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E variis sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

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[Vol. 24]

A Scene of Retribution.

A picture representing the sale of a quantity of old furniture seized for rent was exhibited some years back in the window of a dealer in the Place de la Madeleine Paris, and attracted considerable attention. In the foreground was placed a poor woman holding in her arms a child, and watching with a sorrowful eye the progress of the sale. The sweet face of the child stood out in strong contrast to the distressed countenance of the poor mother. Further back were the personages connected with the sale, represented with great vigor. The following is stated by a Lyons journal to be the history of the scene depicted:—

"A few years since, the painter of the picture in question, an eminent artist in Lyons, while approaching a number of persons who were gathered together witnessing the sale of the furniture of a poor workman.

A woman was seated on the pavement with a child in her arms. The painter spoke to her, and was told that the furniture which was being sold belonged to her; that her husband had lately died, leaving her with the child she had in her arms; that she had struggled hard to maintain herself by working day and night, and submitting to every privation; but that her landlord had at length seized her furniture for some months' rent, which was due him.

"The artist was much affected by this recital, and inquired who was her landlord. "There he is," replied the woman, pointing to a man who was watching the progress of the sale; and he was recognized by the painter as a person who had amassed considerable fortune by usury, so that to make any appeal to his feelings on behalf of the poor widow would be useless. The artist was considering within himself what other plan he could adopt to benefit her, when the crier announced a picture for sale. It was a miserable daub, which in the summer the poor woman had used to hide the hole through which the pipe of the stove passed during winter. It was put up for one franc.

"The artist at once conceived a plan for taking revenge of the landlord. He went over, examining the picture with great attention, and then called forth with a loud voice,—

"One hundred francs!"

"The landlord was astounded at the bid, but conceiving that a picture for which so eminent an artist could offer that sum was worth more than double, offered two hundred francs.

"Five hundred!" said the painter, and the contest between the two bidders became so animated that the prize was at length knocked down to the landlord at two thousand and two hundred francs!

"The purchaser then addressing the painter, said,—

"In seeing an artist of your merit bid so eagerly for the picture, I supposed that it must be valuable. Now tell me, sir, at what do you estimate its value?"

"About three francs and a half," replied the painter; "but I would not give that for it."

"You are surely jesting," said the landlord, for you bid as high as two thousand one hundred francs for it!"

"That is true," replied the artist, "and I will tell you why I did so. You, in the possession of an income of twenty-five thousand francs a year, have seized on the furniture of a poor woman for a debt of two hundred francs. I wished to give you a lesson, and you fell into a trap. Instead of the poor woman being your debtor, she is now your creditor, and I flatter myself you will not compel her to seize on your furniture for her debt."

"The artist then politely saluted the astonished landlord, and having announced her good fortune to the good woman, he walked away."

Antipathies.

It is curious to note the antipathies of different persons. Even the greatest and most distinguished people have not altogether been free from certain striking peculiarities. Dr. Johnson would never enter a room with his left leg foremost. Julius Cæsar was almost convulsed by the sound of thunder, and always wanted to get in a cellar or underground, to escape the noise. To Queen Elizabeth the simple word "death" was full of horrors. Even Talleyrand trembled and changed color on hearing the word pronounced. Marshal Saxe, who met and overthrew opposing armies, fled and screamed in terror at the sight of a cat. Peter the Great could never be persuaded to cross a bridge; and though he tried to mangle the terror, he failed to do so. Whenever he set foot on one he would shriek out in distress and agony.—Byron would never help any one to salt at the table, nor would he be helped to any himself. If any of the article happened to be spilled on the table, he would jump up and save his meal unfinished.

Story about Honesty.

One evening, a poor man and his son, a little boy, sat together by the wayside, near the gate of a town in Germany. The father took a loaf of bread, which he had bought in town, and broke it, and gave one half to his boy.

"Not so, my father," said the boy; "I shall not eat until after you. You have been working hard all day, for small wages, to support me, and you must be very hungry; I shall wait 'till you are done."

"You speak kindly, my son," replied the pleased father, "your love to me does me more good than my food; and those eyes of yours remind me of your dear mother who has left us, who told you to love me as she used to do; and indeed my boy, you have been a great strength and comfort to me, but now that I have eaten the first morsel to please you, it is your turn to eat."

"Thank you, father; but break this piece in two, and you take a little more; for you see the loaf is not large, and you require much more than I do."

"I shall divide the loaf with you, my son, but eat it I shall not; and let us thank God for his great goodness in giving us food, and in giving us what is better still, cheerful and contented hearts. He who gave us the living bread from Heaven to nourish our immortal souls, how shall He not give us other food which is necessary to support our mortal bodies?"

The father and son thanked God, and then began to cut the loaf in pieces to begin their frugal meal. But as they cut one portion of the loaf, there fell out several pieces of gold of great value. The little boy gave a shout of joy, and was springing forward to grasp the unexpected treasure, when he was pulled back by his father.

"My son, my son," he cried, "do not touch the money, it is not ours."

"But whose is it, father, if it is not ours?"

"I know not yet to whom it belongs; but probably it was put there by the baker through some mistake. We must enquire. Run."

"But father," interrupted the boy, you are poor and needy, and you have bought the loaf, and then the baker may tell a lie and say—

"I will not listen to you my boy. I bought the loaf, but I did not buy the gold in it.—If the baker sold it to me in ignorance, I shall not be so dishonest as to take advantage of him. Remember Him who told us to do to others as we would have others do to us. I am poor indeed, but that is no sin. If we share the poverty of Jesus, God's own Son, O! let us share his goodness and trust in God. We may never be rich, but we may always be honest. We may die of starvation but God's will be done, should we die in doing it! Yes my boy, trust God, and walk in his ways, and you shall never be put to shame. Now run to the baker and bring him here, and I shall watch the gold until he come."

So the boy ran after the baker.

"The workman," said the old man, "you have made some mistake, as I might have told you, and he showed the baker the gold, and how it had been found."

"Is it mine?" asks the father. "If it is, take it away."

"My father, baker, is very poor, and—"

"Silence, my child; put me not to shame by thy complaints. I am glad we have saved this poor man from losing his money."

The baker had been gazing alternately upon the honest father and his eager boy, and upon the gold which lay glittering upon the green turf.

