a first view, with popular concep-

tions of the mysterious secrecy attaching to all that belongs to the craft. The conduct of the periodical mentioned informs his readers that, having already obtained the sanction of the proper authorities, he will give henceforward full reports, furnished by professional reporters, of the proceedings that take place in grand lodge and all the metropolitan and provincial lodge and chapters. The number of the Magazine for the present month exhibits the first fruits of the concession in copious reports of the doings during the last month of numerous metropolitan and provincial Grand Lodges.—*Liverpool Herald*.

The recent fearful calamity on the St. Lawrence, causing such a lamentable loss of life by the burning of the steamer *Montreal*, is the absorbing topic of comment in the Canadian journals. The *Quebec Morning Chronicle* of the 14th inst., which comes out in mourning, says—

"As may naturally be expected, this city remains in a fearful state of excitement in consequence of the late lamentable catastrophe by which, at the lowest computation, two hundred and fifty human beings have been hurried into eternity. In the midst of life we are in death,"—the pall of sorrow hangs over the entire community, and there are many aching hearts that grieve, besides those who have to mourn the loss of relatives and friends. So terrible a catastrophe has never occurred in this part of the world, and God avert the day when anything like it shall again come to startle us from our worldliness."

From 250 to 300 lives were lost. Many of the bodies had been recovered, and the Coroner's inquest was still sitting at Quebec.

The Captain of the ill-fated boat is severely censured by some of the papers. The *Montreal Commercial Advertiser* states, on good authority, "that the captain of the *Montreal* took the only life-preserver on board her to save his own life, and that he, the mate, and others of the crew, watched until the drowning of the passengers would give them an opportunity to swim off without danger of being laid hold of by the sinking."

Some instances of heroism are recorded, which are deserving of admiration. The *Montreal Chronicle* relates one:—

The boy Narcisse Lamontagne, who so heroically saved 8 children from the steamer *Montreal*, was in town yesterday. He is about thirteen years old, and though tall for his age, is of delicate form; and it is really wonderful that he should have had the presence of mind and courage to grapple with the children in the water, some of them being nearly as tall as himself. Mr. J. B. Ryan, and Capt. St. Louis, of the steamer *Victoria*, took him about the city yesterday afternoon, with the view of getting a subscription raised to reward him for his noble conduct. He is from Sorel, and we are informed that he is the chief support of his widowed mother. Surely such heroism as this boy displayed should not pass unrecorded. We have no humane Society in Quebec, but we have, we trust, those in this city who, admiring this noble boy's conduct, will give him a medal and something besides it. It was by seizing the door of a state-room, placing the children upon it, and pushing it before him while he swam, that at different trips, he succeeded in landing on dry rocks, or on the beach, eight of the survivors who would have otherwise met, with the hundreds of others, a watery grave.

The *Montreal Gazette* gives the following incident:—

Among the note-worthy incidents of the disaster was the saving of her two children by Mrs. Bloomfield, whose husband is in the employ of the Grand Trunk Company at Toronto. She held to a rope with one hand, keeping the head of one child above water with the other, and holding the other up by fastening her teeth in its dress. So heavy was the load that two of her teeth gave way and were lost, yet she still retained her hold. At last a boat came towards her, and men were screaming all round her to be taken on board. She could not scream, but a man seeing her situation, brought the boat to her, telling them she needed aid more. Then her strength gave way, at the prospect of relief and safety, and she came near drowning ere she could be lifted into the boat. She is a slight, delicate woman in appearance, and one wonders how she was able to endure so much.

