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Et variis sumendum est optimum. - Cic.

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SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1857.

Vol. 24

From Chambers' Journal. WEPLY BY NIGHT.

Poor Alexander! all is over with him! The young boat was full of courage and fire, and he, doubt, fought his blood-thirsty crew bravely with his hoofs; but he was obliged to give way; the numbers were too great for him. Yes, sir, continued he, that dreadful cry announced to us the death of your favorite horse. I have heard this tone, which pierces to the very soul, on the field of battle. It is peculiar to strong young horses, which part hardly with their life; and struggle with death to the last moment. I will lay my wager, it went easier with Cynthia; she was weaker than Alexander, and older too. But this much is certain, that the poor animals have become a prey to the wolves, which are at this moment engaged in devouring them, and therefore leave us in peace. At this moment there are but few of them about the hut; the great mass are engaged in their horrid meal. They will soon return, more ravenously hungry and more blood-thirsty than ever; for the night is sufficient only to stimulate their insatiable appetites.

The old man had spoken truly. We sat still, as if waiting round the fire; and a few moments only had passed when we again heard the feet and the padding of the wolves close outside; then they came bursting against the door, and the window-shutters; then the growling became louder, and we could find that, with newly-exalted rage, they were trying to climb up the door-post and the mud walls in order to get upon the roof. We were in the most anxious suspense. Our eyes were fixed on the opening in the roof just above us through which, when a puff of wind parted the cloud of smoke which went up from our fire, the stars of heaven looked brightly down upon us. A fresh column of smoke was just about to rise up, when the lady's maid uttered a loud shriek, and pointing with her finger to the roof, fell speechless on the ground. A faint gasp was before us! Four wolves, leaning with bloody jaws, and their tongues hanging out, showing their white rows of savage teeth, were ranged round the edge of the opening, and looking down, with glowing eyes, into the flames beneath. Seen through the smoke as we saw them, they looked like demons. At this unexpected sight, only Rosko retained his presence of mind. He threw a log into the fire, saying: "We have nothing to fear from these four; they do not like fire; it dazes them, and they will not be able to see us." But suddenly there came a loud crash in the weak rafters of the roof; three of the monsters disappeared, but the roof gave away under the fourth, and hung down within the cabin, whilst the creature in vain endeavored to cling to the rafters which kept breaking round it. It was very evident that it must soon fall into the flames beneath.

Away from the fire, cried old Rosko to the two females, who, terrified, fled into a corner. Then he turned to me and said: "Now shoot! Send a pistol ball into the fellow's body; take a good aim; but sure, with it ready to give a blow with the stock. We heard the creature groaning, and I felt it was of unusual and terrible size. I obeyed mechanically the command of the old servant. I took a true aim, and at the same instant the animal fell into the burning pile of wood beneath, from which flew on all sides firebrands, burning coals, and sparks. I started back from the flames; but there lay our enemy bleeding and rolling itself among the firebrands, howling horribly and piteously with pain. Rosko kept his place unconcernedly; and after having the stock of the gun once or twice over his head, and brought it down again each time with a heavy blow, there lay the beast dead before us, its limbs stretched out stiff from its body amongst the burning wood, which, being all wet with its blood, gave forth a smothering steam. Rosko, who had always his wits about him, pulled it out of the fire, and dragged it into the furthest corner, where he left it lying, saying at the same time that he hoped it would be the only visit of the kind we should have during the night; but the day, the day, added he, in a low tone of voice, "will bring us more of such customers than we shall be able to master." These words reached my ears only; Axinia and the Frenchwoman looked anxiously up at the roof, to see whether any fresh danger threatened us.

I drew near to the old man, and fed him far away from Axinia towards the dead wolf, as if I wished to examine it, and then I asked him, in an under voice, what were his fears for the day, as I had been in hopes that, when morning came, the wolves would forsake our place of refuge, and he take themselves to the depths of the forest. "And even if that were to be the case," said he, gloomily, "of what use would it be to us?" The horses are dead, and now we are a weak, tender female, like Mademoiselle Axinia, to reach the outside of this forest on foot? In the midst of our endeavour night would overtake us again, and the wolves would know well where to find us. But any hope of the kind is vain. When the wolves have assembled in such an enormous mass as they have done here, they are not afraid of daylight. So long as our stock of wood holds out, our fire will protect us from any attack above; indeed I do not think another of the monsters will be bold enough to try the roof again to-night; but by daylight the flames do not make so powerful an impression on them. We must summon all our courage and our strength for what may then happen, and prepare to defend the women and our own lives to the last moment. But it will all be of no use, added he, in a tone growing fainter and fainter, "of no use at all!" I had placed my whole confidence on the return of day; I had already imagined that we were safe at home in the castle of my father; but now all my hopes were destroyed—now, for the first time, our destruction appeared to me to be certain—and again all the horrors of despair took possession of me. I did not dare go near Axinia, lest she should guess, from the disturbed state that I was in, what was the truth as to our fate; I wished it to be kept from her as long as possible, that she might continue to enjoy the feeling that she was safe until the danger was really near. The hours passed anxiously and painfully by. Axinia had fallen asleep, and lay reposing like an angel of peace—like a child who knows nothing of the dangers which surround it. The lady's maid, too, exhausted by her apprehensions and her exertions, had fallen into a kind of disturbed slumber or stupor, from which she every now and then awoke in fright, raised herself up, and stared vacantly at the hole in the roof, and then sank down again, seemingly insensible. I looked at Axinia, and as I saw her smile in her sleep, it pierced me to the heart; I felt oppressed within me, as if a heavy load lay upon my breast from which I could not get free. In the mean time, old Rosko silently went on keeping up the fire, and appeared to be thinking seriously about our position, although he did not communicate his thoughts to us. He was right in what he had said about the wolves; not one of them appeared again during the night at the opening in the roof; but their scratching and scraping and pushing against the door, their low growling, and their running backwards and forwards round the hut, continued the whole time.