"Thou art indeed, an honest fellow," said the baker; "and my neighbor David, the tax-dresser, spoke the truth when he said thou wert the honestest man in town. Now I shall tell you of the gold. A stranger came to my shop three days ago, and gave me that loaf, and told me to sell it cheaply, or to give it to the honestest poor man whom I knew in the city. I told David to send thee to me as a customer this morning; as thou wouldst not take the loaf for nothing; I sold it to thee as thou knowest, for the last piece in thy purse; and the loaf with all its treasure—and certain it is not small—is thine; and God grant thee a blessing with it."

The poor father bent his head down to the ground, and tears fell from his eyes. His boy ran and put his hand upon his neck, and said, "I shall always do like you, my father; trust God and do what is right; for I am sure it will never put us to shame."

Money Lender—"You want a hundred dollars? Here's the money; I charge five per cent a month, and as you want it for a year, that leaves just forty dollars owing to you."

Lancent Borrower—"Then if I wanted it for two years, there'd be something coming to you."

Grandpa, do you know the United States have been in the habit of encouraging and acknowledging Tories?—Certainly not; what kind of Tories?—Tories!

What a Newspaper does without Reward.

The result of my observation enables me to state as a fact, that publishers of newspapers are more poorly rewarded than any other class of men in the United States who invest an equal amount of labor, capital and thought. They are expected to do more service for less pay, to stand more sponging and "dead heading," to puff and defend more people, and sort of people without fee or hope of reward, than any other class. They credit wider and longer; get oftener cheated, suffer more pecuniary loss; and are oftener the victims of misplaced confidence, than any other calling in the community. People pay a printer's bill more reluctantly than they do a dollar on a valuable newspaper than ten on a useless gewgaw; yet everybody avails himself of the services of the editor's and printer's ink. How many professional and political reputations and fortunes have been created and sustained by the friendly, though unrequited pen of the editor? How many embryo towns and cities have been brought into notice, and puffing into prosperity by the press? How many railroads, now in successful operation, would have foundered but for the assistance of the "lever that moves the world;" in short, what branch of American industry, of activity, has not been promoted, stimulated and defended by the press? And who has tendered it more than a miserable pittance for its mighty services? The bazaars of fashion and folly, the haunts of appetite and dissipation, are thronged with an eager crowd bearing gold in their palms, and the commodities there vended are sold at enormous profits, though intrinsically worthless and paid for with scrupulous punctuality; while the counting room of the newspaper is the seat of jangling, chattering, trade orders and pennies. It is made a point of honor to liquidate a grog bill, but not of dishonor to repudiate a printer's bill.—*Cleveland Leader.*

LATE NEWS FROM INDIA.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21st.

The Adriatic, from Liverpool p. m. 9th, arrived this morning.

One week's later news from India reports Havelock hampered in Lucknow, Sir Colin Campbell was marching to his relief. Nothing important additional.

The Levianth was making daily progress to deep water.

The London Money Market was unchanged. Consols for Money 91½ to 91¾.

Parliament would soon adjourn to its regular day of meeting.

One thousand pounds per annum settled on Gen. Havelock.

Markets generally dull. Breadstuffs declining. Tea inactive and drooping. Sugar unchanged. Coffee quiet.

RAILWAY PROGRESS.

Tenders were received last week by the Railway Commissioners for the construction of twenty-four miles of Railway, from Groom's Bridge, near Hampton Ferry, to Sussex Vale; and for seventeen miles, of railway from the bend toward St. John. The portion from Groom's Bridge to the Valley, is divided into three sections of 8 miles each; the first of these, from Groom's Bridge to Norton, has been taken by Messrs. Blackie & Henderson of Nova Scotia, contractors on the Halifax and Windsor railway. The next section of eight miles in Norton and Studholm, has been taken by Mr. Dillon P. Myers of the United States, the contractor near Lawlor's Lako. The third section of eight miles in Studholm and Sussex, has been taken by Mr. Thomas King, of the well-known firm of King Brothers, mail contractors.

At the other end of the line, the first ten miles from the Bend to Nixon's, have been taken by Messrs. McBean & McDonald of Nova Scotia, late contractors on the Halifax and Windsor line; the next section of seven miles, from Nixon's along the Peticodiac into Salisbury, has been taken by Messrs. Thomas and Charles Walker of Quebec, who at present are executing portions of the railway at either end.

The sections of railway now let, are to be completed by the several contractors in Sept. 1859, at which time, if the work is faithfully performed, we may expect to visit the beautiful vale of Sussex by railway from this city. The only part of the whole line from St. John to Shediac, not yet under contract, is from Sussex Vale (at or near Shock's) to Salisbury, a distance of about thirty miles, which, if all goes well, may be put under contract next year. Then, to meet the railway through Nova Scotia from Halifax, a section of twenty-six miles only will be required from Shediac to the boundary at Baie Verte. If Nova Scotia makes equal railway progress with New Brunswick in the next two years, we may expect to pass by railway from this city to Halifax in 1860.—*New Brunswick.*

The Siamese Ambassadors at Court.

The Court newsman does not tell us all he might about the presentation to the Queen of the Siamese Ambassadors. The Queen and her Court were assembled in state, and as soon as the door of the audience chamber opened, the Ambassadors and their suite, eight persons in all, appeared.—Having made profound salaams they threw themselves on their hands and knees, and in a compact body went up the room on all-fours to the throne. The royal gravity (her Majesty is known to have as keen a sense of the ludicrous as most people) was sorely tried by this proceeding; but when the principal Ambassador, increasing his prostrations, and laid his chin on the step of the throne, and in that attitude commenced to read his address, the trial became painful.—The exit from the Queen's presence was accomplished by a retrograde movement on all-fours likewise, the Ambassadors keeping their faces always to her Majesty.—There was a luncheon served in one of the state apartments, in the course of which their Siamese excellencies, to the intense horror of the assembled court, lit their pipes and began to blow a comfortable cloud. The Queen herself, however, very sensibly and good naturedly laughed, and said nothing about it, notwithstanding her aversion to the fragrance of the tobacco plant. The Court Journal says—At the dinner party given by her Majesty at Windsor Castle, to the Siamese ambassadors, Phya Muntri Suri Wangee, the first ambassador, being of royal blood, occupied the seat of honor close to the Queen, at the table. His excellency is no mean proficient in English. The Queen entered into conversation with the ambassador, who, on the whole, acquitted himself remarkably well. The Siamese ambassadors have received several small parties to breakfast at their hotel. At these repasts the Siamese do the honors with much *bonhomie*. There is an idea that they are forbidden the use of wine; this may be the case, but they still take care to provide it most hospitably for their guests.

