

# The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.]

E variis sumendum est optimum. - Cic.

[12: 6d. PER ANN. IN ADVANCE]

No 20]

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1857.

[Vol. 24]

From the Scottish Messenger.

## A FAITHFUL SERVANT'S REWARD.

Prayers and praise will be anything.—Chalmers.

Among the many pleasant places and beautiful scenes in Scotland, there is one which has often been greatly admired by travellers when they have had occasion to pass that way. In their drive, from an ancient and capital town, they wend their course eastward, leaving a fertile plain on their right, and on their left a range of verdant hills (one of the most pleasing groups, perhaps, in Scotland), along the base of which the road proceeds intersecting some thriving manufacturing towns, and on each side exhibiting to view a variety of elegant mansion houses and country seats. At the distance of twelve or fourteen miles, they reach a peaceful valley and suddenly there comes in sight a handsome Grecian building, which they find to be a literary academy, situated in the centre of a straggling village, and having a very interesting history connected with it. The village is overlooked by the grim ruins of an old castle, which also has a history, associated with, times long gone by.

About half way down this drive the travellers cannot fail to observe an elegant mansion-house and park, and near the side of the road a small enclosure, which is the burial place of the family who formerly inhabited the house.

Within that mausoleum repose the ashes of a lady, once the mistress of the mansion—the pride and ornament of the place—a person of most estimable character—accomplished, thoughtful, and devout—who, in giving life to a son, lost her own, and was most sincerely lamented by rich and poor of the whole district, and throughout the circle of her many friends. There can be no doubt that, “as her soul was departing,” she committed her infant to the care of him who, when father and mother are removed, takes the children up.

Circumstances led to an arrangement by which that child came to be the special charge of a “wise and faithful servant” of the family, who watched over him with an assiduity and affection which could be surpassed only by those of a mother. He grew up, and was sent to school, and the only preceptor or private tutor that he had during the earlier period of his education was this excellent and worthy woman. When he entered upon the higher departments of youthful learning, she could not, indeed, as in his earlier years, follow or guide him in his studies, yet she contrived to make sure that he never went to any of his classes without his having been perfectly prepared for the exercises of the day, and she strictly superintended everything connected with his food, his clothing, and his comfort in all respects.

Under the wise and faithful training of this person, the young man, possessing naturally excellent abilities, acquired that without which, however, the highest talents are often of no avail—the strictest habits of diligence and application. He became a pupil in two distinguished classical seminaries in the Scottish metropolis, and in them he attained the very highest distinction. One of these institutions, particularly, feels the utmost pride and gratification in having contributed to rear such a youth, whose highest honors he gained while attending its classes, and at whose annual exhibitions, he has frequently since then attended and presided.

From his high position at the academy he removed to one of the Scottish universities. Thither his faithful female attendant accompanied him, and watched over him during a course of study, characterized by all the studiousness and earnest application that had marked his former years, and where also he secured the greatest distinction.

From the Scottish college he proceeded to take his place in one of the English universities. To this place, however, his faithful guardian could not accompany him, save with her wishes and her prayers. She had done her best to prepare him for all the future of his life, and ushered him upon his new path with the firmest confidence in his character, and the highest anticipations as to his after history. She lived for several years in the family to whose youngest son she had been such a signal blessing, respected by all, and at her death was mourned over by none more sincerely than by the object of her early, long, and watchful care.

At the English University, the young man became also distinguished, and his whole course was one of uniform and steady progress. He took orders in the Church of England, and from his high attainments in classical learning, and the general weight and depth of his character, was selected to be the head of one of the most celebrated schools in England, and was afterwards called to an eminent position in connection with one of its cathedrals, where the value of his services, the excellence of his public discourses, and his exemplariness in private

life have secured for him the veneration and esteem both of the Church and of the whole community.

With what deep and sympathetic sorrow did every one, during the last winter and spring, hear of the successive bereavements which this good man had to suffer in his family—five daughters being cut off, by one fell disease, in the course of a few weeks! Very seldom has such an aggregate of affliction fallen upon one household. Now, of what places—of what persons—is all this recorded? The question shall be answered with all plainness. The old castellated town is Stirling—the drive eastward from it is by what is called the Hill-foot-road, at the base and on the south side of the Ochils—the valley, the village, and the Provincial Academy are those of Dollar—the overtopping ruin is Castle Campbell—the modern mansion house is Harvieston—the lady that adorned it was the daughter of Sir Hay Campbell, formerly the President of the Supreme Court of Justice in Scotland—her husband a gentleman of extensive practice in the profession of the law—the metropolitan seminaries are the High School and Academy of Edinburgh—the Scottish university that of Glasgow—the English one, that of Oxford—the school of learning, Rugby, formerly presided over by Dr. Arnold—the cathedral office, the Deanery of Carlisle, once held by the celebrated Dr. Milner—the name of the “wise and faithful servant” was Betty Morton, whose name and worth can never be forgotten by him who was so much and so long the object of her wisdom and fidelity, and who himself is no other than Dr. Archibald Tait, now the Bishop of London.

### Napoleon and the Woodman.

As Napoleon was riding out, attended by some officers, I was of the party; we rode by the place where some woodmen were cutting timber, and observed one of them singing; the Emperor turned round to us and said:

“Observe that man, who, though toiling hard for his daily bread, seems to be quite happy.”

The woodman, observing so many persons looking at him, made a respectful bow and approached us to inquire if we had lost our way.

“No,” said the Emperor; “but tell me, my honest man, what makes you so cheerful?”

“What may you earn a day?”

“Three francs, your honor.”

“Three francs?” said the Emperor.

“Does that support you and your family?”

“Tell me, how do you manage to do so?”

“With pleasure, your honor, if you will step a little this way. With three francs I not only keep my wife and family, but I also put money out at interest, and pay off my old debts.”

“Explain yourself.”

“Willingly, your honor. I keep my wife and four children; I place money out at interest by educating the latter at school; and pay off my old debts by maintaining my aged father and mother. So you see, your honor, I may well be happy.”

“Excellent man,” said Napoleon, here is a Napoleon for you, tossing him the money.

“Keep what you have now told me a secret. I am your Emperor, and on pain of displeasure, I enjoin you to tell no one till you have seen my face at least a hundred times.”

“Sir, it shall be so.”

Napoleon turned his horse's head and rejoined us.

The same evening, as he appeared thoughtful, General Rasp asked him if any thing unpleasant had occurred that day.

“No,” said the Emperor, “but I met a man this morning, who, with three francs per day, told me he kept his family, placed money out at interest, and paid off his old debts. Gentlemen, continued the Emperor, ‘you will please me much if any of you can tell me the meaning of what he said.’”

