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Farmer's Wives.

The farmer's wife is, or at least should be, the most cheerful, happy being in existence. Surrounded as she is by everything beautiful in nature, wakened every morning by the joyous carolling of the birds in the trees around the house, soothed all day by the whispering winds and balmy breezes, laden with sweet perfumes blown from clover-field or apple blossoms, how can she be otherwise than happy? O how from my heart have I pitied poor, pale, uneasy-minded women, living in large villages or cities where every inch of ground was precious, and not a bird sang about with a sort of wheezy, choked music, and the very trees looked dusty and dim!

How often in the morning, as throwing open my doors and windows to the cool morning air that came, filling in, filling every breath with pure sweet odors from the building trees and springing grass, have I wished my city friends could stand in the door by my side, and gaze upon the lovely scene spread out to my admiring view.

With everything so beautiful around her, women can work hard, harder perhaps than they really ought, but with willing hands. Everybody and everything works in the country. You cannot look even for a moment, out at the open door, without seeing some little bird very busy getting crumbs to build her nest, worms to feed her little fledglings, or working industriously to teach them the use of their wings, that scarce can bear their weight, or perhaps you see some merry, chirping squirrel, adroitly stealing his stock of grain for the winter he knows must come sooner or later, and bidding it wisely in the decayed trunk of an apple tree.

The spirit of action is contagious. The hours glide by so does the work, and when dinner time arrives, instead of the pale, languid countenance, you find in the city wife, as she sits down to her luxurious table, loaded with over-cooked meat, under-cooked vegetables, stale fruit and bakers bread, a brisk, cheerful face meets you at table, whereon you find ham and eggs, the Indian meal pudding and molasses, perhaps, but good, light, sweet wheat bread, and tempting dishes of fruit, fresh from the garden, that would complete the picture of equality of the guests at the aristocratic city table.

A farmer's wife can concoct such dishes as city folks know nothing of. With plenty of milk and eggs, there is always something in the house to eat. You can never take her so much by surprise that she will give you no invitation to stop to tea, and she is never so full of apologies because the tea is not nice enough, as to render you uncomfortable. With a mind evenly balanced, a home made easy by her presence, a contented disposition, wishing no change; a quiet, easy way of turning off work the farmer's wife is a woman to be envied, and still some foolish mortals presume to pity her! Pity, indeed, better bestow it where it is needed! The highest, noblest lot of woman is home mission, and the most superior place for the exercise of her powers is in the quiet home in the country, 'mid the soul-stirring beauties of nature, the hand of nature's God.—[N. E. Farmer.]

Feminine Society.

"It is better for you to pass an evening once or twice a week in a lady's drawing room, even though the conversation is slow and you know the girl's song by heart, than in a club, tavern or pit of a theatre. All amusements of youth to which virtuous women are not admitted, rely on it, are deleterious in their nature. All men who avoid female society have dull perceptions and are stupid, or have gross tastes and revolt against what is pure. Your club swaggers, who are sucking the ends of billiard cues all night, call female society insipid.

Poetry is uninspiring to a yokel; beauty has no charms for a blind man; music does not please poor beast who does not know one true from another; but as true picture is hardly ever tired of water, santee and brown bread and butter, I protest I can sit for a whole night talking to a kindly, well regulated woman about her girl Fanny or her boy Frank, and like the evening's entertainment. One of the great benefits a man derives from a woman's society is, that he is to be respectful to her habit is of great good to your moral men, depend upon it. Our education makes of us the most eminently selfish men in the world. We fight for ourselves, we push for ourselves, we light our pipes, and say we won't go out, we prefer ourselves and our ease, and the greatest good that can come to a man from a woman's society is, that he has to think of somebody to whom he is bound to be constantly attentive and respectful."

Captain William Smith R. N., who died on the 6th October at Ave Lodge, Berwick-upon-Tweed, at the age of 72 years, was one of the last survivors of the action

between the Shannon and the Chesapeake, on the 1st June, 1813.

FROM THE STATES.

BANGOR, Nov. 8.

Baron de Castelnau, of Bangor, arrived at Bangor on the 29th ult., by the Confederate steamer 'Alabama,' and released on given bond. Crews of captured vessels were not on board, viz:—Bark 'Lampighter,' Boston, Oct. 15th, burned; ship 'Lafayette,' New Haven, wheat and corn laden for Ireland, burnt; schooner 'Crenshaw,' New York burnt; bark 'Lamotta,' Boston burnt. Capt. Semmes also reported he had captured ship 'Tonawanda,' and released on bond of eight thousand dollars. Ship 'Manchester,' and brig 'Dunkirk,' were burnt. Crews were put on board 'Tonawanda.'

British steamers 'Anzula' and 'Scotia' were captured and taken to Port Royal valued with cargoes, at a million of dollars. Another British vessel ran ashore and was destroyed.

