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Ex parte sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

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Poetry.

From the London Daily News.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!
FRIENDLY HINTS TO TRANSATLANTIC FRIENDS.
By Wm. C. Bennett.

Brothers, with all you boast of,
So much in love I am,
At times republican I grow,
Then, "Long live Uncle Sam!"
But when of Uncle Tom I think,
And what slave auctions mean,
Again to loyalty I shrink,
This then, "God save the Queen!"

Let a Crimea campaign come,
All Yankee straight I am,
I darn our lords and lordings some,
Then "Long live Uncle Sam!"
But when I think of Kyvas friends,
And all her judges' frowns,
Good faith! my Yankee fever ends,
And then, "God save the Queen!"

When I think what Court spangles cost,
Court-follies, what a sham,
My rage for thrones is somewhat lost,
Then, "Long live Uncle Sam!"
But when I think what Presidents,
And White House contests mean,
My scorn of Courts somewhat relents,
Then, "God save the Queen!"

When, dam them! tax-collectors call,
Straight off in thought I am,
U. S. will free me from them all,
So, "Long live Uncle Sam!"
But when I think of bowie-knives,
And what revolvers mean,
And feel I've not a hundred lives,
Ah, then, "God save the Queen!"

At times of Margels, Duke, and Earl,
So sick and tired I am,
Hard words at all the time I find,
Yes, "Long live Uncle Sam!"
But when I think by titles lorded,
You, too, do somewhat lean,
To such things—Sark, you love a lord,
Well, well, "God save the Queen!"

Often by all-time follies fired,
Game laws, and all I damn,
Of church, church rates, and church courts
tired,
Ah, "Long live Uncle Sam!"
But when I think of Lynde, the judge,
And what his robes mean,
Ah, back to loyalty I cling,
Yes, then, "God save the Queen!"

When startled by the mighty pace
At which you move, I am,
While we seem lagging in the race,
Then, "Long live Uncle Sam!"
But when I think your wondrous growth
More slaves and chains may mean,
To be a Yankee straight I'm loth,
Ah, then, "God save the Queen!"

God bless them! Vanguard of the free,
In wrath at times I am,
With both, but proud I guess we be
Of you, O Uncle Sam!"
And you, we know your noise and fuss,
At us, but love can mean,
I've heard you cry at times with us,
Yes, Sam, "God save the Queen!"

Select Tale.

THE CULPRIT JUDGE.
A Tale of the Bench and Bar.

In one of the Western States I was once Prosecuting Attorney. The settler's axe was then familiar music, and the prairies away from the woodlands had not heard the sound of the steam whistle. All the branches of society, of trade, of business and professions were in a transient state. Of course the Judges were not men of vast learning or rare character, and, lest I may appear vain, may add, that the lawyers were by no means Chief Justice Tancys!

The Judge who travelled the circuit with us in the counties round about the city of had been in early life a horse jockey, and picked up a large amount of tact, and knowledge of men and human nature, that was of much use to him in his legal walk.

At the west he had been a member of the first constitutional convention of the State, and being a good talker and of quick natural talent, had shone in the debate. Of course it was natural that as he had made the law, he should claim to be able to expound it. And at the election, after the State was admitted, he was chosen Judge.

I never liked him. With all his affability and apparent deference of manner, there was in his composition an sub-strata of cunning that I suspected and became wary of. When I was chosen people's solicitor, he sought my confidence, but I repelled him. Except in court, we were little together. Many a time on the civil side he has given a charge on facts, and acquiesced in my law when I felt that I was wrong, nor could I fathom why he thus sought the winning side of me. I suspected him of knavery. When pris-

oners were convicted, his discretion of punishment and sentences were oddly inconsistent. He fined when he should have imprisoned, and confined when a nominal punishment would have answered the justness of the cause. But never could get any clue, and with the populace he was regarded as a man of rare integrity and firmness of mind.

One night at the inn, in the little village of Washington, where a week's court was to be held, I went to my "boarded-off" bed-room for an afternoon nap, and was soon fast asleep.

I was awakened by a confused murmuring that, after I was fully aroused, I perceived to come from the adjoining room, one appropriated to Judge C.

"He is committing his Grand Jury charge," said to myself. When I heard a strange voice say, "the hoodie," which is a flash term used by counterfeiters, it immediately attracted my "prosecuting" attention. As I sat upon the bed side, a ray of light shone thro' a chink in the boarded-off partition.

A man of honor would have forbidden a peep; as an officer of law prudence commended it. So, drawing myself noiselessly and closely to the wall, or board separation, I looked through the crack and saw Judge C— seated at a table with a sinister looking man, who were a remarkable pair of whiskers, and the two were counting quite a pile of new bank bills. I listened, but not a word was spoken for some time. I saw them divide the money in three piles, the Judge placed one in his pocket, and the whiskered man took the other, and then taking off his boots, divided the third pile into two, placed one in each boot, and then put on his feet again. Next the Judge said, "Be careful and send it to the proper place."

His sinister companion gave a meaning smile, they shook hands, the stranger left the room cautiously, and the Judge sat down to some papers. I continued to look for several moments, but he was absorbed in his duties, just as I was about quitting my point, (literally a point of observation, he arose, and taking out his pile of bills, placed them up the chimney, and then continued reading.

I must say my blood ran cold, for a grave suspicion crossed my mind that he was a scoundrel, but I never suspected him of being connected with the drovers, trappers and traders that occasionally made spurious money their commodity. Nor, as I sat collecting my thoughts, could I conceive it possible, when I remembered how severe he had always been upon the passage of counterfeit money, and how earnest and solemn he always was in charges in such cases, declaring against the enormity of the offenders who substituted spurious currency for good. I therefore considered that the word "hoodie" and the suspicious boot stuffing must relate to some other offence connected with which I felt sure he must be.