## Tobacco and the Turks.

There can be no doubt, from what has occurred in the war just ended, that had the Turks never indulged in the vicious habit of smoking tobacco, they would not have required the assistance of the French, Sardinians, and British. They would have been as powerful as in the days of the Sultan

Othman, Orchan, Amurath the First, and Bajazet, and would have sent such a message by Menschikoff to the Czar Nicholas, as the Sultan Bajazet said to the Count de Nevers of France, when taken prisoner, after his celebrated unsuccessful cavalry charge (like that of Balaklava) near Nicopolis. It is allowed by British and other European officers, that the Turkish soldier is equal, if not superior, to the private soldier of any European nation. But the officers are ignorant, lazy, and indolent, constantly stupefied with tobacco. The late expedition of Omar Pacha, from Batoum to Koutais, is graphically described by one of the correspondents of an English journal, where, while the private soldiers were toiling away in dragging the artillery through forests, their officers were *squatted*, smoking their pipes or chibouques. "Tobacco," says the eloquent Burke, "is the delight of Dutchmen, as it diffuses a torpor and pleasing stupefaction." It is stated that Abbas, the first Shah of Persia, in the beginning of the 17th century (he reigned from 1547 to 1629), denounced opium and tobacco. And that when leading an army against the Cham of Tartary, he proclaimed that every soldier, in whose possession tobacco was found, would have his nose and lips cut off, and afterwards be burnt alive. He re-established the Persian empire by his activity and conquests.

## Four Great Men.

It is a remarkable fact, that four of the most renowned characters that ever lived, closed with some violent or mournful death.

Alxander, after having climbed the dizzy heights of his ambition, and with his temples bound with chaplets dipped in the blood of countless nations, looked down upon a conquered world, and wept that there was not another for him to conquer, set a city on fire, and died in a scene of blood. Hannibal, after having, to the astonishment and consternation of Rome, passed the Alps; after having put to flight the armies of the mistress of the world, and "shipped three bushels of gold rings from the fingers of her slaughtered knights, and made her very foundations quake—fled from his country, being hated by those who once exultingly united his name to that of their God, and called him Hannibal—died at last by poison, administered by his own hand, alone and lamented and wept in a foreign land.

Cesar, after having conquered eight hundred cities, and dyed his clothes in the blood of one million of his foes; after having pursued to death the only rival he had on earth; was miserably assassinated by those who he considered his nearest friends, and in that very place the attainment of which had been his highest ambition.

Bonaparte, whose mandate kings and emperors obeyed, after having filled the earth with the terror of his name, deluged it with tears and blood, and clothed the world with sackcloth, closed his days in lonely banishment, almost literally exiled from the world, where he could sometimes see his country's banner waving over the deep, but which could not or would not bring him aid.

Thus four men, who from the peculiar situation of their portraits, seemed to stand as the representatives of all those whom the world called Great—these four who, each in turn made the earth to tremble to its very centre by their simple tread, severely died—one by intoxication, or as some suppose by poison mingled in his wine—one a suicide—one murdered by his friends—and one in lonely exile.

## A Chapter of Murders.

A tragical drama has just taken place here. The agent of Count Sch—, who had been to the bank to receive a sum of 15,000 silver roubles, lost the packet of notes on his way home. The money was picked up by a clerk who, instead of giving the property at once to the owner, followed him to his house and inquired the name of the person who lived there. The finder of the money then returned home, hesitating in his mind how he should act. When he arrived there, a violent quarrel arose between him and his wife the latter wishing to keep the money. The clerk, however, on the following morning, went to the house of the Count to deliver the sum, but the latter would not receive it, saying that his agent had committed suicide in the night in consequence of the loss. Overcome with remorse, the clerk returned home, where he found that during his absence his wife had hanged herself from vacation at not having kept the money. He immediately cut down the body and hanged with the same rope.

A writer in Hunt's Magazine suggests a new plan for extinguishing fires. It is simply saturating the water of the fire engine with common salt and potash, mixing together and impregnating the wood, the flames cannot spread.

## Sad Death of a Probably Innocent Man charged with Robbery.

In the case of John Mowatt, who hung himself to the bars of his cell at the Cambridge street jail, the Coroner's inquest develops some remarkable facts. It appears that Mowatt was arrested about a week since on the charge of one Jeremiah Hart, that he had robbed him while in Broad-street, in the night time, of \$12. Mowatt, however declared his entire innocence.—Upon being searched the sum of \$23.87 was found upon him, but no \$2 bill was found of the denomination of those which Hart said he had lost. Mowatt was taken before the Police Court, where, upon the testimony of Hart, who swore without hesitation that Mowatt came along and took the money from him, he was committed to jail to await the action of the grand jury in the matter. Hart was also detained as a witness.

