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JOHN BRODIE'S WIFE.

A Story of Two "Panics."

BY SYLVANUS CORB, JR.

"Marry her if you will, sir; but the consequences be upon your own head. Mind that!"

And Silas Brodie, as he thus spoke, gazed sternly upon his son. He was very angry, and his lips were compressed until their hue was bloodless.

"She must be my wife, father," John Brodie returned, calmly and decidedly.

"Must? Will you set at nought a father's authority?"

"You have no right to put the question in that way," the young man said reprovingly. "You know very well that in all things just, I will obey you. But not in this—not in this. I cannot. I love Alice Darcy—I have loved her a long time—and I cannot sacrifice the whole of my joy and peace for coming life to a false, pernicious idea of fashion or expediency."

"Very well, sir," cried the old man, with a wave of the hand. "Go! I will not retract. Marry with Isabel Ogden, and a hundred thousand dollars are yours. Marry with this low girl, and not one penny!"

"My father,—one hundred thousand dollars cannot buy your son!" And thus proudly speaking John Brodie turned from his parent's presence.

There was a gleam of pride upon that father's face as he gazed upon the erect, handsome form of his boy, but it faded quickly away, and his foot came down with a stamp, as though he would crush forever the emotion he had for a moment experienced.

Silas Brodie had retired from business, and he was very wealthy. John was his only child and he had long held a plan for a brilliant alliance for his heir. He had even made arrangements with the parents of Isabel Ogden for a union between herself and his son. Hence, when he found that John had shaped his own course, and resolved to marry a poor unknown girl, his rage was deep and bitter. He would not think of it—he would have the low girl apprehend for robbing his son of his love—he would stop it in some way. But when in the end, he found that he could not stop it, he took an oath that he would disinherit his child if he persisted in his rebellious course. We have seen the result.

In the home of an humble artisan, and engaged in knitting, sat Alice Darcy. Her pure, handsome face was lighted up by a happy smile, for a little child—a child of her only brother—gambled by her side. Alice had been spending the winter in the city with her brother, and had intended to return in the spring to her home in the country, where she had been living with an uncle, her parents being both dead.

In a little while the child went away, and then Alice stopped knitting, and became sad and thoughtful.

"Eh? How now, Alice my darling?" cried a stalwart man, of some five and thirty years whose garb bore upon it the dust and wear of toil. "Why so sad? Tell me."

"Sit down Tom, and I will tell you." So the brother sat down, and took both his fair sister's hands in his own. There was an earnest, honest, loving look upon his face which gave Alice confidence at once.

"Now what is it?"

"I'll tell you Tom,—I must not—"

"Not what?"

"Oh, fudge. Don't tremble so, and tell me what you want to say. You mean to say that you mustn't marry with John Brodie?"

"Eh?"

"Aye, Tom,—the very words I would have spoken," returned Alice, bowing her head, and trembling more violently still.

"Why—what a silly girl. Pooh, nonsense. Look up here my darling. You don't know what you're talking about. Not marry with John? And why not?"

"Because," said the sister with more patrimony. His father will disinherit him."

"And what of that? John Brodie has made his own selection; and let me tell you he has made a good one. When I started out to learn his true character I found him all I could wish for the husband of my sister."

"And I found out one more thing too. I found him to be one who would count all the gold of all the world as dross and a curse were it heaped up in one great pile, and offered to him if he would sell his heart. No, no,—John Brodie loves you too well,—he loves him too well,—you would both be miserable if you were to leave him. But then I know you won't. John won't let you."

Just as Tom spoke John Brodie entered the room. The latter then took the brother's seat, and was then informed of what Alice had been saying. He gazed into her beautiful face a moment, and then he clasped her to his bosom.

"Never!" he cried. "Leave me. Oh, every hope of joy in the future is centered

in you. Leave me? You cannot. Together, with youth and health, we'll start up life's hill, and carve our own way. Say love—you cannot deny me."

She did not.

John Brodie took sweet Alice Darcy for his wife, and, true to his promise the old man cast him off, and even closed his doors against his disobedient boy. John was sorry, for he still loved that old man who had been his father. But the young husband was happy. He had found a wife more valuable than houses and money, and he knew how to prize her. He went to his father once and asked that he might be received, not as an heir, but as a child; but he was indignantly rejected.

"But you will love me some time again," the young man said.

"Never," was the parent's response.

John went no more to his parent's house. Alice did all in her power to make her husband happy, and she succeeded. And she did more. She helped him in his business, and encouraged and sustained him in all his efforts.

In a few years fortune smiled upon John Brodie. He had saved enough, with his wife's help, to go into business, and an excellent opportunity was found. All the young merchant's ventures proved favorable. Gold came to his coffers, and he grew rich.

In course of time John Brodie saw a group of four children about him—and his home was one of affluence and solid comfort. He had placed his gentle Alice at the head of a costly establishment, and the future promised much.

When Alice's oldest daughter was sixteen the mother received word that her old uncle the one who had brought her up—was dead, and that all his property was left to her. It amounted to a farm worth some five thousand dollars, beside good buildings, farming utensils, good stock of oxen, horses, pigs, sheep and hens.

"We do not need it," said John.

"But I shall keep it, nevertheless. Who knows but the time may come when our boy may need a home. I'll keep it, John."

A good man was obtained to live on the distant farm, and from that time John Brodie almost forgot that there was such a thing.

A few more years sped on, and then came a cloud over the business world. The cloud grew more heavy and dark—the lightning bolt followed—and the crash came. Fortunes sank like wrecked ships; men arose in the morning worth tens of thousands, and returned to their homes at even penniless; strong firms became weak and tottered; magnificent business schemes fell through in a day, carrying their projectors down to ruin; and a wall of distress went up from the land.

John Brodie came home one evening and sank into a chair. He was pale and wan, and a death-like damp stood upon his brow.

"I know it all," whispered Alice, winding her arms about his neck. "You have lost your fortune."

"Aye," the merchant groaned, "every penny!"

"Is all lost, John? Have you saved nothing?"

"Nothing, Alice—nothing! I have lost thirty thousand dollars by one bank, and nearly as much more by the failure of a single house. I am ruined! Oh! I could bear it for myself—but for you—my wife and children. 'Tis terrible."

"What is terrible?" asked Alice, in a whisper.

"Such ruin."

"Ruin of what?" said the wife, eagerly and earnestly, with her arms still about her husband's neck. "Are we not richer than when we were so happy in our morning of life? See our children—"

"Aye—and see them suffer!"

"No, no," cried a chorus of voices; and more warm arms were about his neck.

"No, no," repeated Alice. "Never so happy as now if they can but help you to happiness. You have worked for years to rear a glittering pile, and what was it worth after it was done? It was worth to us only our sustenance. It was not worth the love of one of these children—it was not worth the smiles of peace that shall still be ours."

"But no house!—no home!" groaned John Brodie. "This place is already seized."

"But we would not stay here if we could, my dear husband. We have a better home. Come with me—with your children—to our home in the country."

John Brodie started with a new life.

"Would you—would these petted children—be content in that far off place?"

"Ah, John, the children of your Alice are not petted. I have taught them to love the home of my childhood, and in all their education they have not learned to love the gaudy show and empty fashion by which they have been surrounded. John—you shall find your children worthy of you."

The stout man wept when this soft influence of devotion beamed upon his soul, and ere he retired to his rest he knew that his wife and children were anxious to get away upon the quiet farm.

As soon as possible John Brodie settled up his affairs. He gave up everything, and his creditors, when they saw that he had no more, set him free.

But John Brodie could not go without one more attempt to regain his father's love. He went to the home of his boyhood, but the stern old man would not see him. The long-cherished emity had become a part of his very soul, and he would not relent.

So John then went away and was unhappy for a while, but the smiles of his own loved ones soon brought joy to his heart.

In due time John Brodie reached his wife's farm. It had been kept in excellent condition. A neat white cottage, with green blinds, half hidden with huge cherry trees; a long succession of sheds, and woodhouses, and carriage-houses led thence to a white stable, and beyond this was the huge barn. The surface of the tillage land was smooth free from stones, while the rest of the farm lay in beautiful swells, partly covered by wood, and in other places dotted by the grazing herds.

"Now if we only had a little money to begin with," said John, after he had been over the premises.

"I guess we can raise enough," returned Alice, with a smile.

"How? Where?"

"Why—what do you suppose the farm has been doing for the past five years?"

The husband gazed eagerly into his wife's face, but made no reply.

"I have received five hundred dollars a year for it," she resumed, "and have the money in my pocket now. I drew it out of the Savings Bank two weeks ago, thus, I suppose, doing my share towards creating a panic."