All of us were very anxious to please our monarch, and knowing that he had spoken to a woodman in the forenoon, we rode off on the following morning, and having found the woodman, asked him if he knew to whom he had spoken on the previous day.

The man said, “yes, I had the honor of talking with the Emperor.”

“What did you say to him?”

“Excuse me, gentlemen; that I must not tell you.”

One of the party said, “I will give you fifty Napoleons to tell me.”

The man said, “No, I dare not.”

“You shall have one hundred if you will oblige us,” rejoined our companion.

The woodman, after pausing a minute or two, said:

“Place the money in my hand, and I will tell you.”

We placed it in his hand, and after he had carefully examined every piece, he told us all that had transpired.

We rode off, and on our arrival at the

palace were admitted to the Emperor, when we expounded his riddle.

Napoleon, pale with anger, said: “Bring the woodman before me, dead or alive!”

He was soon found, and ushered into the presence of his angry monarch.

“Sirrah, how have you dared to break your promise with me?”

“Sire,” said the woodman with great composure, “I have not disobeyed your commands.”

“How slave?” said Napoleon, “dare you tell me a lie?”

“Sire,” said the woodman, “you told me I should tell no one until I had seen your face one hundred times.” Then putting his hands deliberately into his pockets, he laid the pieces of money one by one before the Emperor, with the head upwards. “There, Sire,” continued he, “I have I not seen your face one hundred times?”

Napoleon burst into a loud fit of laughter, gave him a slap in the face, called him a clever fellow, made him a captain in the artillery, where he proved himself deserving of his good fortune.

Extract from an article in the Westminster Review entitled—“PROGRESS: ITS LAW AND CAUSE.”

The current conception of Progress is somewhat shifting and indefinite. Sometimes it comprehends little more than simple growth—as of a nation in the number of its members and the extent of territory over which it has spread. Sometimes it has reference to quantity of material products—as when the advance of agriculture and manufactures is the topic. Sometimes the superior quality of these products is contemplated; and sometimes the new or improved appliances by which they are produced.

When, again, we speak of moral or intellectual progress, we refer to the state of the individual or people exhibiting it; whilst, when the progress of Knowledge, of Science, of Art, is commented upon, we have in view certain abstract results of human thought and action. Not only, however, is the current conception of Progress more or less vague, but it is in great measure erroneous. It takes in not so much the reality of Progress as its accompaniments—not so much the substance as the shadow.

That progress in intelligence which takes place during the evolution of the child into the man, or the savage into the philosopher, is commonly regarded as consisting in the greater number of facts known and laws understood; whereas the actual progress consists in those internal modifications of which this increased knowledge is the expression. Social progress is supposed to consist in the produce of a greater quantity and variety of the articles required for the satisfaction of men's wants; in the increasing security of person and property; in the widening freedom of action enjoyed; whereas, rightly understood social progress consists in those changes of structure in the social organism which have entailed these consequences. The current conception is a teleological one. The phenomena are contemplated solely as bearing on human happiness. Only those changes are held to constitute progress which directly or indirectly tend to lighten human happiness. And they are thought to constitute progress simply because they tend to lighten human happiness. But rightly to understand Progress, we must inquire what is the nature of these changes, considered apart from our interests. Ceasing, for example, to regard the successive geological modifications that have taken place in the Earth, as modifications that have gradually fitted it for the habitation of Man, and as therefore a geological progress, we must seek to determine the character common to these modifications—the law to which they all conform. And similarly in every other case. Leaving out of sight concomitants and beneficial consequences, let us ask what Progress is in itself.

In respect to that progress which individual organisms display in the course of their evolution, this question has been answered by the Germans. The investigations of Wolff, Goethe, and Von Baer, have established the truth that the series of changes gone through during the development of a seed into a tree, or an ovum into an animal, constitute an advance from homogeneity of structure to heterogeneity of structure. In its primary stage, every germ consists of a substance that is uniform throughout, both in texture and chemical composition. The first step in its development is the appearance of a difference between two parts of this substance; or, as the phenomenon is described in physiological language—a differentiation. Each of these differentiated divisions presently begins itself to exhibit some contrast of parts; and by and by these secondary differentiations become as definite as the original one. This process is continuously repeated—is simultaneously going on in all parts of the embryo; and by end-

less multiplication of these differentiations there is ultimately produced that complex combination of tissues and organs constituting the animal or plant. This is the course of evolutions followed by all organisms whatever. It is settled beyond dispute that organic progress consists in a change from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous.

Now, we propose in the first place to show that this law of organic progress is the law of all progress. Whether it be in the development of Life upon its surface, in the development of Society, of Government, of Manufactures, of Commerce, of Language, Literature, Science, Art, this same evolution of the simple into the complex, through a process of continuous differentiation, holds throughout. From the earliest traceable cosmical changes down to the latest results of civilization, we shall find that the transformation of the homogeneous into the heterogeneous, is that in which Progress essentially consists.

With the view of showing that if the Nebular Hypothesis be true, the genesis of the solar system supplies one illustration of this law; let us assume that the matter of which the sun and planets consist once existed in a diffused form; and that from the gravitation of its atoms there resulted a gradual concentration. By the hypothesis, the solar system, in its nascent state, existed as indefinitely extended and nearly homogeneous medium—a medium almost homogeneous in density, in temperature, and in other physical attributes. The first advance towards consolidation resulted in a differentiation between the occupied space which the nebula mass still filled, and the unoccupied space which it previously filled. There simultaneously resulted a contrast in density and a contrast in temperature, between the interior and the exterior of this mass. And at the same time there arose throughout it, rotatory movements, whose velocities varied according to their distances from its centre. These differentiations increased in number and degree, until there was evolved the organized group of sun, planets, and satellites, which we now know—a group which presents numerous contrasts of structure and action among its members. There are the immense contrasts between the sun and the planets, in bulk and in weight; as well as the subordinate contrasts between one planet and another, and between the planets and their satellites. There is the similarly marked contrast between the sun as almost stationary, and the planets as moving round him with great velocity; while there are the secondary contrasts between the velocities and periods of the several planets, and between their several revolutions and the double ones of their satellites, which have to move round their primaries whilst moving round the sun. There is the yet further strong contrast between the sun and the planets in respect of temperature; and there is reason to suppose that the planets and satellites differ from each other in their proper heat, as well as in the heat they receive from the sun. When we bear in mind that, in addition to these various contrasts, the planets and satellites also differ in respect to their distances from each other and their primary; in respect to the inclinations of their orbits, the inclinations of their axes, their times of rotation on their axes, their specific gravities, and their physical constitutions; we see what a high degree of heterogeneity the solar system exhibits, when compared with the almost complete homogeneity of the nebulous mass out of which it is supposed to have originated.