Stealthily going out, I carefully descended the stairs and entered the bar room. The sinister looking man was seated at a table reading the last Cincinnati paper as calm and placid as if he had been a Methodist minister of the riding. I sat down and pulled out a law paper, and pretended to read it, but I was glancing over its top at the stranger.

His eye did not wander from a particular point of the paper; nor did the sheet after several minutes turn; I therefore concluded that he was not reading, but reflecting. I endeavored to catch his eye but could not. I next thought of trying the demeanor of the Judge; so making in my mind an excuse relating to my official duties, I again walked up stairs and knocked at the door. His pleasant voice, in an unembarrassed tone, cried "walk in," and I entered. After going through my excuses and business, I said in a careless tone—

"What have you been doing all the afternoon, Judge?"

He answered just as carelessly—"Going through my charge, and a decision or two I have to make up. As yet I have seen no one since my arrival."

This last lie was an unnecessary one, as I knew its falsity, for he had not have asserted the fact—an immaterial one. This, therefore, the more confirmed my suspicions; because I had found these immaterial assertions to be always made by witnesses when they are committing perjury, just as cowards whistle to keep up courage.

We continued chatting until the bell rang for tea, but not a tone or act betrayed that the Judge was troubled or uneasy. We went down stairs together and commenced our meal at the supper table. The whiskered stranger sat down opposite, but he had the Judge was to each other as if they had never met. One or two civilities passed between them, but they were accompanied by a freezing politeness, somewhat unusual in our western way of life. All this satisfied me there was something out of the way, and I resolved while at the table to furnish myself with some evidences. I finished the meal first, and went up stairs to the Judge's room, and going to the chimney in the dark, felt for a loose brick, found it, and discovered a roll

of paper, took off one or two pieces, and replacing the balance, hastily left the room.

Nothing more occurred that night worth narrating, but the next day in court I found on the calendar the case of a man who had been indicted some months before for counterfeiting, and was out on bail.

"What does this mean?" I asked of the clerk, "I did not authorize the trial, nor am I prepared with a witness."

"Judge C— ordered it on the last term for to-day, by your request," answered the clerk.

"My request?" stammered I.

"Yes, and here it is," said he as he handed me a piece of paper bearing in my own hand writing, "Give Judge C— his request."

Judge C— entered the court, and business began. The case in question being called, I arose to postpone it on the ground that I was not prepared.

A stranger arose from among the lawyers, and said he was counsel for the prisoner, and had come all the way from Cincinnati to try the case, at much trouble, and because, as he understood it, it had been ordered on that day for trial.

The counsel was the black whiskered companion of the Judge.

He then, with a bland smile, dipped his pen in the ink, ready for a memorandum, and asked—"What is your name, sir?"

I was so astonished at the cool impudence that I did not answer, but proceeded to deny any understanding, and charged that there was some trick.

My opponent wearily rejoined, and moved that if the case was not tried, that his client be discharged on bail. This was giving him liberty to run if he pleased, and I opposed the motion. My adversary again rejoined, and to my utter astonishment the Judge granted the request, and ordered the clerk to cancel the trial.

At this juncture I sat amid the titter of my brethren, who were ready enough to laugh at W— as being caught napping. While I was meditating upon my wrath and my revenge, the clerk announced that the empanelling of the grand jury was now complete, and they were ready for business. The Judge arose to address and charge them. He was as cool and placid as the morning itself.

"Oh, my hypnosis!" I muttered between my teeth, as the black whiskered counsel— and confederate, as I fully considered him to be—slyly sneered at me and drew his chair close to the bench in an attitude of deferential listening.

Scarcely had the jury retired, than, in my capacity as prosecuting officer, I followed the members to their chamber. To the formal question—

"What is the first business?" I answered, "To investigate a charge of malfeasance in office against the Judge."

The foreman and his fellows looked at each other with a astonishment. Finally one of them said with a smile,

"Take care brother W—, that your professional rivalry does not get you into trouble."

I replied by telling my story and narrating all the suspicious circumstances of the past twenty-four hours, and concluded by requesting that the black-whiskered counsel be called and examined.

Amid the astonished silence of the grand jury the constable went after and returned with the stranger.

He entered easily and unabashed, saying, as he took a chair,

"I am told you desire me to be a witness."

"Perhaps culprit?" I exclaimed in a passion, entirely losing my control. And then not heeding the hand of the foreman on my shoulder in restraint, I said to the constable who lingered at the door,

"Take off his boots!"

The stranger made two bounds, and stood by the window which led into the garden of the jail. But the grip of the constable was on him securely. In an instant one of the jurors took his arm, another his leg, and before any one in the house could speak, his boots were off and two rolls of bills fell upon the floor.

The firmness and presence of mind of the stranger took him entirely, he trembled in every muscle; and as I whispered to him, "Villain, not even your friend Judge C— can save you," he turned ghastly pale.

He was seated in a chair.

"Is this good money or is it bad?" said the foreman, breaking the dull silence which succeeded the struggle.

"Am I a witness, or am I accused?" he stammered, looking towards me.

"Witness," said I, "if you tell all you know about the Judge who is far better game than you—"

"I know—nothing—about—Judge—C—"

he stammered, "I never saw him till this day."

"Liar!" I shouted, forgetting my official dignity, in my rage at his falsehood. "Last night you and he were together, exchanging

money, and in his presence you concealed your 'hoodie' in your boots."

Immediately he stood up in an attitude of defiance—then sat down—half rose again—turned red, then pale; while huge drops of sweat stood on his face.

He saw he was, by some means, cornered, and in a moment recovering himself, answered, "I will be witness—the Judge is guiltier than I."

