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E variis summum est optimum.—Cic.

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SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1857.

[Vol. 24]

European Intelligence.

Arrival of the America.

Failure in laying the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

The steamship America, which left Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, the 15th inst., arrived at Halifax at half-past 1 o'clock, August 27th. The America reports that on August 15th, passed ships Carrier Dove and Scotland, bound in; 16th, off Inshore; 17th, the British barque Miller, steering West; 23rd, lat. 48, lon. 49, at 3 p.m., exchanged signals with the steamship Persia; 25th, lat. 44, long. 60, passed a large steamer steering East.

The North American arrived out at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 12th.

The City of Washington for New York left Liverpool on the 12th. The North Star left Southampton for New York the same day.

The steamer General Williams had not sailed for Newfoundland, but was expected to leave on the evening of the 15th.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable is broken, and operations for the present suspended.—The British steamer Cyclops had returned to Valentia with Mr. Field on board. That gentleman immediately repaired to London to confer with the Directors on the future movements, and telegraphs me as follows:

"London, Saturday morning.—Her Majesty's steamer Leopard, arrived at Portsmouth on Friday evening, the 14th, and reports that the Atlantic Cable was lost at a quarter before 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning the 11th, after having paid out successfully 335 nautical miles of cable, and the last hundred miles of it in water over two miles in depth, and the greater part of this at the rate of rather more than five knots an hour. At the time the accident occurred, there was a heavy swell on. The Niagara was going at the rate of four knots per hour, and as the engineer found that the Cable was running out in too great a proportion to the speed of the ship, he considered it necessary to direct the Braks to be applied more firmly, when unfortunately the Cable parted at some distance from the stern of the ship. The Agamemnon, Niagara, and Susquehanna, are to remain for a short time where the cable parted, to try some experiments in the deep water of that part of the Atlantic—two thousand fathoms—which it is considered will be of great value to the Telegraph Company; and then they will all go to Plymouth, England. The Cyclops was sent back with despatches to Valentia, and then to join the Leopard at Portsmouth.

Although this unfortunate accident will postpone the completion of this great undertaking for a short time, the result of the experiment has been to convince all that took part in it, of the entire practicability of the enterprise, for with some slight alterations in paying out the machinery, there appears to be no great difficulty in laying down the Cable, and it has been clearly proved that you can successfully telegraph through 2,500 miles of cable, and know that its submersion at a great depth had no perceptible influence on the electric current.—There is no obstacle in laying it down at the rate of 5 miles an hour in the greatest depth of water on the plateau between Ireland and Newfoundland. The experience now gained must be of great value to the company, and it is understood that the Directors will decide whether it is best to have more cable made, and try again immediately after the equinoctial gales are over, or wait until another summer.

In Liverpool an impression prevails, that another trial will take place in October.

A Liverpool paper reports the arrival of the Niagara, Susquehanna and Agamemnon at Plymouth on Friday, but this is doubtless a mistake.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained leave to bring in a bill for continuing for two years from April next the present duties on tea and sugar. On Thursday, in the House of Lords, the Marquis of Clanricarde asked the Government whether they would lay on the table certain papers to show the steps taken in pursuance of the promises of the great European Powers, recorded in the protocol of the Conference of Paris, relating to the Danubian Provinces, and calculated to explain the course adopted by Government in these matters.

Lord Clarendon, after entering into a history of the recent occurrences at Constantinople, stated that the papers asked for had been confidentially communicated to each of the Powers who were parties to the treaty of Paris, and the Government did not consider they would be justified in producing them.

The Commons were engaged in protracted debates on the Divorce Bill, the opponents

fighting against it step by step. The Government was equally determined in pressing it forward.

On Friday the affairs of India were debated in the House of Lords, without any important development.

In the Commons, the subject of a Railway to India attracted attention, but the Government refused to mix itself in these projects. Lord Gladstone censured Lord Palmerston's political opposition to the Suez Canal, but the latter reiterated his objections to the scheme.

The suspension of Thomas Ashmore & Sons, general merchants, London, is announced; liabilities not very large.

A report of the affairs of Carr, Bros. & Co., of Newcastle, who lately suspended, shows liabilities to seven hundred thousand pounds sterling, and assets promising twenty shillings in the pound.

Charles Edward Keith Kortright has been appointed British Consul for Pennsylvania, and Dennis Donohoe, Consul at Buffalo.

The American Horse Pryor, ridden by a celebrated English Jockey, again ran for the Sussex County Cup, and came in fourth out of a field of five horses.

Edru Rollin has written another violent letter to the London papers about the charge of conspiracy against him. He is very severe upon Napoleon.

Rumor says it was decided at the recent Imperial visit to Osborne, that in the event of Lord Elgin and Baron Gros not attaining the object of their mission to China, a more decided action in common should be adopted.

The East India Company have despatched to the Cape of Good Hope, a ship with all 72 vessels, averaging about twenty-seven thousand troops.

The steamer "Sarah Sands" has been pronounced incapable of receiving troops and stores.

India.

The overland mail arrived at Trieste on the 12th. Telegraphic despatches from the theatre state that Bombay dates are to July 14th, and Calcutta to the 5th. Delhi had not fallen up to 27th of June. The rebels made several desperate sorties, but each time were repulsed with great slaughter.—The city was reported full of sick and wounded, and cholera prevalent. Reinforcements had commenced reaching the British camp. Further mutinies are reported in several districts. The Bombay and Madras armies remain loyal. The Punjab remains quiet.

At Sirsa, General Van Cortlandt had attacked and completely defeated the insurgents, inflicting a heavy loss. Gen. Woodburn's column had completely crushed the rebellion at Aunzhabad. Intelligence had been received of a mutiny of the troops at Moradabad, Tyrahad, Sotphur, Sanger, Nowgong, Bandar, Patti-plur, Inhow, and Indore. Peshawar is disturbed, and three regiments have been dispatched there.

Sir Colin Campbell arrived at Aden on the 28th July.

The first batch of China troops had arrived at Calcutta.

The British force before Delhi is stated to be from 7 to 8000 Europeans and 5000 natives. The Native portion of the force is proved to be trustworthy. The rebels have been dispersed at Allahabad.

The barracks at Cawnhors were closely besieged by the insurgents, but held out bravely. Reinforcements were marching to relieve them.

The whole of Oude had risen, but Sir Henry Lawrence, with a small force, kept the enemy in check.

There are, (the same as last mail,) floating rumors of the capture of Delhi, but they are wholly unreliable. The Bengal Hurkara says:—We have received letters to say that the Government had got a telegraph message from Nagore that Delhi had fallen on the 27th of June, describing the battle, and stating that upwards of 7000 rebels were killed.