Nov. 4. Admiral Dupont communicates the particulars of the capture of the British steamers, Scotia, Angia, and Ovashta, and the destruction of the 'Minto.' Scotia's crew were intoxicated and put in irons.

The Angia attempted to run the blockade in September.

Richmond Examiner complains of the shameful neglect and suffering of Confederate prisoners after their release, at Confederate hands.

The same paper states that Kirby Smith's wagon train of supplies brought out of Kentucky was forty miles long, with a million yards Kentucky jeans, an immense amount of clothing, bacon and pork, fifteen thousand beavers and a lot of hogs.

Raleigh Express is alarmed at the prospect of Eastern portion of North Carolina being overrun by Federals.

Heavy firing heard up James River on Sunday evening.

A great gale on Western Lakes on Sunday. A number of wrecks and lives lost.

Governor Vance of North Carolina, makes a pathetic appeal to the generosity of the people to assist in clothing the rebel soldiers before the winter sets in. He describes them as already suffering for the want of socks, shoes, and blankets. He calls upon the farmers who are tanning hides to supply the shoes, the mothers of North Carolina to knit the socks, and the wealthy to give their carpets for blankets.

RESISTANCE TO THE DRAFT IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Pottsville Miner's Journal reports that in Cass township, as soon as the draft came, the people went from colliery to colliery, to join them, until they mustered together several hundred armed men. They established headquarters at the house of one of their number, where they caroused and had a good time generally. In fact too much of a good time for one of the men accidentally shot himself in the head and died, soon after.

At Swatara, the rioters entered the store of Mr. John Clayton, and demanded goods, but the clerk firmly refused although a pistol was aimed at his head, and the rioters left. A liquor store near by, however, was cleaned out by the operation of the pistol trick.

It is reported that the drafted militia of Saltlick and Bullskin townships, Fayette county, Pa., have determined to resist the conscription, and have refused to report themselves for transportation to the place of rendezvous. An armed force will be sent to those places to compel the men to yield.

The townships of Bullskin and Saltlick are mountain districts, and it is said that a 'log fort' has been constructed in an eligible position, and that the men are determined to fight rather than surrender. They claim that the district has not had 'bread' for its volunteers, and that the draft is 'unfair' and illegal.

In Schuylkill county it is believed that the troubles regarding the draft, have been quieted, through the efforts of Catholic priests, who explained to the men the necessity of preserving the Union and enforcing the laws.—[Boston Post.]

High Prices.—When money was cheap the necessities of life are dear, and vice versa. These truths in political and domestic economy can date back as far as the origin of commerce. Everything which is to be sold in the market now, for family use, bears a high price, and prices are more likely to get higher than lower. People must be fed, warmed and clothed, and every article of food, comfort and dress, is held at an astonishing price, notwithstanding the acknowledged prostration of all business.

One great and terrible cause of the high prices which exist at the present time, is the depreciation of the currency. Gold is almost at twenty per cent premium, and consequently a paper dollar is only worth eighty cents. Four dollars cash are equal to about five dollars currency now. The mass of flour and pound of beef, the coal or wood—his coat or his shirt, are each and all inflated in price on account of the inflation of currency. It is true, that cotton is almost out of the market, and that there have been freshets in the coal districts of Pennsylvania. These alone do not make high prices. The expansion of the currency, the fact that paper bearing upon its face, and upon its face only, the value of money, is a plentiful fact money brokers quote "a drug in the market," are monstrous causes of the exorbitant prices of the present time.—[Price Current.]

LATER FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.—THE MURDERS AT SOMMIT LAKE, etc.—The steamer Enterprise, with 125 passengers and a small amount of treasure, arrived on Thursday. The news is not encouraging from the mines. No new diggings have been struck. Ovens the defaulter, has bought a tunnel claim on Williams Creek. The three bodies found proved to be those of men murdered some time last spring—no doubt emigrants on their way to the mines, who will never be missed in this country. The head of each man had been smashed with an axe, and the bodies sunk in the lake by tying a rope round their ankles, and stuffing large stones inside their pantaloons. A paper on which appeared "Munro—Pemberton—\$500" was found on the person of one of the murdered men. An inquest was held and a verdict of "murdered by parties unknown" returned. The remains were decently interred. The victims were from all appearances deprived of life while camped for the night and sleeping. The body of an unknown man in an advanced state of decomposition has been found near Quesnel Lake.

KEITHLEY'S CREEK, Aug. 9, 1852. EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—I came down from Antler yesterday; find no change. "Grub" is getting plenty. Flour is now selling here for 70c; bacon 70c; beans 70c; mutton 60c; beef 50c; dried apples 90c; vegetables no demand; although there are plenty of lettuce, radishes, turnips, &c., right here. Owing to the constant rains for the last week, men have not been doing much, but it is now fine weather, for a rarity; and, as far as my experience goes, this creek will do as well as any of them. I was over to Grouse, Harvey, and Goose Creeks a few days ago. The men all appear cheerful; but I must say prospects do not look encouraging.