Right is Might.

Passing through life's field of action, how often do we feel that right goes unrewarded, and wrong is attended with great success.—But it is really so. Can we believe that a kind and just ruler permits sin to stalk boldly through the world—and quench the holy fire of virtue? Ah, no! Within the secret chambers of our hearts a voice is ever whispering—sometimes, perchance, it speaks but faintly, but yet we hear it—that if we fervently seek to follow the path of right we shall never be forsaken; we shall prosper in all things profitable unto us, and a stronger than ourselves will aid us.

As we look abroad upon the state of society, we see that, and for a season, honest worth may be overlooked, and shallow pretension receive the praise due alone to virtue—but it will be only for a season; a change will come, and perhaps in an unexpected moment, the wheel of fortune, ever revolving, brings the steadfast seeker after truth into the warm sunlight of prosperity, while wrong is left to its appropriate punishment.

How noble is the sight of man buffeting the waves of adversity, struggling against disappointments, and ever maintaining in his own bosom the consciousness of acting as he believes to be right. Perhaps he thus deprives himself of wealth, or blunts the dearest hopes his heart has ever cherished; but oh! he feels in his own heart that it is not in vain. He feels that a greater than man—even the Sinless—suffered the reproach of men, and dwelt on earth "a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief;" and He surely will never forsake one humbly striving to imitate his divine example.

Then let us, each and all, strive to live aright, not in hope of reward and honor among men, but that we may do good to those around us, and, at last, as we enter the "valley and the shadow of death," feel perfect peace. Then no gloomy forebodings will afflict the soul as it nears the boundary of the spirit land; but oh! how joyfully it welcomes the approach of the great destroyer.

So, weary pilgrim in the great warfare of life, faint not. "Truth crushed to earth shall rise again" in all her beauty and glory, and the right shall at last triumph. Right shall be might! Right is might, and shall be forever.—*Waverley Magazine.*

THE NORWEGIAN HORSE.—The following is told of a Norwegian Horse. His master had been dining at a neighboring town, and when it was time to return had indulged so much that he could not keep a firm seat in his saddle. The horse regulated himself as well as he could according to the unsettled motion of his rider, but, happening to make a false step, the peasant was thrown, and hung with one foot enmeshed in the

stirrup. The horse immediately stopped, and twisting his body in various directions, endeavored to extricate his master, but in vain. The man was severely hurt, and almost helpless, but the shock had brought him to his senses.—The horse looked at him as he lay on the ground, and stooping, laid hold of the brim of his hat and raised his head a little, but the hat coming off, he fell again. The animal then laid hold of the collar of his coat, and raised him by it so far from the ground that he was enabled to draw his foot out of the stirrup. After resting awhile he regained the saddle, and reached his home. Grateful to his preserver, the man did what every good feeling bid him—he cherished the animal until it died of old age.

PARAFFINE OIL.

WONDERS WILL NEVER CEASE.—We are now writing by one of the most brilliant artificial lights that is possible to conceive of. It is not the candle, not the common fluid, not sperm-cet, not gas, what then? Simply what is designated "Paraffine Oil," extracted from the Albert coal.—Who imagined, ten or even five years ago, that the small county of Albert would ever give light to the world, but so it is. That dark, hard, glassy substance gathered from the Albert mines is now, by a chemical process, converted into a light quite equal in point of brilliancy to the finest gas, and far superior to all other artificial light that we have ever seen. These Blue-noses are certainly a remarkable race; if any doubt it, let them come and examine the Oil Works in the vicinity of St. John, got up by Mr. J. De W. Spurr, a full-blooded Nova-Scotian by birth and education. These works stand up as a noble monument of his inventive genius, his enterprise and energy. There is nothing like them in these Provinces, and so far as we know, on the American Continent. Mr. Spurr's skill and perseverance, amid circumstances sufficiently adverse to have crazed ordinary minds, are now producing results which will be an invaluable blessing to the Provinces, and be ultimately highly remunerative to himself. As to the oil in question, it may be used with great advantage in private buildings, shops and places of business of all sorts, in churches, chapels, and public buildings of all descriptions, and in the street or towns or cities where the gas is not used. We understand that the Corporation of St. John is introducing it into some of the streets not lighted by gas.

These works are now in the hands of a Company, who, through Mr. Spurr, have recently made arrangements for importing any number of lamps that may be required for the use of the oil. These lamps are of excellent quality, and moderate in price.—Persons, therefore, can obtain lamps as well as oil, by making application to the office of the Company, Prince William street, St. John, N. B.

For some time it was found that an unpleasant odor from the oil would prevent it from going into general use; but we are happy to learn that a chemical preparation has just been introduced which entirely removes all unpleasantness of this sort; the oil, therefore, has only to be known to be appreciated.—*Christian Visitor.*

A Magistrate Sentenced to a Year's Imprisonment and a Fine.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, lately, the Attorney-General moved the judgment of the Court upon Mr. Robert Bellamy, a magistrate of the county of Durham, who had been found guilty of extortion and corruption in the discharge of his magisterial function.—Mr. Justice Wightman read the evidence, from which it appeared that two men were brought before the defendant for poaching on his estate, and he convicted them in a penalty, and in default of payment, ordered them to be hauled off and sent to prison.—Afterwards, he compromised the matter, and liberated them on their paying £1 each, and instead of handing the money to the court he applied the money to his own use. Mr. Justice Coleridge, addressing the defendant, said:—The Court feel that the case is entirely divested of anything that can extenuate the gravity of the offence. They found that at every step of the transaction, from the beginning to the end, you conducted yourself most grossly. The sentence of this court is, that you do pay to her Majesty a fine of 200, and that you be imprisoned for the space of one year in the Queen's prison, with first class misdemeanants, and that you do stand further imprisoned in the same place until the fine be paid.

The little Prince Imperial of Franco is entered upon the roll of the French Grenadier Guards, draws pay, and his name is called at muster, when answer is made for him. "On leave with his family."

A county editor thinks that Richelieu, who declared that the "pen was mightier than the sword," ought to have spoken a good word in favor of the "scissors."

European Intelligence.

THREE DAYS LATER. ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

The Persia arrived at New York on the morning of the 25th, bringing Liverpool dates to the 12th.