Alice drew out twenty-six hundred dollars, and handed it to John. He looked at the money—then into that still sweet face—and then his head was pillowed upon her bosom.

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John Brodie's farming progressed famously, and he soon assured himself that the place would more than support his family. In a little while new strength came to his old frame; new color came to the rounding cheeks of his children, and to the face of his Alice came back the old joy and smile of other days.

"What would induce you to go back to the turmoil of the great city, John?" Alice asked, when they had been a year in their new home.

"Only one thing in all the world could induce me," the husband answered, while he stood with both his hands upon Alice's shoulders, and gazed into her still handsome features. "—only one thing in all the world—the happiness of my wife and children."

"And if they were happier here?" Alice said, with tears in her eyes.

"Then not all the world beside could lure me to leave this happy retreat."

Time passed on. John Brodie's head became gray, but his step was firm and his frame strong. His daughters were all married and doing well, while his son, now grown a stout man had taken a wife and assumed control of the farm. The silver upon the head of Alice seemed only new rays of glory about her brow, and the few furrows upon her face were only lurking places for smiles and happy joys.

And the farm had been productive, too. A railroad had brought it near to the city and in the one item of fruit much money was every year realized over and above the expenses of the family.

Twenty years had John Brodie lived upon his farm, and then came another cloud, lightning-bolt, and crash upon the financial world. But not upon him—no, not upon him. He sat in his cozy library with loved Alice by his side, and read in the papers of the terrible wreck of fortune in the world about him. His thought ran back over twenty years and he remembered the storm wherein he had been wrecked. So he had sympathy for those who suffered now.

And the storm raged in the great wreck of business, and by-and-by a new wreck was thrown upon the strand of ruin. It was an old man—very old. For years he had prided himself upon his wealth. One storm he had ridden out in safety, and he had not feared this one. But of late, to keep down memories which haunted him, he had dabbled in stocks. He speculated—and fell.

And when all was gone—when the ruin was complete—that old man took his staff and walked forth from the city. The autumn wind blew his sparse, snow-white locks about, and his frame trembled as he moved on.

John Brodie sat in his library, and Alice was by his side. The door was opened, and a little boy—one of John's grand-children—

led in an aged man.

"My father!" cried John starting to his feet.

And the old man put forth his trembling hands and murmured—

"My son!—my son!—Oh my son!"

Alice took the boy by the hand and led him out.

An hour passed, and then John Brodie came forth, leading his father by the arm. Both had been weeping much, and both looked very happy, though over that older face still lingered the traces of old regrets.

"Alice," spoke John, "this is my father!"

The old man seemed fearful at first, but when he saw that quick joyous look beam upon Alice's face he had no more doubt.

She gave him both her hands, and on the next moment his hoary head was pillowed upon her bosom. In a little while he looked up and in broken accents, said—

"Love me—love me, and I'll bless God for the ruin! Love me both, and I'll bless you while I live!"

And when the old man was assured of their love, and they were all seated together and the children had come to see their grandfather, John Brodie, spoke:

"I thanked God for the old crash, a score of years ago, for it gave me a new life, and it opened to me a knowledge of the love of my wife and children, which I had never fully appreciated before. And now how fervently may I thank God for this present crash of ruin, when it has given back to me a father!"

"Oh! we should be very grateful," said Alice.

"Grateful!" cried John, the tears starting to his eyes as he did so. "Grateful!" he repeated. And then he wound his arms about his wife's neck, and his tears and kisses were upon her cheek together.

Ah—that was still his great gratitude—his great joy,—his great hope,—his WIFE!

African Expedition up the Niger.

A new expedition has been fitted out in England for the purpose of further exploring the celebrated river Niger, which is described by the Moors under the name of *Nel el Abed*, or the "river of slaves," and called by the negroes, *Joliba*, or the "great waters." This river penetrates far into the interior of Africa, but its source may be truly said to have never been discovered, although the lamented Mungo Parke, and the Brothers Landers are said to have found it.

The chief obstacle to the advance of Europeans into the interior of Africa has been the terrible climate. This has proved most deadly to the white race, and has been the great barrier to travelers and to missionaries. When the first English expedition ascended the Niger, about 1842, so great was the mortality that on its return, it is said, there were hardly enough left to throw the dead overboard. But this terrible experience did not prevent a renewal of the attempt. A dozen years later, in 1855, a second expedition sailed up the river, under Mr. McGregor Laird, who fitted out a small iron steamer for the purpose. An experienced physician who accompanied it, as soon as the steamer entered the river, began giving quinine to every man on board, in doses of about six grains. These were given every day, and continued for sixteen weeks, or all the time that the expedition was in the river, and was even kept up for a fortnight after it had crossed the bar again, and was out in the open sea. The result was that it did not lose a man! The scourge of Africa was completely disarmed. Thus fortified against the climate, the present expedition will probably be able to prosecute its voyage in safety, and we may reasonably anticipate great results from its prolonged and careful explorations.

COLONEL INGLIS, the Commandant at Lucknow, is a Nova Scotian. He entered the army as Ensign in Her Majesty's 32d Regt. in 1833, and is now its Colonel. He has seen considerable service in India, having taken an active part in the Punjab campaign of 1848-9. He was with his Regiment at Lucknow when the present mutiny broke out and since the death of Major Banks, who succeeded Sir Henry Lawrence, the whole defence of the Residency of Lucknow has devolved upon this gallant officer.

Col. Inglis married a daughter of Sir Frederick Theiger, M.P., who, with her youthful family, is sharing the hardships and trials to which the valiant little garrison of Lucknow has been so long exposed.

The Halifax British Colonist says:—

Nova Scotians may indulge in feelings of just pride in the reflection that Col. Inglis is one of themselves, and should he come safe out of the perils that yet surround his path, we doubt not that our Legislature will mark his heroic conduct in the same manner that they did that of our fellow countryman, General Williams.

It is worthy of note, that both in the Russian war and the existing fearful struggle with the mutinous Sepoys in India, Nova Scotia has occupied a front rank through those two distinguished officers, who have been foremost among the first.

For much importance can scarcely be attached to circumstances which are calculated to force upon the mind of the British Government and people, the conviction that in the Colonies may be found men capable of shedding lustre upon any position, however commanding and critical that position may be. We shall not breathe freely until we learn beyond doubt that all the perils which surround our brave countrymen and the gallant Havelock, who is now with him, have been surmounted.

A Ball Guest that Tarried Long.

Fourteen years ago a French officer, Ulrich while fighting against the Arabs, was struck by a ball in the eye. About ten days ago he had a slight attack of apoplexy which shook him greatly, and a few nights afterwards he was awakened from his sleep by a sense of suffocation. Jumping up, he found that the ball had by degrees worked its way down, and at last fallen from the upper part of his mouth into his throat. By violent efforts he succeeded in dislodging it, and he is doing well. The ball, though diminished by corrosion was found to weigh twenty-five grammes (about four-fifths of an ounce.)

Poor, or "pore," which is found to mark the termination of so many East Indian cities and settlements, signifies town. The Nagpore means the Town of Serpents. "Abad," and "patam," also signifies town; Hyderabad being Hyder's Town, and Seringapatam—from Seringa, a name of the god Vishnoo—being the town of Seringa. Allahabad, from "Allah" God, and "abad," abode, means the abode of God; that city being the capital of Agra, the chief school of the Brahmmins, and much resorted to by pilgrims. Panjab is the country of the Five Rivers, and Doab is applied to a part of country between two rivers.

At a trial last week a sexton, who had taken part at a marriage, was one of the witnesses.

Well, said the counsel, I thought your business was to bury people, and not to marry them.

Certainly, said the sexton; but we must first have a population before we can bury them.

We understand that Mr. T. P. Pemberton has just completed a splendid drawing of No. 4 Engine. Our informant says that the drawing reflects much credit upon the artist, and that it is open for exhibition at the gas-fitting establishment of Mr. Thos. Campbell, Canterbury street, St. John's—*Recorder*.

LOVE AND GRAMMAR.—An interesting scene recently occurred in one of our public schools. In a lesson in parsing, the sentence, "Man courting in capacity of bliss," the word courting came to a young miss to parse. She commenced hesitatingly, but got along well enough until she was to tell what it agreed with. Here she stopped short; but as the teacher said, "Very well, what does courting agree with?" Ellen blushed and held down her head. "Ellen, don't you know what courting agrees with?" "Ye—ye—yes, ma'am." Well, Ellen, why don't you parse that word? what does it agree with?" Blushing still more, and stammering, Ellen at last said, "It agrees with all the girls, ma'am!"