THE COMET AND THE WEATHER.—The Louisville Journal thinks there can be no question but that the perturbed state of the weather, which has for weeks set at naught meteorological calculations, is produced, if not directly, at any rate indirectly, by the huge comet which is now whizzing through space directly toward our small planet. Similar changes of the climate have been observed before, during the passage of comets near the earth. The comet of 1556 is said to have brought with it a dense and unpleasant fog which lasted for twenty-one days; that of 1826 was accompanied by heavy rains and consequent inundations, and every one must remember the unusually cold and severe weather prevalent at the time of the appearance of the brilliant comet of March, 1843.

A NEWSPAPER.—It was Bishop Horne's own opinion, that there was no better moralist than the newspaper. He says: “the follies, vices, and consequent miseries of multitudes, displayed in a newspaper, are so many beacons continually burning to turn others from the rock on which they have been shipwrecked. What more powerful dissuasive from suspicion, jealousy, and anger, than the story of one friend

murdered by another in a duel? What caution more likely to be effective against gambling and profligacy, than the mournful relation of an execution, or the fate of a despairing suicide? What finer lecture on the necessity of economy, than the auction of estates, houses and furniture? Only take a newspaper, and consider it well, pay for it and it will instruct thee.”

BEANS.—The prettiest way for a man who cultivates but little land, to raise his own dry beans for next winter's use, is—not to plant the bush kind by themselves, for that would require too much land, as the product is small—but to raise white pole beans. The common case-knife beans are excellent for this purpose. Strike out a dozen circles on the ground as large as a cartwheel. Put a wheelbarrow load of manure into each, and spade it up with the earth. Drop the seed in the circle on the outer edge of the hill, say six inches apart. Then insert eight or ten poles just within the circle at equal distance from each other, and tie the tops of the whole together—forming a cone. Cover up the seed, and wait the result. Each of these hills will yield you a peck or a half bushel of dry beans next fall—which if you have a dozen such hills, will give you perhaps half a dozen bushels. This will be enough for your purpose. By this course but little land is occupied. Pole beans yield much more abundantly than bush beans and occupy air, whilst the latter must have the surface of the earth. If you wish to produce your own dry beans, reader, try this system the present season.

RICH CORPORATION.—The British East India Company, according to recent and authentic documents, now rules, directly or indirectly, an empire of 1,500,000 square miles, with a population of more than one hundred and sixty millions. This vast empire, no less remarkable for its healthfulness, and beauty of its scenery, than for its extent, embraces almost every variety of soil and climate producing not only the cereals of the North and the tropical fruits of the South, but many valuable articles of commerce peculiar to the East. The nominal money capital of the company is set down at £16,000,000, sterling or eighty millions of dollars. Its annual revenues are estimated at one hundred and thirty-five millions, and with the development of country, and the consequent enlarged trade of the Company, they are annually increasing.

AN ENGLISH MAIL STEAMER CHASED.—THE MONARCH EXPECTED.—STEAMER GRANADA BOARDED.—Callao, Peru, March 26th, 1857.—The English Mail Steamer arrived here yesterday, from Panama, and reports being unable to touch at her usual ports along the coast, in consequence of having been chased and fired at but not into, by one of the smaller steamers of the revolutionary army. This circumstance created a good deal of excitement, here in Callao. Early in the day, the “Pearl,” an English steam sloop-of-war, and the only one at present in these waters, started off in pursuit. H. B. M. Ship Monarch, 74, is hourly expected. It was the general opinion on board the Pearl that, upon the arrival of the Monarch, the Pearl would be despatched immediately for China leaving the Monarch as flag ship, to look after the English interests here.

There was another rumor this morning in Callao to the effect that this same small Peruvian steamer had boarded and taken from the steamer Granada stores, arms, &c., and a large amount of money. But whether there is any truth in the report I am unable to say. So much for the exciting topics of the day.

SURRENDER OF NAPOLEON I.—An autograph collector possesses the rough draught of Bonaparte's celebrated letter to the Prince Regent on his surrender to the English in 1815. In this manuscript there are two or three verbal alterations: in the sentence, “*Monsieur sur la cendre Britannique*,” the words “*la cendre*,” are erased, and “*le foyer*,” substituted; and in the last sentence, “the most powerful, the most constant, and the most generous of my enemies,” the words “the most constant” are interlined, being probably an after-thought of the emperor's. In a note appended to it, General Gourgaud states that is the “rough draught of the letter which the Emperor sent me to carry from the Isle of Aix to the Prince Regent of England on the 14th of July, 1815.”—*Curiosities of Literature*.

LETTER B.—A lady occupying room letter B, at one of our hotels, wrote on the slate as follows:—“Wake letter B at seven; and if letter B says ‘let us be,’ don't let us be; nor let letter B be, because if you let letter B be, letter B will be unable to let house to Mr. B, who is to be on hand at half-past seven.” The porter, a better but not a better orthographer, after studying the above all night, did not know whether to wake “letter B,” or let her be.



## European Intelligence.

### ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The ship *Arcturion*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 2d inst. arrived at New York, on the 15th inst.

The ship *Tuscarora*, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was in collision with the ship *Andrew Foster*, for New York. The latter sank immediately. Captain saved. No further particulars.

The Australian packet *Onida*, which was supposed to be lost, had put back to King George Sound safe.

The New British Parliament had met. Evelyn Denison was elected Speaker.

The proceedings so far consists of only the usual formalities.

The Duchess of Gloucester died on the 30th of April.

Markets.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs Market had been excited and fluctuating. Mixed Corn had sold at 35s., but closed at 34s. to 34s. 6d.—Wheat active at an advance of 1d. to 2d. Little doing in Flour. Cotton and Provisions unchanged. Millinery quotes Flour is dearer on the week.

The Florida War.—Gen. Harney is still energetically prosecuting hostilities against the Florida Indians, and has issued orders to multiply the numbers of parties sent in pursuit of them. He recommends the commanders in the field to act with energy, and to follow up and annoy the Indians as much as possible. The premium for every living Seminole warrior, woman and child, who may be captured or induced to come in for emigration to the West, is fixed at \$250 to \$500 for each warrior, \$150 to \$300 for each woman, and \$100 to \$200 for each child. The Tampa Peninsula says, one year's active operations has enabled the army to drive the Seminoles from their last hiding place. Their crops have been destroyed, and one or two months more active operations would settle this war for all time.—Boston Journal.