It is not surprising that even at this length of time I should remember accurately every particular of what we then suffered; the dangers of that moment were such as would make an impression upon a whole lifetime, however long it might be. Before Rosko told me what we had most to dread, I had longed for day-light to return; but now I could have wished that the night might be without end. But how senseless was such a wish; for what would have been gained by it? Instead of being torn to pieces by the wolves, we should have suffered the lingering death of starvation, or, at best, have been frozen to death! I now felt without hope, and perfectly desolate. The stars became paler, the twilight appeared above us, the flames of the fire became less bright, and the day broke. Axinia slept on; the faithful howling of the wolves, the increased energy, which was evident in their movements around our place of refuge, did not wake her, but at one time I saw that her lips moved, and that she was speaking, and I drew nearer to understand what she said. "Fear nothing, Cassiope," said she, softly, as if in a sweet dream; "God is watching over us; a deliverer is nigh." I cannot describe the effects which these words had on me, and how they instantly filled me again with hope and faith. I suddenly felt myself influenced by a supernatural power; I felt quite calmed with regard to any future danger, and seizing the hand of the astonished Rosko, I exclaimed, in a cheering tone: "Courage, faithful Rosko! We are too good to serve as food to the wolves; a deliverer is near."

And he was near. He appeared in the time of our greatest need, when the fire, now grown pale under the light of day, no longer scared our hungry pursuers, which now clambered upon the roof in such numbers that it threatened to fall in upon us.

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At that moment, we heard the report of fifty shots in the forest; a loud halloo and the barking of dogs resounding through the air, and the tramping of horses' hoofs came fast upon us. My sister and her maid started up; we heard our enemies scrambling down from the roof; we heard the howling of the scattered wolves in the distance, and we cried: "We are saved!" Rosko went and looked through the split in the door, and said: "There is a wolf-hunt! The wolves have fled, and the hunters are just breaking out of the wood." He threw the door wide open, and went out into the space before the hut; freedom was again ours; and we had the joy to see as the head of the troop of horsemen who had thus rescued us, the friend whose house we had left when we started on our journey.

How is it possible to describe the delight of our meeting, of our thankfulness? We now related in hasty words the particulars of the night; and our friend told us that shortly after our departure, news had been brought to his castle that a herd of wolves from the bounding forests of Lithuania, had entered the forest through which we were to pass; that they had already committed great destruction and devastation, and that the inhabitants of the immediate neighborhood were prepared to begin a general attack upon them. He had been seized with the greatest alarm on our account, and had seen in a moment all the danger to which we were exposed. He had assembled round him all that were capable of taking a part in a hunt, and was just about to hasten after us, when several landed proprietors in the vicinity desired to join his little troop with their followers, and to accompany him in the chase. These hunters, however, wished not to set out upon the expedition until the next morning; but our friend's energetic description of the fearful situation in which we were, in all probability placed, at length prevailed upon them to make use of the moonlight night for the undertaking; and thus we were saved from a fate at which the imagination shudders.

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Almonds raised in Nova Scotia.—We never expected to see that day, yet proof of it may be seen at the News Room, where W. B. Fairbanks, Esq., has exhibited specimens of the fruit full grown and ripened, and stated to be raised in the open air, at his beautiful residence, Spring Gardens. We hope this fact will be duly noted in all forthcoming works on the climate and productions of abused Nova Scotia.—Halifax Jour.

Wells, Fargo & Co. have concluded to pay the balance of the January coupons.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S DISCOVERIES IN AFRICA.—The celebrated traveller, Dr. Livingstone, has been lecturing since his return to England, as we learn by recent news. His adventures have been of the most dangerous and thrilling character. He traced by himself the course of the great river Zambesi, in Eastern Africa, extending two thousand miles.

This immense stream, whose discovery is the great fruit of the journey, is in itself an enigma without parallel. But a small portion of its waters reach the sea coast. Like the Abyssinian Nile, it falls through a basaltic cleft, near the middle of its course, which reduces its breadth from 1000 to 20 yards. Above these falls it spreads out periodically into a great sea, filling hundreds of lateral channels; below it is a stream of a totally different character. Its months seem to be closing. The southernmost was navigable when the Portuguese first arrived in the country, 800 years ago, but it has long since ceased to be practicable.

During his unprecedented march, alone among savages of whom a white face was a miracle, Dr. Livingstone was compelled to struggle through insupportable hardships. The hostility of the natives he conquered by his intimate knowledge of their character and the Béchuanas tongue, to which theirs is related. He waded rivers and slept in the spongy ooze of marshes, being often so drenched as to be compelled to turn his arm-pit into a watch-pocket. Lions were numerous, being worshipped by many of the tribes as the receptacles of the departed souls of their chiefs; however, he thinks the fear of African wild beasts greater in England than in Africa. He has memoranda of the latitudes and longitudes of a multitude of cities, towns, rivers, and mountains, which will go far to fill up the "unknown regions" in our atlases.