INERTIA.—This is used to denote the principle or law of the material world, that all bodies are absolutely passive indifferent to a state of rest or motion and would continue for ever at rest, or persevere in the same uniform rectilinear motion, were it not for the action of some extraneous force. Inertia is one of the inherent properties of matter, unceasingly offers itself for our observation during every action of our lives.

CAPTURE OF SLAVES.—Norfolk, Dec. 21.—The bark Wm. G. Lewis, 35 days from the coast of Africa, arrived here to-day. She was captured as a slave in the Congo river, by a boat expedition, commanded by Lieuts. Walker and Cummings, from the U. S. sloop of war Dale.

The brig Windward, supposed to be a slave, was also captured, and will probably arrive in a few days.

The British steamer Eleeter had seized the bark Clara B. Williams and an American schooner, about the same time.

Mrs. Williams, who had been captured after the arrival of the Dale there, she is to be taken to St. Peter. Her officers and crew were all well.

European Intelligence.

Arrival of the Arago.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30. Steamship Arago, from Southampton, 16th inst., arrived at this port this evening. Cotton was very dull at Liverpool, with sales for three days of 6,500 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export. Prices were nominally easier, though not quotably lower. Flour had advanced 6d. per barrel. Wheat was 3d. dearer on the week, and Corn slightly higher since Friday. Consols closed on Tuesday at 91 3/8 to 91 5/8. The Arago brings 67 passengers, and \$45,000 in specie. No further progress had been made towards the launching of the Leviathan. Trade in the manufacturing districts of England was generally bad. The markets were inanimate, and at Huddersfield, prices were a shade lower.

The Austrian government has advanced a loan of 10,000,000 florins to the city of Hamburg, at 6 per cent. The loan will be employed in giving aid to the large houses. A proposition had been made to the Swedish Chambers to contract a loan of \$2,000,000 for the same purpose.

The British parliament adjourned its sittings on the 12th, till the fourth of February next, the royal assent having been previously given to the bank issues indemnity bill.

Detailed accounts have been received from India, but they do nothing more than fill up the outlines previously received by telegraph and give us no fresh news.

Twenty-seven nuns of the order of St. Vincent de Paul were about to leave Paris for China.

Lord Panmure read a letter from Sir Colin Campbell, in the house of Lords, on the day of prorogation, in which he effectually dispatched the report that he had been on ill terms with Lord Canning at Calcutta.

Mr. Wm. Gibson was elected member for Ashton, by a large majority over his opponent.

The Shah of Persia had ordered Ferukh Khan to leave Persia in January, and travel for two months in other countries in Europe.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The United States mail steamship Northern Light, E. L. Tinkler, captain, arrived at Aspinwall, Dec. 19, with the usual semi-monthly mails from California, &c.—256 passengers, and over \$2,000,000 in treasure, and arrived at New York at 10 o'clock, on the 27th.

The United States flag ship Wabash arrived at Aspinwall on the morning of the 14th, with Gen. Walker on board, together with all the arms, ammunition, &c., seized at San Juan del Norte.

Capt. Eagle, commander of the Wabash, comes passenger per Northern Light, as also Gen. Walker; the remainder of the Nicaraguan expedition having left San Juan in U. S. sloop of war Saratoga for Norfolk.

The Tribune's San Francisco's correspondence dated Dec. 8th says:

Orders have been received by the Mormons at Carson Valley, San Bernardino, and those throughout this State, to repair to Zion, in preparation for the great contest which is to end in the overthrow of all the Gentile nations, and the establishment of the chosen people of this age, as a nation with a name, and a power, and a glory, far beyond that which blessed Israel saw when David and Solomon sat upon the throne of Judea.

The Mormons are in doubt, an ignorant, fanatical, superstitious sect, but they are sincere. Such faith as they have in their creed and their leaders is not paralleled elsewhere in this age. I scarcely know where to find a parallel to it in any age, save in the history of Mohammed. A word from Brigham Young is held in more respect by the Mormons than the most weighty, formal and solemn command from the President and Congress of the United States. What he orders is done, no matter what the order be. He ordered the Mormons in Carson Valley to move to Salt Lake, and they went. Many had been established for five or six years in that valley; they had become wealthy; they had made farms which furnished them with all the comforts of life, and many of the luxuries—in so far as those were obtainable in a new country, remote from the great centers of commerce. They had fine houses, fences, barns, orchards, gardens and fields, and at the word, all these were sacrificed by men who had nothing to fear from refusal. Gentile neighbors were abundant and friendly, and willing to protect any Mormon who should refuse to obey Brigham's request, but nine hundred and sixty-eight persons sold their property for such prices as could be obtained at a few days' notice, from Gentiles in the Valley, and started joyfully to obey the word of Brigham. According to Exodus, the ancient Jews in the wilderness paid far less respect to Moses, and scarcely so much to the Almighty himself.

An example similar to that of Carson Valley, is about to take place at San Bernardino. There the Mormons have been settled for nearly seven years, and had made the place one of the most beautiful in the State; and it is a well known fact that they were greatly attached to the place, and were exceedingly proud of the manner in which they had built it up and beautified it. Farms, houses, orchards, vineyards, all kinds of property, could not carry itself or be carried off sold to Gentile specu-

lators who hurried in to buy for \$1 what is worth \$10. There, as at Carson Valley, there is no hesitation among those who have hitherto had a good standing in the church. Jefferson Hunt, Assemblyman elect of the Legislature of the State from San Bernardino, goes with the others. He offers a saw mill which cost \$25,000 for \$2,500. Mr. Stark, a brother of the well known actor, has sold a horse valued at more than \$5,000 for \$500. American cows worth here \$100 at the least are selling there at from \$25 to \$35; and work-oxen are sold for about half their value. Furniture goes at the buyer's own price. The Mormons not only wish to get money for property which they cannot carry off, but they want money to buy arms and ammunition. A correspondent of *The Bulletin*, writing from San Bernardino says, that the Mormons there have sent four or five tons of gunpowder, several boxes of revolvers, and a large number of rifles to Salt Lake.

Northumberland and Westmorland Elections.

The Election in Northumberland for a representative to take the place of Richard Sutton, Esq., whose seat had been vacated by his acceptance of the office of Deputy Treasurer, took place on the 26th inst. The candidates were Mr. Sutton himself, and Mr. Williston. The latter was elected by a considerable majority, 90. Every one must rejoice at this result. Mr. Sutton as a government subordinate, could not have been expected to display the independence necessary in a member of the Assembly. The people of Northumberland have done well to reject him, and to choose for their representative a person not liable to improper influence. In Westmorland there were two Candidates Messrs. Gilbert and Hanington. The latter was elected. Mr. Hanington is a veteran politician, although he has not recently held a seat in the House. When in the Assembly before, he took part with what was then called the Liberal Party. —Woodstock Journal.

MASONIC.—Sunday last, the 27th ult., being St. John's Day, was duly observed by the several Masonic Lodges of this place. At two o'clock, the members of the St. Croix Lodge assembled at their Hall in Calais, and walked in procession to the Hall of the Sussex Lodge, St. Stephen. Here the members of the two Lodges were met by a delegation from the Union Lodge of Milltown, and a procession was formed numbering some sixty or seventy members of the order, who marched in procession to the Episcopal Church in this town, where a sermon was preached on the occasion by the Rev. Mr. Durell. The members were clad in the insignia of the Order. The attendance was large, and the discourse was listened to with marked attention by all present. The choir sang some appropriate selections. At the close of the service the members of the three Lodges again formed in procession and returned to the Hall of the Sussex Lodge, where they separated. The demonstration would no doubt have been much larger had it not been for the severity of the weather. The attendance, however, served to show that much interest was manifested in the cause, and a general desire prevalent to observe the day in appropriate and becoming manner. —St. Croix Herald.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—A man named Francis Lyons, a sailor, was admitted to the Marine Hospital on Thursday night, suffering from a dangerous wound in the head, said to have been inflicted during an affray in Kelly's Row. So soon as Lyons is in a condition to appear in Court, the affair will undergo investigation. —Courier.

The population of the Island of Grand Manan, in this Province, is said to be nearly 2,000. Among the persons of note that visited the Island during the past season, were Professor Agassiz, and Mr. Mills, of the Cambridge University, both engaged in making geological and other researches. They met with much success. —[ib].

RIOTS AT QUEBEC.—In Quebec on the 28th ult., there were serious riots at the polls, during which three Irishmen were killed, and many others were injured. The military were called out.