GAS MADE FROM WATER.—A French chemist, Mr. Giffard, has at last discovered and put into actual use the gas made from water, not in the laboratory or at an exhibition, but in illuminating a whole town. The ancient city of Narbonne, France, glories in a light the elements of which are drawn from its antique and beautiful canal, the flame looking like the electrical light, dazzling but not tiresome, as white as can be, without vibration or smell; all burners being similar to so many planets.—[*Courier des Etats Unis*.]

CANADA SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—The British Government has transmitted despatches to the Canadian Government, signifying Her Majesty's assent to fix the seat of government in one of the Canadian cities. The Montreal Herald says that the Queen and a majority of the people of England are in favor of conferring the honor on Montreal with the understanding that its name is to be changed to that of "City of Victoria."

RETURNED HOME.—An intelligent, fine looking young man belonging to Sackville, who has been absent some time, left Port on Monday last, and arrived in Saint John on Tuesday afternoon. He left the same evening in the steamer for Dorchester where he landed on Wednesday, and took a seat beside us on his way to Sackville, to which place he seemed anxious to return, for upon reaching the emigration near Mr. J. Atkinson's, which commands a view of his native place, his countenance beamed with delight. He related the scenes of suffering he had witnessed in different parts of the U. States during the past winter. He saw soldiers brought in with feet frozen, others with hands and feet in a dreadful condition, whose vessels had been for weeks off the coast unable to reach port. He has resolved to return to the home of his childhood, the land he loves best.—See *others are long*.—[Sackville Borderer.]

ANNOUNCEMENT TO MRS. CUNNINGHAM.—An extraordinary excitement was occasioned in Bond street yesterday, by the gathering in front of Mrs. Cunningham's residence of a disorderly mob of women and boys. The women, about thirty in number, held a sort of drum-head court martial, and unanimously agreed that Mrs. Cunningham was guilty of murder, and ought to be driven from the city. With the help of the boys, they made an attack on the house, stoning the windows and doors, ringing the bell, making hideous faces, and shouting their opinions in a very delicate way. The attack was continued until the arrival of an officer, who took the most active of the Amazons to the lock-up.—[N. York Tribune.]

The Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, just previous to the prorogation of the Legislature, "barred" the Assessment Bill which imposed a tax of £100,000 upon the City of Halifax, as their share of the expense of the Railway undertakings. This offer of £100,000 was freely made by the Citizens on condition that the work should commence on that side of the harbour, instead of at Dartmouth, just opposite. The Morning Journal censures the Council for the course they have taken, and feels confident that the pledge will be kept whatever Councils may do or attempt to do, to the contrary. It says:

"We are sure that if a Public Meeting were called to-morrow, there would be few dissenting voices against a Resolution thus to keep good faith with the Government, and

rid the City of the opprobrium of repudiation."

This is the proper feeling, and we hope it will be acted upon for the credit of Nova Scotia.

How to MEASURE THE DISTANCE OF VESSELS FROM LAND.—A number of weeks conditionally occur from a mistaken estimate of a vessel's distance from a light or a headland. Several serious cases of this kind have occurred within the last few months, and in consequence of this, the following suggestions for the consideration of shipmasters and shipowners, emanating from Mr. Randall, the secretary of the Liverpool Compass Committee, have been passed in the Underwriters' Rooms.

By cross bearings the distance can be determined very approximately, were ships supplied with proper Azimuth compasses, but on board the majority of ships this instrument is unknown. And the steering compasses, being placed below the bulwarks or in a confined position, are quite inapplicable for taking bearings with a moderate degree of correctness. But a more exact mode than that usually adopted for cross bearings has been suggested, and it has the further advantage of requiring much less time in execution.

We allude to the use of the pelorus or dumb-card, invented by Lieut. Friend, or any similar instrument. Two of these instruments are required for the operation, and they are to be used thus: one being placed in the bow of the ship and the other in the stern, the sight vanes are adjusted to zero, and with each other. At a given instance the vanes of each are then directed to the distant object, and the respective angles read off. Having so obtained a base line, and the distance of the base, the other sides, or the distance of the ship, is obviously a very simple calculation; or by the aid of a simple table, which could easily be constructed by making the length of the ship the unit of measure, the distance could be at once seen by inspection, and with an accuracy even in rough weather, that the ordinary compass observation could not pretend to in smooth water while, like the compasses, it could be used night or day. Though these instruments are of trifling cost, compared with the value of the interest concerned, they are comparatively dear, from the smallest demand. Were their use to become general, a pair of these instruments, it is thought, could be sold for £5.

The Royal Gazette of Wednesday last contains His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's proclamation, proroguing the General Assembly from the 15th to the 30th May.

We notice by the English papers that it is the intention of the British Government to reduce light dues on shipping fifteen per cent.

We, ("Head Quarters"), call the attention of our readers to the two vile paragraphs below, which we copy from the *Westmorland Times*. They show the true spirit of the party who are about to assume the reins of Government, and stamps them with indelible infamy. Further comment is unnecessary.

IMPORTANT REMOVAL.—That Mr. Manners Sutton is busy packing up his trunk, and has sent for Mr. Gray to assist in taking account of stock on hand, the most important part being the contents of the Wine-cellar.

ANOTHER.—His Excellency is about to give a Farewell Dinner, and has issued cards to Messrs. Simonds, Godard and Lawrence. The cards are practising some favorite airs on the occasion, among which are, "Charles is my Darling," and "Curry me home till I die." It is also proposed to introduce the good old tune called "Johnny's Grey's Brecks" with variations.

OUTBREAK IN SING SING PRISON.—New-York, May 12.—A serious rebellion broke out at Sing Sing Prison on Sunday, in which nearly all the prisoners were engaged. The affair was quelled by the keepers before much damage was done. None of the prisoners escaped.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The buildings at Aquino Point, Staten Island, recently purchased by the Quarantine Commissioners for business purposes, were burned to the ground last night. The work of an incendiary.

WINTER WHEAT IN CANADA.—The Toronto Colonist of a late date says, that the wheat which appeared a few days ago to be in rather a precarious condition, is rapidly assuming a more favorable aspect, and no fears need now be entertained of the plant having escaped all danger from the very unusual and trying weather since February last.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Thursday last, a young man named Booth, a carpenter by trade, was accidentally killed by the fall of a derrick from the ship *Thomas*, lying at the Custom House wharf. We learn he was of exemplary character and a good workman. He was the only support of a widowed mother and her young family, and the charities of the benevolently disposed should be enlisted in behalf of the "widow and fatherless."—[New Brunswickeer.]

RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN CANADA.—A little past four o'clock on Thursday afternoon, a sad accident occurred between Oshawa and Bowmanville, which resulted in the deaths of the engine driver and fireman of the freight train, and complete demolition of the engine and tender. This sad affair took its origin from the faulty construction

of the road at the point where the accident took place, and from neglect of the proper supervision of the works on the breaking up of the frost, by the responsible inspecting engineer of the line.

It appears that a portion of the road there had never been ballasted, nor the culverts to carry off the water properly constructed, and consequently the end of one of the rails had become so far elevated as to catch the tender, and thus be driven through both it and the engine, producing a complete wreck of the train. There were a number of emigrant passengers by the train, proceeding from Boston and Portland to Wisconsin and Ohio, who all providentially escaped, but had their luggage and effects badly damaged.—[Toronto Colonist.]

New Brunswick & Canada Railway and Land Company.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Hon. Capt. J. J. ROBINSON, R. N., Commissioner. J. L. THOMPSON, Esq., Manager. W. M. BUCK, Esq., Engineer. GEO. D. STREET, Esq., Solicitor.

Charlotte County Bank.

Geo. D. STREET, Esq., President. J. L. THOMPSON, Esq., Cashier. Wellington Hotel, Esq., Solicitor.

Bills and Notes for discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they will not be cashed.

Poor House Commissioners.

T. T. O'Neil, R. Stevenson, C. E. O. Highway.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, MAY 20, 1867.

The STANDARD OFFICE is removed to Mr. H. O'Neill's building fronting on Water Street, rooms adjoining the Telegraph Office.

Since our last issue, we have received full returns of the Election from all the counties in the Province, from which it appears that the principles of (so termed) Liberalism are undoubtedly in the ascendant—as there have been elected 26 Liberals and only 15 Conservatives. It is evident then, that when the House meets, a change of Government will almost immediately follow; there may be a coalition Government, such a change is possible, if not probable—true, the opposition are sufficiently strong to form an Executive Council from their own ranks, but the question arises will it be politic for them to do so, after their repeated assertions of being liberal. We may be mistaken, still we believe some such course will be adopted, as they know that among those gentlemen returned as Government Candidates there are men of progress and true liberalism—men who whatever course may be pursued, will offer no factious opposition and thereby permit the business of the country to be proceeded with.

There are several important measures which will require the prompt attention of the Government.

It is improbable that the Fisher Railway scheme will be carried out, as we heard several of the leading Liberal Candidates express themselves opposed, at present, to the branch lines being built. The line from the Gulf Shore, to St. John, and thence towards Chatham, will, no doubt, be the only lines of Railway, as Government Works, that the Province can undertake to carry on for some time. With reference to the St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad, it is now in a better position than heretofore, and will in a short time blow its own trumpet.

The Election Law will require amendment and perhaps some of its former advocates may not feel satisfied with the Ballot system, but we trust the good sense of the Legislature will override any attempt to strike out that important element in the Law, and that the Franchise will be extended.

A measure must also be adopted for promoting Emigration—the Country requires farmers of some means, and inducements should be held out to such to emigrate to, and remain in the Province.

A comprehensive measure for the Education of the youth of the Province, will also engage the attention of the "Collective wisdom" at an early day, together with other important questions of paramount interest to the Country; all of which will require a large amount of administrative talent.

Now that the Elections have terminated, and peace and quiet have been restored, and the people are occupied in their counting rooms, their workshops, and on their farms, we hope that the political hatchet, will be buried, and that kindly feelings will take the place of political bickerings.

"Fair Play is a Jewel;" and we love fair play—why charge the Opposition with a determination to oust every public officer who voted, and perhaps, electioneered against them. We cannot conceive they will stretch the cord to this length; for although we are strongly attached to the principles which we have advocated and know of no reason to

change—still we have no sympathy with those who bespatter their opponents, merely to gratify a feeling of disappointment. No, no, give them a fair field, and should they betray the trust reposed in them—then, and not till then, fire at them such shots as will tell.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—The letter of "A Subscriber" is received; but cannot be inserted unless he gives us his name, in confidence, as he must be aware that we do not publish anonymous communications without having the writer's name, as a guarantee. The evil he complains of, certainly should be redressed by the proper parties.

From Leonard Scott & Co., New York, we have received the April number of the Westminster Review—Re-print.

CONTENTS.—Present State of Theology in Germany. The Hindu Drama. Gunpowder, and its Effect on Civilization. Glaciers and Glacier Theories. Progress: its Law and Cause. The Danubian Principalities. Literature and Society. China and the Chinese. Contemporary Literature.

THE FARMER.—We have received the March and April numbers of this Agricultural Magazine from the publisher, Mr. Bellingham, St. John. The work is one which every farmer in the Province should subscribe for, as it contains much useful matter relative to farming adapted to the soil and climate of this Province—and original articles on stock husbandry, by M. A. Cumming, V. S. Its advertisement sheet is also an excellent medium for advertising stock, farms, &c.

Occasionally local matters will escape our notice, notwithstanding we try to keep our readers posted up; when, however, they become known to us, we endeavor to give them publicity. Among other things which took place on Declaration Day, a sumptuous Lunch we learn was given by one of the successful candidates, J. W. Chandler, Esq., and we avail ourselves of the following graphic account of the *déjeuner à la fourchette*, which we copy from the *St. Stephen's Patriot* of the 15th inst.:

THE LUNCH.

After the Declaration in St. Andrews the St. Stephen's "Brass Band" by request, proceeded to Jas. W. Chandler, Esq.'s residence, to discourse Music. A few gentlemen were also invited to partake of Lunch with the newly elected Member. Among the guests, were Sheriff Jones, Thos. Wilson, Esq., Doctor Gove, Dan'l Gillmor, Esq., the liberal Members—Brown, McAdam, and Gillmor; Wm. T. Rose, and A. H. Thompson, Esqrs. Boiled Ham, Roast Beef, and other viands, were provided with the utmost liberality, and in such style, as gave the sumptuous repast a rich and inviting zest. Several Toasts were drunk by some in Champagne; by other in "Nature's beverage." There was one Toast which was very satisfactory and gratifying to ourselves—T. Wilson, Esq., proposed—"The Patriot," which was drunk with right good will by the company, and responded to by the Editor. But, among them all the toast proposed to our good Queen, by Hon. Jas. Brown, was drunk, and responded to in the most fervent manner of exaltation. Had any of those self styled true blue Conservatives been present, they would have seen an exhibition of true Loyalty in that Roman sufficient to put their assumed pro-emigration to the blush. Lady Chandler's health being proposed, accompanied by a well merited compliment for the exceedingly nice taste displayed in getting up such a substantial and excellent Lunch was heartily received with cheers, and suitably responded to in a neat speech by her worthy partner, our happy Representative. The party enjoyed themselves most agreeably for upwards of an hour, and finally separated highly delighted with their agreeable reception at the hands of J. W. Chandler, Esq., M. P. P., his Lady and agreeable family, to whom we wish blessings may abound.