Toward the interior he found the country more fertile and more populous. The natives worshipped idols, believed in transmigrated existence after death, and performed religious ceremonies in groves and woods. They were less ferocious and suspicious than the sea-board tribes, had a tradition of the Deluge, and more settled governments. Some of them practiced incantation and sorcery, and all were eager for trade. Their language was sweet and expressive. On the high plateau of the interior, water melons supplied the place of water for some months of the year, as they do on the plains of Hungary in summer. A Quaker tribe on the river Zanga, never fight, never have consumption, scrofula, hydrophobia, cholera, smallpox, or measles.

Dr. Livingstone is nearly forty years old. His face is furrowed by hardships and thirving fevers, and black with exposure to a burning sun. His left arm is crushed and rendered nearly useless from the embrace of a lion.

Dr. Livingstone's discoveries in their character and commercial value, have been declared by Sir Roderic Murchison to be superior to any since the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope by Vasco de Gama. But greater than any commercial value is the lesson which they teach—that all obstacles yield to a resolute man.

THE CHILD AND THE RATTLE-SNAKE.—Last Fall, a woman residing in the vicinity of Worcester, was picking blackberries in a field near the house, having with her her only child, a bright-eyed fellow of less than a year old. The babe sat upon the ground, amusing itself with grasping at clumps of yellow weed that grew within reach, and eating berries brought him from time to time by his mother.

The latter at length intent upon gathering the fine fruit, passed around a rock which hid her child from her view. She was about to return to him, when, hearing laughing and crowing in great glee, and thinking he must be safe as long as he was so happy, she remained a little longer where she was.

Suddenly the little voice ceased, and after a moment's delay, the young mother stepped upon the rock and looked over, expecting to see her babe asleep; instead of which, he was sitting perfectly motionless, his lips parted, and his wide open eyes fixed with a singular expression upon some object which at first she was unable to discern.

But who can judge of her horror when, on closer scrutiny, she perceived, some four or five feet from her infant a rattlesnake, with his glittering eyes fastened upon his, and hearing him by an almost imperceptible motion.

The sight of her darling's peril so nearly paralyzed her, that for an instant she halted, and the dreadful realization had extended to her ears; but the certainty that, in no other way would she be able to save her child, he was inevitably lost, in some degree restored her power. She glanced wildly around for something that might be used as a weapon, but nothing appeared, and already the venomous reptile had passed over half the space which divided him and his victim. Another moment, and all would be lost. What could be done?

In her hand she held a broad tin pan, and springing from the rock, quick as a thought, she covered the snake with it, and stood upon it to prevent its escape.

The charm was broken—the child moved, swayed to one side, and began to sob. At the same time the mother recovered her voice and screamed for aid, retaining her position until it arrived, when the cause of her terrible fright was despatched.

A QUAKERMAN'S STORY.—Shon, mine Shon," said a worthy German father to his heir of ten years, whom he had overheard using profane language.—"Shon, mine Shon, come here, and I will tell you von little stories. Now, mine Shon, shall it be a true story or a makes belief?"

"Oh, a true story, of course," replied John, bottom (bawle) standi. So in vrede, I ferry you den. Dere vos vonce a good nice old ghendelman (ghost, like me) and he hat von dirty little boy, (shoot like you) mit von day, he hat him, schwearing a young villain, as he was. So he went to der corner, and took out a cow-hide (shoot as I am doing now) and he took der dirty little blackguard by to collar (is say, you see) and yolloped him him shoot so. And den, mine dear Shon, he pull his ears dis way, and smack his face dat way, and del him to go mitout his supper, shoot as, you will do dis dening.

A ROYAL SHAKEDOWN.—As the Prince of Wales and his tutor were travelling lately in Wales, in the West of England, the landlord of a certain hotel, having reason to expect a visit from his Royal Highness, prepared his best rooms in his best style, and then waited day after day in feverish anxiety.

One afternoon a gentleman and a youth arrived at the hotel, and asked if rooms could be had for the night? All the servants were in a bustle immediately, as the landlord was sure he discerned the young prince and his tutor in the newly arrived travellers. So the best rooms were apportioned to the guest, and every possible comfort was made to make them happy, while the landlord with a certain knowing look of bland satisfaction, behaved to his royal visitor with the utmost deference, and yet without any open acknowledgment of his rank, as he knew it was desired to keep this concealed. Later in the evening, and when almost every room in the house had been filled, there arrived three more travellers, two gentlemen and a boy. When they asked for bedrooms the landlord said, "Nix, sorry gentlemen, we have only room for two of your party, but perhaps we can manage to make up a bed for the young gentleman on the sofa." This was done, and in the morning it was found that the youth who had slept on the "shakedown," was the son of the crown of England; while the boy who occupied the bed meant for the prince, was only Master ———, travelling with his father, (Bath Chronicle.)

A MUSICAL CONDUCTOR.—At a church of color, the minister noticing a number of persons both white and colored waiting upon the seats during singing service, called out in a loud voice: "Gitt down off dem seats, and colored; I care no more for one den older den der, but I want dem all to sing."

Imagine the minister's surprise on hearing the congregation suddenly commenced singing in short metre: "Gitt down off dem seats, Boff white man and color, I care no more for one man, I don't do for de color."

Look Out the Young Man! A mis-steps may destroy you. Ode on my own young character. Did you ever reflect on the consequences of a single indulgence in vice? The best men have fallen through the suggestion of another. How careful you should be while in the freedom of your days, dress a big suit on your forehead. If invited to places of resort, when it is difficult to decide, take the safe course, stay away, and save your reputation.

This is a time of sedition, and the value of a man's property is not so certain as it once was. No man is safe unless he keeps his feet from temptation, and as the class of life he expresses, he is saved from the path of sinners. Letting in a decided negative, which the voice of pleasure beckoned him to follow, did not and you are safe. Yield and you may be lost. Watch with diligence, and guard every avenue through which sin may reach you. In no other way will you be able to overcome the evils of the world.