Calcutta was more tranquil, and the native Bankers were gaining confidence. The papers say:—We have seen the worst of it, for there are no more regiments to mutiny except those of Bombay and Madras, the fidelity of which there is no reason to suspect.

LATEST.

The India mails reached London on the 14th, but the Correspondence adds nothing of importance to the telegraphic accounts. The correspondent of the Times details the new outbreaks, appear to have been less serious in their consequences than the early ones. He thinks the flood of the misdirection had been passed.

China.

Long Kong dates are to June 24th. The Chinese news is unimportant. Trade continues interrupted at the northern ports. Exchange at Hong Kong five shillings; at Shanghai June 15th seven shillings and two pence and penny.

A Chinese report that the Emperor has

abdicated, but it was not believed, at Shanghai the imports were dull.

Freights—tonnage abundant to London at four pounds for sugar, and six for hemp.

France.

An interview between the Emperors of France and Russia, is again stated as certain to take place.

The Bank of France returns for the month shows an increase of Cash in hand of 1,700,000 francs in Paris and a falling in the Branch Bank of 179,000,000 francs.

A bronze medal is to be given to the soldiers who served in the great wars of the Empire from 1792 to 1815.

Sir Colin Campbell.

The following sketch of the brilliant and active career of Sir Colin Campbell, just gone to India, as Commander-in-Chief, will be read with peculiar interest at the present time:—

Lieutenant General Sir Colin Campbell, who has just been appointed commander-in-chief in India, entered the army in 1808, as an ensign in the 9th regiment of foot. He served in the Walcheren expedition, and throughout the Peninsular campaigns, having been present among other engagements, at the battles of Vimiera, Corunna, Borsassa, and Vittoria, and the siege of San Sebastian. He received two severe wounds at San Sebastian, and was also severely wounded at the passage of the Bidassoa. He was ordered to North America, and served there during 1814 and 1815. He was subsequently employed in the West Indies, having been attached to the troops which quelled an insurrection in Demerara in 1823. In 1842 he embarked for China, in command of the 98th Regiment of foot, which he headed during the storming of Chinkeangfoo and the operations in the Yang-tze-Kiang, which led the signature of the peace at Nankin. His next field of service was India, where he greatly distinguished himself in the second Punjab campaign, under Lord Gough, in 1848 and 1849. Throughout that campaign he commanded a division of "Chillianwallah and Goojerat," and the other affairs with the enemy; and he took an active part after the battle of Goojerat in the pursuit of Dost Mahomed and the occupation of Peshawar. He was among the wounded at the battle of Chillianwallah, and in consideration of his distinguished services in the campaign he was appointed Knight Commander of the Bath. He subsequently held command of the troops in the district of Peshawar; and during the years 1851 and 1852 he repeatedly undertook successful operations against the Mowatt and other turbulent tribes of mountaineers in the neighborhood of Peshawar and Kohat.—He afterwards returned to England and proceeded to Turkey in command of a brigade of Infantry. His brilliant services throughout the operations in the Crimea, during which he commanded the Highland Brigade and the Highland Division, are in the recollection of every one. His services during the Russian war were rewarded with promotion to the rank of lieutenant general and the grand crosses of the Bath, the legion of honour, and the Sardinian order of Maurizio and St. Lazarus. He has recently held the office of Inspector General of Infantry, which he has now quitted in order to assume the supreme command in Bengal at a time when the actual and contingent dangers arising from the mutinies in the Bengal native army rendered it necessary to employ a general officer possessed of the high-ploy activity, and capacity, and acquainted with the nature of Indian service and the peculiarities of the native soldiery.

Separating the Sexes in School.

On this point, Mr. Stowe, a celebrated Glasgow teacher, uses the following language:—

The youth of both sexes of our Scotch peasantry have been educated together, and as a whole, the Scotch are the most moral people on the face of the earth. Education in England is given separately, and we have never heard from practical men that any benefit has arisen from this arrangement.—Some influential individuals there mourn over the prejudice on the point. In Dublin, a large number of girls turned out badly, who have been educated alone until they attain the age of maturity, than those have been otherwise brought up—the separation of the sexes has been found to be injurious. It is stated on the best authority, that of those girls educated in the school convents apart from boys, the great majority go wrong within a month after being let loose on society and meeting the other sex. They cannot, it is said, resist the slightest temptation or flattery. The separation is intended to keep them strictly moral, but this unnatural seclusion actually generates the very principles desired to be avoided.

We may repeat that it is possible to raise

girls as high, intellectually, without boys as with them—and it is possible to raise boys morally without girls. The girls morally elevate the boys, and the boys are intellectually elevated by the presence of girls. Girls brought up with boys are the more positively moral, and boys brought up in schools with the girls are more positively intellectual by the softening influence of the female character.

In the Normal Seminary at Glasgow, the most beneficial effects have resulted from the more natural course. Boys and girls from the age of two or three years to fourteen or fifteen, have been trained in the same class room, galleries and play-grounds without impropriety; and they are never separated except at needle work.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

Constantinople, literally the city of Constantine, in Roumelia, or European Turkey, is the capital of the Ottoman Empire, and is situated on the sea of Marmora, and at the west end of the narrow channel of the Bosphorus, which connects the sea of Marmora with the Black Sea. The ground on which it stands is fitted by nature for the site of a great commercial city, the connecting link between Europe and Asia. A gently sloping promontory secured by narrow seas stretches out in a triangular form towards the Asiatic continent, from which its extreme point is separated by so narrow a strait (the Bosphorus) that in a quarter of an hour a boat can row from one continent to the other. Indeed, Scutari, on the Asiatic coast, is always considered as a suburb of the European capital. Just before the Bosphorus enters the Sea of Marmora, it makes a deep elbow or inlet on the European shore, flowing between the triangle of Constantinople proper and its European suburbs of Galata and Pera, and forming the magnificent port of the Golden Horn. The triangle which, allowing for many vacant spaces within the walls, is entirely covered by Constantinople is thus washed on one side (the northern) by the deep waters of the port, and on the other (the southern) by the Sea of Marmora. The base of the triangle or the ground immediately beyond the wall which attaches it to the European continent, is an open elevated flat, with some slight inequalities. The area of the triangle is occupied by gentle hills, which are highest towards the land side and the suburbs of Eyoup, and gradually decline to the Seraglio point, the apex of the triangle shelving off on each side to the Sea of Marmora and the port. As Rome was built on seven hills, the Roman founders of Constantinople called these the Seven Hills, though if the principal chain only were counted, there would be less; and if the minor hills or spaces were included, there would be more than seven. The ridge of the first hill, departing from the acute part of the triangle, is covered by the main building of the Seraglio, or vast palace of the Sultan, behind which, a little on the reverse of the hill, the dome of St. Sophia shows itself. The second hill is crowned by the gold and lofty dome of the "Osmanieh Mosque." The still loftier Mosque of Solyman, the Magnificent towers on the third hill; whilst an ancient aqueduct, the arches of which are of considerable span, and which is generally attributed to the Emperor Valens, unites the summits of the third and fourth hills. On a fifth point, the most elevated of the little chain within the triangle, there is a lofty slender tower, built in 1828, in which a guard is constantly kept to watch the breaking out of fires, which are very frequent and destructive in a city where the private habitations are built almost entirely of wood. The situation of Constantinople upon hills is the main cause, not only of its picturesque and beautiful appearance, but of its salubrious and comparative cleanliness.—It receives all the breezes from the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmora, and the adjoining plains of Thrace; and the dirt that might otherwise accumulate, descends the hills, sides to the port or the open sea, in both of which it is carried off by a strong current.—This natural local advantage is improved by the number of fountains, and the abundance of running water which is always carrying off parts of the dirt, and by the heavy rains which, when they fall, thoroughly cleanse the sides of the hills. The lower edge of the city that touches the port and the suburb of Galata, (the Wapping of the Turkish capital) on the opposite side of the port, may be filled filthy places; but the term cannot be correctly applied to Constantinople as a whole, although, from various other causes, the interior of the city is far from being so beautiful and imposing as its external aspect.—Visit to the East.