The Pays publishes a private letter from the Crimea, of the 3d inst., which announces that, in pursuance of a plan recently adopted at St. Petersburg, great works were being commenced at the port of Kaffa, which will render it the most important commercial and maritime establishment in the Black Sea.

TOWNSEND THE MURDERER.—There seems to great difference of opinion, says the Toronto Colonist, in regard to the identity of the man now in jail in Cleveland, supposed to be the notorious murderer Townsend from this country.

At first we were confidently told he was the real criminal. Again doubts were expressed as to his being the man. And now, again, the supposition that the prisoner is Townsend gains credence.

The Montreal Argus states, that the Governor General, Sir Edmund Head, will leave Canada on a visit to England, by the steamer Anglo Saxon, advertised to sail from Quebec on the 6th of June.

The Right Rev. William Skinner, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Aberdeen, and

Primate of the Scottish Episcopal Church, died at Aberdeen, on the 15th inst. The deceased was in his 78th year.

How RAILROADS BENEFIT FARMERS.—Experience teaches us, that all railroads have a tendency to benefit the farmers, by bringing the city market, as it were, to a very door. In a conversation we had the other day with an old and staunch democratic farmer, of glorious Lower Sauson Township, he told us that ever since the completion of the North Pennsylvania road through that township, he not only got better prices for his produce than he ever did before, but was not obliged to take it more than half a mile from his house. He told us that he could get 26 cents for every pound of butter that he could make—in Eastern it is selling at 24 cents—55 cents for potatoes, and other articles in proportion. The same gentleman gave it as his opinion that not less than 5000 bushels of potatoes have been delivered at the Hollerstown depot by the farmer of Sauson Valley, this spring. One man who was not satisfied with 50 cents a bushel for his potatoes, hauled them to Eastern and got only 40 cents. These things are all brought up by hucksters, who take them on a railroad to Philadelphia, where they sell out to advantage. They go to the farmer's house and buy butter, eggs, ham and shoulders, veal, chickens, and all other produce for the city markets. The consequence is that the consumers in the county are compelled to pay city prices for family use. It is cheaper to raise than to buy, and every man who has but a few yards of ground should plant and raise his own salad, radishes, cabbages, rhubarbs, horseradish, beets, onions, &c. it will pay well.—*Eastern Argus*.

A ROMANTIC INCIDENT.—A curious incident occurred at Burlington on the 28th March last. A party of rope dancers were performing in one of the public squares of that city, when one of the spectators rushed forward with the exclamation of "My daughter! my daughter!" At the same moment one of the performers, a girl of 9 years of age, with beautiful fair locks, broke away from the troupe and rushed into his arms with a cry of recognition. The police immediately interfered, and the gentleman, an inhabitant of Baginole, informed them that the young girl was his daughter, who had been stolen from him in September last.

The rope dancers were immediately taken to the police office, where the chief of the troupe gave proof of his not being the kidnapper, and the daughter was restored to her father.

Guarried.

At St. James, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. William Miller, Mr. Moses J. Pennington, to Miss Eliza A. Grant, both of Dunbarton.

Died.

At St. Stephens, on the 13th inst., Mr. Anthony Meyer, Professor of Music, in the 75th year of his age.

At Fredericton, on Thursday morning, in the 33d year of his age, William Dyer, son of the late Captain French, 47th Regt. His remains were brought to St. John, and were interred with Masonic honors.

In Fredericton on the 3d inst., Mr. John Stephens, a native of Sumnerston, England aged 60 years. Mr. Stephens lived for several years in London, and after the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company was formed, he came out to this country as their Secretary. He was a man of good literary attainments, an excellent musician, of noble bearing and address, and possessed a heart overflowing with the best feelings of human nature. He has left behind him many a warm friend to regret his loss.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

May 12th.—Packet Mail, McMaster, Eastport, general cargo.

New York, May 16.—Arrived at St. Alma, Snellgrove, Trinidad de Cuba.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, May 6, 1867.

THE undermentioned Lots of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by Public Auction on Tuesday the second day of June next, at noon, by the respective Deputies, at their Offices, agreeably to the Regulations of 11th May 1863, and no sale on credit will be made to any person who is indebted to the Crown for previous purchases.

(Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber or other Lumber under Licences applied for previous to the application for the purchase of the Land.) (No person is allowed to hold more than one hundred acres payable by instalments.)

By Deputy Jack, at Saint Andrews.

60 acres, lot 1, Wawing, John Cumming.

200 acres, lots 1, 2, block 24, Pennfield, Hugh McKinney.

200 acres, lots 3, 4, block 26, Pennfield, D. Henderson.

180 acres, lot 6, block 24, and south of 4, Jack Reed.

186 acres, lots 23, 24, block 24, Pennfield, Wm. Armstrong.

95 acres, lot 25, block 21, Pennfield, James Condy.

200 acres, south of lots 1, 2, James Condy.

200 acres, south of lots 3, 4, Nichol Reed.

105 acres, north of 23, of block 24, The Mack.

120 acres, east of Thomas Mack, Peter Davis.

157 acres, west of Thos. Mack, Dan. Cameron.

115 acres, north of 23, block 24, Wm. Bunker.

83 acres, outlet of McDougall's Lake, Jos. Had. & Jack.

JOHN MONTGOMERY, Sur. Gen. (40.)

Blanks for sale

At this Office



**CROWN LAND OFFICE.**  
May 11, 1857.  
THE Petitions of the undermentioned persons for the purchase of Crown Land payable by labour on the Public Roads are complied with, subject to the Regulations of 28th May, 1852, but no commissioner is to allow work to be done in payment for any Land at present in the occupation of any other person. And the Commissioners are required, in every instance, to satisfy themselves that the representation which the Applicant has made to Government, that he owns no Land already is correct.  
CHARLOTTE.  
Almer Harris,  
Gideon Harris,  
J. MONTGOMERY, Secy. Gen.