THE "HIGH POLITE STYLE."—The silly euphemism of "lady or wife" has pretty nearly gone out of fashion. Probably it first arose from such phrases as "Lord A. B. and his lady," much as one speaks of a "king and his queen." But "lady," "female," "young person," have pretty nearly driven out the plain word "woman," which by the light of nature, we should have thought needed a euphemistic substitute very much less than "female." Perhaps the two very oddest euphemisms which we have heard of came in two sermons preached at the time of the Irish famine. In one, preached in a university pulpit, the divine preached a "that excellent which has recently failed." "Now, if Moses and the prophets could talk straightforwardly about leeks, onions and cabbages, why on earth could not an English clergyman, talk straightforwardly about potatoes? The other instance was more eccentric still. The preacher told his flock that he had been himself in Ireland, and the wretchedness of the people was so great that he had with his own eyes seen a woman yoked to the plough, "along with an animal which decency forbade him to mention." His hearers were sore puzzled.

What animal is there, especially what animal at all fit for drawing a plough, which decency forbids any one to mention? There is a quadruped, whose female form, requires the most delicate circumlocutions, though the male is presentable by name in the best society. But the woman could hardly have been supposed to be yoked with a lady dog; though, had the sermon been preached in America it would have been quite possible to imagine her yoked with a gentleman cow. Some ingenious person suggested a pig, as an unclean beast, yet the mention of a pig is no looked upon as a breach of decency. At last the beast so delicately veiled, turned out to be a donkey. But why decency forbids the preacher to mention an animal which certainly fills an honorable place in the Old and New Testaments, is like Dr. Johnson's custom of calling an orange peel, one of those problems whose depths can never be pierced by any short of a Boswell.—[London Saturday Review.]

NEW DISCOVERIES AT POMPEII.—A visit to Naples at this time is particularly gratifying as it enables one to be among the first to examine the recent important discoveries made at Pompeii. If no account has reached you the following will doubtless be read with interest.

Under the direction of Signor Fiorelli excavations have been in progress for a long time, but owing to the limited amount allowed by Government the work has been forwarded but slowly. A little more than three weeks ago, however, on the morning of Aug. 9, the labor of several weeks was repaid by the discovery of a variety of miscellaneous objects in a room which evidently belonged to a baker.

A house, mill, heap of corn, and a pair of shears, were among the first things excavated.

In their vicinity and nearly at the same time, was also found a heap of copper and silver coins.

In an adjoining apartment to where this discovery was made, was found the baker's oven and in it the whole batch of loaves, just as they had been deposited by the baker, nearly eighteen hundred years ago. The importance of this discovery is more than will appear until it is recollected that up to that time but two loaves of bread had been found. One of these, now in the Museo Borbonico, is stamped thus: "Silgio creniti e. cicer." These now found, eighty three in number, bear no mark of any sort. They are described by Mr. C. W. Russell in an account furnished the London Athenaeum.

They are circular, about nine inches in diameter, rather flat and indented (evidently with the elbow) in the centre; but they are slightly raised at the sides and divided by deep lines radiating from the centre into eight segments. They are of a deep brown color, but hard and exceedingly light. How little did the honest Pompeian craftsman, Mr. Russell continues, when he sealed up the stock for the supply of his customers on the morrow, anticipate that it was only to see the light through the hands of a generation then undreamt of.

PHOTOGRAPHIES.—Mr. Edward J. Russell who is publishing an illustrated work upon New Brunswick, several numbers of which have already appeared, and to which gentlemen we are greatly indebted for the beautiful sketches that have been furnished for the Illustrated London News, in reference to our entertainment to the troops in the Car Shed, &c.—has been taking a number of photographs of scenery in Charlotte and Victoria Counties, and we learn he will be in St. John in a short time when we have no doubt we shall have a chance of seeing them in the "negative" so called. It is Mr. Russell's intention to take as many prominent views of New Brunswick, as he can possibly get into his new work. We are informed by persons who have seen these pictures already executed, that no part of the world is marked by finer scenery than much that has been artistically sketched upon by Mr. Russell, and New Brunswick will be greatly indebted to this gentleman for his laudable efforts in trying to bring us, by such popular means beneath the notice of the world.—[Morning News.]

