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E variis sumendum est optimum. -Cic.

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SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1887.

[Vol. 24]

Destruction of Vermin by Anesthetic Agents.

M. Doyere has read a paper before the Paris Academy of Sciences, on the destruction of vermin by anesthetic agents, applied particularly to the ridding of wheat of insects. A Paris letter says that extensive experiments were made at Algiers, with the following results:

"Experiments have been made at Algiers on the most extensive scale with these objects, especially to ascertain their effects on cereals. It was ascertained that two grammes of chloroform or sulfure of carbon per metrical quintal of wheat were sufficient to destroy in five days' time all insects in wheat; with five grammes of sulfure of carbon per metrical quintal, the destruction takes place in 24 hours. The action of chloroform is slower in consequence of the density of its vapour, which impells it downwards and keeps it in the lower portion of the wheat. The action of sulfure of carbon and chloroform may be so prompt as to be instantaneous if larger portions be employed. The mass of grain operated on so far from being a difficulty, rather simplifies the operation. Experiments on 11,600 hectolitres of barley at once; one hundred pounds of the sulfure of carbon were used, which required twenty minutes to introduce into the mass. These operations may be used successfully even when the heap of grain is simply covered with a watery proof cloth which is closed with clay near the ground, on every side. The anesthetic agents do not merely kill the insects but they destroy the larvæ and the germs in the eggs, while the grain operated on retains all its germinating properties; the fetid odor of the sulfure of carbon is soon dissipated; and after they have been exposed two or three days to the air and moved occasionally with a shovel, no trace of it remains. These grains so treated, when ground and made into bread, cannot be distinguished from grain which has not been exposed to the influence of anesthetic agents. Animals ate the barley while it was still fetid, with such an appetite and avidity as to indicate that the odor and the savor it retained were far from being disagreeable to them. M. Doyere states that the sulfure of carbon possesses no physiological action which survives its anesthetic influence; it is an energetic anesthetic without any consecutive toxic effect. He believes, too, that the sulfure of carbon prevents grain from heating itself and fermenting in granaries; on this point he promises to make further experiments."

A Thrilling Incident.

Returning from a visit in New Orleans we were fortunate enough to secure passage in a fine steamer, with but few passengers. Among the ladies, one especially interested us. She was the widow of a wealthy planter, and was returning with only one child to her father's house. Her devotion to the child was very touching, and the eyes of her old black nurse would fill with tears as she besought her mistress "not to love that boy too much, or the Lord would take him away from her."

We passed through the canal of Louisville, and stopped for a few minutes at the wharf, when the nurse wishing to see the city, walked out on the guard, at the back of the boat, where, by a sudden effort, the child sprang from her arms into the terrible current that sweeps into the falls, and disappeared immediately. The confusion which ensued attracted the attention of a gentleman who was sitting in the fore part of the boat quietly reading. Rising hastily he asked for some thing the child had worn. The nurse handed him a tiny apron she had torn off in her efforts to retain the babe in her arms. Turning to a splendid Newfoundland dog that was eagerly watching his countenance, he pointed first to the apron, and then to the spot where the child had gone under. In an instant the noble dog leaped into the rushing water, and also disappeared. By this time the excitement was intense, and some persons on the shore, supposing that the dog was lost as well as the child, they procured a boat and started off in search of the body. Just at this moment the dog was seen far away with something in his mouth. Bravely he struggled with the waves, but it was evident his strength was failing fast, and more than one breast gave a sigh of relief as the boat reached him, and it was announced that he had the child, and that he was alive. They were brought on board—the dog and the child.

Giving a single glance to satisfy herself that the child was really living, the young mother rushed forward, and sinking beside the dog threw her arm round his neck, and burst into tears. Not many could view the sight unmoved, and as she addressed and kissed his shaggy head, she looked up to his owner and said:

"O, sir, I must have this dog! I am rich take all I have, everything, but give me my child's preserver."

The gentleman smiled, and patting his dog's head said, "I am very glad, madam, he has been of service to you, but nothing in the world would induce me to part with him."

The dog looked as though he perfectly understood what they were talking about, and giving his sides a shake, laid himself down at his master's feet, with an expression in large eyes that said plainer than words, "No, nothing shall part us!"

The Hobs' and the Nobs'.

Hobs was synonymous with good cheer, true hospitality, a warm fireside, and a hearty welcome, without the most distant approach to Snobism. He was one of whom you could make a friend; and who would not delight to have the Hobs' for friends? The Nobs', on the other hand, with their perpetual strain to be what they could not, and their perpetual struggle to appear what they were not, did not know how to give a hearty welcome; and—for there is no greater vulgarity than over-gentility—were, to speak plainly, atrocious snobs. As for having a friend, or being a friend, that was a vulgar comfort; for friendship, to people without heart, appears familiarity, in which a Nobs would never condescend to indulge.—"Such is Life," by Doubleday.