I have not space for his story, but its substance was, that long before the Judge removed to the West, they had been confederates together in circulating counterfeit money while horse jockeying. They were connected by a well-organized and secret band. The leaders were the manufacturers and bankers of the 'hoodie'—middle-men bought it and disposed it to the underlings who purchased it at a discount of fifty cents to pass it off at par. As fast as the last counterfeit was discovered, a new one was made.

Judge C— while upon the bench, was able to be moral and severe as he pleased with the underling class, who never knew the haunts and ways and companionships of those above them. But the man whose trial was that day, and for whom the Judge had interfered, was one of the upper class, and hence the necessity for the action.

"It is time now to see the Judge," said I, turning to the grand jury, who were petrified at the tale they had just heard.

No one answered.

"I will go and prepare him for your action," I next said, "for to indict him in his own court, while he is upon the bench, would be a scandal upon justice."

As I entered the court-room, he was announcing the noon recess. There was a little room off, containing a few law books and a desk, into which he entered, and thither I followed him.

"Judge," said I—and my voice trembled like the voice of a man under severe agony, so terribly was I wrought up by the excitement of the morning's accusations and confession—"Judge, I have very, very bad news for you."

"For me?" said he, with the utmost calmness, notwithstanding the mystery and peculiarity of my manner.

"Yes, for you; the Cincinnati lawyer has told all. I shook it out rather than spoke."

He still smiled: it was awful to see his hypocrisy, calmness of demeanor, and for a moment I knew not what to say. Then taking from my pocket the bills I had taken from his roll in the chimney deposit, I held them before him, and said—

"He has told about these, and I myself last night saw you place the counterfeit money in the fire-place, while he placed his in his boots."

His composure was entirely gone. He wilted like a scorched weed on the prairie, and his manhood gave way as if he had been struck with sudden paralysis. The room rather swam before my eyes, for the sight of a culprit Judge was not an every day occurrence, and when I saw him on his knees before me, grovelling like a dog, it sent a shudder through my entire frame.

He tore his hair, wrenched his hands, his eyes glared, and his powerful frame quivered in every part. Indeed, I was unmanned myself, to see so sudden and wretched a sight.

"Oh, good W—! dear W—! don't betray me! Consider how dreadful and I a Judge! Oh, the disgrace! What will they say? Don't, don't betray me! I was to be the next Governor—you know that! Oh, oh, oh!—how dreadful!" and he rocked himself to and fro on his knees, almost bursting with agony.

These were some of the heart-harrowing incoherences that I now remember over all the terrible scenes that followed.

I raised him from the floor, and placed him in a chair and said, "Alas, Judge C— appeals to me are too late! Your confederate has told all, and the grand jury has taken his testimony." His eye-balls glared at me like those of a maniac. Then, as if wrung by a powerful impulse, he became calm.

Indeed, that calmness was more terrible to behold than had been his excitement, imprecations and agonizing entreaties.

"Well, if it must be so, it must. But let me see the foreman for only a moment, bring him up—go for him—leave the room—go—do go—go—go—go—"

His excitement was returning, and without reflecting as I should have done, I turned and left the room, amid the curious looks of the crowd who had now gathered, for in those settlements secrecy was of no moment about grand jury matters, and half the village already knew the story. I had just crossed the court-room, I repeat, when I heard a pistol report. It was succeeded by a moment of terrible silence, and then the crowd burst into the room.

Judge C— lay upon the floor, with his blood and brains shockingly scattered around the little chamber. When I left he had drawn his pistol, and to his other crimes added that of suicide—He was a ghostly

sight to see, nor shall I ever forget the memories of that dreadful day, when I was compelled to witness the living agonies and the dying woes of a culprit Judge, in sight of that bench and bar whereat he had so often presided in convicting and sentencing villains less guilty than he had been all the while.

How to Take Life.

Take life like a man. Take it just as though it was—as it is—an earnest, vital, essential affair. Take it just as though you personally were born to the task of performing a merry part in it, as though the world had waited your coming. Take it as though it was a grand opportunity to do and to achieve, to carry forward great and good schemes; to help and cheer a suffering, weary, it may be a heart-broken brother. The fact is, life is under-valued by a great majority of mankind. It is not made half as much of as should be the case. Where is the man, the woman who accomplishes one tithe of what might be done? Who cannot look back upon opportunities lost, plans unachieved, thoughts crushed, aspirations unfulfilled, and all caused from the lack of the necessary and possible effort? If we knew better how to take and make the most of life, it would be far greater than it is. Now and then a man stands aside from the crowd, labors earnestly, confidently, and straightway becomes famous for wisdom, intellect, skill, greatness of some sort. The world wonders, admires, idolizes; and yet it only illustrates what each may do if he takes hold of life with a purpose. If a man but says he will, and follows it up, there is nothing in reason he may not expect to accomplish. There is no magic, no miracle, no secret to him who is brave in heart and determined in spirit.

Riches of the Bible.

"Book of Books" is the Bible. It is a Book of Laws, to show the right and wrong. It is a Book of Wisdom that makes the foolish wise. It is a Book of Truth, which detects all human errors. It is a Book of Life, which shows how to avoid everlasting death. It is the most authentic and entertaining history ever published. It contains the most remote antiquities, the most remarkable events and wonderful occurrences. It is a complete code of laws. It is a perfect body of divinity. It is an unequalled narrative. It is a Book of Biography. It is a Book of Voyages. It is a Book of Travels. It is the best convent ever made, the best deed ever written; it is the best will ever executed, the best testament ever signed; it is the young man's best companion; it is the school boy's best instructor; it is the learned man's masterpiece; it is the ignorant man's dictionary, and every man's directory; it promises an eternal reward to the faithful and believing. But that which crowns all is the Author. He is without partiality, and without hypocrisy; "With whom there is no variableness, neither shadow of turning."