PRINTERS.—It was a printer that took a leading part, second to none, in the formation of the American Republic. If war breaks out the first to "sail in" is the printer. If a new country or territory is to be settled, the printer is one of the first to be on the ground. If anything daring, hazardous, or beneficial is to be undertaken for the good of others, the printer volunteers his services. It was a printer that rushed through the midnight flames, and rescued the child from the burning dwelling. It was a printer that in the face of the murderous fire, seized the flag, and bore it at the head of the regiment till the tide of battle turned.—It was a printer that went aloft in the terrific gale and saved the ship and passengers. Printers!—they are found in all stations and employments, and representing all the various characters of life, on the sea and on the land, but are never in a place more useful than when pursuing their own great and noble calling.

Hay Making.

It has been definitely settled that the great object to be sought is the preservation of hay in a condition resembling the grass in a perfect state. In order to accomplish this end grass should be cut when it contains the greatest amount of gluten, sugar, and such other matters as are soluble in water.—When the plant has formed its seed stage has passed and woody fibre predominates—this being insoluble cannot assimilate itself to the requirements of the animal stomach. When grass is in full flower, but before the seed has formed it contains the greatest amount of saccharine matter; this it is said speedily diminishes as it ripens, which together with the decay of the leaves, cause a loss in its nutritive properties. Quite a number of grasses are exceptions to this rule—some containing the most nutriment when fully ripe—but as general principle, for the benefit of both hay and the land upon which it is grown, we would advise the cutting when in full flower.

The process of curing, should, if possible, be perfected in the cock. Hay thus made retains more of the color and the juices of the grass than when thinly spread over the field exposed to the rays of the burning sun. It should, if spread, be gathered into windrows or "foot cocks" at night—dew falling upon it when thus scattered results in more or less injury. The chief point after cutting it to preserve it from dew and rain, as these soon wash away the soluble salts, and its keeping qualities are thereby affected, for hay thus deteriorated ferments very readily when stacked. If the weather is unfavourable, the less hay is shook out the better. It will serve to preserve its nutritive properties for a considerable period of time if left undisturbed, but when submitted to repeated dryings and wettings it is soon utterly ruined.—Rural New Yorker.

A Very Common Error.

One very common error of parents, by which they hurt the constitutions of their children, is the sending them too young to school. This is often solely done to prevent trouble. When the child is at school he needs no keeper. Thus the schoolmaster is made the nurse, and the poor child is fixed to a seat seven or eight hours a day, his time ought to be spent in exercise and diversions. Sitting so long cannot fail to produce the worst effects upon the body, nor is the mind less injured. Early application weakens the faculties, and often fixes in the mind an aversion to books, which continues for life. It is undoubtedly the duty of parents to instruct their children, at least till they are of an age to take some care of themselves. This would tend much to confirm the ties of parental tenderness and filial affection, of the want of which there are at present so many deplorable instances.

But suppose the way to make children scholars was to send them to school early, it certainly ought not to be done at the expense of the constitution. Our ancestors, who seldom went to school very young, were not less learned than we. But we imagine the boy's education will be quite marred unless he be carried to school in his nurse's arms. No wonder if such hot-bed plants seldom become either scholars or men. Not only the confinement of children in public schools but their number often proves hurtful.—Children are much injured by being kept in crowds within doors; their breathing not only renders the place unwholesome, but if any one of them happens to be diseased, the rest catch the infection.

But, if fashion must prevail, and infants are to be sent to school, we would recommend it to teachers, as they value the interest of society, not too confine them too long at a time, but allow them to run about and play at such diversions as may promote their growth and strengthen their constitution.—Were boys, instead of being whipped for stealing an hour to run, ride, swim, or the like, encouraged to employ a proper part of their time in these manly and useful exercises, it would have many excellent effects.

European Intelligence.

(Continued from first page.)

India.
The Bombay money market was very unsettled, and money difficult to be had on any terms. The import market was very quiet. Freight rates had advanced a little. The Bank of Bengal had raised its interest exchange two to two and a half per cent.

The Madras import market continued buoyant. The demand for exports was unabated.

Spain.
A Madrid despatch of the 11th says:—In Enrague, the Mexican envoy, has made known to the Mexican Consul that the Spanish government has suspended all negotiations with him, and consequently he has asked the Mexican subjects in Spain under the protection of France.

Portugal.
Spain had addressed a note to the Portuguese Government, asking the extradition of Spanish refugees known to be on Portuguese territory. It is believed that Portugal will not consent.

The tobacco contract had been put up at auction at Lisbon, and let for three years at 2,300,000 per annum.

Italy.
A plot for the escape of all the Galley slaves at Genoa has been discovered. All the turnkeys were to have been simultaneously murdered.

Turkey.
The latest despatches from Constantinople give us no further news than that the Ambassadors were still awaiting instructions from their respective Governments. The Paris correspondent of the Times says that the difficulty is so far settled at Osborne that a conference will be unnecessary.

Despatches from Vienna say that the Austrian Government was disposed to an arrangement of the Moldavian question, and it is stated in Vienna papers that the Austrian Minister at Constantinople went beyond his instructions.

Russia.
It is credibly related in Vienna that a further reduction of the Russian army is shortly to take place.

Brazil.
We have Buenos Ayres dates and Rio to the 15th July. Coffee at Rio very active, and further advance had taken place. Sugar had also advanced, and trade was brisk. The yellow fever had disappeared. Trade at Buenos Ayres dull. At Bahai, sugars were quiet and nominal. Freights dull.