The Ministerialists have over 2,000 majority.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Saturday night High McCarron, master of the schr. British Hero (lying at the slip) and his three men retired to rest in the cabin of his little vessel, after having seen that a wood fire lit in the hold in a stove without a pipe, for the purpose of preventing the cargo of vegetables from freezing, had so far burned down, that there was no danger of anything taking fire. The night being very cold, the hatch-covers, were all shut close. About midnight the master awoke and his sensations were very strange. He heard the men groaning as if very ill, and when he got with difficulty to their bunks he found them insensible. Alarmed, he made his way on deck and called for help. Some sailors of the Osprey came to his assistance and the men were brought on deck and Dr. Travers was sent for. He was in attendance in a few minutes, and by judicious management the lives of the men were saved. It is surprising that they did not all perish. —Freeman.

CANADIAN ELECTIONS.—We have received accounts of the election of twenty-four Members to the Canadian Parliament,

sixteen of whom are Ministerial and eight Opposition. Messrs. Dorion, D'Arcy McGee, and Macdougall, have been elected for Montreal. The two former belong to the Opposition.

Visiting, Invitation, and other Cards

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, JAN. '6. 1858.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—In another column, we have given a synopsis of the news by the steamship Niagara. There is nothing later from India. The money market had improved, and, Railway shares both foreign and colonial, were in speculative demand, in many cases at considerably advanced rates. Breadstuffs had improved, sugar declined. Deals £7 19 to £8 10.

The recent election in Northumberland, has made it apparent that no Government, however popular it may be, will be permitted by the people (who are virtually its masters, not its servants,) to violate the principles of Responsible Government. It has also proved one or two things, viz: either that the defeated candidate had become unpopular as a Representative—or that the Administration have failed to satisfy the people of that large and populous County. It should be remembered that Mr. Sutton, led the Poll at the general election, and that Northumberland is claimed as the great liberal county of the Province, and that it furnishes the leading man in the present Executive, who it is said was elected through Mr. Sutton's influence. If this be true—it augurs evil to the Executive—the little spec in the northern horizon may gradually increase, until its influence is felt in every County in the Province, the people will begin to think for themselves, aye, and select for themselves without regard to popular party-cries, or rabid party denunciations of any man because he belongs to a respectable family, or that in the course of business his father may have accumulated a competency, or perhaps because he has enjoyed the blessings of a collegiate education, and last but not least because he expresses his opinion of men and measures, openly and independently.

It is somewhat surprising that Mr. Sutton, himself a great stickler for Responsible Government, and the exclusion of persons from the Legislature holding offices of emolument, should have asked for or accepted an appointment, in direct opposition to his principles and views as expressed during the last Session of the Legislature. By it he has obtained a temporary office—but he has without doubt lost the confidence of his constituency and impaired the prospects of his party.

We trust the time is at hand, when the Representatives will be elected for their ability, honesty, independence and power to develop the resources of the Country, and not because they are either whig or tory, conservative or what is termed liberal.

The interests of the country are overlooked in the desire to elect certain men; qualification and ability have too often been neglected at the shrine of party feeling or personal motives. The mere fact of any man giving employment to a large number of men, in his business—or that he is generous, does not qualify him for a seat in the House of Representatives; such a person may be called a Member,—a Representative he is not—there is a wide difference. A man of good common sense with a plain education—a general knowledge of the country and its requirements—whose integrity is undoubted, and who could express himself, would if elected, be more correctly termed a representative; but were such an individual to come forward at the hustings, and declare that he would support any party which he believed was legislating for the benefit of the country, whether conservative or liberal, he would receive just sufficient number of votes to remain at home, and the hungry office-seeker, with not a title of his ability would be elected.

BLACKWOOD'S for December has been received from Messrs. L. Scott & Co. New York. The contents are:—Our Indian Empire. Knowledge in France. What will he do with it, Part 7. The works and genius of Michael Angelo. Afoot, Part 4. Boscobel. The Religions of India. An Index to Vol. 82.

We beg to refer our Readers to Messrs. L. Scott & Co's advertisement in another column now is a favorable time to subscribe for these Magazines. The new volumes of Blackwood and the four British Reviews commence as follows:—The North British, Edinburgh, London Quarterly, Westminster, and Blackwood, January, 1858.

Subscription Prices.—Blackwood or any one of the Reviews, \$3 a year. Blackwood and one Review, or any two Reviews, \$5.

The four Reviews, \$8. Blackwood and the four Reviews, \$10. Postage (which should be paid quarterly in advance) on the four Reviews and Blackwood to any Post Office in the United States, only 80 cents a year.—Namely: 14 cents a year on each Review, and 24 cents a year on Blackwood. Address L. Scott & Co., Publishers, 54 Gold Street, corner of Fulton, New York.

THE FREEMASONS' MONTHLY MONITOR for January has reached us. This number contains the conclusion of the Sketch of the History of Freemasonry in New Brunswick. It also has a selection of masonic news from various parts of the world. It is a valuable periodical to members of the fraternity, and ought to be patronized.

The duties of the Grammar School will be resumed on Monday next, 11th inst.

Arrival of the Niagara.

HALIFAX, Jan. 2, 1858. The Niagara from Liverpool on the 19th, arrived here on the 24th January.

Money Market.—On the 16th there was a further decided tendency to relaxation among the discount houses, and selected bills were readily negotiated at from 8 3/4 to 9 per cent., demand at the Bank was very light; funds were buoyant, owing to continued influx of gold to Bank, and consequent expectation of speedy reduction in rate of discount. Some failures were announced.

On the 17th there was increased confidence and a rise in funds under influence of Atlantic news and specie money in good supply and applications at Bank light.

Official statement of affairs of Western Bank of Scotland show liabilities over eight millions nine hundred thousand sterling, and a deficiency in the assets of over three hundred thousand.

On Friday, 18th, Stock Market further advanced and closed buoyantly.

THE LEVIATHAN. Operations were resumed upon the Leviathan on the 16th, but with most tremendous pressure vessel was only moved about three feet, when work was suspended *sin die*. No less than three hydraulic rams, one powerful crew, or windlass, and the double chains which drag the vessel towards the river, having been all burst or broken.—Times' thinks half the hydraulic presses in the Kingdom will be required to overcome difficulties.

Admiral Sir F. Beaufort is dead. A special general Court of East India Company confirmed the grant of pension of a thousand a year to General Wilson, and five hundred a year each to Lady Neill and Mrs. Nicholson.

General Havelock is gazetted to Colonelcy of the 3d Regt. Another public meeting in favor of reform for India has been held in London.

The latest step in British reform agitation, has been the presentation to Palmerston of a memorial very influentially signed, in favor of special representation in Parliament of the educated classes.

FRANCE. Rumoured in Paris that Emperor intends to remit portion of punishment incurred by the Presse, and that a general amnesty for press offences will appear in the *Moniteur* on New Year's Day. Also said that the decree of exile which existed against Gons Bedeau and Changarnier is to be repealed.

Bank of France reduced rate of discount to 6 per cent. for all descriptions of bills; additional confidence was inspired by this, and funds closed on 18th at 67.20.

Stated that instructions have been sent to French Minister at China to co-operate effectively with Lord Elgin and English naval and military commanders.

AN amnesty for political offences in the transatlantic possessions of Spain has been granted. Meeting of Cortes postponed till Jan. 10, when Queen will open in person.

Legislative Session opened at Turin 14th. King in speech hoped for cordial co-operation in the development of liberal principles, which are the immovable basis of the national policy; and referring to continued interruption of relations with Austria, said civil and commercial intercourse of the two countries was not in the least disturbed thereby.

PRUSSIA. A Berlin despatch says, diplomatic relations will probably be soon resumed between Prussia and Switzerland.

RUSSIA. The Berlin correspondent of the London Times says that the brig Silver Keys, having on board the engineers and machinery that were to be employed in the raising of vessels sunk at Sebastopol, has returned to Constantinople. Said vessels are reported by the divers to be so thoroughly buried in mud and earth that any raising of them is out of the question; the difficulties and expense of raising them being estimated to exceed the probable proceeds of salvage.

A despatch from St. Petersburg announces an important victory over the Tiberkesses—a great number being killed and a number of villages burned.

QUICK VOYAGE.—Schooner Jane, Montgomery, which arrived on Monday night from the West Indies, was only forty days absent from this port—having within that time made the run hence to Porto Rico, discharged cargo and ballast there, thence

proceeded to Turks' Island, where she took in a cargo of salt, and made the passage back to Yarmouth.—Yarmouth Her.