The Trousseau of a Japanese Lady.

In families of rank of the governors of Nagasaki, the bride is portioned with twelve robes, namely, a blue robe for the first month, embroidered with fir trees or bamboos; a sea-green robe for the second month with cherry flowers and lily-treasures; a robe of light red for the third month, with willows and cherry trees; a robe of pearl colour for the fourth month, embroidered with the cuckoo, and small spots representing his lands; a robe of faint yellow for the fifth month with waves and sword grass; a robe of bright orange for the sixth month, embroidered with melons, and with an impetuous torrent—the rainy season falling in this and two previous months; a white robe for the seventh month, with kiki flowers, white and purple; a red robe for the 8th month, sprinkled with blue leaves; a violet robe for the ninth month, embroidered with flowers of the chrysanthemum indicum a very splendid flower; an olive coloured robe for the 10th month, with representations of a robe and ears of rice cut off; a black robe for the 11th month, embroidered with emblems of ice and icicles a purple robe for the 12th month embroidered with emblems of snow. Beyond some personal outfit of this sort, it is said not to be the custom to portion daughters. —[Travels in Japan.]

The Earth's Journey.

In winter we are nearest the sun, and in summer farthest from it; for the difference in the season is not occasioned by the greater or less distance of the earth from the sun, but by more or less oblique direction of the sun's rays. The length of the path travelled over by the earth is estimated at 567,019,740 miles and as this immense distance is passed over in a year the earth must move seventeen miles a second—a rapidly so far exceeding our conceptions, that it gave very just occasion to the pleasant remark of Liebenburg, that while one man salutes another man in the street, he goes many miles bareheaded without catching cold.

European Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

The Niagara, Capt. Lang, from Liverpool, 3 P. M., 1st, arrived at Halifax 10:30 A. M., 13th.

Europa arrived at Liverpool on the 25th, also several other steamers.

Screw steamer Weser, from Bremen for New York, put into Queenstown, 25th, with pumps schocked, leaking, and part cargo thrown overboard.

Departure of the Circassian from Galway postponed till 8th January.

BRITAIN.—London Times, in leader on right of search question thinks the only way in getting out of difficulty is to declare that the Slave Trade is piracy. It says:

"This, however, neither Americans nor French will do; thus, therefore, we go on wasting the precious lives of English sailors upon the African coast, where one rescued negro cannot be shown as a set-off against ten dead Englishmen—where our impotent force has become a mockery, and our blind, useless zeal a jest."

The honors which were being paid to the Mississippi Prince Alfred at every port entered by the Bourbons, had awakened a strong protest from the English press, and a generally expressed desire that he should be treated as a simple misadventure.

Affair of Schamer Washington at Niagara had given rise to editorials in the English press.

A fearful catastrophe occurred at Victoria Theatre, London, 27th, just before termination of an afternoon performance, when gallery stairs were crowded with the evening's audience waiting for admission. A false alarm of fire was raised and a panic set in.

During which sixteen boys were crushed and trampled to death, while many more were wounded. Theatre is situated in a very low neighborhood, and so rapidly did excitement subside that the evening's performance was proceeded with as usual.

Earl Carlisle had delivered a strong anti-slavery speech at a meeting in Leeds on the subject of slavery.

Barnum had made his first appearance in London as a lecturer. St. James Hall was crowded to excess to hear him, and the newspapers speak quite flatteringly of his lecture—which was Money Making.

Investigation at Cork into charges against arrested members of the Phoenix Club, resulted in six members being committed for trial without bail, and nine admitted to bail for trial at the assizes. Result of investigation was not deemed satisfactory by Government, and an official was specially delegated to watch proceedings at the investigation in Belfast, which was progressing.

Council for prisoners protested against examination taking place in the common jail, and withdrew from the case in consequence, leaving prisoners undefended.

Close of year had occasioned extremely active demands for money for short periods, and 31 per cent was occasionally paid for loans on government securities, while in open discount market terms were rather above banks' minimum. Pressure not likely to last beyond 1st instant, when numerous payments would be made on government account. Funds had been dull.

A few continental failures were taking place.

Ship Kent had reached London with £390,000 in gold, from Melbourne.

LONDON, Saturday.—Quarterly revenue returns published to-day show an increase of receipts for quarter over same time last quarter, £1,125,496. The year shows net decrease of £4,103,347, which is more than accounted for by reduction income tax.

The Times article dated Friday evening, congratulates the country on the hopeful appearance of matters at opening of the year, as contrasted with last January, and predicts a calm money market for the year.

There was more demand for discount at the Bank on Friday than on any previous day throughout the year. In Stock Exchange there was better supply, and loans were again obtainable at two and a half. Funds opened at depressed quotations of Thursday and experienced only temporary improvement; extreme range consols throughout the year was five per cent.

Daily News reports funds very inactive, but steadier than on Thursday; extreme fluctuation was limited to eight per cent.—1 short other departments of Stock Exchange finances prevailed. In discount market unusually brisk demand was experienced.

Friday.—Choicest paper could be negotiated at Bank minimum, but in majority of instances higher terms were demanded.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.—Persia arrived at 9 this morning from Holiday. In cotton market nothing doing; breadstuffs and other articles quiet.

LONDON, Saturday, P. M.—Consols closed very firm at yesterday's quotations.

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* contains the following:—"The Emperor renewing his first decision grants to M. de Mantelmont a remission of sentence definitely pronounced against him by Court of Appeal. His Majesty also grants pardon to M. Doudou the agent of the correspondent."

The *Nautique* also contains despatch dated Shanghai, 8th November, announcing that Lord Elgin had gone up the river Yangtze-kiang with five vessels, two of which were gunboats.