THE GREAT EASTERN.—A New York correspondent of the Boston Journal says of the great steamship—

On Saturday a party of gentlemen and ladies went on an excursion on the Great Eastern, and to David's Island. The great vessel is a sight to behold. She is one of the dirtiest crafts I ever saw. No pains is taken to keep her clean or even decent. The filth of accumulating voyages is on her decks. The elegant gilding of her saloon panels appears to be only gilded paper, and its peeling off on all sides reveals the sham. The big ship lies on one side. She has a hole in her bottom—and we have no dock on which she can be placed to repair her. Her officers dare not cross the sea in her—and an effort has been made to put a cork in her, under her. But whether it will be successful or not time will only determine. But all that she is a magnificent failure.

EXTRA SESSION.—The "Islander," in its last issue, semi-officially announces that the Legislature will be called together, for the "Despatch of business" about the first of December. The principal object of the extra session is to petition the Queen, on the subject of the Award. We are pleased to see that the Government is moving in the matter. The Representatives of the people will be called upon to ascertain by what right a word from a Proprietor or two, and the stroke of the pen of a Colonial Secretary, can set aside all promises and agreements, dash to the ground all the hopes of the people, and throw them back into a worse degree of servitude than ever.

Since the above was in type, we received

a copy of a proclamation by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, calling the General Assembly to gather on Tuesday the 12th day of December next.—[Ross's Weekly.]

From the London Times, October 9. At a banquet given to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the New Town Hall at Newcastle, he is reported, in the course of his long and able address, to have spoken on the subject of American difficulties as follows:—

"I cannot avoid saying a few words on the deplorable, though in my opinion, not doubtful struggle, which is now proceeding in America, and for one, exercising my own poor faculties as I best could, have never felt that England had any reason connected with her own special interests for desiring the disruption of the American Union. I can very well understand the arguments of those who think that it is not particularly to be desired in the interests of the negro race, that the American Union should be reconstituted. But I confess that, for reasons I need not now explain, I do not think that England has had any interest in the disruption of the Union, and my own private opinion has been that it would be rather for the interest of England if that Union had continued, at any rate, so long as all feel that the course which Her Majesty's Ministers have endeavored to pursue, namely, that of maintaining a strict neutrality, has been a right course, and has expressed the general sense of the community: I must confess however that it appears to me that if either party has a right to find fault with us it is the Confederate rather than the Federal party. If we have deviated at all from neutrality, our deviation has been against the Confederates, and not in their favor. We have preserved a perfect neutrality, but we have permitted the export of arms and warlike stores. We permitted it to both parties,—to the Confederates whose ports were blockaded, and to the Northerners who have been able to import whatever arms and stores they pleased. I believe that that course has been right and just, and the statement of the first proves that at any rate we have not had a bias influencing the policy of this Country against any claim to consideration on the part of the Northern States. But now gentlemen, I would for a moment make an appeal to you on behalf of the people of the Northern States, I mean so far as regards our appreciation of their position. Great allowances are to be made for them. They have never drunk the bitter cup of misfortune, disappointment and mortification. They have had but to will that a thing should be done, and it was done. Their course had been a course of prosperity and advancement without example, and without a single break. Well it is not in human nature that a people who have been subject to an experience so flattering and so soothing to human self-love as that should at once learn with a perfect good grace to accommodate and submit themselves to the necessities of their condition; we have gone through the very agonies of this dismemberment, against which the people of the Northern States are now striving and now know that it was not a bad thing for us after all. They are our kin and they have shown also, when their good feelings could have fair play, that they entertain warm affections towards England.—

Whatever momentary irritation may cross the minds of that people, never let us forget the reception of the Prince of Wales.—We know quite well that the people of the Northern States have not yet drunk of the cup—they are still trying to hold it far from their lips—the cup, which all the rest of the world see they nevertheless must drink of. We may have our own opinions about slavery; we may be for or against the South, but there is no doubt that Jefferson Davis and other leaders of the South have made a navy; they are making it appear, a navy, and they have made what is more than either, they have made a nation. We may anticipate with certainty the success of the Southern States, so far as regards their separation from the North. I cannot but believe that that event is as certain as any event yet of future and contingent can be. But it is from feeling that that great event is likely to happen and that the North will have to suffer that mortification, that I earnestly hope that Englishmen will do nothing to inflict additional shame, sorrow and pain upon those who have already suffered much, and who will probably have to suffer more."

HAMFAX.—At the criminal court the first case taken up this morning was the Queen vs. John McCarthy, for manslaughter. The prisoner is the young man who was a clerk in the drug establishment of Messrs. George F. Morton & Co., and who stands charged with causing the death of a child aged 15 months, by the name of Kelley, by administering an over-dose of morphia.

The Jury returned a verdict of guilty.