Later dates from India state that about 60,000 mutineers were before Lucknow, and that there had been some severe fighting. General Outram had been wounded. No communication had been obtained with Lucknow for a month, but it was believed it would hold out. General Fitzhugh with 5,000 men was only three miles from Lucknow, and Sir Colin Campbell with 5,000 more was on route to Delhi. There had been no further outbreaks, and troops were arriving at the rate of 2,000 a week. In China preparations were making for the assault of Canton. In England the Commis had appointed a special Committee to investigate and report on the Bank Charter. The demand for money in London was diminishing, and the rates of discount out of doors lower than at the Banks. The Wolvehampton Bank had reorganized, and gold was flowing freely in the Bank of England. Breadstuffs had advanced slightly. Wheat advanced 1d. to 2d. Corns for account 2 1/2 to 3 1/4.

Barleades dates are to the 23d Nov. The weather there was all that could be desired. The crops will be abundant, particularly that of sugar, that will come in early. The public health continues good. No sugar in market. Molasses is 20c. per gallon, and runs 48c. inland. During the last two weeks the importations consisted of 3081 barrels of flour, 113 barrels of meal, 780 of which were forwarded to the neighboring island, all from the United States. Salmon and mackerel are much wanted; codfish and herring are in good supply.

From the United States.

Robt. G. Walker has resigned the Governorship of Kansas. J. Gordon Bennett is spoken of as a candidate for the vacant gubernatorial chair of Kansas, and his appointment is urged by many of his friends both from the North and South.

A man named George H. Henderson, of the British Provinces, was committed to goal in Boston on a charge of larceny.

A strong feeling in favor of Walker's Nicaragua expedition was beginning to show itself at New Orleans on the 21st. A meeting of citizens was called.

Steamer Cahawba, from Havana Dec. 18, arrived at New Orleans on the 21st, and reports sugar market at Havana unchanged. The stock on hand was 55,000 boxes.

RECOVERY OF LOST LETTERS BY TUCKERMAN.—Mr. Haddock, the special agent of the Post Office department who arrested Tuckerman, the mail robber, reports the recovery of over four hundred letters for foreign ports which have not been violated, and which were forwarded by the steamer of Saturday, 5th inst., from New York for Liverpool. These letters were mailed at New Orleans on the 7th ultimo, and left New York for Boston on the night of Sunday, the 14th. Among them are many letters from San Francisco and other places in California.

Horrid Murder at Westfield.—The wife and children of Albert S. Stone were found murdered on the morning of the 23d inst., in their house, at Westfield, Mass. The children were in bed with their throat cut. They were supposed to have been murdered a week ago Monday night. Stone's clothes were found covered with blood. He was seen to leave the house last Tuesday morning, since which time nothing has been seen of him. The neighbors suspecting something wrong, climbed up to the bedroom window and discovered the murder. Stone is a native of Switzerland and a cigar maker by trade.

INFORMATION WANTED.—A rumour has been current here for several weeks past; it came from, and has been corroborated by residents of Woodstock; it is to the following effect: That sometime in October, a Mrs. McMullin, residing in the parish of Wicklow, Carleton, severely beat a poor orphan girl who was living with her, for breaking a plate,—that McMullin himself coming in about the same time, and hearing what had happened, added to the brutal chastisement by striking the child with his fist, knocking her down, and beating her until the blood gushed from her mouth and ears,—that shortly afterwards the girl was sent to the fields for the cows in company with an orphan boy, who lived in the same family, and that the boy shortly returned and reported that the girl had fallen down by the side of the path, telling him she could go no further, and that she was dying,—that McMullin himself then went out, and did not return until late, when he stated he could not find the girl,—that some of the neighbors' suspicions were aroused, and they went in search of the child early next morning, and found her quite dead, the body having been laid at the foot of a tree and covered over with leaves and branches,—that marks of additional violence were found on the body, (one report says the throat was cut),—that McMullin and his wife made tracks for the United States, and that the body of the little girl was buried without an inquest having been held over it, and the whole affair hushed up. A respectable farmer from Woodstock informed us the other day that the story is current there, as it is

here, and that he was quite sure that no inquest had been held over the body. Is it possible that such a cruel murder could take place in a county where two newspapers are published, and the matter be hushed up? Not a word have we seen about the occurrence in either the Sentinel or the Journal, and we now request that our contemporaries will inform us, and the public, whether the story has any foundation or not.—Head Quarters.

Visiting, Invitation, and other Cards. struck off at short notice.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, DEC. 30. 1857.

New Brunswick and Canada Railway.

We purposely omitted to notice in our last number the arrival of two large Snow Ploughs for the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, because we wished to call public attention to one or two points connected with our Railway which this importation has brought forcibly to our mind, and which a press of other matter compelled us to defer. We do not think that the mere arrival of one or more snow ploughs, or of any other article is in itself a subject for much remark, nor do we think that it is either necessary or desirable on all occasions for us as public Journalists to comment on every movement or new operation on the Road, unless we have some special reason for the intention of the Company, or even of the uses to which many of the things we almost daily see arrive, are applied. We know that such things must be had on all lines, and their importation from time to time only affects the public inasmuch as it affords proof of the progress of the works and gives new hopes of their speedy completion.

The arrival of the snow ploughs however, at the present moment indicates a something further than this—a something in which the whole of this County, eye and of Carleton and the upper section of the Province are deeply interested. It indicates a certainty that although the Company cannot, and we believe do not expect their line will pay until it is extended further,—yet that it is their intention to continue to run the trains throughout the winter. We conceive that we cannot be in error in this conclusion, else what necessity for snow ploughs. This will indeed be a great boon to the people—not only in the Country, but also in the Town, as produce, lumber and cordwood can at all times be brought over the line, besides the large amount of travel that will be saved to persons coming and going to and from Woodstock and Fredericton, from the former of which places, as may be seen by an advertisement in another column, a Stage will immediately run, to connect with the trains at the Barber Dam. And in addition to the above advantages, we may allude to the large amount of employment which the keeping of the line open will afford to a number of men beyond those in the pay of the Contractors. Is there one individual in the Town or the upper section of the County through which the Railway passes who does not feel this, who has not been benefited directly or indirectly from this great work being prosecuted? Has it not been the means of keeping many at home and providing them and their families with a living, who would otherwise have been compelled to seek a livelihood either in Canada or United States? It certainly has! And many who left the place have returned to it, well knowing, to use their own words,—“that the Railroad will be the making not only of St. Andrews but the surrounding country.”