At the jail, Mowatt continually asserted his innocence, stating that he was from Webster, Massachusetts, where he had a wife and two children, and that he was on a visit to this city, when thus suddenly arrested on so serious a charge. It was the general opinion of all conversant with the case, that he was innocent of the robbery, and he would, probably, have been discharged next week by the Grand Jury finding no indictment, but the anxiety of his situation probably worked upon his mind, so as to cause him to take his own life.—The jury returned a verdict of death by suicide, while laboring under a temporary attack of insanity.

## Another Riot in New York.

New York, July 9.  
Another riot occurred last night in the eleventh ward at Mackerville, the scene of the robbery on Sunday of the Second Avenue car. The police were attacked, and used their pistols in defence. Two rioters were shot, and the disturbance was finally quelled.

## The Slave Trade.

The barque *Panchita*, which arrived at New York on Tuesday from the Coast of Africa, in charge of a British prize crew, was yesterday libelled, and is now in custody of the United States Marshal. Advice has been received here of the seizure on the African coast of the brig *Adams Grey*, on suspicion of being a slaver. The brig formerly hailed from New Orleans. She was captured by the British cruiser *Prometheus*.

## The Atlantic Cable.

WASHINGTON, July 9.  
The Navy Department this morning received a despatch from Capt. Hudson, of the *Niagara*, dated June 27, in which he says, "I have the honor to report that a shipload of the Telegraphic Cable has just been got alongside this ship, which we shall at once commence coiling into the forehold. We have a promise of a second, now nearly full on the 31st, and shall commence coiling from her into the wardroom tier abaft. During the time in which we shall be coiling from these vessels into their separate tiers, we shall coil away on this ship one hundred miles in twenty-four hours. I stated in my letter of the 22d inst. that the two vessels above referred to bring off 750 miles of the cable."

## Taking out an Eye to Mend it.

The *Leipsic Journal of Literature, Science and Art*, publishes an account of the wonderful discoveries of Dr. Graeff in diseases of the eye, and the wonderful cures he performs. He has found the ball of the eye to be transparent, and by a curious instrument examines minutely the interior, takes it out and performs any necessary surgical operation, and replaces it without injury to its appearance or vision. A young girl had long been afflicted with the most excruciating pain in the left eye, the cause of which the most learned could not understand.—Dr. Graeff found in the centre of the ball a little worm, which he removed, and restored the poor creature immediately to health and perfect health.

"Nobody ever lost anything by love," said a sage-looking person. "That's not true," said a lady who heard the remark, "for I once lost three nights' sleep."

We learn from the the Presbyterian that a man named Andrew McKay was drowned in Salomon River on Tuesday, 30th June. The deceased was bringing down a load of sand in a canoe, when through some sudden turn of the canoe a quantity of water came in and before any assistance could be given he had sunk to rise no more. A coroner's inquest was held and a verdict returned in accordance with the facts of the case. The man was a native of Edinburgh, Nova Scotia.



## European Intelligence.

### Arrival of the America.

The steamer America, which sailed from Liverpool about nine a. m. on the 4th, arrived at Halifax at one p. m. on the 15th.

The America reports, July 4th off Crosbie Light Ship, passed ship Horizon, bound in; 10th, lat. 50, long 40, spoke ship Britannia, bound west; 12th lat. 47, long 37, signalled ship Eliza Olive, bound west.

The steamer City of Washington for New York, and Anglo Saxon, for Quebec, left Liverpool on the 1st of July and the Argo left Southampton for New York the same day.

The steamer Atlantic arrived at Liverpool on the 1st, and the North American on the 2nd.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary proceedings were very dull and uninteresting. The Bill for the redemption of the Danish Sound dues had been passed to a second reading by the House of Lords. A Bill had been introduced as an addendum to the new divorce Bill, its object being to exempt the clergy from the duty of marrying persons divorced on the ground of adultery. It was rejected by sixty-two to twenty-three.