From the London Times, Oct. 9.
"A Cabinet Minister divulging an opinion, or a statement, over and above what everybody knows, is in the eyes of many indiscretion or treason. These people suppose that a Cabinet is either hatching some dark plot, or waiting for some turn of the tide, or consulting the augurs, any how that for the present it has no opinion that it can venture to promulgate or even call its own. Our statesmen are generally men with strong opinions, warm feelings, social habits, and ready expression. So they are more likely than other men to think and feel something, and to say it. Just now we are all deep in American affairs and no two persons can meet without a word or two about them. We will venture to say that every one of our readers no sooner saw that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had been making a speech at Newcastle, than he plunged into the report, and jumped from one topic to another, in quest of the passage about the American War. He was certain to find it, for it was quite impossible Mr. Gladstone could talk so long and so well, without a glance across the Atlantic. In fact everything leads to the American War: the Revenue, Armstrong guns and plated ships, Lancashire, the French treaty, the Income tax, and even Italy all naturally converge in that point.

"It can hardly be alleged that Mr. Gladstone has gone beyond the bounds of official reserve in the statement that Jefferson Davis has made a nation of the South. If any community ever did earn the name of a nation, the Southern Confederates have. That is the bare fact. It need have nothing to do with the politics of the question and is wholly independent of natural considerations. Nevertheless we must admit, and we do all of us admit, that the Italians are a nation. So also are the Confederates a nation. On the testimony of their fees they have a distinct character. Their institutions are distinct, and are even alleged to be incompatible with the customs, the institutions, and the religion of the North. They are banded together by a mutual unanimity and perfect co-operation. There is not a traitor among them, which is more than can be said of the North, of Washington of the Federal Government, or even, if report speak true, of the President's own household. Mr. Gladstone has therefore only made a statement considerably within the truth. He has however, only stated what we all of us see, and cannot but see. The Federals do not see it because they will not see it. They are exasperated because there is so much substance and solidity in a disagreeable fact. We old stagers of the Old World have had so many such bitter experiences, we have been so schooled by adversity, that we know how to take things that cannot possibly be helped. By this time to us humble pie with a good grace both at home and abroad as Washington can testify. The Americans are yet in their political boyhood and cannot brook the dry lessons of experience and the stubborn logic of facts. As Mr. Gladstone says, they have noble instincts and generous emotions, they can feel and talk well—a little too well; but they have not yet drunk the cup of bitterness as England has.

The question of slavery has still to be answered, and it will not be answered by a proclamation that the African is everywhere free. Call these negroes what we will, they will still be negroes, and we can no more divest them of their slavish nature than we can wash them white. If they are to be emancipated, amalgamated and what not, it will be in Heaven's own way and in due time, but we do not see how it is to be done either by Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, or by any possible event of the present war."

FROM THE STATES.

BANGOR, Nov. 6.
Army of Potomac continues to advance. Confederates being driven from several small towns.
Skirmishing confined to cavalry and artillery.
Federal force proceeded to within a short distance of Warrenton yesterday.
Hill's corps has gone through Ashby's Gap.
Jackson is also reported to be in the same vicinity.
Another report places Lee and Jackson at Culpepper.
Heavy firing in the direction of Manassas Gap yesterday.
New York Times' Washington despatch says French Government which may effect a change in the aspect of the whole war.
Informal Cabinet meeting was held. It is believed its decisions were of more importance than any in the whole war yet arrived at.
Rumors prevalent of military and cabinet changes.
Michigan claim Republican.
Republican ticket probably elected in Missouri.

Nov. 7.
Yesterday, 1500 Federal Cavalry had a spirited engagement with a like number of Warrenton, driving them towards the main army.
Gen. Sickles on reconnaissance penetrated to Cattletown Station driving Confederate scouts back to Warrenton Junction.
Town of Haymarket has been burned, supposed cause is that citizens were firing on Federal soldiers. Sigel is having a thorough investigation.
Democrats carried Illinois by fifteen thousand majority, electing nine Congressmen out of fourteen.
Telegraph worked through yesterday direct

rect from New York to San Francisco circuit thirty-five hundred miles—longest ever worked.
Gen. Grant, with several divisions army from Corinth and Bolivar occupy La Grange, Miss.
Fifty thousand Confederates under Van Dorn at Holly Springs.

Nov. 8.
Secretary Seward pronounces the story of the despatch from French Legation relative to the War and Cabinet Meetings relative thereto or military changes, fabulous.
Heavy snow storm yesterday at head quarters of the Army of the Potomac, and weather cold.
Nothing new except that the army is still in motion.
Weather very cold at San Francisco yesterday, with indications of snow.
Majority of members elected to Missouri Legislature are reported to favor emancipation.

Million dollars worthless clothing reported rejected by examining officers.
Confederates reported crossed from Tennessee with large foraging train into Whiteley County, Kentucky, to forage along Cumberland River.
Steamer J. H. Hickory exploded in Mississippi, kill and wounding a number of passengers. Gen. Martindale restored to duty after court martial investigation.

Communication.