Admitting this to be true, and that the benefits cannot be overestimated, we cannot close this article without expressing our high appreciation of the services of Mr. BYRNE, the indefatigable and zealous Secretary in London, and of Mr. BYRNE his co-delegate from England to this Province, and by whose joint exertions the new Company was formed, and almost the whole of the stock subscribed.

A FEW WORDS TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Old 1857 is just closing; it has been a year of trials and difficulties, owing to the unprecedented commercial panic; in fact all the business relations of life have been affected. We, too, have suffered in common with others, but are not discouraged; we believe there are better times ahead. We have labored hard, and expended money on our Office during the last twelve months, and endeavored to make the STANDARD a welcome visitor in your households. We know that many of you are our staunch friends, and trust that you will not only continue to take the paper, but use your influence to extend its circulation. There are a large number indebted to us from one to six years; we now call upon them to pay at least a portion of the amount

they owe us. For our punctual paying subscribers we return our thanks; and to our readers and friends generally, we tender the compliments of the season—wishing them, on the 1st of January, a happy new year.

C. C. GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The semi-annual examination of the Grammar School was held on Wednesday last, before the Board of Directors, and some visitors.

The Pupils were examined in the following subjects:—Xenophon's Anabasis, Greek. Horace's Odes, Virgil's Æneid, lib. 4. Caesar, lib. 2, and Delectus, Latin. Geometry, Mensuration, Ancient Geography, Use of the Globes, Modern Geography, Recitation from Shakspeare's "Julius Cæsar," and a piece on time from the Poet Young. French from Ollendorf's method and "Recueil Choisi." Arithmetic, English Grammar, Orthography, and Writing; in all of which the Board considered the answering very satisfactory.

The President then addressed the boys complimenting them on the manner in which they had acquitted themselves, and conveyed to them the unanimous approbation of the Board, taking occasion at the same time to express to Mr. Smith, the scribe they entertained of the exertion he must have used to bring the scholars to such a state of proficiency; he remarked on the orderly conduct of the boys, and the good discipline of the school, and hoped that they never by any misconduct, increased the labours of the master, whose responsibility and mental toil were already laborious enough; he concluded by thanking the visitors for their attendance at the examination.

Rev. Mr. Ross, then rose, and said that it was not his custom to be complimentary but on the other hand was rather given to fault-finding, for the road to learning was a rough one, and required unceasing exertion, but on the present occasion he could not withhold his approbation of the good answering proficiency in classics, and the clear manner in which they went through the Mathematics; had the pupils been taken in a particular, pre-arranged part of the different subjects, he would not think so much of their proficiency, but having been examined in the portion assigned them by the Directors, and answered well, they deserved the more credit. He had examined the manuscripts, and was pleased to notice the progress made in that department; that this is a branch which is practically useful, and without which they could not succeed on their entrance into life, and concluded by exhorting the boys to "go on improving."

The following resolution was passed unanimously by the Board:— "This examination having taken place, the Board feel justified in expressing the satisfaction they feel at the general proficiency of the School."

As we were present during the whole of this interesting, and to us highly satisfactory examination, we cannot close this short notice of the proceedings, without expressing our gratification at the very marked progress made by the pupils since the examination in July. A class which was at that time reading Ætiospius, were examined in the fourth book of Virgil which they read, translated, parsed and scanned with an ease and readiness, which evinced a thorough training and intimate knowledge of the Classics so far as they had read. The recitations were well given, and the pupils who took part in them acquitted themselves very creditably. In fact, the advancement made by the whole School is a credit to their zealous and talented principal, Mr. Smith, whose unwearied exertions and devotion to the School is beyond all praise—placed as he is without the assistance of an usher, and teaching so many branches of learning with such marked success. Where all performed, their parts so well it would be invidious to particularize; but we may mention without giving offence to any of the scholars,—that Robert Chandler, eldest son of J. W. Chandler, Esq., is the most advanced scholar in the Grammar School. His rendering of some of Horace's Odes was performed readily, and the examiners expressed themselves pleased with his and Francis O'Neill's translation of Xenophon's Anabasis. We hope that the parents of the pupils will in future attend the examinations; the Ladies in every other Town always grace these occasions with their presence. It encourages both pupils and master, evincing as it does that they take an interest in the progress made by the Scholars.

The School it was given out will be reopened on Monday, January 11, 1858.

CHRISTMAS DAY was universally observed here as a holy day; business was suspended, and the churches were well filled. We are pleased to record that there was not a single individual observed on the streets under the influence of liquor.

Persons desirous of obtaining choice and fancy NEW YEAR'S GIFTS, will find an excellent assortment at Mr. Wm. TORRAX'S.

OUR MARKETS were never better supplied than during the last fortnight,—beef, pork, mutton, lamb, poultry, butter, potatoes and other vegetables, were abundant, of excellent quality, and were all raised in this County. The prices obtained were remunerative.

We have received from Mr. Edward Seavers, a first class licensed teacher, his "Remarks on the present Parochial System of Education." They were printed in a pamphlet form at the Herald Office.

For the first time this winter, the streets are covered with snow, and the merry tinkle of sleigh bells greets our ears; the going, however, is bad, as there is little more than an inch of snow.

On Thursday morning Mr. Perley the Emigration Officer, attended the Police Court for the purpose of informing the magistrate that thirty persons, all destitute, had been brought into port by a schooner from the States, and landed at an early hour in the morning. The general impression is, that a law will be passed at the next session of the Legislature to prevent this influx of paupers in future. But six weeks must elapse before the Legislature meets, and what is to be done in the meantime? Fifteen of these people, many of them depraved characters, were brought here on Tuesday; thus, in less than three weeks, we have fifty-five mouths to feed out of the public purse. If we go on at this rate for six weeks, we shall have three or four hundred paupers to maintain at the best, and at the worst, we may have a vast increase to the crime of the country. But from the success of the first experiments, it is not improbable that the shipments of paupers and vagabonds from the States will increase. Can nothing be done immediately to save us from the inundation?—Leader, 26th inst.

Destitution in New York.

Those who do not visit our police stations at night know but little of the vast amount of suffering now existing in the city. At every one of the twenty-two police stations may be found at night, from twenty to forty wretches, who are profoundly thankful for the privilege of being allowed to sleep on a bench or on the stone floor of the lodgers' cells. They are frequently crowded so much that there is not room for them to lie down at full length; and when the places are thus filled to their utmost capacity, the homeless creatures may be seen on any night crying when refused shelter, and thus forced to sleep in the open air. Many of them would starve but for the leaves given nightly at nearly every station-house to those in extreme need. The persons thus suffering are not usually drunken vagabonds, but are, in hundreds of cases, mechanics, who would work at any kind of labor for a mere subsistence.—N. Y. Sun.