The House of Commons was engaged mainly in debating the Supply Bills.

### LATEST.

On Friday, in the House of Lords, Lord Melbourne called attention to the reduction in the rate of exchange with India, recently made by the East India Company, by lowering their terms for bills on India, with the object of preventing the export of silver. He said it should be left to the discretion of the local Government to remit or not funds to this country, and considerable inconvenience might result to the Indian Government if any further alterations were made in their country. He had heard on good authority, that the mutineers at Delhi had obtained possession of no less a sum than £500,000 or £600,000, a large portion of which was public money. He thought such a fact indicated the necessity of great caution in the adoption of changes of this kind, as otherwise the Government of India might possibly be found unable to meet its engagements.

The Earl of Granville stated that every precaution would be taken against any unnecessary drain upon the resources of the Indian Government. The Indian Government, however, at present have balance at its disposal, and there was no reason to fear that it would be unable to meet all its engagements.

In the House of Commons, Mr. T. Baring called attention to the necessity of taking steps to facilitate, by emigration, a supply of labor in British Guiana. Mr. Labouchere admitted the importance of the subject, and that it was the duty of the Government to assist in the promotion of a system of emigration in order to promote the prosperity of the colony, at the same time it was their imperative duty to take care no possible approach towards the re-introduction of the horrid system be made.

In a debate on the Consular System Lord Palmerston said that arrangements were being made to send Consuls to places on the Black Sea, according to the stipulation of the Paris treaty.

The Post believes itself justified in stating that it is the intention of the Emperor and Empress of the French to visit the Art Treasures Exhibition at Manchester in the course of the next six weeks.

The Daily News is authorized to state that the Earl of Shaftesbury is decidedly opposed to the importation of free blacks into the West Indies, regarding it as perilous in the extreme.

The screw steamer Fox, Captain McClintock, fitted out by Lady Franklin, sailed from Aberdeen on the 1st, for the Arctic regions, in search of the remains of Sir John Franklin and his crew.

The Duke of Marlborough is dead. At a meeting of the company owning the mammoth steamship, the Great Eastern, it was announced that the vessel may be launched in September, but the trial trip to Portland is to be deferred to next April. The total cost is to be £397,000.

The American merchants at Liverpool had fitted Captain Hudson and the officers of the Niagara to a banquet on the day the steamer sailed, in honor of the 4th of July. On the following Thursday the officers were to dine with the Mayor of Liverpool.

The King of the Belgians, was on a visit to Queen Victoria.

### FRANCE.

Cavignac is officially announced as one of the opposition candidates for Paris. The Government candidates are the same. In Algeria, the French army is stated to have suffered much during the late campaign from heat and fatigue, and there is still much hard work for the men. A telegraphic dispatch from Koubilya says that they were masters of the whole country. It was reported that Gen. McMahon was killed in action, but it now appears several musket balls passed through his coat without injuring him.

The depression of the Paris Bourse had given rise to a rumour that Government contemplated raising a new loan, but rumor believed to be unfounded. A reduction in the rate of discount by the bank of France was looked for the next or following week.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says:—It is currently reported at Lille that in consequence of the excellent prospects of the harvest, the Belgian Government has resolved to take off the export duty now levied on the French frontier upon cereals coming from Belgium. This important measure it

is said, will go into operation July 15th.

The Paris correspondent of the Times writes:—The conspiracy of a certain number of Italians against the life of the Emperor, seems to be marked by a more serious character than was originally supposed. The persons taken into custody are also more numerous. Successive arrests, either in consequence of disclosures made by accomplices or obtained from papers found at their lodgings, have increased the number from three to twenty-one. I doubt whether it will rest here. They belong to the same school as Pignori, and their object is the same. They are also said to be connected with the conspirators arrested in Genoa, who proposed to proclaim a Republic in that city.