To the Editor of the Standard,
Sir,
In several notices of this town, and the railway, that have appeared of late in your own columns, and in those of your contemporaries, reference has been made to a want that has been long universally felt and acknowledged in the community. I refer to the marked deficiency of proper Hotel accommodation that exists in this place. It can not be doubted that this has been heretofore a great drawback to the prosperity of the town, and it appears to me that it is high time that some steps were taken in endeavoring to remedy this defect if we wish to see St. Andrews become what Nature intended it should be a flourishing town.

We all are, and have been for several years living in a state of expectancy, patiently waiting for that "good time" which has been so long "coming," and which, I regret to say, continues to be still on its way—and confidently believing that on the completion of the "Railway" all our troubles would be at an end, and we ourselves suddenly, and in some mysterious manner placed in positions of competence, if not of actual wealth. The Railway has now been for some time open to the terminus at Richmond, but I am not aware of any one's pocket having become inconveniently loaded as yet; and though I am conscious that it is hardly fair to take the present exceptional state of things as a criterion of what will occur when the road is fully completed and made over by the contractors, and equipped with a proper amount of rolling stock. Yet the most sanguine among us cannot but see that some time must necessarily elapse before any material additional can be made either to the wealth or the population of the town.

The traffic on the Railway has been, I believe, gradually and progressively increasing and there is every reason to hope that in the course of the ensuing year it will be largely augmented. But, as I have said, the effect on the town itself will probably be but slowly manifested, and we must be prepared to see a year or two go by, before any very marked improvement can take place in the prosperity, or in the condition of any of its inhabitants, with the exception, perhaps, of a few directly concerned in business transaction upon the line. I believe, however, that were there a good Hotel established here the case would be different. I believe that a large, commodious, and well-kept Hotel would, independently of any Railway what-so-ever, add largely to the prosperity of the place. It is well known that St. Andrews possesses peculiar capabilities as a watering place,—capabilities unequalled by any other in the Province, and by very few in British North America. On these it is hardly necessary for me to dilate here, though I doubt whether many among us fully appreciate the value they might be of to us in a pecuniary point of view. In her pure air, her salubrious climate, her accessible situation, the beauty of the surrounding scenery;—in the facilities for those means of healthy exercise and enjoyment that a watering place should possess, such as riding, driving, boating, and last, but not least, bathing, St. Andrews possesses a mine which, if properly worked would be as valuable to us as any gold mine that could be discovered, over which it would attract to our shores a respectable and moneyed class of people, instead of the needy and demoralized set who form the majority of gold seekers. Any one who has witnessed the rapid rise in population and prosperity of places similarly situated both on this Continent and in Great Britain will bear witness to the correctness of my assertion. Nature has indeed done much for St. Andrews—man, it must be confessed, extremely little,—and should any circumstance occur to debar the stranger from the enjoyment of the "natural" beauties of the neighborhood, there is little indeed left for him to fall back upon in the town. Let us suppose, for instance, the case of a traveller, an utter stranger, arriving here on a wet day, should he grow weary of contemplating the gorgeous furniture of his Hotel, and should even the fascinating converse of his landlord begin to pall upon him, and he be anxious to see a little of the "outer world," whither

can he betake himself? No one but an echo can reply. He will probably enquire after the public institutions and places of amusement: I fear he will experience some slight sensations of disgust when he learns that there is no newsroom, no library, no museum, not even a billiard table, or a bowling alley to while away the time. Should the classic exterior of the Town Hall induce him to examine our public buildings one glance at its interior will probably remove any anxiety to pursue the investigation. The result will be that in all probability he will take his departure by the earliest opportunity, shaking off the dust from his feet against us, and registering a vow never to return to such a place again, and to dissuade all others whom he may know meditate making such a trip from doing so. That this is not an all too improbable, or imaginary case, most of us must be aware the wonder is that, under such circumstances, so many leave the place with a favorable impression as do. That they do so is mainly owing to the natural attractions of the place, and also for the hospitality for which it has been famed of old, and which still survives not as a mere tradition, though much restricted in its limits, to the present day. This however can only be appreciated by the comparatively few who have friends resident among us, the large proportion of the travelling public have no opportunity of benefiting by it; they of course can only judge by what they themselves see and experience. Can it be wondered if their verdict is not always a favorable one? The case would be otherwise however, could the traveller fatigued by his journey, or perhaps suffering from indisposition, find on his arrival a comfortable Hotel where he could enjoy the luxuries of a home combined with those of the "agrestic" which he may desire to the comfort and pleasure of travelling. Were such an hotel in existence I am confident that it would be filled during the summer months at least, and would be resorted to not only by persons from this Province, but also by those of the adjoining Colonies and by many from the United States. In making these remarks I do not by any means seek to disparage the places of entertainment that already exist among us. They are commodious and comfortable enough as far as they go; but it is evident that they are not, nor do they pretend to be on a scale or of a class suitable to satisfy the requirements of the place as I have described them. So far from such an establishment being injurious to our prospects, it would have a directly opposite effect and tend to increase rather than diminish their business.