**ST. JOHN AND LIVERPOOL**  
**LINE OF PACKET SHIPS.**  
Appointed to sail from Liverpool as under—  
1857.  
Ships Captains Tonnage  
John Duncan, 921, 5th April  
Peter Maxwell, 1055, 20th do  
Middleton, 996, 5th May  
Imperial, 1279, 20th do  
John Barbour, 924, 5th June  
Athens, 1016, 20th do  
John Owers, 1236, 20th July.  
These Ships are built of the best materials, sail remarkably fast, are classed A 1 at Lloyd's, and coppered, and will be dispatched punctually on the days appointed.  
They are commanded by men of the greatest experience and nautical skill, and no expense or exertion will be spared to make this line efficient in every respect for the safe and speedy conveyance of Goods.  
Orders for shipment of Goods by this line are respectfully solicited.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to Liverpool, to Messrs. FERNIE BROTHERS & Co., Warner Buildings, Water Street, or at St. John, to J. & R. REED.  
Mar 9, 1857.

**Public, Private, & Circulating**  
**LIBRARIES.**  
Supplied at reduced prices, with choice and best editions of Books in all departments of Literature, either in old London Editions, or the latest English and American.  
Address, A. WILLIAMS & Co. 100 Washington St., Boston.

**LAND of the late JOSHUA BAILEY,**  
of the Parish of St. James, to be sold,  
for non-payment of its Assessment.

**NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN,** that by virtue of a Warrant issued by two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this County, dated the 5th inst., and delivered to me of this Parish, by the Collector of Arrears of Taxes for the Parish of St. James—  
I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Saturday the 20th day of June, next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House in St. Andrews—  
So much of the Real Estate of the late Joshua Bailey, situated in the Parish of St. James, being the S. W. half of Lot No. 4, lying on the W. side of the Reserve line, granted to Josiah Hitchens and others, and bounded on the S. W. by land owned and occupied by David and John Gistert, on the S. E. by the line of road running through Lynfield, and on the N. E. by land owned and occupied by David and John Traflet, as will be in my judgment sufficient to pay £2 10s 6d, besides Sheriff's fees and incidental expenses.  
THOS. JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.  
11th May, 1857.

**Charlotte County Bank.**  
St. Andrews, 4th May, 1857.  
At a meeting of the Stockholders held this day pursuant to notice for the purpose of choosing Directors for the ensuing year the following Directors were duly elected agreeably to the Act.  
J. W. STREET,  
SAM'L T. GOVE,  
G. D. STREET,  
WILLIAM F. HERR,  
H. H. HAYNE,  
DANIEL GILMORE,  
T. T. ODELL,  
G. D. STREET,  
Chairman.  
At a subsequent meeting of the Directors Geo. D. Street Esq., was re-elected President for the coming year.  
C. W. WARDLAW,  
Cashier.

**MOLASSES.**  
35 HDS. Prime Retailing Molasses,  
For sale by  
May 1, 1857. J. W. STREET.

**FOR SALE.**  
THE Subscriber intending to leave this part of the country, to locate elsewhere, will sell that Valuable and Convenient Cottage, with outbuildings and garden attached, now occupied by Rev. Mr. Ross. Terms will be made easy to any wishing to purchase.  
That VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, now occupied by Mr. Geo. McDuffie. The stand is a desirable one—suitable for Dry Goods or Grocery business. This property is well known, and therefore requires no further description; it is subject to a yearly ground rent of twenty-six shillings. An undoubted title of the above named properties will be given.  
**TERMS—CASH.**  
For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber at Eastport, or Mr. John Bradford, St. Andrews—who is fully authorized to act as my agent.  
SAMUEL KYLE.  
April 14, 1857.

**J. BERRINGTON,**  
(FROM ENGLAND.)  
**Clock and Watchmaker,**  
**QUEEN-STREET**

**RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of**  
St. Andrews and vicinity, that he has opened a shop at the head of Queen Street, where he will be pleased to attend to all orders in his line. Watches and Clocks neatly repaired and cleaned.  
March 26, 1857. Smith

**Notice to the Public.**  
**MAILS FOR ENGLAND—**  
MAY, 1857.  
Sunday, 3rd May, via Halifax, 9 A. M.  
Tuesday, 5th do, via New York, per United States Packet, 6 A. M.  
Friday, 8th do, via New York, per British Packet, 6 A. M.  
Tuesday, 12th do, via New York, per United States packet, 6 A. M.  
Sunday, 17th do, via Halifax, 9 A. M.  
Tuesday, 19th do, via New York, per United States packet, 6 A. M.  
Friday, 22d do, via New York, per British Packet, 6 A. M.  
Tuesday, 26th do, via New York, per United States Packet.  
The Postage for the United Kingdom, via Halifax, is 7d single rate, via New York by British packet 10d, and by United States Packet 1s. 6d. Pre-payment optional.  
By Order,  
G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.  
Post Office, St. Andrews,  
May 1, 1857.

**Assessors' Notice.**  
NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned, Assessors of Rates and Taxes for the Parish of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, will receive, at the Office of ODELL & TURNER, until the 5th day of June next, statements, in writing, from all who are liable to be assessed for the current year, in the Parish of Saint Andrews, of the real and personal properties and incomes they possess; such statements, to be sworn to before a Justice of the Peace, as the Law requires.  
THO. TURNER ODELL,  
WM. WHITLOCK, Assessors  
JAMES RUSSELL,  
St. Andrews, May 5th, 1857.

**New Brunswick and Canada**  
**Railway & Land Company.**

**TENDERS for GRADING a further distance of**  
**TWENTY MILES**  
under the above Company, commencing at the termination of the present Works on the 40th MILE, near TOBIQUE GUZZLE, and extending to or near DEER LAKE, will be received at these Offices till

Monday the First day of June next.  
The distance will be divided into lengths or districts of 4 miles each, and the Tenders may be made for one or more of such districts.  
—ALSO—  
TENDERS for the ERECTION of the  
**SAINT ANDREWS STATION**  
OF A  
**Brick & Stone Engine House,**  
TO CONTAIN  
**SEVEN LOCOMOTIVES.**  
The building will be 130 feet diameter, and 40 feet to centre of dome.  
SECTIONS and PLAN of the LINE, and detailed drawings of the ENGINE HOUSE may be seen at the ENGINEER'S Office, where full particulars of Specification, and terms of Contract will be given; and where forms of Tender may also be obtained.  
JULIUS THOMPSON,  
Manager.