THE CALIFORNIA STATE DEBT.—New York, Jan. 16.—Notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court of the State of California, declaring the State bonds unconstitutional, their agents here—Messrs.

and then awoke crying: "He comes! we are saved!"

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European Intelligence.

Arrival of the Arabia.

The steamship Arabia, with Liverpool dates to the 17th ult., arrived at Halifax on Wednesday night.

The Arabia encountered heavy weather. She passed the following ships—17th, ship Constitution, of Bath, and brig Athens, of Newburyport, bound in. 18th, passed steamship Europa. 24th, exchanged signals with the American ship Emerald, of Emerald Isle, steering West.

The City of Baltimore arrived at Liverpool 7 P. M. on Thursday, the 15th. The Baltic arrived at 6 on the morning of Saturday, the 17th.

SWITZERLAND.

The Neuchâtel dispute is virtually at an end. On Tuesday, 13th, the Committees of both Houses of the Swiss Government adopted the proposition to release the prisoners. A telegraphic despatch from Bern, dated this day, further announces that the National Council has adopted the propositions of the Federal Government, with the consideration of the commission, by 91 votes against 4; one member abstained from voting.

The West India Mail Steamer Tyne, ashore at St. Albans, already reported, still remains aground, water entering with every tide; passengers landed, and part of the cargo being removed; will take ten days to float her off if the weather is favorable; not insured. She is the ninth steamship lost of that line.

John Carswell, Henry Cutting, and John Lewis second and third mates and boatswain of the ship Guy Mannering, are committed for manslaughter at Liverpool, in connection with the death of a man name unknown, except George, supposed to have been a grocer's clerk, who was shipped at New York as a seaman.

Meetings continue throughout the country against the continuance of the War Tax on Income.

FRANCE.

Feruh Khan, the Persian ambassador, has arrived at Marseilles, with a suite of a hundred persons.

The opening of the Corps Legislatif is appointed for February 14th. The Bishop of Amiens is appointed Archbishop of Paris.

TURKEY.

The Porte has approved of the financial negotiations respecting the new bank, which will therefore commence operations at once at Constantinople, with a capital of eight millions piasters.

It is rumored that Mr. Layard has obtained concession for a railway from Rostchuk to the Gulf of Saros, which the French and English Governments favor with a view to military purposes.

Gen. Chesney has obtained the concession for the Euphrates Valley Railroad. Constantinople letters of Jan. 5th, say the diplomatic conferences relative to the Danubian Principalities continue, the third has already been held at Lord Stratford's house. The point on which the discussion chiefly has turned, had relation to the political classification of the Boyards, or noble proprietors of land. It was the proposition of the Porte, to establish two classes of Boyards, great Boyards and small Boyards, but the Ambassadors objected to this division, and resolved that only one uniform class of proprietors of land is to exist. The division would have been a great weapon in the hands of the Government.

RUSSIA.

The Brussels "Nord" publishes a despatch from the Russian Government to the Russian envoy at Vienna, dated Dec. 30th, respecting the Neuchâtel affair. The despatch says the Imperial cabinet cannot but admit that the King of Prussia has remained within the strict limits of his rights; it therefore does not think that the slightest restraint should be put upon the freedom of action of his Majesty, or what may be the measures he may think fit to employ to obtain the satisfaction he asks for.

CHINA.

The China Mail of Hong Kong, of Nov. 20th, which contains intelligence four days later than that brought by the last mail, says:—The principal incident during the present week has been the proceedings of the United States squadron, consequent upon the unjustifiable attack upon a party of naval officers and civilians by Bravos, occupying the Barrier Ports, and which is likely to involve the Americans, march against their will, in a quarrel with the Chinese.

AUSTRALIA.

The Overseas Mail brings intelligence from Melbourne to 20th October; continued wet weather had interfered with business, but improved wages and lowered prices of such necessary articles of food, as flour and potatoes, were leading to increased consumption, and the tendency was to higher rates than for the last two months. Balarat gold quoted 77s. 3d.

Latest by Telegraph to Liverpool. BERN, Friday.—The final vote of the Federal Assembly of Switzerland has just been taken upon the propositions of the

Federal Council for the settlement of the dispute with Prussia. The Council of States, which, together with the National Council, constitutes the Federal Assembly of Switzerland, having separately discussed the propositions in a long and animated debate, has just resolved upon their adoption. There were 82 members voting in the majority.

PARIS, 16th.—The Royalist prisoners are to be set at liberty, and conducted to the French frontier at Verniers, under an escort of Swiss troops. French passports will be delivered to them.

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS IN CIRCASSIA.—Advices from Constantinople of the 9th, received from Trieste, state that the Russians have been defeated in Circassia by Ibrahim Pasha, and that the Russian General was killed.

The English wish to disembark a force at Bassorah, on the Tigris, where the river forms the dividing line of Turkey and Persia.

A telegraphic despatch from Madrid states that 25 political prisoners have just contrived to effect their escape from Valencia.

From the "Times" City article—Chinese advances bringing full details of the operations at Canton, down to the 24th Nov., and of the continued obstinacy of Governor Yeh, who, notwithstanding the destruction of the Bogue Forts by the English, and the Berrier Forts by the Army, had issued a proclamation threatening martial law to any of the people who might venture to speak of peace, has caused an increase of firmness in the London tea market. Shanghai exchanges on this occasion are less unfavorable.