The Australian Barrel-Tree.

Australia, or, as it is probably called in our maps, New Holland, is the largest island in the world. It lies south-east of Asia. It belongs to England, and within a few years a very large number of emigrants from that country have gone out to settle there. It was, for many years, the place to which criminals were transported from England for high crimes. Well, Australia is a somewhat singular country in many respects. A very large portion of the island more than three quarters I believe—has never been visited by the settlers, and is sparsely peopled by a rude and barbarous race of Indians. As civilization advances toward the centre of the island many strange and curious things are discovered. Among these is found the barrel-tree. The trunk of this tree bulges out in the middle like a huge cask, sometimes to nearly three times its diameter at the lowest limb. This singular characteristic gives it its name. A recent traveller in that country was many of these trees, generally at the side of some precipitous hill, or at the summit. And this is not the only curious tree that grows in Australia. There are trees on this island which have no branches at all, the leaves growing thickly about the stem, making it appear, at a short distance like an enormous plume such as are used by soldiers in their caps.

Perry Davis' Pain Killer.—This unparalleled preparation is receiving more testimonials of its wonderful efficacy in removing pains, than any other medicine ever offered to the public. And these testimonials come from persons of every degree of intelligence, and every rank of life. Sold by druggists.

Arrived.

At Robinson, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Sewall, Mr. W. J. Cortelli, of Calais to Miss Mary Buck, of the former place.

On the 14th inst., at the Wesleyan Parsonage, Moncton, by the Rev. the father of the bride, Mr. Isaac W. Parinton, of St. John, to Miss Sarah Landon Temple, of Moncton.

Died.

At New Haven, 13th inst., Mrs. Mary Conolly, wife of John Conolly, aged 70.—The day of her funeral was the fifth anniversary of her wedding day.—Mrs. Conolly was for many years a resident of this town.

On the 4th inst., at the residence of his father, South Shore, P. E. Island, Mr. Donald Livingstone, Teacher, for the last ten years employed in New-Brunswick, aged 52 years.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS. —ARRIVED.— Dec. 25th.—Packet Matilda, McMaster, Eastport—Passengers, &c.

A small vessel left Seal Cove, Grand Manan, about a fortnight since, with five persons on board, bound for Eastport, and has not been heard from since.

NEW BRUNSWICK & CANADA RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY.

To Lumberers and others.

CONTRACTS FOR SLEEPERS.

COMPANY'S OFFICES, Dec. 28th, 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given that TENDERS will be received at the above offices on THURSDAY the 9th day of January, for \$50,000 CEDAR & HACKMATIC SLEEPERS, to be delivered in lots of 5,000 on sections of the line not exceeding two miles in length and commencing at the Tobique Gorge. Forms of tender may be obtained on application at the offices in St. Andrews or at the Resident Engineer's camp on Marsh's and on Mee & Williams' works.

JULIUS THOMPSON, Manager. (Provincialist and Woodstock Journal, 1 iss.)

Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the Charlotte County Agricultural Society, will be held at the Town Hall on Tuesday the Twelfth day of January next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the reception of the Annual Report, Election of Officers, and transaction of such other business as may be required. A full and punctual attendance is requested. By Order, ALEX. T. PAUL, Secretary.

St. Andrews, Dec. 28th, 1857.

MORE NEW GOODS

Just received per Packet ship Middleton, via St. John.

BEAVERS, Flannels in black, blue, brown, mix- ed and Oxford grey. English, Peffer, and superfine Cloths, Dressings, Tweed, Cassimeres, in black and fawn. Latest styles, and excellent quality. German and Seal Cloths for ladies' cloaking. HATS, FOR LADIES. Blankets of every size. Horse Blankets and Rugs. Red, blue, white, and fancy colored Flannels in plain and twilled. Fur Caps and Gloves, of every description. A splendid assortment of ready-made Clothes, of all descriptions, which will be sold at extremely low prices. A splendid assortment of Carpeting, in new patterns, 1, 2 and 3 ply. An excellent assortment of Rugs to match. Which will be sold extremely low.

Owing to our Goods being late this season, will be much in our favor, also in the favor of those of purchasers from us, as they have been bought after Goods had fallen very much in the English market, and of course will afford us an opportunity of selling Goods much lower than any other here, which we are determined to do. See Jamhill next week. British House, DENNIS BRADLEY, St. Andrews.

CRUSHED SUGAR, TEA, &c.

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

New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that from and after this 15th day of December, instant, all freights on Cordwood, will be charged for by the Truck instead of by the Cord as heretofore. The charge for each Truck will be \$3 from the Fredericton Road Station and all Stations South of that point, \$3.12 from Lawrence's, and \$3.75 from the Barber Dam to St. Andrews; and all trucks that the Conductor may consider and declare to be overloaded will not be allowed to be attached to the train. No trucks will be permitted to be discharged or will be forwarded down the Line Extension till after the freight is paid—and if detained over 24 hours a demurrage of \$2 per truck, per day, will be incurred.

JULIUS THOMPSON, MANAGER.

St. Andrews, Dec. 15th, 1857.—Provincialist 2.

A FLOCK OF GESE

CAME to the farm of a Farmer residing a few miles from St. Andrews: the owner can have them by proving property and paying expenses, on application at the STANDARD OFFICE.

Flour, and Corn Meal.

Just received from Philadelphia: 100 Bbls S. P. Flour, in round hoop Barrels, a prime article. 50 Bags Belded Corn Meal. Also a supply of fresh GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS. Also in Store: A good assortment of Cut Nails. W. WHITLOCK, St. Andrews, April 19, 1857.

Molasses, Flour, BEEF, PORK, &c.

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

SHERIFFS SALES.

take place at the Court House.

Real Estate of John Bolton Jan. 25
Do Dennis Leary Feb. 27
Do Thomas Goss Feb. 27
Do Wm. Carrick & May 8.

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

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim whatsoever of JOHN BOLTON, of, in and to, the following Piece or Lot of Land in the Parish of St. David's, in the County of Charlotte, viz:
B-one LOT No. 210, in Black Legered S. Wentworth's division of the Cape Ann Grant, in the said Parish of St. David's, conveyed by Benjamin Bolton to John Bolton.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, St. Andrews, July 16, 1857.