Markets.
Wheat and Flour a shade dearer. The demand for Sugar had subsided; prices 1s. lower. Molasses had declined. Tea mainly full prices. Consols 90½. Cotton 5½. Mobile do.

Timber—Yellow Pine 16½ to 20½; Red 14½ to 15½; Spruce 16½ to 17½; Birch 16½ to 20½. Deals 27 10s to 23 10s.

Freights—Barrs and Rails fine iron to London 12s 6d to 15s; to New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans 15s to 17s 6d.

SYDNEY, (C. B.) Aug. 15.—The French War steamer Ardent, commanded by Monsieur Cloué, which arrived here last Sunday, reports that on the 7th inst., they met, about 15 miles west of Little Miquelon, a Brigantine, with the British flag half-mast high. This vessel was abandoned, without any person on board, nor were any of the boats with the vessel. She was laden with ship timber, and her hold full of water—she could, however, carry her sails. A crew from the steamer was put on board, and she was towed by the Ardent the same evening into St. Pierre, where she was delivered to the authorities. No papers were found on board. The following name appeared on the stern: "Ant. Workington." Where the vessel was bound, or where from, could not be ascertained; nor is the fate of her crew known.—[Cape Breton News.]

We regret to learn that the French Imperial Corvette "Newton," under the command of Monsieur du Vaux, was totally lost at Port aux Choix, near Pointe Rich, N. F., on the 10th of June last. No lives were lost and all her machinery, matters, &c., were saved, and conveyed to St. Pierre.—[Ib.]

Captain Prowing, of the Belus, just arrived from Blanc Sablon, reports that the Frigate "Sericeuse," lately Sydney, having on board Monsieur Mazeres, the Commander-in-chief of the Newfoundland Naval division, was driven on shore, at Grand Point, three leagues west of Blanc Sablon, on the 30th July last, but was afterwards got off, great exertion having been made to effect it.—[Ib.]

DISGUISED CONVICTS.—The Liverpool Times of July 24th says:—Notice has been given at Lloyd's that her Majesty's government required a ship immediately to convey 400 male convicts from England to Fremantle, Western Australia. Perhaps a more remarkable set of convicts never left the country at one time than will go out in this ship. Among the 400 will be found Sir John D. Paul, Strahan, and Bates, the fraudulent bankers; Robson, the Crystal Palace forger; Redpath, who committed the great gold robbery on the South Eastern Railway. The notorious bank forger, Barnister Seward, alias Jim the Penman, the putter up of all the great robberies in the metropolis for the last twenty years, also goes out in this ship, which will leave England on the 26th proximo, embarking the convicts at Deptford, the little Nore, Portsmouth, Portland and Plymouth.

SAD DISASTER ON THE SOUND.—Thirteen Persons Drowned.—On Saturday morning at 2 o'clock, a collision took place between the steamer Metropolis, Capt. Brown, of the Fall River Line, and the propeller J. N. Harris, Capt. Smith, which was on her way to New London. The Metropolis was making her regular trip from Fall River to York. The catwater of the steamer struck the propeller a little forward of midships, causing her to sink almost instantaneously. The New York Evening Post gives the following particulars:—

"The Metropolis received a severe shock, but was not seriously injured. On the propeller were, as nearly as can be ascertained, fourteen passengers and a crew of eleven persons. Of these, twelve in all were saved, including the captain, first, and second engineers, two deck hands, and seven passengers.

"The propeller had a miscellaneous load of iron, provisions, fruit, &c. Not an article was saved by any of the crew or passengers, except what they happened to have on. As soon as the accident occurred, the Metropolis was stopped, and a large number of life-preservers were thrown over. Both were also lowered, and cruised about the spot until day light.

"A subscription for the relief of the survivors and families of the lost was taken up, on board the Metropolis, reaching \$105."

We are informed that the firm of Tate & Co., who are connected with the Grand Trunk Railway Company and built a great portion of their Railways in Canada, have undertaken a very heavy contract to construct railways in Spain, and are now shipping their large stock of plant for that company, at Toronto. This is the company that offered to build a railway from Saint John to the Canadian boundary, and negotiated at least one half of the adventures in the London market, receiving them in payment at par. The change of policy in the country consequent upon the advent of a new party to power, broke off the negotiations, and we may therefore thank the Spaniards for losing an opportunity the like of which we may never have again.—[Head Quarters.]

Failure of an eminent Boston Merchant.—No event in the commercial world could have been more startling and unexpected, than was the announcement yesterday of the failure of Edward C. Bates, Esq. Such an event, deemed an impossibility, has been brought about, we understand, by no speculative spirit, but by losses in the depreciation of vessels. For twenty-five years Mr. Bates has laboured zealously, reaping as he laboured a reward in riches, an unspotted reputation, and a legion of influential friends. And now, when he supposed himself to be the possessor of half a million of dollars, he becomes a bankrupt. We feel sure that the whole commercial community will deplore this sudden reversal of fortune, and with a readiness and generosity characteristic of Boston merchants, come forward to assist and cheer Mr. Bates in his fresh endeavors and renewed labors.

It should be borne in mind that this failure does not in the slightest degree affect the house of E. C. Bates & Co., so widely known as agents for the Cunard steamers. This house remains perfectly solvent, and its influence as Agents can in no wise be impaired by the failure alluded to above. We understand that Mr. Bates' liabilities amount to upwards of half a million, and his assets amount nominally to that sum.—[Boston Advertiser.]

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On the 42th inst., a young man, named John Foy, about 17 years of age, only son of John and Margaret Foy, of East Waterloo, Johnston, Q. C., was accidentally killed by a lad named Thomas McKel. The deceased went to McKel's to help him to cut some hay, and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, young McKel came to where he was at work, and took the scythe from him to mow. The very first time he swung it he struck deceased on the thigh, cutting the femoral artery, and causing his almost immediate death.—[Freeman.]

CANADA.
An attempt was recently made to blow up a large Roman Catholic building, bearing the name of the House of Providence, now being erected at Toronto, and intended as an asylum for the poor. The main body of the building is covered in, and the cost of this portion of it amounts to about \$12,000. The miscreant placed a large jar of gunpowder in one of the rooms, which exploded, but fortunately without seriously injuring the structure. The effect of the explosion was lessened on account of the building being open, the doors and windows not having been put in.

QUEBEC, August 15th.—Destructive Fire at Point Lévis.—About one o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the unoccupied house of Mr. Geo. Smith. The alarm was not given in town till the fire had made great progress, and in the meantime some 20 houses were destroyed, including those of Messrs. N. Guay, F. Guay, Charles Rheume, I. Gagnon, J. Baron, J. Poiré, J. Moizé, E. Dussault, E. Bourassa, and J. Larive. The buildings consumed were nearly all wooden, and the principal sufferers are poor people, few of whom are insured. The fire is supposed, and with good reason, to be the act of an incendiary.—[Morning Chronicle.]