Lord Napier is appointed Minister to Washington. He is a practised diplomatist, having served in Austria, Persia, Naples and Turkey.

The London Times objects to the appointment of Lord Napier, on the ground that though well fitted by his diplomatic experience, to represent his country in the East, or any of the despotic or military courts of Continental Europe, he is not the right man for the mission to Washington.

Wheat declined 1s. Other Breadstuffs unchanged. Consols for money 93 3/4. Timber—Yellow Pine, 19d a 24d; Red 11d a 15d; Spruce, 16d a 17d; Birch, 16d a 20d.—Deals, 47 10s a 48 10s.

The Archbishop of Paris was assassinated while performing religious service in the Church of St. Etienne, by a discharged priest named Verges. The assassin stepped forward, and lifting his Cape, plunged a catalan knife into his heart, exclaiming: Down with the goddess!—an expression which he explained to refer to the Immaculate Conception. The Bishop fell to the pavement, and instantly expired. A Sister of Charity, who had observed the movement of the assassin, and attempted to throw herself between him and the Archbishop, was wounded in the hand.

Verges was formerly priest of the Diocese of Mieux, and had been suspended for preaching against the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. He was in the insurrection of June, and on that occasion received the murdered prelate in his arms. It is generally thought he is deranged. The crime created a deep sensation at the Tuilleries, and in all classes the same consternation was apparent.

The assassin was at once arrested. The statement that he is insane is false. He at once gave his name, and stated his profession.

The body of the Archbishop has already been embalmed, and will be interred with great ceremony.

This morning the dreadful event was communicated to the Bishop of Tripoli, brother of the deceased, who was in an infirm state of health, and on whom it had a terrible effect.

The suffering from cold and want of fuel in the Western States is said to be dreadful. In Cincinnati and other large cities fuel cannot be had in sufficient quantities at any price, and the poor are in many instances, perishing. The Cincinnati Common Council have sent committees out to the country to procure wood, and have appropriated \$30,000 for the purpose. In Louisville there is not a single bushel of coal for sale.

The schooner "Herald" from New York, laden with iron for the Halifax, has gone ashore, and it will probably be some days before the rails expected a week or two ago will be received.

Is not this a capital chance for a new philippic against the Government, who, of course, should be held responsible for this disaster?—[Ibid.]

The brig Lilla, from Halifax for the West Indies, returned to port on the 26th inst., after having been at sea about 25 days. She experienced very severe weather and lost the Captain and Mate overboard on the 4th, during a gale. The Captain's name was Zwicker, and belonged to Mahone Bay.

ACCIDENT.—C. Miller, Esquire, Postmaster of this place, met with an accident which, we regret to say, has occasioned him considerable pain. His lady and he took a drive to Amherst to visit a relative, and on arriving at his residence Mr. M. jumped out of the sleigh, ran in and opened a door which formerly led into a sitting room, (not knowing an alteration had been made) and fortunately he was precipitated down steep

flight of stairs, which dislocated his shoulder and broke one of his arms. We are happy to say Mr. M. is doing well, and hope he will soon be restored to his wonted health and activity.—[Sackville Borderer.]

New Brunswick & Canada Railway and Land Company.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT. Hon. Chas. J. J. ROBINSON, R. N., Commissioner. JULIUS THOMPSON, Esq., Manager. W. M. BUCK, Esq., Engineer. GEO. D. STREET, Esq., Solicitor.

Charlotte County Bank. CHAS. D. STREET, Esq., President. C. W. WARDMAN, Esq., Cashier. Wellington Hatch, Esq., Solicitor. Bills and Notes for deposit must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they will be over until next week.

Poor House Commissioners. T. T. ODELL, R. STEVENSON, C. E. O. HATHAWAY.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, FEB. 4, 1857.

As the opening of the Legislature approaches, the Opposition papers redouble their efforts to damage our present rulers in the eyes of the people, by their personal attacks upon one or two Members of the Executive. Why single out one or two? It smacks strongly of private pique and personal animosity. They find fault with the Government for carrying out certain measures—accuse them of extravagant expenditure of money in the construction of the Government Railway—of creating offices for their friends, and numerous other misdeeds; all of which exist only in the distorted mental vision of the party, or more correctly speaking, the faction who wish to rule the Province according to their own predilections.

Notwithstanding their boasted tirades of outwitting the Government during the coming Session, they may find that the Executive will not only sustain themselves, and show that they have done more for the benefit of the Province than any previous Government, but also give a satisfactory account of their stewardship, and thereby merit a continuance of the people's confidence.

THE RAILWAY.—The late stormy weather and intense cold, has had, we learn, but little effect upon the railway operations. The work of clearing the Line is being carried forward—the grading proceeded with, the parties getting out sleepers, poles, and cordwood, are driving on; in a word, all is activity and life. Upwards of 600 men are now employed on the works, and in the course of a few weeks, the Contractor for the Line Extension will commence operations. During the coming season, we understand the Line will be opened as far as the 40th mile; and from the standing and ability of the New Brunswick & Canada Railway & Land Company, and their determination to prosecute the Line to Woodstock, we may safely congratulate the people of this County upon the bright prospects before them of an increasing and profitable trade, and consequent good times. In days past we labored hard to induce the stockholders in this country to transfer their stock, &c., to the English shareholders. Now that the transfer has been made, and the consequent large expenditure of money in the construction of the road, they can judge whether we were correct in advocating the transfer.