Spain.—Nothing new in regard to the Spanish-Mexican question. Senor Sagasta still remained at Madrid, notwithstanding the unsatisfactory nature of the reply to his memorandum. His return to France at an early day, however, was regarded as certain, and it was supposed he would wait in Paris for fresh instructions from his Government.

### NAPLES.

The Globe's correspondent telegraphs:—"Tunis, Thursday.—The steamer Cagliari, bound from Genoa for Tunis, was seized by a band of armed Italian insurgents, who landed on the Neapolitan island of Ponza, and liberated some prisoners. The Cagliari, Neapolitan Frigate, captured the steamer. The Royal troops were pursuing the insurgents."

The revolutionary attempt at Leghorn was suppressed.

A later dispatch says, the political prisoners liberated on the island of Ponza numbered about 300, and in conjunction with the insurgents, they attacked the Neapolitan Gendarmes, but were repulsed. Several were arrested; the remainder fled."

The Globe's Paris correspondent telegraphs on Friday:—"Advices have been received of further insurrections in Italy, organized it is said by Mazzini. Two hundred arrests have been made in Genoa. Thousands of muskets have been seized and large quantities of ammunition. No news from Naples."

A dispatch from Vienna also announces an attempted insurrection at Saprie, in Neapolitan territory.

### PRUSSIA.

Berlin correspondence affirms positively that the Danish note in regard to the pending difficulty had certainly been received at that capital, and that its contents although contentious were of the negative character already anticipated.

### TURKEY.

Although the Belgian Minister has received his passport, the feeling entertained by the Government is only a personal one, and after his departure, the Charge d'Affaires will be freely communicated with. The Belgian Minister appears to have had a tour in the principalities, and there commenced an agitation in favor of the coming union, assuring the people that the European powers were agreed upon its expediency, and were meditating the establishment of a monarchy under a Belgian Prince.

It is intimated from other sources that the rupture had been brought about by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and the Constantinople Correspondent of the Daily News says the affair seems likely to assume some importance. Several of the Foreign Ministers have called on M. Blondel and it is rumored that those of America, France, Russia, Spain, and Sardinia will present to the Sultan a joint note on the subject. A meeting of these diplomatists has been held at the house of the Russian Ambassador. A great circular, confidentially addressed to the foreign diplomatic agents, maintains the right of the Porte to the island of Perim, and expresses a hope that the English will evacuate it.

### The Blacks in Canada.

The colored citizens of Toronto having had a meeting to denounce Col. John Prince, a member of the Canadian Parliament, for speaking against them, he publishes a reply, in which he says:—"It has been my misfortune and the misfortune of my family to live among those blacks (and they have lived upon us) for twenty-four years. I have employed hundreds of them, and with the exception of one named Richard Hunter, not one has ever done us a week's honest labour. I have taken them into my service, have fed and clothed them year after year on the arrival from the States, and in return generally found them rogues and thieves, and a graceless, worthless, thriftless, lying set of vagabonds. This is my very plain and very simple description of the darkies as a body, and it would be indorsed by all the western white men, with very few exceptions."

### Flight of Mormons from Salt Lake.

One of the officers of a steamer which arrived at St. Louis July 6, from the Upper Missouri, states that at Omaha City he was informed that a party of sixty Mormons had arrived on the 24, encamped in the town, and intended to start down the river in a few days. They were loud in their denunciations of the leading men of Utah, and aver their firm belief that a large number of the inhabitants of the valley, as soon as they see a chance of protection by the arrival of the U. S. troops, will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of withdrawing themselves from the yoke they are now groaning under. These persons say the Missouri Democrat were a portion of the dissatisfied citizens of the Salt Lake City, and their escape that is the word they use was the result of a well devised and cautious stratagem. They left Salt Lake about April 20th. A party of several hundred Mormons, just from Utah, and en route for the southern part of Kansas

where they propose to settle, passed Fort Leavenworth lately. They are heartily sick of the tyrannical rule of the Mormon leaders, and were fearful if they remained, of suffering violence between the United States Government and the Brigham Young oligarchy.