Our billingsgate neighbor of the Gazette accuses us of quackery, because we publish Dr. Ayer's advertisement. Now this same editor knows the Pharmacopoeia itself is not more free from the suspicious of

quackery than his medicines. He knows they are endorsed by the medical Journals of this country, are used and prescribed by our best physicians, and have the commendation of professors and eminent men of character too exalted for his comprehension, and he knows too that they have done and are doing in this community an amount of good which the utmost stretch of his ability can never hope to equal. *Berks Co. Press, Reading, Pa.*

CLAREDON HOTEL.—Mr. Baring, of the firm of Baring Bros., London, General Cameron, U. S. A., and Mr. R. T. Penness, the Governor's Secretary, were among the arrivals at the Claredon Hotel yesterday.—[Ib.]

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

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, SEP. 2, 1857.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.—It is no less pleasing than interesting to chronicle the fact, that throughout the length and breadth of the Province, the Crops generally promise to be abundant and of good quality. It is true, that in some few localities the potato disease, and the weevil in wheat, have made their appearance; but on the whole, there is great cause of thankfulness to an All Wise Providence, who has blessed the labors of the husbandman. It has been demonstrated that early planting of potatoes, such as the bluenose, Victorias, bucksters, Scotch whites and cups, will protect them from the "rust," even on old land; and that late sowing of wheat will be a preventive to its being attacked by weevil. The crops of oats, barley, buckwheat and rumpus, promise an unusual harvest. The farmers appear to devote more attention to, and take more interest in, their noble calling than formerly, by their improved method of tillage, the selection of the best seed, and the use of new and improved agricultural implements. The present high prices of farm produce must amply repay them, notwithstanding the high price of labor; and ere long the agriculturalists of the upper districts of this County, and the fertile regions of York, Carleton and Victoria, will have facilities for bringing their surplus produce to the seaboard by railway, and shipping it to the markets of the United States cheaper and more expeditiously than they can do at present.

BOSTON STEAMERS.—There appears to be an unprofitable discussion carried on in the St. John papers at present respecting the relative speed of their new steamer the "Emperor," and the Admiral and the Adelaide. The running time of each between St. John and Portland is daily chronicled, and the "Emperor," it is stated had beaten the two old steamers from two to three hours. The travellers in this section have been content with the speed of the favorite old steamers, and are satisfied with but one change—the reduction of fare. The Admiral and Adelaide were never more popular in this part of the Province.

DREDGING MACHINE.—Almost every Port large and small in the Province has the Provincial Dredging Machine, if we except St. Andrews; and we believe it is high time that it was sent here to clear out the inner harbour, particularly near the wharves and in the eastern passage. A few weeks service of this machine, would be of great service here, now that the Railway extension runs over many of the principal wharves, when vessels of any depth might load without being neaped on. We trust that the Port Wardens will attend to this subject the present season, as no doubt a large quantity of freight for shipment, will be brought over the Line during the fall and winter, and next year all the wharf accommodation possessed at present will be required. In view of the increased business which may be expected—we understand that it is in contemplation to erect several wharves for the purpose of piling lumber on.

The people of the Province generally, have had a series of Pic Nics, Soirees, and Excursions. The inhabitants of St. Andrews have been too busy the present season to attend them, but we hope ere long, that they will have an Excursion on the Railway, which will amply compensate for any loss or pleasure they may have sustained.

WELL DONE CARLETON COUNTY.—The farmers of Carleton sold last week to the Americans 500 head of cattle besides large droves of sheep, which were driven off to the United States. The Carleton Sentinel, from which this information is obtained, says,—"the rates paid by American speculators now, are such as to render stock the

most remunerative article the farmer can raise."

The CARLETON SENTINEL, announces the arrival at Woodstock of W. M. Buck, Esq., Engineer in Chief of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, W. T. R. Penness, Esq., assistant Engineer, and Mr. Marsh, one of the contractors, preparatory to operations being commenced on that end of the first section to Woodstock. The Engineers have gone up for the purpose of making a final location of the line at the Woodstock terminus. We stated last week advertisements for tenders for clearing the line from the end of the 60th mile to the terminus at Woodstock were issued, and would be decided on after the 1st. instant, as the work is to be proceeded with without delay.—The Engineers will no doubt select such a line as will be most advantageous for the interests of the Company. It is high time the people people of Carleton would awake to their true interests; as yet they have done nothing towards the furtherance of this great enterprise, and it is to be hoped that they will freely, yea, thankfully give a free right of way through their lands, knowing as they must that there is no County in the Province more interested than Carleton in the success of the line, which will give them an open Atlantic seaport, within a short distance, and which can be reached in two or three hours, where they can ship their produce at all seasons, and at a comparatively trifling expense compared with the outlay and loss of time which they are subjected to, and from whence they can obtain their supplies direct from the leading markets of the United States, without incurring the extra expense of transshipment from schooners to steamers, and by the slow process of tow boats. We have neither the time at hand nor space to show the immense advantages which the N. B. and Canada Railway will confer on Woodstock—but leave it to our contemporaries of the *Journal and Sentinel* to set forth for their own people. It is some years since we were in Woodstock, but when there we looked upon Carleton County as the garden of the Province. The lands both in the vicinity of Woodstock and for many miles beyond it, are, without doubt, the richest in the Province, not only with respect to fertility, but also in their mineral resources. We hope to see the day that Woodstock will be the half-way stopping place between St. Andrews and Quebec.

The St. John FREEMAN puts the following pertinent questions to the advocates of the Shediac railroad. Had the people of this section of the Province made these interrogatories, they would be accused of "sectional feelings, local jealousies," &c., but coming as they do from one who is interested and living at one end of the line, they are important, and require answers:—

We should like to know what means will be resorted to, in order to divert the trade of P. E. Island and the Gulf Shore, to the Railroad, and via the Railroad to St. John. What facilities and inducements will be offered in the way of transshipping and forwarding goods? How will the Islanders be induced to send their potatoes and oats over the Railway? Must they be made up in bags, and if so, will the people not prefer the old way round by schooners? What will be the fare through, and what the comparative cost? What would be the best means of inducing the American fishermen to employ the road next year, if it be too late this season, for sending home their take of fish and getting their supplies? &c., &c.

We presume that that wonderful and extraordinary Chief Commissioner knows all about these things, but as the *Smasher* journals have grown so tired of all political questions, perhaps they may employ themselves agreeably and usefully in discussing these questions. It is of importance to all parts of the Province, and especially to those parts expecting to get Railroads, that the one we have should say.