LONDON *Globe's* Paris correspondent writes:—"I am able to state very confidently that the court of Tuilleries has within the last two or three days caused Lord Derby's Government to be officially informed that in case England should think fit to take any

measures to counteract American policy indicated in certain passages of Buchanan's speech, she may rely upon support of France to utmost extent."

M. Troplong has been appointed President and Marshal D'Hilliers, General Angely, and Duke Malakoff, Vice-Presidents of the French Senate.

The chess match at Paris between Morphy and Anderson resulted in triumph of American champion—the score at the close stood Morphy 7, Anderson 2—drawn 2.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—*Moniteur* announces that the Emperor has granted full pardon or commutation of sentence to 161 persons who had been convicted at Sessions, or by ordinary tribunals, two of whom had been condemned to death.

Three per cent opened 73.05, closed 77.90.

SEAS.—The Peninsular correspondence says:—"The news which electric telegraph has brought concerning Message of President of the United States, has produced great sensation in this city, and has already been commented on by daily journals in a tone of offended national pride, which might naturally be expected."

ITALY.—Levy of 18,000 men spoken of in Naples. Posts Paris correspondent has reason to believe negotiations are going on by which French garrison may remove from Rome and occupy Civita Vecchia, whilst Austrian garrison will confine itself to Ancona only.

Serious disturbance, amounting almost to an epidemic took place at Milan, originated by altercation between people and some soldiers. People began to unbury streets, but order was reestablished without difficulty.

Cremona and Lodi reported in a state of agitation.

RUSSIA.—Russian Government has appointed Consuls at Canton and Shanghai, and is about to establish naval station in China.

TURKEY.—Letter from Jaffa, Dec. 2nd, says no punishment yet been inflicted on the five Mussulmans arrested for murder of an American family in the neighborhood of Jaffa.

Americans have threatened to bombard Jaffa if justice be not executed; and if they keep their word they will have to come to that extremity, guilty parties are at Beyrout and may possibly escape.

SERBIA.—Important insurrectionary movement is reported in Servia.

VIENNA telegram says two regiments had left for Semlin.

INDIA.—Calcutta Mail Nov. 22nd, reached England, and American portion is conveyed by Niagara. Details of news and nothing important to telegram. Freights at Calcutta entirely nominal.

CHINA.—Nothing later than by Africa, but further details state in regard to Customs Tariff, that almost all articles are admitted with duty of five per cent. Opium admitted with duty of 30 taels per box.

Trade at Canton had taken fair start.—Six ships had left Whampoa for London.

Total of tonnage in China only 400 tons more than this time last year.

Singapore, Nov. 23rd.—Produce in good demand. Imports unaltered. Freights dull.

At Canton demand for imports brisk.—At Shanghai good business done in silks. In Teas no change.

Foo Chow Tea market rather quiet.

Cape Good Hope.—Dates are to Nov. 20th Small pox decreasing at Cape Town. 1500 deaths occurred, principally among colonial population.

The Livingston expedition had been heard of to Oct. 4th.

Duke of Bronte reports, on Dec. 11th, lat 45, lon 44, fell in with Triumph, waterlogged, with parts of a war around her to keep her together. Bowsprit out. Signal of distress flying, but it blew too hard to send a boat out. She was last seen on next morning during hurricane.

MARKETS.—Consols for discount 95½.

Other markets not materially changed.

The Death of the Emperor of Japan.

Lieut. Habersham, in a letter to the Philadelphia Ledger, dated Nagasaki, Oct. 1st, gives the following explanation of the supposed suicide of the Emperor of Japan, who is declared by the local authorities to have died of pleurisy:

"It is said that, after the signing of our treaty, (29th of July ult.), it was sent by the Tai Koon, or Imperial Emperor at Yedo, to the Mikado or Spiritual Emperor, at Miaco for his approval. The latter however, who is said to be a young man of eighteen, aware of his rights and power, and determined to enforce them, refused his approval upon the ground that he should have been consulted previous to the signing of the treaty, and departing boldly from the timid policy of his more immediate predecessors, imitated that of the 'old regime,' and modified his 'great ruler,' (or Tai-Koon), that in obedience to the laws of Japan, the time had come for him to commit Harikari. The Great Ruler therefore stabbed himself in the bowels, receiving at the same moment a severe blow on the back of his neck, from a friend and relative, which dislocating the vertebra, produced instant death. This bold stand on the part of the Mikado, who has been treated by late Tai-Koons more as a puppet than a master, has startled the Japanese, and caused them to expect some great changes. What these are to be, however, they do not say."

The above is the news by one post. Another says that the Emperor was poisoned and three of the great Princes composing the Senate of twenty who actually govern Japan, had been disgraced for the part they had taken in the treaty; while a third arrival varies the news by stating that the Tai-Koon has simply been deprived of his office for a time, and that he will return to power after a few years. The three Princes, it was further stated, had been dismissed from office by the Tai-Koon previous to his own removal, in the hope that the Mikado would consider that a sufficient reparation, and consent to stop further proceedings. This latter was accepted by us as the most natural, and consequently more likely to be true, than any other; but yesterday all doubt was removed by the publication of the following government order:

"The Tai-Koon is dead! All the people will, therefore, commence the national mourning on the 4th of October, and continue it through the following fifty days. As usual, none but necessary work will be allowed."

Thus it is certain, that the Emperor is dead; though whether by Harikari or poison, is not known. It is however, equally certain, that it has not resulted from natural causes, and our Dutch friends say that Harikari is the most probable."

A Weather Sign.

"The Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin, speaking of an eccentric old woman there, says:—

"The old lady invariably takes note of the weather on each twelve days that follow Christmas day, and carefully records whether it has been cold, mild, fair, rainy or changeable. According to her these twelve days typify the twelve months of the new year, each of which reproduces the weather to its corresponding day. The lady does what she says her father and grandfather did before her, and during these quarters of a century over which her personal observations have extended, she has never known her criterion to prove deceptive."