### Sugar Speculators.

There is not a class of tradesmen in the country who are in so critical circumstances and who so justly deserve total bankruptcy, as the speculators in sugars. They have managed to monopolize the market, and keep up the price to an exorbitant extent—large stores in Boston and New York are now on hand. Never before has there been such piles of sugar and molasses. Speculation, by buying every cargo that comes in. But they cannot hold on much longer. The consumption is at least one third less than when sugars were at one half the present prices, and the chances for shipping it to Europe at profit are becoming every day less flattering. And then the prospects for an abundant harvest are so promising that there is little to induce speculators to hold on much longer. According to present appearances there must be a great decline in a few weeks in prices of all kinds of sweetening. The decline may be sudden and terribly severe to those who have made their fortunes by the exorbitant prices they have taken from the laboring people. No disaster in business could be too distressing to be visited upon the unprincipled, heartless and poverty-scattering speculators who have taken the hard earnings of laboring men for an article which, though not the staff of life, has nevertheless become one of the indispensable luxuries of living. Let people deny themselves a little while in the use of this luxury, and if by mistake not they will be able to obtain it at fair prices.

### Cards, Circulars, &c.

Having recently imported a Patent Rotary Job Printing Press, and other material for the Office we are prepared to execute Cards, Circulars, Shop Bills, &c., in the best style and at moderate prices. Wedding, Visiting, and Business Cards, struck off at short notice in colors or gold.

### The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, JULY 22, 1857.

### IMPROVEMENTS.—It is pleasing at all times to record any progress made in Manufactures, and more particularly so when within the precincts of our town. Messrs. A. & J. Watson's Iron Foundry is now in full operation.

Mr. John Aymer's Wood Factory is also rapidly approaching completion; he has already at work by steam—planing, sawing and boring machines, and the quantity and quality of the work turned out from his establishment, is a credit to the Province, and speaks highly for Mr. Aymer's enterprise—his blocks, pumps and spars, are of a superior quality; and we trust he will receive patronage commensurate with his exertions.

Mr. Stenford's Carriage and Wagon Factory is also in operation with many of the modern improved machines for facilitating work; we hope he will add steam power to his workshops, as without it he must work at no small disadvantage.

The Mills at Chamcook owned by Mr. T. B. Wilson, have been repaired and improved. In addition to his saws, edgers, &c. he has recently added a Shingle Machine, which is turning out excellent work.

### THE COMET.—So it appears, after all the paragraph writing and sight seeing, the Comet of 1556, which was supposed by some to be identical with the great Comet of 1274, has not yet appeared, though it has been expected since 1848. The two Comets seen this year are small affairs, which are visible every few years with good telescopes. We are indebted for the foregoing information to that highly respectable and talented journal, the "Scientific American," which found it necessary to "snub" a contemporary who had attempted to "come it" over a large mass of intelligent readers, with a two column article on Comets.

Freemason's Monthly Magazine, No. 2. We have received from the publisher, Mr. Willis, Carleton, St. John, the June number of the "Monitor." The contents are interesting to the Craft; the leading article is well timed, and should be read and pondered over by "workmen" whether in the quarries or in the lodge. The second article treats of the action taken by the Grand Lodge of Canada in severing its connection from the Grand Lodge of England; and approves of the course pursued by the Canadian Grand Lodge. Having for some time been familiar with the documents relating to this subject, and the comments of the leading Masons in the United States thereon; and some months ago gave our views in extenso, we will add—the severance is to be regretted. The "Monitor"

should be patronized by the Craft in New Brunswick.

### SWISS BELL-RINGERS.

We are requested to announce, that this popular and talented troupe of Performers, will visit St. Andrews, and give one of their pleasing entertainments in the Town Hall, on Thursday Evening, 30th inst. They have recently returned from a successful tour in Europe, and will, we trust, be well patronized. Programmes of the Performances will appear in a few days.

### COMMUNICATIVE ORATION, delivered at the Anniversary in King's College, Fredericton, in June last, by W. B. JACK, D. C. L., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. We have had only time to glance over it, and cannot speak of its merits as we would desire. It is an eloquent and classically written paper—just such an Oration as would be expected from a gentleman of Prof. Jack's attainments.