Bathing.

Once a week is full enough for a decent white man to wash himself all over; and whether in summer or winter, that ought to be done with soap, warm water, and a hog's hair brush, in a room showing at least seventy degrees Fahrenheit.

Baths should be taken early in the morning, for it is then that the system possesses the power of reaction in the highest degree. Any kind of bath is dangerous soon after a meal, or soon after fatiguing exercise. No man or woman should take a bath at the close of the day, unless by the advice of a family physician. Many a man, in attempting to cheat his doctor out of a fee, has cheated himself out of his life—aye, it is done every day.

The best, safest, cheapest and more universally accessible mode of keeping the surface of the body clean, besides the once a week washing with soap, warm water, and hog's hair brush, is as follows:

As soon as you get out of bed in the morning, wash your face, hands, neck and breast, then, in the same basin of water, put your feet at once for about a minute, rubbing them briskly all the time; then, with the towel, which has been dampened by wiping the face, feet, &c., wipe the whole body well, fast and hard, mouth shut, breast projecting. Let the whole thing be done within five minutes.

At night when you go to bed, and whenever you get out of bed during the night, or when you find yourself wakeful or restless, spend from two to five minutes in rubbing your whole body with your hands, as far as you can reach in every direction. This has a tendency to preserve that softness and mobility of skin which too frequent washings of the skin will always destroy.—*Halt's Journal of Health.*

As it has been definitively determined, that the Great Eastern will make six trips to Portland, we hope to be able to state in our next number, that arrangements have been completed in England for a similar trip to Europe. Tourist tickets will, we believe, be authorized in stating, be issued on this side of the Atlantic for trips to England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Italy, and the Rhine, extending over a period of three months—the trips in each case costing only half the ordinary fare.

Such an opportunity of visiting the old country has certainly never before been presented, and it will not be again unless the success of the first warrants a repetition of the trip, of which, at the present time we have not the shadow of a doubt. But as there may be only one such trip, intending tourists should arrange to take advantage of the first, of which full particulars will be published in our next.—*Canadian Railway Guide.*

We have to announce the following heart-rending affair:—On Thursday evening of last week, seven young ladies, residing in Waterville, went into what is called Crummett's stream, about one fourth of a mile from Waterville Village, for the purpose of bathing, and in a very few moments four of the seven found a watery grave. The bank is quite steep, and it is supposed that one or two of them ventured beyond their depth, and the others were drowned in attempting their rescue. Three of the bodies were found a short distance from the spot, and the other was found in the stream. All efforts to resuscitate them proved fruitless. Two of the young ladies drowned, were daughters of Mr. B. F. Soule; and the other two were daughters of Mr. Grant, a piano-forte

manufacturer) now at work in Boston, but who resides in Waterville. Mrs. Grant, the mother of two of the girls, rushed into the water to rescue them, and was herself saved with great difficulty, nearly exhausted.—Their ages varied from eleven to fourteen.

MASONIC.—The Masonic order in the United States numbers three hundred thousand persons, and includes a large proportion of all the distinguished civil, military, and professional men. The price asked for Mount Vernon and the Tomb of Washington, is \$200,000. It has been proposed in Virginia that the Freemasons make up the sum necessary to purchase it, by the subscription of a dollar or less from each individual. In view of what Mr. Everett has done and will do, twenty-five cents from each member should answer every purpose.—*Boston Journal.*

The Freemasons of the 46th British Regiment, now stationed at Windsor, England, have in their possession the original Bible belonging to No. 227 of the Irish Constitution, once in existence in that corps, upon which George Washington—afterwards Commander-in-Chief of the United States—was initiated into the rites of Freemasonry. This book was taken in 1777, during the American war, by our troops, and honorably restored to the Lodge of the 46th, with a military escort as a guard of honor.—*Boston Gazette.*

His Majesty King Kamehameha, was initiated in the Lodge Le Progress de l'Océanie, Sandwich Islands, on the 14th Jan. last.