Nautical Invention.
The Washington papers give an account of the exhibition of a canvas boat, recently patented by an officer of the army, Col. R. C. Buchanan. The *Intelligencer* says of it:—"When the singular craft was first presented to our view it had the appearance of a huge canvas bag inflated; on being opened, the only things it contained were a jointed frame work, a few pieces of thin board, and an additional piece of canvas. In less than fifteen minutes, these things being properly put together, we saw a safe and convenient little boat afloat upon the river, in which some half dozen gentlemen crossed and recrossed the Potomac. The canvas boats invented and employed by Col. Buchanan have been made of various dimensions; but it is said that a specimen eighteen feet long, eight feet wide and eighteen inches deep, can convey with safety over a rapid river no less than thirty men, with all their arms and equipment; and the total weight of a boat of this size is not greater than can be carried over plains or mountains upon the backs of two

mules. Officers of high rank in the army have pronounced this invention one of great importance as a military ponton, while men of experience in the navy have expressed the opinion that it might be employed with advantage as a kind of life-boat at sea.

If there be any of our readers who doubt touching the magic power of Perry Davis' Pain Killer to relieve pain, we advise them to buy one twenty five cent bottle and give it a trial. We never yet knew it to fail. Sold by Odell & Turner, and druggists and all dealers in family medicines.

Ship News.

Ship Starlight, (of Boston,) Matthews, Maudslayi, May 5; Angler, May 30. Aug. 23, lat. 38 45, long. 67 50, saw a ship steering E.; with double top-sail yards, showing blue and red signal, with a white ball in the centre.

The new round stern ship, bottom up, lumber laden, seen Aug. 14, lat. 43 50, long. 62, was undoubtedly a new ship, name not recollecting, and from St. John, N. B., for Europe. She was so cranked when at the wharf that nautical men had doubts of her getting safely across.

A large ship, name unknown, from Great Britain, bound to St. John, N. B., with coal, iron and sheet copper, was cast away near Burn, N. F., about a fortnight since. Captain, crew, and two of the passengers saved. There are 52 passengers, mostly cabin, lost.

BARLEY.

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

BOTTLES.

A liberal price paid, for empty Ale and Porter Bottles at the Patent Steam Brewery. St. Andrews, Aug. 31, 1857.—[Ib.]

New Brunswick and Canada Railway & Land Company.

St. Andrews, Aug. 24, 1857.
TENDERS for CLEARING FOR LINE, or any section thereof, from the end of the 60th Mile to the Terminus at WOODSTOCK, a distance of 20 miles more or less, will be entertained and decided on as soon as received after the 1st proximo.

The CHOPPING will be 160 FEET WIDE throughout, and the work is to commence and follow the Surveying party now engaged on the ground.

Full particulars as to details of specification and provisions of Contract will be given, on application either personally or by letter, at the Company's offices, where forms of Tenders may also be obtained.

JULIUS THOMPSON, Manager.

INK. INK.

A NEW IMPERIAL CHEMICAL WRITING INK.

Warranted not to Injure by Freezing.
THE want of a good description of black 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 pens very fast; it will also become thick after being exposed to the air, and 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 thicker—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 shade of blue, causing it to flow free and easy.—Government Offices, Banks, and Merchants in Canada have pronounced it superior and cheaper by 25 per cent. than any ink they can import. Merchants in different parts of the Province will find it much to their advantage to buy this Ink instead of importing, as it will insure them a larger profit, quicker sales, and they can recommend it to be so well adapted to this climate. It is put up in bottles, and retailed in—Pyramid 4d., Pins 1s. 6d., Quarts 2s. 6d., or by the Gallon. A large discount made to wholesale purchasers.

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

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

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 DEALS (to their address) at all ports in the Bristol Channel. Cardiff, July 17, 1857.

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

NEW PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Scientific American
VOLUME THIRTEEN.
TO MECHANICS, MANUFACTURERS,
INVENTORS, AND FARMERS.

In announcing the Thirteenth Annual Volume of the Scientific American, which commences on the 12th of September, 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, and they would again assure 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 purview.

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, 1857, said premiums to 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, \$3.

Names of subscribers can be sent in at different times and from different Post Offices. The cash will be paid to the order of the successful competitors, immediately after the 1st of January, 1857.

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

TERMS.—Single Subscriptions, 2 Dollars a year, or 1 Dollar for six months. Five copies for \$10; 10 copies for \$18; 20 copies for \$32; 50 copies for \$75; 100 copies for \$135; 200 copies for \$235; 500 copies for \$485; 1000 copies for \$885. For all Clubs of 10 and over, the yearly subscription is only \$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, Education, Invention, Engineering, Mill Work, and all interest which the light of Practical Science is calculated to advance. It is issued weekly, in form of binding; it contains annually from 500 to 600 finely executed Engravings, and Notices of American and European Improvements, together with an Official List of American Patent claims published weekly in advance of all other papers.

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

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

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

Meeting of Courts.

The Courts of GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE Peace and Common Pleas for the said County, will sit at the Court House in St. Andrews on **TUESDAY, the 15th day of SEPTEMBER next, at 12 o'clock.**

At which time and place, all Magistrates, Clerks and Constables of said County, and all persons required to be at these Courts, are hereby Publicly Notified to give their attendance.

By Order of Her Majesty's Justices,
THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

July 17, 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, Electrotype, giving as perfect an impression as any other press now in use, and may be used by any lad of ordinary capacity. All kinds of Fancy Ornamental Printing may be executed with this Press in the neatest possible manner. Any kind of paper, of whatever quality or color, may be used, damp or dry; also all kinds of card-board.

This Press is most admirably adapted for printing Shop Bills, Labels, Vetting or Business Cards, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Railroad Receipts, Vouchers, or Salt Bags, and as a Copying Press, is superior to anything now in use. The larger sizes will be found very useful to printers for making Proof-sheet Impressions and doing Job Work. It may be used by mechanics, professional men, or any one who may wish to do any kind of printing. This Press is very strong, durable, and easy kept in order. The smallest size occupies a space of 5 by 8 inches, weighing only 54 pounds and will be turned out for

LOW PRICE OF FIVE DOLLARS.

There are three sizes—the 85 size prints a sheet of paper 5 by 6 inches; the 519 size prints a sheet of paper 5 by 12 inches; the 515 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 PRESS COMPANY,
144 Washington Street, Boston.

**RIVERS & RIVERS'
GRAND
ORIENTAL CIRCUS**

PRINCIPAL FEATURES
From the Celestial Empire!
A FULL COMPANY OF
CHINESE ARTISTES!
AN AMAZONIAN TROUPE
CONSISTING OF
Eight Equestrian Ladies!
EVERYTHING ENTIRELY NEW & ORIGINAL
For the Season of 1857.