Three men arrested on suspicion of being the parties who robbed the Central Bank, Fredericton, have undergone a strict examination in St. John, and from the evidence have been fully committed for trial. Their names are Savage, Watters, and Davidson, alias Barton. The discoveries made during the examination, it is said, are of such a nature as to throw suspicion on the parties.

WELL DONE!—The St. John papers advertise—that a Passenger Train will leave the station at Mill street, Portland Bridge, daily (Sundays excepted) until further notice for Head of Marsh; and also states the hours and places of call—single passage 6d. The distance is about four miles. Well really it will soon be time to advertise trains by the New Brunswick & Canada Railway daily, up to the station at the FORTIETH mile. However, our road only requires the puffs of the locomotive, as it runs through a good farming and well wooded country.

### THE DOCTOR.

[From the Boston Post.]  
New Medical Salt;  
A PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR THE LAXATIVE, LECITHES AND BLISTERS!

"We commend the fortunate and enterprising Proprietor, Dr. P. Cogswell, for his wisdom in sending forth his new discovery (without certificates—so common with the charlatans of the day—and with no other backer than its real value and his own reputation). As he may be unknown to the community abroad, we take great pleasure in stating, that he has long occupied a prominent position in the profession, and received about thirty years ago his collegiate and medical education at two popular colleges in New England.

It will be seen that the doctor has recently refused a liberal proposition for an equal partnership in his discovery, from a medical gentleman who has experimentally proved its efficacy.

Provident Advertiser (R. L.) says: "Dr. Cogswell's reputation as a physician and chemist is sufficient guarantee of the genuineness of the preparation which he now offers to the afflicted."

Jonesboro' Vindicator, (Tenn.)—"We place more confidence in the virtue of this medicine than we ordinarily do in Patent Medicines, from the consideration of the plain unvarnished statement of the proprietor, and the character he sustains wherever known."

Niagara Democrat, (N. Y.)—"The greatest discovery made in Medicine for the last thousand years."

Old Colony Memorial, (Mass.)—"It is for the public to see that no ancient and long honored theories crush out a TRUTH in its infancy."

Boston Times—"A medical discovery, equal in importance to the application of the great anesthetic agents, Ether and Chloroform."

Kingston Advertiser, (Canada.)—"When we recollect the virulent opposition to introduction of vaccination, and the famous manner in which even the most eminent medical men shut their eyes to its wonderful life-saving operation, we ought to be careful how we reject Dr. Cogswell's New Discovery without a fair trial."

Washington Bee, (Ind.)—"The modesty with which its discovery is heralded to the world, so unlike other medicinal discoveries, must ensure it a favorable reception."

Westfield Republican, (N. Y.)—"The physicians of this town are favorably impressed with its claims."

Berkley American, (Va.)—"Some of the press speak in the highest terms of this Salt."

Liberty Advocate, (Miss.)—"Among the recent discoveries in medical science, none promise more to the afflicted, than that made by Dr. Cogswell, of Boston."

Boston Herald—"There is a deep interest felt by the community in regard to this extraordinary medicine, whose operation is as mysterious as that of vaccine matter."

Lynn News, (Mass.)—"Over 400 Newspapers have published Dr. Cogswell's discovery, and he is flooded with orders by mail and express, for his Salt."

N. B.—To protect the community from imposition by counterfeits, the proprietor will employ No AGENT, and has made such arrangements, that he can send the Antiphlogistic Salt in any quantity

by MAIL or EXPRESS, to any part of the U. S. or foreign countries, free of expense to purchaser. It is put up in drachm packages for acute diseases at 25—chronic packages 50—and family do. 50—to be had only at his Office, No. 25 WINTER STREET, or by mail, through Box 322, Post Office, Boston, Mass.