POPULAR AND PRACTICAL RELIGION IN THE ENGLISH CHURCH.—English Bishops are making themselves useful to the sailors—and do not hesitate even to expose and denounce social vices and tyrannies. The following paragraphs are from an English letter in the Philadelphia Enquirer:—

"The Bishop of London preached at a large meeting at Whitechapel, on behalf of St. Paul's ship-church for seamen. The object was to secure a permanent chaplain's stipend. The necessary amount will soon be made up; \$500 was collected at the doors, to begin with, and Admiral Hope threw a cheque for \$250 into the plate, all under the influence of the Bishop's fervid address; which closed by his saying that it was impossible to enumerate what we owe to sailors. When we are sitting comfortably by our firesides at home, said the Bishop, we are defended abroad by the brave men on board our men-of-war, who expose their lives to all kinds of hardships and temptations—an argument which is alone sufficient for zealously spreading the gospel among them. But it is not only to seamen on board of men-of-war we are indebted; to those in the merchant service England owes the wealth she enjoys, and the great place she fills among nations. We should never forget what she owes to the bodies and souls of those hard hands and brave hearts have secured advantages which make England the pride of nations and the occupier of a great post in commerce. Though it has been once supposed that sailors were not religious, yet that fallacy is being gradually exploded, there being no profession more adorned by faithful servants of Christ." The Bishop of Ripon, in a sermon at Hanover Square Church, on behalf of the over-worked dress makers and milliners, lashed his hearers unmercifully for their inhumanity, in giving orders which taxed the physical powers of females beyond human endurance—beyond what any American slaves are compelled to submit to; as Mrs. Stowe was reminded when first over here. Palmerston's bishops are certainly fearless men, and aim at rooting out social cancers rather than breaking lances about subtle dogmas. If poor wretches, prematurely hurried into the grave, are white-skinned, they certainly deserve some share of tender sympathy—at least so seems to think Bishop Bickersteth."

Interesting to Mariners.—The shipowners and experts in nautical matters were very much interested on Monday by the exhibition at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, of Capt. Cavendy's Tripod for Zenith observations. This method of determining the Latitude or Longitude at sea during a fog, or when the horizon is for any cause invisible, is at once simple and accurate, and the expense of the instrument is comparatively trifling. It was tried on the steam ship Washington during her last voyage, and found to work admirably.—*Journal of Commerce.*

THE CROPS. The Chicago Journal, which from its position, is capable of forming a correct judgment upon the agricultural yield of the present year, says the largest crop of wheat that has ever been harvested in this country is now being gathered. The aggregate yield will, it is now manifest, exceed by hundreds of thousands of bush-

els that of the most plentiful harvest that has ever blessed the labors of American husbandry. The corn crop, too, promises exceedingly well, and will, we doubt not, be as much in advance of any former year as is that of wheat. Oats and barley are likewise reported as unusually good and abundant.

Napier and the Juggler.

We give an anecdote illustrative of the unparalleled dexterity of the Indians with the sword, as well as of Napier's simplicity of character. After the Indian battles, on one occasion, a famous juggler visited the camp, and performed his feats before the General, his family and staff. Among his performances, this man cut in two with a stroke of the sword a lime or lemon placed in the hands of the assistant.

Napier thought there was some collusion between the juggler and his assistant. To divide by a sweep of the sword on a man's hand so small an object, without touching the flesh, he believed to be impossible, tho' a similar incident is related by Scott in his romance of the Talisman.

To determine the point, the General offered his own hand for the experiment, and he held out his right arm. The juggler looked attentively at the hand, and said he would not make the trial.

"I thought I would find out!" exclaimed Napier.

"But stop," said the other, "let me see your left hand."

"The left hand was submitted, and the man then said firmly, 'If you will hold your arm very steady, I will perform the feat.'"

"But why the left hand, and not the right?"

"Because the right hand is hollow in the centre, and there is a risk of cutting off the thumb; the left is higher, and the danger will be less." Napier was startled.

"I got frightened," he said; "I saw it was an actual feat of swordsmanship, and if I had not abused the man as I did before my staff, and challenge him to a trial, I honestly acknowledge I would have retired from the encounter. However, I put the lime on my hand, and set out my arm steadily. The juggler balanced himself and with a swift stroke cut the lime into pieces. I felt the edge of the sword on my hand as if a cold thread had been drawn across it; and so much," he added, "for the swordsmen of India, whom our fine fellows defeated at Mecanee."

This anecdote is certainly a proof of the sincerity of an honest mind, ready to acknowledge error, and bravery and calmness in explaining that error.

Working His Passage.

A tall awkward-looking chap, just from the Green Mountains of Vermont, came on board one of the splendid North River boats at Albany. His curiosity was amazingly excited at once, and he came edging "peeking," as he called it, into every nook and corner on the boat. The Captain's office, the engine room, the water closets, the barber's shop, all underwent his inspection; and then he went on deck, and stood looking in amazement at the lever beam, the chimneys, and the various "fixings," till at last he caught sight of the bell. This was the crowning wonder, and he viewed it from every position, walked around it, got down on his knees, and looked up into it, and exclaimed:

"Wall, raly, this beats the bell on our meetin' house a great sight!"

By this time the attention of the captain and several of the passengers were attracted to this genius.

"How much would you ask to let a feller ring this bell?"

"You may ring it for a dollar, sir," said the captain.

"Wall its a bargain, all fair and agreed, and no backing out."