MASONIC CHARITY.—The Alma, Saint John's and St. Andrew's Free Mason Lodges of Quebec, have very handsomely subscribed the sum of £20 sterling each to the Indian Relief Fund.

In answer to the enquiries of the Head Quarters, respecting certain reports reflecting upon a family at Wicklow, we say, that had we any good grounds for believing such reports when we ourselves heard them, we should not have hesitated to make the called-for exposure. We did not have such grounds, and therefore said nothing about the reports. We learn that Mr. McMullin purposes giving the Head Quarters information an opportunity to make good his insinuations before his country.—*Curling Sentinel*.

SNOW PLOW.—The Scientific American says; that Andrew Hutchins, of Sharon Valley, Conn., has invented and patented a new plow for excavating snow. It can be used as an ordinary snow plow in light snows, and when a deep snow occurs, or the snow accumulates in a cutting, one of these plows attached to the front of the locomotive, will act as an excavator, and dig the snow away in blocks.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT IN DIGBY BAY.—Seven Lives Lost.—On the 21st inst., a boat containing seven persons residing in Lower Granville, was swamped while crossing from Digby to Granville, and all on board were lost. Their names were—Wm. Fleet, Sur., James Johnston, Jr., son of Capt. J. Johnston; B. Merritt, son of Mr. W. Merritt; James John, Jr., Wm. Coobitt, Jr., and a young man named Haynes.

The accident was caused by the boat running under, having no doubt been struck by a squall, she being under sail at the time.—This sad catastrophe will cause sorrow in many families. The father of the young man Merritt resides at Newburyport, U. S. The boat was picked up some two miles from the scene of disaster. We have not heard if any of the bodies have been recovered.

The call for Perry Davis's Pain Killer is increasing so very rapidly that I shall soon be unable to keep pace with it. My object in writing now is to beg that on receipt of this you will kindly dispatch another shipment as ordered in my letter of June last. J. L. CARRAU, Calcutta.

BIRTH. On the 30th December, at Government House, Fredericton, the Honorable Mrs. MANNERS SUTTON, of a daughter.

ARRIVED. On the 29th ult., by the Rev. John Rose, John Thomas Nevill, Esq., of St. John's, Newfoundland, to Elizabeth, daughter of David W. Jack, Esq., of this place.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS

ARRIVED.

Dec. 28th.—Schr. Utica, J. Clark, Boston

—general cargo.

Jan. 1st.—Packet Matilda, McMaster, Eastport—passengers, &c.

Schr. Gipsy, M'lonney, New York,—general cargo.

J. N. M. Brewer, Sprague, Eastport,—J. Body, flour, pork, &c.

PROVINCIAL GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.

THE annual convocation of the Provincial Grand Royal Arch Chapter, will be held at St. Mark's Chapter Room, on Wednesday next, the 13th January. A punctual attendance of the members is requested. Companion Royal Arch Masons generally are invited to attend.

By command of the M. E. G. Sup't. S. T. GOVE, Grand Scribe Prov. G. Chapter.

St. Andrews, Jan. 6, 1858.

DR. R. B. PATTERSON, Surgeon Dentist, respectfully announces to the Inhabitants of Saint Andrews and its vicinity, that he has taken rooms at BRADFORD'S Hotel, where he will remain a few days, and will be happy to attend upon those requiring his professional services. As his stay is limited, an early call would be advisable.

67 Teeth extracted, or filled, and new sets manufactured in the most modern style. January 6, 1858.

JANUARY 4, 1858.

Flour, Meal, Pork, &c.

Ex "Gipsy" from New York:—

400 Bbls Superfine and Extra Flour.

40 Half Barrels do do

75 Bbls Heavy Mess Pork.

25 Bbls do do

100 Bags Yellow Corn Meal.

50 Bags Corn.

To arrive per "Mary Fletcher" from Philadelphia:

100 Bbls Extra Flour.

50 Bbls Bolted Corn Meal.

Together with a good assortment of GROCERIES, Boots and Shoes, Cooking and Parlor Stoves, &c., &c. Will be sold reasonably for prompt payment.

W. WHITLOCK.

Flour, Beef, Pork.

Now landing ex Utica from Boston:

28 Bbls heavy Mess and Clear Pork.

20 Bbls Mess Beef.

100 Bbls Canada FANCY FLOUR, a nice article. Boxes Manufactured Tobacco, Coffee, &c.

JAMES W. STREET. Dec. 29, 1857.

Flour, Meal, Pork.

Just received from New York, and for sale at the UNION STORE:
200 Bbls Superfine Flour.
50 do Extra Family Flour.
300 Bbls Corn Meal, of good quality.
10 Bbls Pork, which together with a general stock of Provisions and Groceries on hand will be sold at the lowest market prices for prompt payment. Daily expected, a further supply of superior Family Flour.

J. R. BRADFORD, AGENT.
St. Andrews, Jan. 6, 1857.

NEW BRUNSWICK & CANADA RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY.

To Lumberers and others.

CONTRACTS FOR SLEEPERS.

COMPANY'S OFFICE,
Dec. 28th, 1857.
NOTICE is hereby given that TENDERS will be received at the above office till SATURDAY the 9th day of January, for 50,000 CEDAR & HACKMATA SLEEPERS, to be delivered in lots of 5,000 on sections of the line not exceeding two miles in length and commencing at the Tobique Gully.

Forms of tender may be obtained on application at the office in St. Andrews or at the Resident Engineer's camp on Marsh's and on Mee & Williams' works.

JULIUS THOMPSON,
Manager.

(Provincialist and Woodstock Journal, 1 line.)

Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the Charlotte County Agricultural Society, will be held at the Town Hall on Tuesday the 20th day of January next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the reception of the Annual Report, Election of Officers, and transaction of such other business as may be required.

A full and punctual attendance is requested.
By Order,
ALEX. T. PAUL,
Secretary.

St. Andrews, Dec. 28th, 1857.

MORE NEW GOODS

Just received per Packet ship Middleton, via St. John:
CLOTHS:
60 Ed Oxford grey,
Baglan, Pellicier, and superfine Cloths,
Doekins, twilled Cassimeres, in black and fancy latest styles, and excellent quality
German and Seal Cloths, for ladies' cloaking
DITTO, PER IMPERIAL—
Blankets of every size
House Blankets and Rugs
Red, blue, white, and fancy colored Flannels in plain and twilled
Fur Caps and Gloves, of every description
A splendid assortment of ready-made Clothes, of all descriptions, which will be sold at extremely low prices
A splendid assortment of Carpeting, in new patterns, 1, 2 and 3 ply. An excellent assortment of Rugs to match.
Which will be sold extremely low.

Owing to our Goods being late this season, will be much in our favor, also in the favor of those who purchase from us, as they have been bought after Goods had fallen very much in the English market, and of course will afford us an opportunity of selling Goods much lower than any other here, when we are determined to do.

See handbill next week.
British House,
DENNIS BRADLEY,
St. Andrews, January 2, 1858.

CRUSHED SUGAR, TEA, &c.

Ex the "Imperial" from Liverpool, via St. John
30 Chests Congou Tea.
3 Hbls. refined Crushed Sugar.
13 Boxes Woodstock Pipes.
1 Hbl. old Port Wine.
1 " old Sherry " &c., &c.
JAMES W. STREET.
Dec. 21, 1857.

New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that from and after this 15th day of December, instant, all rights on Cordwood, will be charged for by the Truck instead of by the Cart as heretofore. The charge for each Truck will be \$3 from the Fredericton Road Store and all Stations South of that point, \$3.42 from Lawrence's, and \$3.75 from the Barber Dam to St. Andrews; and all trucks that the Conductor may consider and declare to be overloaded will not be allowed to be attached to the train. No trucks will be permitted to be discharged or will be forwarded down the Line Extension till after the freight is paid—and if detained over 24 hours a demurrage of \$2 per truck, per day, will be incurred.

JULIUS THOMPSON,
MANAGER.
St. Andrews, Dec. 15th, 1857.—Provincialist 2i.

Flour, and Corn Meal.

Just received from Philadelphia:
100 Bbls S. F. Flour, in round hoop Barrels, a prime article.
50 Bags Bolson Corn Meal.
Also a supply of fresh
GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS
Also in Store:
A good assortment of Cut Nails
W. WHITLOCK.
St. Andrews, April 12, 1857.

LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, St. Andrews, 1st Nov. 1857:
Barnes, William
Clark, William
Cogan, Hugh
Graham, Catherine
Glass, Maria
Hinds, L.
Hill, James H.
Healy, John
Irvin, Ann

Persons calling for any of the above, will please say "advertised."
GEO. F. CAMPBELL P. M.