**COALS.**  
On Consignment:  
40 Chaldron best Joggins Coal.  
To arrive in a few days.  
April 20, 1857. J. W. STREET.  
**GENEVA.**  
EX-Herald, via St. John.  
20 Pipes best Rotterdam GENEVA.  
Do Knyper's.  
J. W. STREET.  
March 2, 1857.

**BARLEY.**  
BARLEY in any quantity wanted immediately at the  
**Patent Steam Brewery,**  
St. Andrews.  
A Liberal price given.  
CHAS. A. THOMPSON.  
St. Andrews, Sept. 3, 1856.

**The Court of Probates.**  
FOR the County of Charlotte, will in future be held on the first Tuesday in each month, at the hour of noon, at the Registrar of Probates' Office in St. Andrews, of which all persons will take notice.  
By order of the Court.  
GEO. D. STREET,  
Registrar of Probates.  
St. Andrews, Sept. 17, 1856.—xl

**FALL GOODS.**  
Per Royal Mail Steam ships  
**Canada & Arabia.**  
We have received  
**24 Cases Fall Goods,**  
—COMPRISING IN PART—  
Marlborough and Vincennes Long SHAWLS DRESS GOODS, in Moldavians, Cardigans, Cobhams Cashmeres, Winceys, Tussims, Molasses, Circassians, &c.  
FURS, in Stone Martin, Sable, Mexican, Moquash, Kolinsky, Sea Side, &c.  
Gloves, Gauntlets, Bracelets, Ribbons, Polkas Sleeves, and Hoods.  
LADIES' CLOAKINGS, in Wadded Cashmeres, Reversible Cloths, &c.  
Prints, Shirtings, Linens, Hosiery, Dress and Mantilla Trimmings, &c., &c.  
A large stock of MOURNING GOODS.  
The whole have been selected only fifteen days since from the manufacturers in England, & which comprise the very latest styles of Goods.  
The remainder of WINTER STOCK to arrive, per ship "John Howell," from Liverpool.  
ODELL & TURNER.  
St. Andrews, Sept. 23, 1856. p.d.

**STEAM, STEAM.**  
**For Portland and Boston.**  
**Admiral,**  
ON MONDAYS.  
**Adelaide,**  
ON THURSDAYS.  
**For St. John,**  
ON TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.  
**The Steamer Queen,**  
will leave Calais at 8 A. M., to connect as above.  
Tickets for St. John, Portland, Boston, and for all parts of Canada and the Western States, can be obtained of the subscriber.  
W. WHITLOCK, Agent.  
St. Andrews, May 1, 1857.

**SCHOONER FOR SALE.**  
Will be sold by Auction, at Woodward's Cove, Grand Menan, on Monday the 25th of May—  
A FIRST CLASS Schooner of 43 tons or upwards aged one year, named the  
"Long Island Traveller,"  
well found in every respect with rigging, sails, chains, cables, anchors, and patent windlass; copper fastened, and built of the best materials. The above vessel sails well, and is well adapted for a Packet or Fishing Vessel.  
For particulars apply to R. Mowe, Eastport E. Seal, St. Andrews, or to  
W. INGERSOLL,  
Grand Manan.  
April 29, 1857.  
New Brunswick and Yarmouth Herald, 3 ins.; send bills to this office.

**TO LET.**  
Possession given 1st May.  
THAT Cottage at the upper end of Water Street, known as the "Springdale house," with a garden attached. The house has been recently thoroughly repaired and painted, and contains a good cellar kitchen, with a never failing well of water.  
Apply to  
C. GILLILAND.  
April 8th, 1857.

**VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.**  
IN THE TOWN PLAT OF ST. ANDREWS.  
BY AUCTION.

Will be Sold by Public Auction, on the premises, on Tuesday, THE 24 DAY OF JUNE, at 12 o'clock, noon.  
THE UNDERSIGNED CLERICAL BUILDING LOTS,  
Viz—  
FOUR Town Lots, numbers 1, 2, 5 & 6, in Letter L, Bulkeley's division, situate on Prince of Wales and Carlton streets, near the Barracks.  
FOUR Town Lots, 5, 6, 7, 8, in Letter K, Bulkeley's division, situated on Carlton and Edward streets. One of these lots is a commodious Cottage, with Bays and Orangeries. Lots numbers 1 and 5, in Block B, Bulkeley's division, extending from Water street to Queen street, with the Buildings thereon.  
Lot number 7, in Block H, Parr's division, situate on the corner of William's Henry and Parr streets.  
Several of the above lots will be divided, in order to accommodate persons requiring only space for a House and Garden, a Plan of which will be exhibited.  
Also, at the same time and place will be sold, 100 ACRES of LAND, in the Parish of Saint James, known as lot number 3, in the Grant to Peter Christie and others.  
Terms, and further particulars, made known by application to the subscriber in St. Andrews, or by WILLIAM GARRETT, Auctioneer, St. John GED. D. STREET.  
St. Andrews, 18th April, 1857.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 31st day of October next, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in St. Andrews—  
ALL the right, title, interest and claim of JAMES PATTERSON, of and to the following piece or Lot of Land situate in the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, containing Four hundred and sixty-six Acres, purchased by James Patterson, from William and Samuel Patterson, Jan., bounded on the South by lands formerly owned by Solomon Stone.  
The same having been seized and taken in satisfaction of a judgment at the suit of James Patterson, against James Patterson and Andrew Patterson, endorsed to levy £15 2s 6d, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.  
THOS. JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.  
St. Andrews, April 25, 1857.

**Flour, and Corn Meal.**  
Just received from Philadelphia:  
100 B's S. F. Flour, in round hoop Barrels, a prime article.  
50 Bags Bolted 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. 4w.

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber takes this opportunity to thank them all past favours, 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—  
500 Barrels Philadelphia FLOUR, ground from new wheat.  
45 Bbls. CORN MEAL.  
40 Bags WHEAT FLOUR, new.  
DONALD CLARK.

**BOSTON WHOLESALE HOUSES.**  
At the intersection of Trade between St. Andrews and the City of Boston is already large and rapidly increasing, we publish below a list of the principal Wholesale Houses in that City, as a guide for Merchants, Shippers, Traders and others, whose business connections extend to that Market.  
**Agricultural Goods, Seeds, Trees, &c.**  
PARKER, WINE & GARNETT, Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 21, 23 and 25 Market Lane.  
**Dry Goods, Gent's and Ladies' Wear, &c.**  
JAMES W. HARRIS & CO., Importers of Dry Goods, 25, 27 and 29 North Street.  
HAUGHTON, SAWYER & CO., Domestic, Woollen, and Cotton Goods, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 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