Prices at the West.

The St. Paul Pioneer gives the following scale of prices in that city, comparing last year with this:

Flour, which was \$6 last year, is now \$1.50. Potatoes, which were \$1, are now dear at 10 cents. Mess pork, then \$27, is now \$15. Butcher then 25 cents, is now 20. Rents have reduced from 25 to 30 per cent. Day labor which was last year \$1.50, is now 90 cents. The Fulton House charged last year \$7 a week, and the Winslow \$6; and the former is now \$5, and the latter \$4. The cost of living in St. Paul is one third less than last year.

ces in the Colonies where the same feeling existed, and in one or two cases, was acted upon—by a party which rashly condemns any honest expression of opinion, and accuses those who have the independence to give their candid convictions publicity,—of truckling, trimming and changing sides. Politics in the Province have dwindled down to place-hunting, salaries, and providing for friends at the public expense.

CANTERBURY STATION.—We notice that tenders for the carriage of a daily Mail from Eel River to the Way Office at the Railway Station, Canterbury, are advertised. This will lead to a direct mail from St. Andrews to Woodstock by Rail and Stage, which we trust will commence next month.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.—What a time there is as to who will be Speaker! There are no less than four Richmond in the field, all no doubt sure of being elected First Commoner, Messrs. Hannington, Chandler, Smith and Johnston are the names now before the people; but, it may be another man may slip in, as Mr. Crane did some years ago.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—We are requested to announce, that the opening Lecture for the season will be delivered by the Rev. John Ross, M. A.—on Wednesday evening next in the Town Hall. Subject "Natural History."

RURAL CEMETERY.

According to public notice, a meeting of the Inhabitants of St. Andrews was held in the Town Hall, on Monday evening last, for the purpose of organizing a Rural Cemetery Company, after a Chairman and Secretary were appointed, the act authorizing the formation of the Company was read, and several short addresses were made. A stock list was opened and a Committee appointed to carry out the wishes of the subscribers. The following is the official report of the meeting:—

"At a meeting of the Inhabitants of this Town held at the Town Hall, on Monday evening, the 17th inst., pursuant to a call from the Town Clerk, to take into consideration the propriety of carrying into effect, the Provision of the 'Act for the Incorporation of the Saint Andrews Rural Cemetery Company,' Geo. F. Campbell, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Alex. T. Paul was appointed Secretary. The Acts of Assembly 'Relating to the Public Burial Ground in the Town of St. Andrews,' and also 'to incorporate the St. Andrews Rural Cemetery Company,' were severally read by the Secretary. Several gentlemen present addressed the meeting, and a Stock List was opened and a number of shares taken up on the proposed undertaking."

It was moved by Alex. T. Paul, Seconded by James Boyd, Esq., and unanimously resolved, that in the opinion of 'this meeting a suitable piece of ground should be obtained for a Cemetery to consist of not less than twenty acres."

Moved by Dr. S. T. Gove, Seconded by J. H. Whitlock, Esq., and unanimously resolved:—

"That in order to give effect to the provisions of the Act of Incorporation in the fullest and most liberal manner, a Committee be appointed, consisting of two persons from each of the several denominations having burial grounds in the town, of which Committee five members shall constitute a Quorum to obtain subscribers to the Stock List of the Company, and to prepare a Code of Bye Laws and Regulations for the government of the Company, and report the same at an adjourned meeting to be held on the 3d Monday in February next, at 7 P. M., at the Town Hall, which Committee shall be Messrs. John Leckie, Charles Bradley, George Stevenson, Thomas J. Odell, Samuel T. Gove, Thomas Berry, Donald Clark, and Alexander T. Paul."

Moved by A. W. Smith, Esq., seconded by J. H. Whitlock, Esq., and unanimously resolved:—That the same Committee make enquiry with regard to suitable sites for the proposed Cemetery, and the prices for which the same may be obtained, and the quantities of land contained in each, and time of payment, and report at a further adjourned meeting to be held the third Monday in April next, at half past 7 P. M., at the Town Hall."

Resolved.—That the Editors of the several Newspapers published in St. Andrews, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting."

The thanks of the meeting were then given to George F. Campbell, Esq., for his able conduct as Chairman, and the meeting adjourned till the third Monday in February next at 7 P. M.

Geo. F. CAMPBELL, Chairman.

ALEX. T. PAUL, Secretary.

St. Andrews, Jan. 18th, '59.

According to Morfit there are 6,263 tanneries in the United States. Largest number in Pennsylvania. These united employ 20,908 persons. Capital invested, 18,900,557 dollars. The value of product is 32,061,796 dollars. Six millions of skins, goat, sheep and other small animals are annually tanned not included in the above. Manufacture of boots and shoes, the large domestic trade in the States. In 1856, there shipped to

California, 2,100,000 dollars worth. In 1856 total manufactured shoes and boots in Milford, Mass., over 2,000,000 dollars.—In 1858 Milford will reach the value of \$4,000,000. Sales in Massachusetts alone from 45 to 50 million dollars annually.—Lynn employs about 5000 men. In 1857 the amount manufactured in Lynn was 4,000,000 dollars. There are 41,000 men in Massachusetts who work on leather; every eighth man is a shoemaker.

The Annual Meeting of the N. B. Bible Society was held in the Mechanics Institute, St. John, on the 11th inst. Judge Wilnot and several other gentlemen addressed the meeting.

The Attorney General has resigned, the Registrar of Kings College, Fredericton, and E. H. Wilnot, Esq., A. M. has been appointed his successor, by the College Council. Mr. Wilnot is a graduate of the College.