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

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim whatsoever of DENNIS LEARY, of, in and to that certain LOT OF GROUND situated in Saint Andrews, being part of the Old Gaoi Lot, so called, having a front of 64 feet 4 inches on King street, and extending back 62 feet parallel with Water street, with the BUILDINGS and ERECTIONS thereon, now occupied by David Pollock.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ECONOMY IN PRINTING. EVERY MAN HIS OWN Printer.

Lowe's Patent PORTABLE PRINTING AND COPYING PRESS.

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

This Press is admirably adapted for printing Snaps, Labels, Visiting or Business Cards, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Railroad Receipts, Tea, Coffee, or Salt Bags, and as a Copying Press, is superior to anything now in use. The larger sizes will be found very useful for printing large broad-sheet Impressions and doing Job Work. It may be used by merchant or professional men, or by any one who may wish a card of any kind, durable and easy kept in order. The smallest size occupies a space of 5 1/2 inches, weighing only 5 1/2 pounds and will be furnished for the LOW PRICE OF FIVE DOLLARS.

There are three sizes—the 8 1/2 size prints a sheet of paper 5 by 6 inches; the 8 1/2 size prints a sheet of paper 8 by 12 inches; the 8 1/2 size prints a sheet of paper 13 by 17 inches, and on the receipt of the above named prices, the press will be sent to any part of the country.

LOWE'S PRESS COMPANY, 124 Washington Street, Boston

NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE Scientific American.

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

In announcing the Thirtieth Annual Volume of the Scientific American, the Editors and Publishers embrace this opportunity to thank their numerous friends and subscribers for the encouraging and very liberal support heretofore extended to their journal. They would again reassure their patrons of the determination to render the Scientific American more and more useful, and more and more worthy of their continued confidence and good will. The undersigned point to the past as a guarantee of their disposition to always deal justly and discriminatingly with all subjects of a Scientific and Mechanical character which come within their legitimate province.

Having entirely discarded the system of employing itinerant agents to obtain subscribers, the Publishers of the Scientific American, propose to offer ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CASH PREMIUMS.

For the fifteen largest lists of subscribers sent in by the 1st of January, 1858, said premiums will be distributed as follows:—

For the largest list, \$300; 2d, \$250; 3d, \$200; 4th, \$150; 5th, \$100; 6th, \$80; 7th, \$60; 8th, \$50; 9th, \$40; 10th, \$30; 11th, \$20; 12th, \$15; 13th, \$10; 14th, \$5; 15th, \$2.

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

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

TERMS.—Single Subscriptions, 5 Dollars a year, or 1 Dollar for six months; Five copies for six months, 4 Dollars; for a year, 8 Dollars; Ten copies, for Six Months, \$8; Ten copies for Twelve Months, \$15; Twenty Copies, for Twelve Months, \$28.

For all Clubs of Twenty and over, the yearly subscriptions are only \$14-10.

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

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

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

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

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

Ex Ship Boardicea. 10 CRATES Black Tea Pots and YELLOW WARE.

To arrive per "John Dunbar." 40 crates White Stone and Common Ware, 10 do Yellow and Black Ware, 5 crates GLASSWARE.

Sold cheap at No. 6 Water-street, St. John, Oct. 9. W. H. HAYWARD.

IN STORE. TWO hundred dozen STONE JUGS, all sizes. Crocks, Pans, Jars, in great variety; and extensive assortment of Earthenware, suitable for Country Trade.

Call and see at No. 6 Water Street, St. John, Oct. 9. W. H. HAYWARD.

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

We call attention to the great remedy of Perry Davis & Son, called the Pain Killer. We believe that the public generally have great confidence in the efficacy of this medicine, as it is in this State very generally used.—Biblical Recorder, (N. C.) It has been said of old—"This is a world of wonder"—and to the observer is daily presented something new and wonderful, both in nature and art. Men of genius and skill are constantly engaged in seeking out that which may be valuable to the public, and a living emblem to scientific, and from all these wonders which have been brought before the world and particularly our Medical Faculty, there has been nothing as yet surpassed by Perry Davis's Pain Killer.

Pain Killer, which is the most valuable family medicine now in use, for many internal and external complaints, such as Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Stomachic Pain, and all kinds of acute and chronic Pain. To convince you of the fact, you have but to call at the Drug Store, where you can get a bottle—worth 25 cents to \$1.—Tennessee Organ.

As a means of removing pain from the body no medicine has ever acquired a reputation equal to Perry Davis's Pain Killer.

The sale of this article has exceeded all belief.—But it has real merit and that is sufficient.—Newport (Ky) News. Thomas S. Ramsey, writing from Rangoon, Burmah, Dec. 19, 1856, says—"It is becoming more and more popular, and in several instances I am assured that the cholera has been arrested and life preserved by its use. The late prevalence of cholera here has excepted off about all the Pain Killer I had, and purchasers looking to me for a supply will be disappointed in my inability to supply. Please send me an invoice of \$150 worth by first opportunity."

SOLD BY ODELL & TURNER, St. Andrews, 25th.

FLOUR, SUGAR, TEA, & C.

Ex Utica from Boston now landing. 200 Bbls Philadelphia superfine and extra flour. 20 Bbls prime Mascovada Sugar. 20 Chests of Congou Tea. 11 Bbls Duff Golden Old Sherry Wine. 4 1/2 Casks Superior Brandy. 10 Casks Champagne No. 1 & 2. 6 Baskets Heidsieck Champagne No. 1 & 2. May 26, 1857. J. W. STREET

INK, INK A NEW IMPERIAL CHEMICAL WRITING INK.

Warranted not to Injure by Freezing.

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

The subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has manufactured in Canada, a fine Chemical Ink, which is warranted not to injure by freezing—in fact, after freezing some five or six times, it becomes blacker—making it the best Ink for this climate; it is also warranted not to corrode, making a saving in Pens of 50 per cent. It being a Chemical Ink, it is free from the annoyance of sediment, causing no trouble in cleansing bottles. In writing, you can perceive a slight shadow of blue, causing it to flow free and easy.—Government Offices, Banks, and Merchants in Canada have pronounced it superior and cheaper by 25 per cent. than any ink they can import. Merchants in different parts of the Province will find it much to their advantage to buy this Ink instead of importing, as it will insure them a larger profit, quicker sale, and they can recommend it to be so well adapted to this climate. It is put up in bottles, and Quarts 24, 6d., or by the Gallon. A large discount made to wholesale purchasers.