### The Seizure of an Alleged Slave.

We published on Tuesday an account of the capture of an alleged slave, the Panchita, by a British cruiser, and its arrival at New York. Since then the British officers who had made a prize of her, have been arrested. The points of the case are few and plain. It seems that the captain of the British vessel of war Sappho, was urgently solicited by an "American agent" on the African coast to seize the Panchita, on the ground that she was a slave, and that the American squadron was not on the coast at the time. That the captain of the Sappho, after some hesitation, did accordingly seize her, and manned her with a prize crew who brought her to New York. And that on arriving there, the owner, claiming to have been injured by the seizure, had the British officers who commanded her arrested, and held to bail in the sum of \$15,000. The Herald says of the matter:—"It is not our province to inquire into the affidavit of the owner Mr. Weeks, or the guilt or innocence of the alleged slave. There are some very suspicious features in the case certainly.—The attempt of the Portuguese Mesquita to obtain possession of the Panchita after she was seized does not look as though she was on a lawful trading voyage. The evidence of her antecedents collected at Ascension tells against her. And the mysterious disappearance of her papers on her arrival here connected with the surreptitious visit of an individual who is supposed to have been her owner, is not calculated to strengthen the impression that she had nothing to conceal. These are matters which the courts will discuss; we only mention them from a desire to do justice to the British officers, and in order that their position may be rightly understood by the public."

Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer possesses virtue, which not alone removes pain instantly, but regulates the stomach, gives strength, tone and vigor to the system. It is one of those medicines which is worth more than gold. Sold by druggists generally throughout the United States and Canada.

### MARRIED.

On the 25th ult. at Watertown, N.H., by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. H. Varnell, Henry Gawler, Esq., Barrister at Law, eldest surviving son of Colonel Gawler, K. H., late of the 62d, Regt., to Caroline Augusta, third daughter of the Rev. R. Phillips, Rector of Grace Church, New York.

It will be recollected that Colonel Gawler, when a Captain, was stationed at this Post for three years, and to his Christian exertions the community is indebted for the formation of its Sunday School, Bible Society, and Benevolent Society.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO BE SOLD, at Public Auction, on Saturday the 28th day of January, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in St. Andrews:—

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim, whatsoever of JOHN BOTT, S. of, to and to the following Piece or Lot of Land in the Parish of St. David, in the County of Charlotte, viz:—

Being Lot No. TWO in Block Lettered S. W. Wentworth's division of the Cape Ann Grant, in the said Parish of St. David, conveyed by Benjamin Bolton to John Bolton.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of John F. Gimmer, for the sum of £46 13 10, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, July 16, 1857.

### Meeting of Courts.

THE COURTS OF OVER and TERMNER, and GENERAL JAMES DELIVERY, and NIS PRIS for the County of Charlotte, will be held at the Court House in St. Andrews, on TUESDAY, the 4th AUGUST next, at 12 o'clock.

The Courts of GENERAL Sessions, of the Peace and Common Pleas for the said County, will sit at the Court House in St. Andrews on TUESDAY, the 15th day of SEPTEMBER next, at 12 o'clock.

At which time and place, all Magistrates, Coroners and Constables of said County, and all persons required to be at these Courts, are hereby Publicly Notified to give their attendance.

By Order of Her Majesty's Justices, THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

July 17, 1857.

### CHINA, EARTHENWARE &c. By Wholesale.

THE Subscriber visited the past winter the various Manufactures in Staffordshire, and made such selections therefrom as will give satisfaction to any purchaser, and has received by Packet Ships, Black Ball Line:—

220 Crates fancy and colored Earthenware.  
50 " Yellow and Black  
50 " Lustre  
20 Casks China  
10 " Toys  
10 " Glass Ware  
500 Dozen Jugs, all sizes.

---ALSO---  
PANS, CROCKERS, JARNS, &c., &c., coming by each future packet. And all he asks of those who want to purchase, to take a look into his establishment, No. 6, Water Street, before purchasing elsewhere, and satisfy themselves that he has the best selection, greatest variety, and lower prices than any other House about these regions.

W. H. HAYWARD, St. John, July 16th, 1857.—(Patriot, 20th)