New Brunswick and Canada Railway.

THROUGH ROUTE FROM ST. ANDREWS TO WOODSTOCK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that arrangements have been completed for running a

DAILY STAGE

TO AND FROM WOODSTOCK AND THE BARBER DAM STATION, TO CONNECT WITH THE Trains from St. Andrews.

The Coach will leave Woodstock EVERY MORNING in time to catch the 2 P. M. Down Train at the Barber Dam, which arrives in St. Andrews at 5 P. M.—and returning the same afternoon, will also enable passengers from St. Andrews to reach Woodstock in ONE DAY.

For further information apply at the Railway Station, St. Andrews, and at English's Hotel, Woodstock.
St. Andrews, December 17, 1857.
JULIUS THOMPSON, MANAGER.
"Provincialist," "New Brunswick," "Head Quarters," and "Woodstock Journal," 4 ins. each.

[Advertisement]
The BRITISH REVIEWS, AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

Premiums and Reductions.
L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals viz:

LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical,—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion they stand, as they ever have stood unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.
The receipt of advance sheets from the British publishers gives additional value as these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about to appear as the original editions.

TERMS. (Regular Prices.)
For any one of the four Reviews \$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews 5 00
For any three of the four Reviews 7 00
For all four of the Reviews 8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine 3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews 9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews 10 00
Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

POSTAGE.
The postage to any part of the United States will be but TWENTY-FOUR CENTS a year for "Blackwood," and but FOURTEEN CENTS a year for each of the Reviews.

At the above prices the Periodicals will be furnished for 1858, and as a Premium to New Subscribers, the Nos. of the same Periodicals for 1856, will be furnished complete, without additional charge.

Unlike the more ephemeral Magazines of the day, these Periodicals lose little by age, hence a full year of the Nos. (with no omissions) for 1856, may be regarded nearly as valuable as for 1858.

Subscribers wishing also the Nos. for 1857, will be supplied at the following EXTREMELY LOW RATES.

SPLENDID OFFERS FOR 1856, '57, '58 TOGETHER.
For Blackwood's Magazine 5 00
For any one Review 5 00
For any two Reviews 8 00
For Blackwood and one Review 9 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews 10 00
For three Reviews 10 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews 13 00
For the four Reviews 12 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews 15 00
N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is \$31 per annum.

As we shall never again be likely to offer such inducements as those here presented, NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!!

Remittances must, in all cases, be made direct to the Publishers, for at these prices no commission can be allowed to agents.

Address—
LEONARD SCOTT & Co.
No 54 Gold Street, New York.

WILLARD & MECUM,
Manufacturing Jewellers,
89 Washington Street,
BOSTON.

G. A. WILLARD. H. H. MECUM

BOTTLES.
A liberal price paid, for empty Ale and Porter Bottles at the Patent Steam Brewery.
Aug. 31, 1857. CHAS. A. THOMPSON.

J. F. ROGERS, TAILOR and DRAPER.

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the Inhabitants of St. Andrews, that he has commenced business in the above line, in the premises in Wm. Henry Street, adjoining Mr. J. Irwin's store.

From his long experience having worked in many of the principal cities in England and the United States, and by strict attention and a desire to please, he trusts to receive a share of public patronage.

Garmets cut in the best style and warranted to fit.
Fashion plates from London and New York received monthly.
St. Andrews, May 27, 1857.

London Paint and Oil.

Nov. 3, 1857.
EX "Arthur White" from London, via Saint John—
28 Cwt. Brandy, No. 1 & 2 London White PAINT.
8 Hbls. best Double Boiled & Raw Linseed OIL.
For sale low.
JAS. W. STREET.

\$200 REWARD.

WHEREAS some persons or persons did about noon on Tuesday, the 27th ult., cut and carry away a portion of the Telegraph Line near the Digglequash River, and damaged the same on the night of Friday last, cut and carry away a portion of the Telegraph line near Musquash, and did again on Saturday night, cut and carry away a portion of the Telegraph line about five miles from St. Andrews, and whereas the Telegraph Line between St. John and Fredericton has been several times here before cut and carried away—the above reward will be paid to any person or persons who will give such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the offenders or any of them.

D. B. STEVENS,
Superintendent.
St. John, Nov. 2, 1857.

Ambrotypes, Milainotypes, and Speculotypes.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the patronage extended to him since opening his AMBROTYPE ROOMS, begs to inform the inhabitants of ST. ANDREWS, that he is making a new style of AMBROTYPES, which he claims as his own discovery, and which he has worked into practical use. The Pictures, in the opinion of competent judges, are far superior to any other style taken upon glass. They are superior to the raised Ambrotype, which have attracted so much attention. Their tone is soft and rich. Being taken on glass, they are exceedingly brilliant, perfectly distinct in any angle, very different from the Daguerreotype, which must be held in a particular light to see the Picture. The intensity, and clearness of the shades, combined with the richness of the lights, and the accuracy of the minute tints, give them a superiority over every other style of picture in light and shade.

Any one wishing a demonstration of these facts can be gratified by seeing specimens of this new kind of picture at his Rooms.

In consequence of stormy weather his Rooms still continue open, and wishing to give all an opportunity to obtain a low as well as high priced picture, he will put up three different qualities in the same same kind of case at the following prices:—
SMALL PICTURES, including case, from 3s. 14d. to 1s. 7d.
COMMON SIZE PICTURES, including case, from 4s. 4d. to 7s. 6d.
LARGEST SIZE PICTURES, including case, from 17s. 6d. to £1 5s.

Speculotype.

A PERFECT MIRROR and a perfect picture as the name signifies. This is a style of picture which I have "got up" since opening Rooms here.

An assortment of JEWELRY for sale very low, to suit the times.

Remember! Pictures taken equally well in all weathers.

DAVIS LORING.
Paul's Hall, St. Andrews, Nov. 10, 1857.

Molasses & Flour.

OCT. 31, 1857.
To arrive in the course of next week, and will be sold low:—
30 Hbls. Prime Muscovado and Clayed Molasses.
300 Bbls. Superfine & Extra Flour.
JAMES W. STREET.

Best Superfine Flour.

Just received ex schr. "Bonita" from Philadelphia, via Calais:
60 Barrels best superfine Philadelphia Flour.
St. Andrews, July 9th 1856.
J. W. STREET.

Molasses, Flour, BEEF, PORK, &c.

30 Hbls Muscovado and Clayed Molasses.
300 Bbls Baltimore Superfine and Extra Flour.
100 Bags Corn Meal.
25 Bbls Extra Mess Beef.
20 do Heavy Mess Pork, &c. &c.
Just received, and for Sale by
J. W. STREET.
Nov. 16, 1857.

DRESS MAKING!

THE most simple system for Cutting and Fitting Ladies and Children's Dresses, is the

PROVINCIAL LADIES' Dress Scale.

With a Type Measure, and a set of the Dress Scale, any Lady can cut and fit her own Dresses, without the possibility of a failure.

EVERY FAMILY should have one; and being determined to place it within the reach of all, I have reduced the price from five dollars to only TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF.

AGENTS WANTED
to sell the above. They will be supplied on the basis of a commission, so that active agents can make from one dollar to five dollars clear of expenses. Those who have learned the "American Ladies Dress Chart System" can teach this.

All orders and communications to be addressed to me at St. Stephen, N. B.
MRS. MARTHA KENNEDY.

NEW FALL GOODS.

Per Packet ships "Lampelo" and "John Duncan" via St. John:

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OPENING
LADIES DRESS GOODS, in Lustres, Coburgs, Alpaccas, Paramettes, Parathens, and Indiana Cloths. Grey, white, and Printed COTTONS, Cotton Warps, &c., which will be sold extremely low, to make room for a

VERY LARGE Stock of Goods

daily expected by the "Arthur White" from London, "Clavering" from Glasgow, and British Steamers via Boston,—which will comprise

A Large and General Assortment, and will be sold wholesale and retail.
The Subscriber intends confining himself more to the CASH system, adopting only ONE PRICE—therefore purchasers can rely on getting Goods at exceedingly low prices.

British House,
St. Andrews, Sep. 22, 1857.
DENNIS BRADLEY.

New Brunswick & Canada Railway and Land Company.

TIME TABLE.

Up Trains.