(Conclusion next week.) PROGRESS.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—The Ellsworth American says Mr. Edwin Cole of Deer Isle, started in a boat from Bond Island, to return to his home, on Friday last, having with him two young ladies by the name of Hatch, sisters of his wife. The wind blowing rather fresh, he undertook to adjust the sails, when the boat capsized. The wind was blowing in one direction, and the tide setting in just the opposite, and the boat rolled over and over, so that it was impossible to cling to it. The two young ladies were drowned before assistance came, and Mr. Cole was nearly exhausted in his endeavours to save the ladies.

DREAFFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The papers contain particulars of a frightful accident on the railway between Glasgow and Edinburgh by which 17 persons were killed on the spot and a great number more or less severely injured. Owing to some misunderstanding as to the signal at the signal line, through the ignorance of an inexperienced pointman, two trains met at full speed, and the collision and its consequence are thus graphically described by the Times:—
The engines dashed into each other with their fore-wheels elevated, funnel to funnel. The shock and the stoppage drove the carriages into the air, and they bounded like living things, one on the top of the other, till the pile, as spectators tell us, was as high as a three-story house. All this was in the first glow of night, and in a deep and dark cutting, with sharp rocks on each side.
Presently the furnaces of the engines set fire to the carriages; and thick clouds of smoke rolled over the mass of ruin. The lamps had been extinguished, and, except for the flakes of flame from the burning heaps, nothing could be distinctly discerned. In the long history of railway accidents there is no scene more terrible than this. Its single relieving feature is to be found in the proximity of a city from which assistance of every kind, and medicine aid especially, could be quickly obtained. The telegraph brought a strong staff of surgeons to the spot, as on a battle-field. The total loss cannot yet be computed. Eleven dead bodies were dug out at once, and six have since been added to the score. As even the lighter of the two trains had two third-class carriages full of passengers, it may be conceived how many lives were put in peril, and how fearful was the scope for havoc.

ST. ANDREWS, NOV. 12, 1862.

THE LANCAIRE DISTRESS.—We trust our readers will remember, that collections are to be taken up, in all the places of worship in this County, next Sunday, for the purpose of assisting the distressed operatives in the cotton districts of Great Britain. Circulars have been sent to all the clergymen, most of them have been personally waited on by the High Sheriff, soliciting their co-operation. We understand that they have all cheerfully expressed their willingness to aid the undertaking. The papers represent that there are a million of persons reduced to the most pinching want by the shortness of the cotton supply and who would actually starve, but for the liberality of their fellow citizens in Great Britain, Ireland and the Colonies. Australia has sent home, alone £20,000. Nova Scotia nearly half as much and the citizens of St. John, a very large sum. All the Colonies, all Societies, Regiments, Ships of War, are contributing liberally—we must not be left behind. These people endure their sufferings with noble fortitude, to enable Lord Palmerston, to carry out the proper principle of non-interference in the quarrel between the Northern and Southern States of America. We feel sure, no arguments need be used to induce those, who have any sympathy or feelings for their fellow countrymen, to follow on this occasion the promptings of their hearts.

The first indication of Winter approaching was plainly evident on Friday afternoon, when a storm of hail commenced falling ending with snow, which covered the ground to the depth of four or five inches. Sleds and Sleighs were in use on Saturday, but a rain storm on Sunday left our streets quite bare. The weather since has been clear but blustering, with heavy frosts at night.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his numerous patrons in Town and Country, that he has removed to the house, lately known as the "St. Andrews Hotel," nearly opposite the Telegraph Office, where he will continue to keep on hand a supply of
Choice Family Groceries,
which he will sell at very cheap rates, and hopes to receive a continuance of that patronage so liberally bestowed on him at his old stand.
Nov. 12, 1862. T. McVAY.

Charlotte County Hotel.
Water Street, St. Andrews,
near the Steamboat Landing, and a few rods from the Railway Depot.

THE Subscriber having leased the large and commodious house, lately occupied by A. Kennedy, has fitted it up as the Charlotte County Hotel, and would respectfully announce to the Travelling Public, that he is now prepared to receive all who may please to give him a call. He would simply state that he intends to keep the Hotel in a style which will secure comfort and convenience, and worthy of a continuance of the patronage which it has heretofore enjoyed.
Charges moderate.
THOS. McVAY, Proprietor.
Nov. 12, 1862.

The letter of our correspondent "Progress"—one half of which will be seen in another column, treats of a matter of importance to the community—the establishing a large Hotel for the accommodation of families who may be desirous of visiting this locality for the purpose of bathing, and recruiting their health. As he is a gentleman of considerable influence, and anxious to benefit the place, it is to be hoped his letter will be carefully read, and some way devised for carrying out his suggestions. The remainder of the letter will be published in our next.