The venerable Arch-Deacon Coster, died at Fredericton on the 8th inst.

FIRE.—A serious fire occurred on Thursday morning, 13th inst., by which four houses near the stone church were destroyed. It originated in the lower part of the house of Mr. G. P. Sancton. The night was dreadfully cold and the firemen suffered much. It was remarked that the look and ladder company, which might have rendered good service, did not make its appearance. Mr. Sancton owned two of the houses, and had them insured, it is said, £1,100, and his furniture for £200; Mr. C. H. Fairweather owned the other two, and was also insured. Mr. Woollan's furniture was insured but Mr. C. P. Betts and Mr. George Eaton, who lost much, were uninsured.—[Freeman.]

EFFECTS OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN CUBA.—The Spaniards in Cuba are exceedingly indignant at the proposition of President Buchanan to purchase Cuba. Meetings were called immediately upon the receipt of the news, and resolutions passed expressing the utmost regard for the Spanish government, and abhorrence at the idea of being under the control of the United States. The papers are boiling over with indignation at the proposition. One of them exclaims: "Purchase the Island of Cuba! The Cabinet of Washington well knows that there is nobody to sell it, and that there is not money sufficient to pay for it. This was the thought of the Spaniards and these the sentiments of all the sons of this soil from the moment that, for the first time, this idea loomed in the tendencies of the politics of the North. Therefore, when a minister of the crown declared in the midst of the national representatives, on an occasion similar to the present, that selling the Island of Cuba would be equal to selling the honor of Spain, these words found an echo in all parts of the monarchy as the unanimous cry of all Spanish hearts, and from that moment they were regarded as the clearest and most precise expression of the answer to be given whenever such an absurd project should be renewed."

An Eventful Career.

(From the Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle.)

Wellington Greville Guernsey, alias Wellington Hudson Guernsey, now waiting his trial for stealing from the library of the Colonial Office, a copy of the Ionian despatch, is by no means an ordinary individual.

He began life as a shop-boy to Rogier, the well known Dublin music-seller. He afterwards commenced, and failed in business of his own account. Coming to London he took up his residence in the classic regions of Soho, supporting himself by contributions to the press and the management of concerts. He composed, too, some of the most popular of the "Nigger" songs. He then became manager of the Panopticon, in Leicester-square, and continued in that capacity until he was gazetted a quartermaster in the Crimean Transport Corps. Having speedily mastered the Turkish language, he was transferred to the Turkish Contingent, being appointed Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, and afterwards Provost Marshal. His recourse to the churchyard of Kerch when he displayed some excellent revolver practice upon some Turks who were pillaging will still be in the memory of our readers. The next public appearance was in a rifle match, at Paris, when he thoroughly beat the first marksman of the whole French army. He thereupon, challenged the world as a rifle shot, but was "left alone in his glory." He now undertook to hand over to one of the South American Republics a thousand of the desperadoes of our foreign legions. After performing this dangerous service, he was commissioned to build some forts in South America. He is now in England to purchase gunboats and coals, for, we believe, the Brazilian Government. The self taught master of seven or eight different languages, the composer of our most popular negro melodies, one of the first marksmen of Europe, is, we regret to say, supposed to be the cause of the mysterious publication of the Ionian despatch. "The more the pity" that one of so much natural and varied ability should be in gaol on the charge of theft.

HOLME'S HOLE, Jan. 10th.—Schr. Alma, Snellgrove, sailed on the 11th for this place.

HEAD-ACHE.

Chronic sick or nervous Head-ache, or biliousness, or indigestion, or any of the nervous centres vitiated. VIAN SRUP by reinvigorating powers, lays the axe at the tree; the brain is duly nourished, symptoms cease, and the head clears.

Married.

On the 4th inst., by Rev. Jol Richard Davis, to Miss Mary both of this place.

Died.

At Aspinwall, on the 16th N the steaming Illinois, Mr. Geo. Richard Davis, to Miss Mary both of this place.

ST. ANDREW'S.

Mechanics' Institute.

The Annual Meeting of the St. Andrews MECHANICS' will be held at the TOWN HALL, evening the 25th inst., at 7 o'clock, for the election of officers and transacting business as may be brought before it. BENJ. R. STEVENSON, Secy.

Notice to the Public.

On and after the 1st of February not exceeding Two Pounds in carried by Mail between any of the in this Province, at the following rates: For a package not exceeding 10 lbs. over 2 lbs. and not exceeding 2 lbs. 10 lbs. Standard Cracked Sugar. Packages allowed to contain letter any infringement of these regulations in a Package passing by Mail, will be charged full letter postage. CHAS. H. C. Postm.

General Post Office, Fredericton, Jan. 12th, 1859.

Additional Regulation.

Parcels by Post in New Brunswick. From the 1st of February next, a 1 lb. over two pounds, will be mail between any of the Post Office.

They must be prepaid at the by postage stamps only: For any weight not exceeding 1 lb. over 1 lb. and not 2 lbs. CHAS. H. C. Postm.

General Post Office, Fredericton.

ON HAN.

JANUARY 1,

1200 Bbls SUPERFINE FLOUR.

50 do Kila Dried Corn Meal.

85 do Heavy Mess Pork.

100 lbs Porto Rico Molasses.

10 do Bright Sugar.

10 Bbls Standard Cracked Sugar.

650 Sacks Salt.

50 Bbls Quoddy River Herring.

50 Half Barrels do.

200 Qls Codfish.

95 do Potatoes.

5 Bbls Porter's Burning Fluid.

4 do and 10 boxes Soda.

50 Chests Tea, (English Import).

15 Boxes Tobacco.

25 do and 10 half do Raisins.

1 Chest Indigo.

2 Bbls Pearl Barley.

1 do Dried Currants.