STATIONS. A. M.
MILES. St. Andrews, (depart) 9 —
44 Chameauk, (arrive) 9 25
104 Bartlett's, 9 55
13 Waweig, 10 10
144 Rois Road, 10 18
24 Fredericton Road Store, 11 —
284 Lawrence's, 11 25
34 Barber Dam, 11 55

Down Trains.

STATIONS. P. M.
MILES. Barber Dam, (depart) 2 30
61 Lawrence's, (arrive) 2 55
10 Fredericton Road Store, 3 15
14 Rolling Dam, 3 37
193 Rois Road, 3 45
21 Waweig, 3 45
234 Bartlett's, 4 —
294 Chameauk, 4 30
34 St. Andrews, 4 55

JULIUS THOMPSON,
MANAGER.
Oct. 3, 1857.

Whiskey.

PER "Alida" from Glasgow via St. John:—
2 Puns Anderson Whiskey, 11 O. P.
1 " Isla
JAMES W. STREET.
Sept. 1857.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Per Royal Mail Steamships
"Canada" and "Europa" &c.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
68 Cases and Bales,
—consisting in part of—
RIBBONS, SILKS, VELVETS. Long Shawls in Royal Stewart, Vienna and Shepherd Plaids. DRESS GOODS in Thibet Cloths, Tartan Coburgs, Alpaccas, Crossians, Parisian stripes and Poplins. Gauntlets and Gauntlet Gloves. Polkas, Lama and Silk Ties.
FURS—in Stone Martin, Sable and Squirrel. LADIES and MISSES felt Hats, Blonds, Bugle lace, FRENCH FLOWERS.
BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Sealskin cloths, Beavers, Doekins, Tweeds, Vestings.
FLANNELS, Blankets, CARPETS, Druggets, Ladies Cloths and Cloakings,
Men's and Youths Balmoral and Canadian Caps, Pilot, Siberian, Whitney and Reversible OVERCOATS, &c.
A large stock of MOURNING GOODS.
Our Stock will be found to comprise the newest styles,
and will be sold wholesale and retail as low as by any House in the Province.
Oct. 21, 1857. ODELL & TURNER.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Simon McCarrell, merchant late of St. George, (deceased) are requested to present the same duly attested, within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to

JOHN MC-CARRELL,
JUSTUS WETMORE, } Executors
HUGH LUDGATE,
St. George, June 6 h. '57. 2m

BARLEY.

BARLEY wanted immediately, in any quantity, at the Patent Steam Brewery. A liberal price given.
CHAS. A. THOMPSON.
St. Andrews, Aug. 31, 1857.—rm.

A CARD.

MISS PRIESTLEY, proposes opening a School, for YOUNG LADIES, on Thursday next, the 15th instant, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Brookfield.

Terms per Quarter.—Girls under twelve years, 12s. 6d.—over that age, 20s. French, Drawing, and Music extra charges.

Boys under ten years, will be admitted.
N. B. Half the quarters tuition paid in advance

Public, Private, & Circulating LIBRARIES.

Supplied at reduced prices, with choice and best editions of Books in all departments of Literature, either the old London Editions, or the latest English and American.

Address, A. WILLIAMS & Co. 100 Washington St., Boston.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Real Estate of John Bolton Jan. 28
Do Dennis Leary Feb. 27
Do Thomas Goss Feb. 27
Do Wm. Carrick & J. W. Carrick May 8.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, on Thursday 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 Bolton, of, in and to the following Piece or Lot of Land in the Parish of St. David's, in the County of Charlotte, viz:

Being LOT No. TWO, in Block Lettered S. Wentworth's division of the Cape Ann Grant, in the said Parish of St. David's, conveyed by Benjamin Bolton to John Bolton. The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of John F. Grimmer, 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.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, on Saturday the 27th day of February 1857, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House in St. Andrews:

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim whatsoever of Dennis Leary, of, in and to that certain LOT OF GROUND situated in Saint Andrews, being part of the Old Gaol Lot, so called, having a front of 54 feet 4 inches on King street, and extending back 62 feet parallel with Water street, with the BUILDINGS and ERECTIONS thereon, now occupied by David Polleys.

To satisfy an execution in favor of James Reed and Robert Reed, endorsed to levy £64 18 5, besides Sheriff's fees and incidental expenses.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.
Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,
24th Aug. 1857.

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Saturday the 27th day of February, 1857, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Court House in Saint Andrews:

ALL the right, title, interest and claim whatsoever of THOMAS GOSS, to that Lot, Piece or Parcel of LAND, situated in the Parish of St. George, being half an acre, more or less, conveyed by ALFRED DAVIS to the said THOMAS GOSS, with the BUILDINGS and ERECTIONS thereon. The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of Edmund P. Knight, endorsed to levy £23 8 5 with Sheriff's fees and incidental expenses.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.
Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,
25th Aug. 1857.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
TO BE SOLD, at Public Auction, on Saturday the 8th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in St. Andrews:

ALL the right, title, interest and claim of WILLIAM CARRICK and JAMES W. CARRICK, or either of them, in and to the undivided estate of the late Charles Carrick, situated in Beckabac, in the Parish of St. Patrick, and now occupied by James Carrick.

The same having been seized to satisfy an execution at the suit of Oliver Willard, endorsed to levy £19 9s. 2d., besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.
St. Andrews, 27th Oct. 1857.

ECONOMY IN PRINTING.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN Printer.
Lowe's Patent
PORTABLE PRINTING AND COPYING PRESS.

THIS Press will print from any kind of Type, Dies, Wood Cuts, Electro-types, giving as perfect an impression as any other press now in use, and may be used by any kind of ordinary capacity. All kinds of Fancy Ornamental Printing may be executed with this Press in the neatest possible manner. Any kind of paper, of whatever quality or color may be used damp or dry, also all kinds of card-board.

This Press is most admirably adapted for printing Shop Bills, Labels, Visiting or Business Cards, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Railroad Receipts, Fens, Colic, or Salt Bags, and as a Copying Press, is superior to any thing now in use. The larger sizes will be found very useful to printers for taking Proof-sheet Impressions and doing Job Work. It may be used by merchant's professional men, or any one who may wish a card of any kind. This Press is very simple, strong, durable, and easy to put in order. The smallest size occupies a space of 5 by 8 inches weighing only 54 pounds and will be furnished for the

LOW PRICE OF FIVE DOLLARS.

There are three sizes—the \$6 size prints a sheet of paper 5 by 6 inches; the \$10 size prints a sheet of paper 8 by 12 inches; the \$15 size prints a sheet of paper 13 by 17 inches, and on the receipt of the above named prices, the press will be sent to any part of the country.

LOWE'S PRESS COMPANY,
144 Washington Street, Boston.

NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE Scientific American.

VOLUME THIRTEEN.
TO MECHANICS, MANUFACTURERS, INVENTORS, AND FARMERS.

In announcing the Thirteenth Annual Volume of the Scientific American, which commences on the 12th of September, 1857, Editors and Publishers embrace this opportunity to thank their numerous friends and subscribers for the encouragement and very liberal support heretofore extended to their journal, and they would again re-assure their patrons of the determination to render the Scientific American more and more useful, and more worthy of their continued confidence and good will. The undersigned point to the past as a guarantee of their disposition to always deal justly and discriminatingly with all subjects of a Scientific and Mechanical character which come within their legitimate province.

Having entirely discarded the system of employing itinerant agents to obtain subscribers, the Publishers of the Scientific American, propose to offer.

ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CASH PREMIUMS.

For the fifteen largest lists of subscribers sent in by the 1st of January, 1858, \$250 premiums to be distributed as follows:

For the largest list, \$300, 21, \$250, 34, \$200, 4th, \$150, 5th, \$100, 6th, \$80, 7th, \$80, 8th, \$70, 9th, \$60, 10th, \$50, 11th, \$40, 12th, \$35, 13th, \$30, 14th, \$25, 15th, \$20.

Names of subscribers can be sent in at different times and from different Post Offices. The cash will be paid to the orders of the successful competitors, immediately after the 1st of January, 1858.

Southern, Western, and Canada money will be taken for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit twenty six cents extra on each year's subscription to pre-pay postage.

TERMS.—Single Subscriptions, 2 Dollars a year, or 1 Dollar for six months. Five copies for six months, 4 Dollars; for a year, 8 Dollars; Ten copies, for Six Months, \$8; Ten copies for Twelve Months, \$15; Twenty copies, for Twelve Months, \$25.

For all Clubs of Twenty and over, the yearly subscriptions are only \$140.

The new volume will be printed upon fine paper with new type.