MASONIC TESTIMONIAL.—We have seen a large silver Pitcher, which was presented to our worthy Brother SAMUEL KYLE, by the Brethren of Eastern Lodge, Eastport, upon his retiring from the Chair, as a testimonial of their respect and esteem for him while acting as Worshipful Master. Such a generous gift is creditable to both the donors and recipient, and evidences two things—that the Officers and Members of the Lodge appreciate the services of an active and intelligent Master, and that Br. Kyle's care, skill and capacity, in governing the Lodge, merited the handsome present he received. It is an example worthy of imitation in all departments of Masonry, by Provincial Lodges. The presentation took place after the installation of the new Officers for the present year. The following inscription is engraved on the Pitcher: Masonic device of Square and Compass, and immediately under

PRESENTED TO SAMUEL KYLE, By the Brethren of EASTERN LODGE, in token of their appreciation of his services as WORSHIPFUL MASTER, 1856.

Our old friend, the St. John "Observer" has resumed its former shape, and as usual is well filled with interesting and instructive articles.

The "State of Maine," commenced the year in a new suit of beautiful type. It is one of the best papers published in Maine.

The "Brunswick Telegraph," we regret to observe, is to be discontinued—not however for want of "enough subscribers and advertisers," but from the apathy and neglect, we might almost say dishonesty of its patrons, in not paying. The "Telegraph" is a good sized, neatly printed, well filled, and ably conducted journal. To permit a paper of its standing to "stop" for want of punctual payments, is a disgrace to the citizens of the locality where it is published. Br. Chase, we hope, has no idea of stopping the "Masonic Journal."

NEW LEGISLATIVE COUNSELLOR.—The Royal Gazette of Wednesday last announced, officially, that Her Majesty has been pleased to accept the resignation of the Lord Bishop of Fredericton of his seat as a Member of the Legislative Council of this Province, and that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint, provisionally, Commander JOHN JAMES ROBINSON, R. N., of Campo Bello, in the County of Charlotte, to be a member of that body.

BENJAMIN WOLHAUPTER, Esq., High Sheriff of the County of York, expired suddenly at his residence in this city on the morning of the 26th Jan., the cause of his death being bilious colic, terminating in apoplexy.

This sudden dispensation of Divine Providence is justly considered a public calamity in Fredericton, and will be felt so throughout the whole country, where the mild and conciliatory deportment of Mr. Wolhaupter had for many years been so well known and appreciated. Never did he oppress a poor man, and even while in the faithful discharge of his duty, the unpleasant appliances of his office were ever kindly received, because kindly administered, while they appeared to give almost as much pain to himself as to those persons in some instances legally subject to the common transitions of independence and poverty. No one could transact business with Mr. Wolhaupter and come away with the impression that he was anything less than a kind and warm-hearted gentleman, whose harsh word or oppressive act had never been known. He was in the 57th year of his age, and never appeared in better health than on the day or two previous to his death.

It is pleasing to know that Mr. Wolhaupter has left his family in comfortable circumstances.—[Reporter.]

The Halifax Morning Journal says that there is a great dearth of employment in that city among the labouring portion of the population, and recommends spirited individuals possessing means to engage extensively in the ice trade as a source of employment to those in need of it. The ice trade has been extensively carried on for some years past in the Northern States and in some of these Colonies, and large quantities have been shipped to the Southern States and the West Indies, but the intense cold this winter, which has extended far South, will greatly lessen the demand in the Southern States the ensuing season, as it is expected a large crop will be gathered in places where in ordinary seasons ice is scarcely ever known to make.—[New Brunswick.]

COPPER ORE FOR ENGLAND.—We mentioned the fact, a few days since, that 200 barrels of copper ore from Lake Superior, were lying in store at the Grand Trunk depot, for the next steamer to Europe. The item has gone the rounds of the papers with the barrels changed to pounds.—[State of Maine.]

U. S. NAVY.—The U. S. Navy, in November, 1856, consisted of 11 ships of the line, 43 frigates, 19 sloops-of-war, 3 brigs, 1 schooner, 7 screw steamers of the first class, 1 of the second class, 2 of the third class, 3 side wheel steamers of the first class, 1 of the second class, 3 steam tenders, 5 store-ships, and 1 permanent receiving ship. Total 75 vessels, carrying 2243 guns.

FIRE IN PORTLAND.—This morning about four o'clock, three houses in the vicinity of St. Luke's Church, Portland, were burned. At eight o'clock a fire broke out in the work shop of Mr. Magee, boat-builder, in the rear of Paradise Row. The adjoining property was saved, but the shop was entirely consumed. Two of the houses belonged to Messrs. Wasson, and were insured.—[Cour.]

LET THERE BE NO SECRETS IN MEDICINE, or rather no pretended secrets. The Medical Faculty publish as soon as made, all their discoveries, and almost all that is known of real value for the cure of disease, has been discovered by them. Dr. Ayer takes the honorable, honest course, and right because it is honest. He goes to work and invents the best remedy which medical skill can devise for the cure of certain complaints: then publishes what it is, and maintains his monopoly of it solely by making it cheaper, better, more perfect, than anybody else can. If the people would exact this of all who offer medicines, they would have much less trash and trash to swallow.—[New Orleans Organ.]

Charles Simonds, Stephen Wiggins, H. Gilbert, John Gillis, and 45 others presented an address and a cheque of £100, as a token of esteem and regard to Dr. Gray, on the close of his connection with the Church Witness.—[Freeman.]

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER. STEPHEN FAULMAYER, and others, through a trial by immovable witnesses, has proved itself to be the medicine of the age.

Although there have been many medicinal preparations brought before the public since the first introduction of Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer and large amounts expended in their introduction, the Pain Killer has continued to steadily advance in the estimation of the world, as the best Family Medicine ever introduced.