5 Kegs best Durham Mustard.

20 Dozen Painted Pails.

20 do Brooms, (Assorted).

5 Barrels Beans.

10 Bags Gonavies Coffee.

5 Pockets Java do.

4 Boxes Ground Coffee, in one 10 do best quality Salsaparilla.

6 do do do do do do do.

5 do Extract of Logwood.

1 Bbl Vitriol.

10 Dozen Manila Bed Cords.

10 Boxes Tobacco Pipes.

50 do Pale Yellow Soap.

10 do Common do.

15 do Mould Candles.

40 Sides Sole Leather.

65 Salted Hides.

For Sale.

WHOLESALE AND at his store near the Rail.

At St. John P.

St. Andrews.

NOTICE.

The regular Annual Meeting of the County Agricultural Society will be held at the Town Hall on Tuesday next at 11 A. M. for the transaction of business.

A full attendance is requested. By Order, ALEX.

St. Andrews, Jan'y 4, 1859.

HORSES FOR

ONE excellent (Vermont) old, warranted sound and good superior Colts rising four (Eclipse) quiet in single or

St. Andrews Jan 4th. 1859.

St. Croix Herald, ins

chr. Alma,
this place.

100

Selected Items.

At five years of age the father begins to rub the mother out of his child; at ten the school master rubs out the father; at twenty the college rubs out the schoolmaster; at twenty-five the world rubs out all; at thirty the world rubs out all; at thirty-five the world rubs out all; at forty the world rubs out all; at forty-five the world rubs out all; at fifty the world rubs out all; at fifty-five the world rubs out all; at sixty the world rubs out all; at sixty-five the world rubs out all; at seventy the world rubs out all; at seventy-five the world rubs out all; at eighty the world rubs out all; at eighty-five the world rubs out all; at ninety the world rubs out all; at ninety-five the world rubs out all; at one hundred the world rubs out all.

We cut the following advertisement from the columns of the Banner, printed at Black River Falls, Wisconsin, and give Mr. Clapp the benefit of an insertion gratis: M. N. Clapp, Esq., at law, solicitor at the bar, registers deeds, makes conveyances, and plays—generally, Nottville, September 25, 1858.

—Mr. Whiteside the barrister cross-examines a witness in Dublin somewhat rudely, asked him if he had never been before a police court? "Yes," said he, "I was before an assault." A barrister so answers me cross-examination that I knocked him down when he came out of court.

On board the Cunard steamers, divine service is read every Sunday morning. A passenger one Sunday, asked one of the crew, "Are you obliged to attend public worship?" "Not exactly obliged, sir," replied the other, "but we would lose our grog if we didn't."

—A young man having devoted himself to the special entertainment of a company of pretty girls for a whole evening, demanded payment in kisses, when one of them instantly replied, "Certainly, sir; present your bill."

—I believe that man will be the fate of Abel, said a wife to her husband one day. "Why so?" inquired the husband. "Because Abel was killed by a snake, and your club will kill me, if you do anything to it every night."

A citizen "Down East" was called the "little rascal." A friend once volunteered to tell him why he was called "the little rascal." "To distinguish me from my neighbors," said he, "who are all great rascals."

—One person having asked another if he believed in the appearance of spirits, "No," was the reply; "but I believe in their disappearance, for I've missed a bottle of gin since last night."

Nobility is a river that sets with a constant and undeviating current into the great Pacific Ocean of Time; but, unlike all other rivers, it is more grand at its source than at its termination.

The advice given by an Irishman to his English friend on introducing him into a regular Tipperary row, was, "Wherever you see a head, hit it."

"She is all my fancy painted her," as the young Indian said of his favorite squaw, whose face he had just bedaubed with vermilion and yellow ochre.

—Every hour that a man is in debt is a year spent in slavery. According to this what an everlasting long life, some people must live.

"Don't hurry," exclaimed the man who was going to be hung, to the crowd which followed him, "there will be no fun till I get there."

Pious gentleman—"My boy, my boy, you do very wrong to fish on Sunday! Boy—it can't be no harm, sir, I ain't cotched nothin'."

John wanted to know why a mouse was like a bundle of hay, and was satisfied when he was told that it was because 'cat'll eat it.

"I have turned many a woman's head," boasted a young nobleman of France—"Yes," replied Talleyrand, "away from you."

I mean to abandon my habits of life, said a dissipated gentleman. Are you sure, sir, they are not abandoned enough already?

—What is the difference between a fisherman and a trout schoolboy?—One baits his hook and the other hates his book.

There is a man in Indiana so thin when the Sheriff is after him, he crawls into his rifle, and looks through the loophole.

Bets to a large amount have already been made in New York that Douglas will be elected President, in 1860.

—Why are ladies like bells? Because you can never find out their metal until you have given them a ring.

During the year 1858, 10,752 deaths occurred in Philadelphia, a decrease of 48 from the previous year.

The oldest lady in South Carolina is Mrs. Singleton, of Williamsburg. She is 140 years of age, and has been blind for 60 years.

—What is the difference between a ship and a hen? The hen lays one egg, and the ship lays two.

—A man recently walked two days running and was weak a fortnight afterwards.

—When is a clock on the stairs dangerous? When it runs down.

All flesh is grass, as the horse said when he bit his master.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

to take place at the Court House.

Real estate John Cunningham March 12 Do Edward Seelye March 12 Do M R Fletcher June 18

TO BE SOLD a Public Auction, on Saturday the 12th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House in St. Andrews.

ALL the right title, interest, and claim, whosoever of JOHN CUNNINGHAM, in the Lot numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, Sep. 6, 1858.

TO BE SOLD a Public Auction, on Saturday the 12th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House in St. Andrews.

ALL the right title, interest, and claim, whosoever of EDWARD SEELYE, in the Lot numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

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