The general character of the Scientific American is well known, and, as heretofore, it will be chiefly devoted to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanical and Chemical Arts, Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Mill Work, and all interest which the light of Practical Science is calculated to advance. It is issued weekly, in form for binding; it contains annually from 500 to 600 finely executed Engravings, and Notices of American and European Improvements, together with an Official List of American Patent claims published weekly in advance of all other papers.

It is the aim of the Editors of the Scientific American to present all subjects discussed in its columns in a practical and popular form. They will also endeavor to maintain a candid fairness in combating and exposing false theories and practices in Scientific and Mechanical matters, and thus preserve the character of the Scientific American as a reliable Encyclopedia of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge.

Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country.

MUNN & CO.
Publishers and Patent Agents,
125, Fulton St., New York.

Ex Ship Boadicea.

10 CRATES Black Tea Pots and YELLOW WARE,
10 do Printed Dinner and Tea Ware,
To arrive per John Duncan.
40 crates White Stone and Common Wares,
10 do Yellow and Black Ware,
5 casks GLASSWARE.
Sold cheap at No. 6 Water street
St. John. Oct. 9. W. H. HAYWARD.

—IN STORE—

TWO hundred dozen STONE JUGS, all sizes (Cracks, Pans, Jars, in great variety and extensive assortment of Earthenware, suitable for Country Trade.
Call and see at No. 6 Water Street, St. John. Oct. 9. W. H. HAYWARD.

PERRY DAVIS'S
Vegetable Painkiller.
Internal and External Remedy.

We call attention to the great remedy of Perry Davis & Son, called the Pain Killer. We believe that the public generally have great confidence in the efficacy of this medicine, as it is in this State very generally used.—Hibbard's Recorder, (N. C.)
"It has been and of old—This is a world of wonder—and to the observer is daily presented something new and wonderful, both in nature and art. Men of genius and skill are constantly engaged in seeking out that which may become valuable to the public, and a living emblem to scientists, and from all those wonders which have been brought before the world and particularly our Medical Faculty, there has been nothing as yet surpassed Perry Davis's Pain Killer, which is the most valuable family medicine now in use, for many internal and external complaints that flesh is heir to. To convince you of the fact, you have but to call at the Drug Store, where you can get a bottle—from 25 cents to \$1.—Tennessee Organ.

As a means of removing pain from the body no medicine has ever acquired a reputation equal to Perry Davis's Pain Killer.
The sale of this article has exceeded all belief.—But it has real merit and that is sufficient.—Newport (Ky) News.
Thomas S. Ramsey, writing from Hangoon, Burmah, Dec. 19, 1856, says:—"It is becoming more popular, and in several instances I am assured that the cholera has been arrested and life preserved by its use. The late prevalence of cholera here has swept off about all the Pain Killer I had, and purchasers looking to me for a supply will be disappointed in my inability to supply. Please send me an invoice of \$150 worth by first opportunity."

LOWE'S PRESS COMPANY,
144 Washington Street, Boston.

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144 Washington Street, Boston.

FLOUR, SUGAR, TEA, &c.

Ex Utica from Boston new landing.
200 Bbls Philadelphia superfine and extra flour.
20 Hbls prime Muscovado Sugar.
20 Chests of Congou Tea.
11 Hbls Duff Gordon Old Sherry Wine
4 Qr Casks Superior Brown Sherry.
4 Port Wine.
6 Baskets "Heidsieck" Champagne &c. &c.
J. W. STREET
May 26, 1857.

INK, INK. A NEW IMPERIAL CHEMICAL WRITING INK.

Warranted not to Injure by Freezing.

I want of a good description of Black Writing Ink has been long and severely felt in this Province; a great difficulty is, that Ink now in use is completely useless after freezing; another is, that it corrodes any pen except gold, destroying pens very fast; it will also become thick after being exposed to the air,—this cannot be avoided on account of the ingredients most Ink is composed of.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has manufactured in Canada, a fine Chemical Ink, which is warranted not to injure by freezing—in fact, after freezing some five or six times, it becomes blacker—making it the best Ink for this climate; it is also warranted not to corrode, making a saving in Pens of 50 per cent. It being a Chemical Ink, it is free from the annoyance of sediment, causing no trouble in cleaning bottles. In writing, you can perceive a slight shade of blue, causing it to flow free and easy—Government Offices, Banks, and Merchants in Canada have pronounced it superior and cheaper by 25 per cent. than any ink they can import. Merchants in different parts of the Province will find it much to their advantage to buy this Ink instead of importing, as it will insure them a larger profit, quicker sales, and they can recommend it to be so well adapted to this climate. It is put up in bottles, and retailed in—Pyramid 43, Pens 1s. 6d., Quills 2s. 6d., or by the Gallon. A large discount made to wholesale purchasers.

Orders received from any part of the Province previous to 1st September next, can be supplied this Fall. The subscriber warrants it as above described, or the money will be returned.

R. S. MILLAR,
Agent for New Brunswick
Fredericton, Aug. 12, 1857.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE

St. John, 16th April, 1856.
NOTICE is hereby given, that JOHN SHANNON, has been appointed keeper of Hospital Island in the County of Charlotte, and of the public buildings thereon.

M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Emigration Officer
for New Brunswick

ST. JOHN STONE WORKS.
SOUTH SIDE KING SQUARE,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE Proprietor of the above Establishment gives notice to the Public, that he has entered into Partnership with his Brother under the firm of
J. & R. MILLIGAN,
and they have added largely to their stock of different Stone and Marble, and are prepared to supply at the shortest notice—Monuments, Headstones, Tombs, Vaults, Fountains, Mantle Pieces, and Table Tops, &c. of all designs and patterns, and all kinds of custom for Building.

They also beg to intimate that they are not under the necessity of importing men, from United States to execute their work, but believe that as good if not superior workmen may be found in this City, without sending for foreigners, and thereby bringing out people out of employment. Our motto is "Protection to our own Mechanics."

AMES MILLIGAN,
ROBERT MILLIGAN.
We have always on hand, a great variety of—
Finished Monuments, Tombstones, and Head Stones.

AGENTS.
St. Andrews, Mr. I. Snodgrass, saddler.
Bocabac—Mr. R. Purvis.
St. George—F. Hibbard, Esq.
Fredericton—Mr. G. Hay, merchant.
Penfield—Mr. Josiah Prescott.
St. David's—Mr. Wm. Hyslop.

REFERENCE.
St. Andrews—Capt. James.
St. James—Rev. Mr. Turnbull.
Do. Rev. Mr. Millen.
Harvey, York—The Rev. Mr. Smith.
Prince William, York—Rev. Mr. Glas.
October 31, 1856.

BLANKS
For sale at this office.
Sept. 9.

TOILET FARM.

AND WITHIN AN HOUR'S RIDE OF PHILADELPHIA, Pa.
FARM FOR SALE in Camden, Burlington, and Atlantic Counties, 20 miles from Philadelphia, on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, New Jersey. A large tract to be divided into small farms to suit the actual settler, and all persons desiring a Farm. The soil is of the best quality and very productive. For farming purposes it is unsurpassed. It is being extensively improved by good husbandry. It is directly upon the Rail Road, and has the largest market for the produce, and adjacent to the largest population in the State. The farms are made up of about one hundred acres as follows:
Certificates entitling to locate 20 acres, \$100, payable \$25 per month. Certificate for 40 acres, \$200, payable \$50 per month.
Large Farms, 80 or 100 acres or more, at the same rate.
This is to be located under regulations that upon sections of certain and stated times, to accommodate those who cannot locate or settle immediately. Terms are made easy, and payable in installments, to enable those to improve and settlement in season. Ten thousand acres have been laid out, and which persons can locate at once, and receive a deed for the Farm they buy.
The soil is a fine rich loam with excellent manure, and yielding largely to the plowshare, and such is the fertility that from the crops produced on this land and the large area adjoining under cultivation, it will be found to be equal to any other land in the State. All kinds of vegetables and fruits grow well, particularly for market. The soil is of the best quality, and is being improved by good husbandry. It is being extensively improved by good husbandry. It is directly upon the Rail Road, and has the largest market for the produce, and adjacent to the largest population in the State. The farms are made up of about one hundred acres as follows:
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The soil is a fine rich loam with excellent manure, and yielding largely to the plowshare, and such is the fertility that from the crops produced on this land and the large area adjoining under cultivation, it will be found to be equal to any other land in the State. All kinds of vegetables and fruits grow well, particularly for market. The soil is of the best quality, and is being improved by good husbandry. It is being extensively improved by good husbandry. It is directly upon the Rail Road, and has the largest market for the produce, and adjacent to the largest population in the State. The farms are made up of about one hundred acres as follows:
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