A young woman in Quebec, Mrs. Bisson, a French Canadian, has been committed to jail on a charge of poisoning her husband to whom she had been married only six weeks. It appears that she had been forced to marry Bisson against her wishes, and during the short time they lived together, they led a very unpleasant life.

VIRES SWALLOWING THEIR YOUNG.—A curious fact once occurred to a sportsman. When he killed a viper he occasionally put it into his pocket to preserve the fat, which is considered valuable for bruises, rheumatism, &c. It so happened that one day he went into luncheon, and forgot that he had a viper in his pocket until he had occasion to use his handkerchief, when, to his dismay, he felt a lot of young vipers crawling about. This was a good lesson, and depend upon it, never repeated. I have known five cases of the bite of this venomous reptile, and in all extreme suffering. But one case I would particularly mention in the son of one of my tenants; he was then a lad of about ten years old. In his father's garden he stood watching a cat, as he thought, very intent upon a mouse under a stone. The mouse not appearing, he raised the stone, when to his horror a large viper seized him by the fore-finger. He very soon became sick and faint, and his arm swelled, with extreme pain. He was taken to a medical gentleman in the neighbourhood, and after some time and much suffering he recovered. But the most remarkable fact is this, that he has grown but little since, as if his blood had been literally poisoned by venom absorbed into his system; and, although he is now nineteen, you would not from his appearance, guess him to be more than thirteen or fourteen years of age. Notes on Natural History.

ARRIVED. On Tuesday the 3rd inst., by the Rev. Mr. Alley, JOHN STONE, Esq., to Mrs JANE CAMPBELL. At Eastport, on the 1st, by the Rev. Mr. Bingham, Mr. John B. Bowman, of that place, to Maria, third daughter of Mr. William H. Locket, of Pennfield.

Ship News.

Barque Kingston, Murray, of and for St. John, from the Clyde, has put into Shelburne, N. S., for supplies, one of the crew being frost bitten.

Arrived at Savannah, ship Perthshire, Mahoney, 54 days from Liverpool.—Cotton freights 7-16ths.—At Mobile, 26th, ship Concordia, Thompson, Gibraltar.

Arrived at Holmes Hole, Jan. 16th, brig Isiah, from New York, for St. John; 17th, brig Royalton, from Washington, for do.; Herald, from New York, for do.—The "H." was driven ashore near West Chop in the gale of the 19th, but it was thought she would be got off when the ice breaks up. At Portland, 24th, schooner Catherine Egan, Sullivan, from Hillsboro, for Boston. The ship Rover's Bride, Capt Larkin, from Savannah, for Liverpool, was abandoned on the 24th Dec., in lat. 47 N, long 46 30 W.—crew taken off the wreck by the Siskapee, from New Orleans arrived at Liverpool.

Barque Londonderry, Torrance, from Troon, at Savannah 12th ult, sailed on the 29th September, and experienced head winds and calms during most of the passage. When about six weeks of the Western Islands, the L. encountered a hurricane, in which she lost most of her sails.

Notice to the Public.

MAILS FOR ENGLAND.—FEBRUARY, 1857. Tuesday, 24 Feb. via New York, per U. States packet, 6 A. M. Tuesday, 19th do. via Halifax, 9 A. M. Tuesday, 19th do. via New York, per United States Packet, 6 A. M. Friday, 12th do. via New York, per British Packet, 6 A. M. Tuesday, 17th do. via New York, per United States packet, 6 A. M. Sunday, 23d do. via Halifax, 9 A. M. Tuesday, 24th do. via New York, per U. S. Packet, 6 A. M. Friday, 27th do. via New York, per British Packet. The Postage for the United Kingdom, via Halifax, is 7d single rate, via New York by British packet 10d, and by United States Packet 1s 5d. Prepayment optional. By Order, G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M. Post Office, St. Andrews, Feb. 1, 1857.

NOTICE.

A Bill to divide the Parish of PENNEFIELD will be brought into the House of Assembly at the coming Session, to set off the Eastern part of the Western portion, by a Due-North Line from the West bank or shore of the River Popogash where it falls into the Bay of Fundy, to the North or rear line of said Parish; thence Easterly to the County line dividing St. John and Charlotte, thence Due South along said line to Point La Presse in the Bay of Fundy aforesaid, including Popogash, New River, and Palk Islands in front—a separate Town or Parish. January 12, 1857.

SHERIFF'S SALES

to take place at the Court House.

Real Estate of E. Lynott July 11, D. D. Do. July 11.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION

ON, on Saturday the 11th day of July next, at 12 o'clock in noon, at the Court House in Saint Andrew's.

ALL the right title and interest of EDWARD LYNOTT,

of in and to the following piece or Lot of Land situate in the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte situated and bounded thus to-wit:

Northerly by the River Magnesian, Southerly by Lands owned by the Anderson, and being the Easterly half of the Numbered Fifty four, in the Massena Grant, which said half lot is estimated to contain Fifty-three Acres and was conveyed by William H. L. Keith to the said Edward Lynott.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of Edward Gentry against said Edward Lynott, endorsed to levy 199 1/10, besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte

29th Dec. 1856

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, on Saturday the 11th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in St. Andrew's.

ALL the right title, interest, and claim whatsoever of Edward Lynott, to that certain LOT OF LAND, No. 53 in the Massena Grant, bounded on the North by the River Magnesian, and containing 50 ACRES more or less, formerly owned by William Lockhart.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution in favor of Robert Ross against said Edward Lynott, endorsed to levy 243 1/2, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrew's, 31st Dec. 1856.