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

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

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE

St. John, 10th April, 1856. NOTICE is hereby given, that JOHN SHENLAND has been appointed keeper of Hospital Island in the County of Charlotte, and of the public buildings thereon.

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

1st JUNE, 1857. FLOUR AND CORN MEAL, & C.

JUST RECEIVED:— 150 Bbls Philadelphia S F Flour. 25 do Heavy Merg Corn Meal. 15 do White Beans, Cheese, Lard, Bbls Tar and Pitch, White Lead, and Paint Oil, & C. & C. S. Andrews.

Dr. N. G. D. PARKER, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Graduate of the University of Edinburgh.

Residence at Mr. R. Alexander's, corner of King and Queen-streets. (Sep. 23.)

London Porter, and Pale Ale, Per "Arthur White," from London, 100 Bbls Bussan London Porter—and Pale A Quarts and Pints. J. W. STREET, May 25th, 1857. 3w22

W. T. McCRACKEN, Watch and Clock Maker, RESPECTFULLY intimates to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed to St. Andrews, and has for the present opened a SHOP opposite the British House, where he is prepared to execute all orders in Watch and Clock Repairing, & C. and trusts, by attention and punctuality, to receive a share of patronage.

Wedding Rings and other Jewelry made and repaired. Clocks repaired, and Quarters and Compasses repaired and adjusted. St. Andrews, July 1, 1857.

H. H. PARRY BROWN & CO. Commission Merchants and Ship Brokers, CARDIFF. BEG to inform their friends that they have opened a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT at 17, Queen's Square, Bristol. They will give personal attention to the sale of DEALERS (to their address), at all ports in the Bristol Channel. Cardiff, July 17, 1857.

The subscriber is authorized to make liberal advances on DEALERS consigned to H. H. PARRY BROWN & CO. JAS. PORTER, St. Stephen, August 18, 1857.

NOTICE. THE subscriber takes this opportunity to thank those who have patronized him, and begs leave to inform them that he has REMOVED to the Corner formerly occupied by Mr. S. GETTY, where he has just received, in addition to his former STOCK,— 200 Bbls Philadelphia FLOUR, ground from new wheat, 45 Bbls CORN MEAL, 30 Bags WHEAT FLOUR, new. DONALD CLARK, St. Andrews, August 18, 1857.

AGENTS. St. Andrews, Mr. I. Snodgrass, saddler. Bocabec—Mr. B. Purvis. St. George—F. Hubbard, Esq. Fredericton—Mr. G. Hay, merchant. Penfield—Mr. Josiah Prescott. St. David's—Mr. Wm. Hlystop.

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

BLANKS For sale at this office. Sept 9.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS.

And within an Hour's Ride of Philadelphia, Pa. FARMS FOR SALE in Camden, Burlington, and Atlantic Counties, of various sizes, from 50 to 500 acres, on the Cape and Atlantic Railroad, New Jersey. A large tract to be divided into small Farms of 20 to 50 acres each, and sold at a low price. The soil is fertile, and the climate is healthy. The farms are well watered, and the buildings are in good repair. The price is \$1000 per acre, and the terms are liberal. For particulars, apply to J. W. STREET, 25 Water Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ILLIUS DISORDERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

Dr. J. C. AYER, No. 1, has been repeatedly cured of the worst form of Biliousness, and cured his wife of the same. It is a most valuable medicine, and is sold by all the Druggists in the United States. It is a most valuable medicine, and is sold by all the Druggists in the United States. It is a most valuable medicine, and is sold by all the Druggists in the United States.

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood.

Dr. J. C. AYER, No. 1, has been repeatedly cured of the worst form of Indigestion, and cured his wife of the same. It is a most valuable medicine, and is sold by all the Druggists in the United States. It is a most valuable medicine, and is sold by all the Druggists in the United States. It is a most valuable medicine, and is sold by all the Druggists in the United States.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, King's Evil, Tetters, Tumors, and Salt Rheum.

Dr. J. C. AYER, No. 1, has been repeatedly cured of the worst form of Rheumatism, and cured his wife of the same. It is a most valuable medicine, and is sold by all the Druggists in the United States. It is a most valuable medicine, and is sold by all the Druggists in the United States. It is a most valuable medicine, and is sold by all the Druggists in the United States.

For Dropsy, Plethora, or kindred Complaints, requiring an active purge.

Dr. J. C. AYER, No. 1, has been repeatedly cured of the worst form of Dropsy, and cured his wife of the same. It is a most valuable medicine, and is sold by all the Druggists in the United States. It is a most valuable medicine, and is sold by all the Druggists in the United States. It is a most valuable medicine, and is sold by all the Druggists in the United States.

For Constipation or Constipation, and as a Diarrhoea Pills, they are agreeable and effectual.

Dr. J. C. AYER, No. 1, has been repeatedly cured of the worst form of Constipation, and cured his wife of the same. It is a most valuable medicine, and is sold by all the Druggists in the United States. It is a most valuable medicine, and is sold by all the Druggists in the United States. It is a most valuable medicine, and is sold by all the Druggists in the United States.

Best Superfine Flour.

Just received ex. scht. "Bonita" from Philadelphia, via Oshawa. 20 Barrels best superfine Philadelphia Flour, J. W. STREET, St. Andrews, July 9th 1856.

GENERAL BUILDING JOINER.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity, that he will be happy to execute any orders connected with the BUILDING TRADE. Mr. K. has had considerable experience in the above business in England, and also for the last five years in this Province; and has been largely connected with Public and Railway works. He trusts by strict attention to receive a share of patronage. Plans, Specifications, and estimates furnished. St. Andrews, May 27th, 1857.

Stock for Sale.

THE Subscriber will sell at the Poor House Farm:— A Cow and 3 Heifers. 1 Horse. EDWARD DEWOLFE, St. Andrews, Oct. 12.

The Standard.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY A. W. Smith. At his Office, Market Square, Saint Andrews, S.N.

AYER'S Cathartic Pills.

CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, AND ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE BLOOD. Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach, Biliousness, Constipation, & C. & C. Dr. J. C. AYER, No. 1, has been repeatedly cured of the worst form of Headache, and cured his wife of the same. It is a most valuable medicine, and is sold by all the Druggists in the United States.

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