VESSEL LOST.—A despatch received in town from Capt. Kilpatrick, states that the Schooner "Mary Ann" foundered in Boston Bay, during the gale on Friday last. The crew were saved. The vessel was laden, and was owned by Messrs. Billings & Ross of this town—and was uninsured. The loss will fall heavily upon the owners, who are indolent and worthy men.

The Confederate Steamer "Alabama" has been cruising off the American coast burning several vessels. Why does not the U. S. Government send some ships-of-war to take her?

A fire occurred at Shediac near the Railway Station, which destroyed three stores, in one of which were \$1,000 in bank notes, which were burned.

The Steamship "Scotia" arrived at New York on the 8th inst. Lord Lyons was a passenger. Wilkes' conduct at Bermuda created great excitement.

Newfoundland papers say that the construction of a North Atlantic Dock at St. John's, to cost £50,000, is spoken of.

A man named John M. Grath, was fined today at the Police Court, £15 and 12s. 6d. costs for enticing Thomas Keleher, and £5 for enticing Patrick McDermott, two soldiers of the 15th Regiment, to desert. He paid the money.—(Globe.)

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Nov. 12, 1862.

Pars, Furs, Furs.
At the Albion House, Water Street.
JOHN S. MAGEE would at this time express his thanks for the large and increasing patronage he has been favored with by the people of St. Andrews and vicinity since commencing business and hoping by obliging manners, strict attention and always selling a good article at lowest prices to retain that patronage and support.
I beg to announce that I have ready for inspection and sale, a choice lot of Furs from the manufactory of A. Magee, St. John, newly got up from properly seasoned skins, made by the best workmen, and every article guaranteed, and sold at the manufacturers' prices.
Opposum Bats and Capes.
Imitation Fitch.
Bohemian Martin. Russian Fitch.
Mountain do. Real do.
Moose Fur. Musquash.
A splendid stone Martin Boa and Cuffs genuine article.
As these Furs are on commission, they will only be exhibited about six weeks. Parties requiring a good article should therefore call early.—Come and see the Furs at.
JOHN S. MAGEE'S.

Albion House.
ST. ANDREWS.
J. S. MAGEE.
A choice lot of New Flowers in all the leading colors.
Ribbons to Correspond.
MILLINERY in the Newest Style.
Bonnets made and trimmed to order. Felt and Straw hats in the New Shapes.
Dress Caps to Order.
Mantles made to order in the most fashionable style.
Machine sewing & stitching done also Pinking. Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to.

PUBLIC SALE.
To be sold at Public Auction, on Monday, the seventeenth day of November, instant, at the hour of eleven o'clock, a.m. at the Public Landing in Saint Stephen, the following real estate and premises:—viz All that certain lot of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in Saint Stephens aforesaid, near the Head of the Cove (so-called) bounded east by a lot of land formerly belonging to E. Andrews, beginning at a stake near the road, thence running north thirteen rods and one link of a rod more or less, thence running west three rods more or less, thence running south thirteen rods and one link of a rod more or less, by a small stream running through the Libby lot and entering into the head of the Cove, thence running east three rods to the Bound first mentioned; containing in the whole forty square rods more or less, together with that certain strip of land lying on the east side of the said lot and adjoining thereto, about four feet in width in front, a road, and extending back in a northerly direction in a straight line preserving the same width parallel to the east line of said lot, reserving therein to one James Waddell, his heirs and assigns, the use and privilege of a water race to the well or pump situated on said last mentioned strip of land, for the purpose of drawing water therefrom.

The above premises being same as is mentioned and contained in a certain Indenture of mortgage of date the twenty-fifth day of February, A.D. 1858, made by Henry Scott and Johanna, his wife to Thomas Crozier, and which premises are to be sold by virtue of power of sale in said Indenture of mortgage contained for default of payment. Dated 3d November A.D. 1862.
(signed) THOMAS CROZIER.

ALBION HOUSE.
Water St., Saint Andrews.
Opposite Market Slip.
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Mens Caps, Cloth & Fur trimmed, Ladies' Wooden Hoods, Scarfs and Combs, &c. &c.
Gents and Ladies' Cloth Gloves, Cashmere Gloves, Ring Wooded, Las Wool Hose in White Grey and Brown, Childrens' Hosiery, &c. &c.
Factory Cotton, White, cherting, Prints &c.
Doubt with Grey sheeting, which with a variety of other goods are offered at a small advance on cost.
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NOTICE.
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Dated St. Stephens the 26th day of October, A.D. 1862.
LOREN THOMPSON, Administrator.

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Oct. 1862—am. CAMPBELL & JULIAN.

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