WILL EXHIBIT AT
St. Andrews, on MONDAY, September 7.
Afternoon Performance at 2: Evening at 7 o'clock.

At St. John, July 16th, 1857.—(Patriot, 2m).

FOR SALE.

**HOUSES, LANDS,
MILLS,**

And Privileges at the outlet of the
DIGDEQUAN RIVER,

INCLUDING one handsome commodious MANSION
HOUSE, and Out Buildings, with Grounds tastefully
arranged and ornamented with forest trees, only a few rods
from the salt water, with from twenty to two hundred acres
of Land, Saw Mills, Edgers, Trimmers, Lath Machines,
Wharves, Shipyards, Stores, Mill-Lessee, Smith Shop,
several privileges on the River and large Brook near by,
suitable for various kinds of Machinery. Several small
FARMS, with the Buildings, including three tracts of
Clear and Wilderness Lands, which will be divided
into small lots for sale. There is an abundance of
timber for the mill, and the whole, which, with the
sales from the Mills, may be cheaply burned, and would
be a ready market. The above offers an excellent opportunity for those wanting
Machinery, or to erect Machinery of any description on
any desirable stream for lumbering—where schooners
and Boats can be loaded at the mill or wharves—where
engaged in ship-building, Shipping and Boating—where
at the Mills, for Mechanics, Brickmakers, Fishermen,
and Farmers, who want to be near the sea shore on
account of Manure and convenience to market, to secure
their object.

Terms very liberal (if being desirable to build up the
Village).

Particulars made known upon application (if by letter
post paid).

M. R. FLETCHER, Attorney
for the Proprietors.

Digdeguan, Charlotte County, July 1st, 1857.

Freeview, New Brunswick, Leader—3 months.

P. CHARRIER,
HAIR CUTTER,
And Manufacturer of
**VENTILATING OR GOSSAMER
Wigs and Top Pieces,**

Also, a complete assortment of
Ladies' Hair Work, of every variety,
No. 226 Washington Street,
BOSTON.

**GENEVA, LINSEED OIL,
WHITE PAINT, PEPPER,
CRUSHED SUGAR, &c.**
May 23, 1857.

By the "Arthur White," from London, and
"Peter Maxwell," from Liverpool, via St. John.

40 HDS best pale Geneva "Anchor,"
2 Puns. Irish Malt Whiskey.

13 Hds. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.
2 Tons London and Liverpool White Paint.

5 Bags Black Pepper.
1 Bag 8 doz real Japan Blacking.

4 Tons Red Sugar.
1-2 Chests fine Congo Tea.

5 Extra Fine do do
5 Bags Vinegar.
40 Bags Spikes.

5 Bags best Horse Nails.
612 Bars of Common round Iron assorted.

35 Sheet Iron.
2 Charcoal Sheets.
2 Sheets 3 and 3 1/2 lbs Sheet-lead.

3 Bags shot, assorted, &c., &c.
2 Bbls Tinsars.
3 do do do.

May 25th, 1857. J. W. STREET. 3w22

W. M. T. McCracken,

Watch and Clock Maker,
RESPECTFULLY intimates to his Friends and
the Public generally, that he has returned 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.

127 Wedding Rings and other Jewelry made
and repaired.
Chronometers rated.—Quadrants and Compasses
repaired and adjusted.
St. Andrews, July 1, 1857.

G. HIRLAND

GENERAL BUILDER AND 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.

MOWING MACHINE
For Sale.

KETCHUM's improved two horse
MOWING MACHINE,
quite new—price £20; delivered in St. Andrews.
Apply to
R. D. JAMES,
June 23, 1857.—(Provincialist, St. Stephen Pat-
rio, 4ms.

**CHINA, EARTHENWARE &c.
By Wholesale.**

THE Subscriber visited the past winter the various
Manufactures in Staffordshire, and made
selections therefrom as will give satisfaction to
any purchaser, and has received by Packet Ship
Black Ball Line:

220 Cases fancy and colored Earthenware.
50 " Yellow and Black
20 " Lustre
20 Cases China.
10 " Toys.
20 " Glass Ware.
500 Dozen Jugs, all sizes.

---ALSO---
PANS, CROCKERS, JARS, &c., &c.,
coming by each future packet. And all he asks of
those who want to purchase, to take a look into his
establishment, No. 6, Water Street, before pur-
chasing elsewhere, and satisfy themselves that he
has the best selection, greatest variety, and lower
prices than any other House about these "digdies."

W. H. HAYWARD.
St. John, July 16th, 1857.—(Patriot, 2m).

BOSTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOSTON WHOLESALE HOUSES.

As the amount of trade between St. Andrews and the city of
Boston, is rapidly increasing, the undersigned, in order to
facilitate the trade, have opened a branch office in that city, as a public place for
the sale of the following goods, and also of those imported from
the various parts of the world.

Agricultural Goods, Seeds, Tools, &c.
DAVID WHITE & SONS, Agricultural Ware
house and Seed Store, 47, 49 and 51 Blackstone Street.
DAVID BARNARD & CO., Vase and Hall Agricultural
Machinery, 100 North Street, Boston.

Dry Goods, Gent's and Ladies' Wear, &c.
JAMES M. BELLE & CO., Importers of Dry Goods, 100
North Street, Boston.
J. H. BARNARD & CO., Importers of Dry Goods, 100
North Street, Boston.

Hardware, Tools, and Miscellaneous Goods.
J. H. BARNARD & CO., Importers of Dry Goods, 100
North Street, Boston.

Books, Stationery, and Printing.
J. H. BARNARD & CO., Importers of Dry Goods, 100
North Street, Boston.

Shoes, Hats, and Miscellaneous Goods.
J. H. BARNARD & CO., Importers of Dry Goods, 100
North Street, Boston.

Stiles' International Agency.
J. H. BARNARD & CO., Importers of Dry Goods, 100
North Street, Boston.

J. F. ROGERS,
TAILOR and DRAPER.

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the Inhabitants
of St. Andrews, that he has com-
menced business in the above line, in the pre-
mises in Wm. Henry Street, adjoining Mr. J. Irwin's
store.

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

Fashion plates from London and New York re-
ceived monthly.
St. Andrews, May 27, 1857.

NOTICE.

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

JOHN MCCARRELL,
JUSTUS WETMORE, Executors.
HUGH LUDGATE.
St. George, June 6th, 57. 3w23

STEAM, STEAM.

For Portland and Boston.

STEAMER Admiral,
on MONDAYS.

STEAMER 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.