SCOTT & CO'S

REPRINT OF THE

British Periodicals

AND THE

FARMER'S GUIDE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF THE LATTER PUBLICATION.

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

LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative.)

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These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics form only one feature of their character. A. O. gans 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 receipts of advance sheets from the British publishers gives additional value in these Reports, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

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 sent in the State where issued will be received in full.

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The Publishers will pay the United States postage.

N. B. The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is about \$31 per annum.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE

TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE

By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORRIS, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Essex College, New Haven.

Two vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Wood and Steel Engravings.

This is, as far as we ever published, and is under the circulation of the publishers, has been reduced to the price of FIVE DOLLARS FOR THE TWO VOLUMES.

When sent by mail (post-paid) to California and Oregon the price will be \$7. To every other part of the Union, and in Canada (post-

paid, \$6.) This work is not the old "Book of the Farm."

Remittances for any of above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., No. 54 Gold-street, New York.

Flour, Pork, and Sugar.

For Office from Kansas, and W. P. Backus from Baltimore.

100 BARRELS best Superfine FANCY FLOUR.

10 TONS choice PORT, 10 TONS choice SUGAR, For Office. J. W. STREET.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to thank them for all past favours, and begs leave to inform them that he has REMOVED to the Corner formerly occupied by Mr. S. GERRY.

As he has just received, in addition to his former STOCK,

250 Barrels Philadelphia FLOUR, ground from new wheat,

45 Bbls. choice MEAL, 40 Bbls. choice FLOUR, new.

DONALD CLARK, St. Andrew's, Nov. 4, 1856.—31

LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, St. Andrew's, 12th October, 1856.

Cameron, Capt. Nelson M. Dunell, David Cookson, William H. M. Minimen, Miss S. 2

Hawthorne, Robert M. Dowell, James 3

Helm, Capt. Lorenzo M. Farlane, Duncan 3

Kerr, M. George M. Kiny, Robert 3

Kerr, John Parks, Mathew 3

Linton, Margaret Knoch, Thomas 3

Lawrence, Stephen 2 Robinson, Joseph 3

M. Millan, Joseph Shannon, Matthew 3

M. George, Law. W. Sullivan, Matlow 3

M. Kinmon, John 3

Persons calling for any of the above will please call on

GEO. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.

FALL GOODS.

Per Royal Mail Steamships Canada & Arabia.

We have received

24 Cases Fall Goods,

—COMPRISING IN PART—

Marlborough and Vincennes Long SHAWTS DRESS GOODS, in Mohair, Cardigans, Cobanet, Cashmeres, Winesy, Tannins, Mohair, Circassians, &c.

FURS, in Stone, Martis, Sable, Mexican, Muskash, Kolinsky, Sea Side, &c.

Gloves, Cambrics, Brackets, Ribbons, Polkas, Steves, and Hoods.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS, in Wadded Cashmeres, Reversible Cloths, &c.

Prints, Shirtings, Linens, Hosiery, Dress and Mantilla Trimmings, &c., &c.

A large stock of MORNING GOODS.

The whole have been selected only fifteen days since from the manufacturers in England, and will comprise the very latest styles of Goods.

The remainder of WINTER STOCK to arrive per ship "John Howel" from Liverpool.

O'NEILL & TURNER, St. Andrew's, Sept. 23, 1856.—64 ps

Scientific American

TWELFTH YEAR.

One Thousand Dollar Cash Prices.

The Twelfth Annual Volume of this useful publication commences on the 15th day of September next.

The "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN" is an ILLUSTRATED PERIODICAL, devoted chiefly to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanic and Chemical Arts, Industrial Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Millwork, and all interests which the light of PRACTICAL SCIENCE is calculated to advance.

Reports of U. S. PATENTS granted, are also published every week, including Official Copies of all the PATENT CLAIMS, together with news and information upon thousands of other subjects.

\$1,200, in CASH PRIZES, will be paid on the 1st of January next, for the largest list of subscribers, as follows:—\$300 for the 1st, \$150 for the 2d, \$100 for the 3d, \$75 for the 4th, \$50 for the 5th, \$30 for the 6th, \$25 for the 7th, \$20 for the 8th, \$15 for the 9th, \$10 for the 10th, \$5 for the 11th, and \$10 for the 12th. For all Clubs of 20 and upwards, the subscription price is only \$1.49. Names can be sent from any Post Office until January 1st, 1857. There are fine chances to secure cash prizes.

The "Scientific American" is published once a week: every number contains eight large quarto pages; forming annually a complete and splendid volume, illustrated with several hundred Original Engravings.

TERMS—Single Subscriptions, 2 Dollars 2 year, or 1 Dollar for six months. Five copies for six months, 4 Dollars: for a year, 8 Dollars. Specimen copies sent gratis.

Southern, Western and Canada money, or Post Office Stamps, taken in part for subscriptions.

Letters should be directed (post paid) to MUNN & CO., 125, Fulton St., New York.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. are exclusively engaged in procuring patents for new inventions, and will advise inventors, without charge, of the expediency of their application.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

Dr. J. C. Ayer writes: "I have not to-day the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the common symptoms of a Cold, in your CHERRY PECTORAL. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years, has shown it to be a superior remedy for the treatment of these complaints."

It is a pleasant and safe remedy, and is well adapted for the treatment of these complaints in all cases.

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AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

Dr. J. C. Ayer writes: "I have not to-day the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the common symptoms of a Cold, in your CHERRY PECTORAL. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years, has shown it to be a superior remedy for the treatment of these complaints."

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