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 word of wonder"
—and to the observer is daily presented something
new and wonderful, both in nature and art. Men of
genius and skill are constantly engaged in seeking
out that which may become valuable to the public,
and a living emblem to scientists, and from all
these wonders which have been brought before the
world and particularly our Medical Faculty, there
has been nothing as yet surpassed Perry Davis's

Pain Killer.

which is the most valuable family medicine now in
use, for many internal and external complaints that
flesh is heir to. To convince you of the fact, you
have but to call at the Drug Store, where you can
get a bottle from 25 cents to \$1.—Tennessee O-
gan.

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—New-
port (Ky) News.

Thomas S. Ramsey, writing from Rangoon, Bur-
mah, Dec. 19, 1856, says—"It is becoming
more popular, and in several instances I am as-
sured that the cholera has been arrested and life
preserved by its use. The late prevalence of cholera
has swept off about all the Pain Killer I had, and
purchasers looking to me for a supply will be
disappointed in my inability to supply. Please
send me an invoice of \$150 worth by first opportu-
nity."

Rev J. Phillips, formerly of the Orissa Mission,
India, writes—"My wife is using your celebrated
Pain Killer for a rheumatic affection from which she
has suffered for years, and with better effect than
any other of the various remedies she has tried,
and I am using it for dyspepsia and kidney com-
plaints with good success."

SOLD BY
ODELL & TURNER.
St. Andrews. 4w25

J. BERRINGTON,

(FROM ENGLAND.)
Clock and Watchmaker,
QUEEN STREET.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of
St. Andrews and vicinity, that he has open-
ed a shop at the head of Queen Street, where he
will be happy to attend to all orders in his line.
Watches and Clocks neatly repaired and cleaned.
March 28, 1857. 3mly

Hennessy Brandy—Best Pale
GENEVA, &c.

JUST Received—10 Hogsheads Best "Hen-
nessy" Brandy.

5 do. do. Pale do. (Vintage 1855).

Per the Ann Rankin from London, via St. John.

25 Hds. best Pale Geneva, large "angel."

20 do. do. do.

2 Hds. old Port Wine.

1 do. Sherry.

7 Hds. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.

2 Tons best London White Paint.

32 casks London Bottled Porter (quarts and
pints).

J. W. STREET.
Oct. 20 1856.

STILES' INTERNATIONAL AGENCY.

FOR THE TRANSACTION OF A
GENERAL CASH COMMISSION BUSINESS.

Markets, and the Highest Prices procured for
Consignments of Colonial Produce, Fish, Lumber, Oak, Wood, &c.
Small or large Cans of any quality, at lowest Prices, for
American or Imported Goods, Manufactures, Machinery, &c.

JOHN STILES,
10 Exchange St. & 5 Bowdoin St. Boston. Boston.
Baltimore, Messrs. Clark & Woodruff; Boston, A. H. Allen; Cal-
ifornia, Messrs. J. C. Jones & Co.; New York, Messrs. J. C. Jones &
W. J. Ward, Esq. St. John, N.B.

J. F. ROGERS,
TAILOR and DRAPER.

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of St. Andrews, that he has com-
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JOHN MCCARRELL,
JUSTUS WETMORE, Executors.
HUGH LUDGATE.
St. George, June 6th, 57. 3w23

STEAM, STEAM.

For Portland and Boston.

STEAMER Admiral,
on MONDAYS.

STEAMER 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.

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 word of wonder"
—and to the observer is daily presented something
new and wonderful, both in nature and art. Men of
genius and skill are constantly engaged in seeking
out that which may become valuable to the public,
and a living emblem to scientists, and from all
these wonders which have been brought before the
world and particularly our Medical Faculty, there
has been nothing as yet surpassed Perry Davis's

Pain Killer.

which is the most valuable family medicine now in
use, for many internal and external complaints that
flesh is heir to. To convince you of the fact, you
have but to call at the Drug Store, where you can
get a bottle from 25 cents to \$1.—Tennessee O-
gan.

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—New-
port (Ky) News.

Thomas S. Ramsey, writing from Rangoon, Bur-
mah, Dec. 19, 1856, says—"It is becoming
more popular, and in several instances I am as-
sured that the cholera has been arrested and life
preserved by its use. The late prevalence of cholera
has swept off about all the Pain Killer I had, and
purchasers looking to me for a supply will be
disappointed in my inability to supply. Please
send me an invoice of \$150 worth by first opportu-
nity."

Rev J. Phillips, formerly of the Orissa Mission,
India, writes—"My wife is using your celebrated
Pain Killer for a rheumatic affection from which she
has suffered for years, and with better effect than
any other of the various remedies she has tried,
and I am using it for dyspepsia and kidney com-
plaints with good success."

SOLD BY
ODELL & TURNER.
St. Andrews. 4w25

J. BERRINGTON,

(FROM ENGLAND.)
Clock and Watchmaker,
QUEEN STREET.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of
St. Andrews and vicinity, that he has open-
ed a shop at the head of Queen Street, where he
will be happy to attend to all orders in his line.
Watches and Clocks neatly repaired and cleaned.
March 28, 1857. 3mly

Hennessy Brandy—Best Pale
GENEVA, &c.

JUST Received—10 Hogsheads Best "Hen-
nessy" Brandy.

5 do. do. Pale do. (Vintage 1855).

Per the Ann Rankin from London, via St. John.

25 Hds. best Pale Geneva, large "angel."

20 do. do. do.

2 Hds. old Port Wine.

1 do. Sherry.

7 Hds. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.

2 Tons best London White Paint.

32 casks London Bottled Porter (quarts and
pints).

J. W. STREET.
Oct. 20 1856.

STILES' INTERNATIONAL AGENCY.

FOR THE TRANSACTION OF A
GENERAL CASH COMMISSION BUSINESS.

Markets, and the Highest Prices procured for
Consignments of Colonial Produce, Fish, Lumber, Oak, Wood, &c.
Small or large Cans of any quality, at lowest Prices, for
American or Imported Goods, Manufactures, Machinery, &c.

JOHN STILES,
10 Exchange St. & 5 Bowdoin St. Boston. Boston.
Baltimore, Messrs. Clark & Woodruff; Boston, A. H. Allen; Cal-
ifornia, Messrs. J. C. Jones & Co.; New York, Messrs. J. C. Jones &
W. J. Ward, Esq. St. John, N.B.

J. F. ROGERS,
TAILOR and DRAPER.

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the Inhabitants
of St. Andrews, that he has com-
menced business in the above line, in the pre-
mises in Wm. Henry Street, adjoining Mr. J. Irwin's
store.

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

Fashion plates from London and New York re-
ceived monthly.
St. Andrews, May 27, 1857.

NOTICE.

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

JOHN MCCARRELL,
JUSTUS WETMORE, Executors.
HUGH LUDGATE.
St. George, June 6th, 57. 3w23

STEAM, STEAM.

For Portland and Boston.