"It's a bargain, sir," said the captain. Our hero went deliberately and brought a seat and took hold of the bell rope and, having arranged everything to his satisfaction, commenced ringing, slowly at first, and gradually faster and faster, till every body on board thought the boat was on fire, and rushed on deck, screaming with alarm.

There stood the captain and there sat the "varmounter," ringing away, first slow and then fast, and then two or three taps at a time. The passengers began to expostulate; the captain said it was a bargain. But the passengers became urgent that the eternal clangor should be stopped. All the while there sat our hero undisturbed, ringing away more ways than a cockney chime-ringer ever dreamed of. At last the captain began to think it time to stop the simplation; but his answer was:—

"A fair bargain no backing out" and he rang away for dear life.

"Well," says the captain, "what will you take to stop?"

"Wall, cap'n, I guess I sheant lose nothing if I take five dollars and a free passage to New York, but not a darned cent less."

"Well, walk down to the office and get your money and a passage ticket," said the cap'n.

OPENING OF THE BEND AND SHEDDIAK RAILWAY.—The locomotive ran over the track from Shediac to Moncton, a distance of seventeen miles on Saturday last. The road is now ready for traffic, and from the complaints we heard from the Westmorland Times about the delay in completing this section, in order that the "winter Railroad" out of St. John might be finished, we hope, now that the cars are running, it will pay, at least, working expenses. If it will not, then, all we have to say is, that the great outcry against the works at this end of the line was mere hush. We like to see a spirit of fair play, but when a petty feeling of malice is displayed towards a great undertaking, merely because the men who urged it forward possessed certain political views, it is almost time to proscribe party and party feelings altogether. If the public good must be made a secondary consideration, then it is high time the people should be informed of the fact.—*New Brunswick.*

Tremendous Explosion at Halifax.

On the return of the steamer Creole from Windsor on Saturday evening, we were informed that the Merchants' Powder Magazine, situated in the rear of the town, and in the vicinity of the New Barracks and the Government Magazines, had exploded about one o'clock on the morning of Friday last, with a terrific noise, which was felt all over the City, demolishing houses, partially destroying others, and shattering the glass in every direction. One of our informants states the gas which was burning in the Hotel was instantly put out, and the report resembled a heavy clap of thunder. Since then the following particulars have been received:—(N. Brunswick.)

HALIFAX, Aug. 14.—Merchant's Powder Magazine, containing the whole stock of Halifax, exploded with a terrific concussion, shortly after midnight last night. One man was killed, and fifteen injured; five houses were demolished, and ten others partially destroyed. The government magazines and barracks were much shattered, and nearly all the windows in the North part of the city were broken. The damage is estimated at \$100,000. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The most intense excitement prevailed throughout the city for hours. Many persons were thrown from their beds, and others bewildered, rushed to the streets for safety, imagining an earthquake had occurred.

"Guilty or not guilty?" asked a Dutch Justice. "Not guilty." "Den vat do you here? Go about mit your bizness."

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,—this cannot be avoided on account of the ingredients most ink is composed of.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has manufactured in Canada, a fine Chemical Ink, which is warranted not to injure by freezing—in fact, after freezing some five or six times, it becomes blacker—making it the best ink for this climate; it is also warranted not to corrode, making a saving in Pens of 50 per cent. It being a Chemical Ink, it is free from the annoyance of sediment, causing no trouble in cleansing bottles. In writing, you can perceive a slight shade of blue, causing it to show 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 41, Pens 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, 1887.

European Intelligence.

Arrival of the Arabia.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19th.
The Cunard steamship Arabia, Capt. Stone, with Liverpool advices to the 8th inst., arrived at this port this evening.

The steamship Arago arrived out from New York on the 6th inst.

The Atlantic telegraph cable, was landed at Valencia on the 5th inst., and the expedition had sailed.

The Italian conspirators against the life of the Emperor of France, had been tried and found guilty.

The Paris correspondent of the Times gives a summary of the suspension of negotiations in the Spanish-Mexican question, without venturing for its accuracy.

Military preparations continued in Spain. The misunderstanding between France and Turkey continued, although there was a confident report that the Turkish Cabinet had declared the Moldavian elections void.

The steamship Kherone, which was to have left Liverpool for New Zealand simultaneously with the Arabia, has been withdrawn, having been chartered by the government to convey troops to India. Her place in the line will be filled in a few days by the steamship Crimean.

The steamers Sarah Sands and Lebanon had also been taken off for India.

In the House of Lords on Thursday, Lord Campbell presented a petition from the Queen and Princess of Oude, residing in England, expressing great regret at the revolt in India, and the suspicion attached to their relative, the ex-King. The petitioners stated that they had received assurances from the King that he was entirely innocent of any complicity in the outbreak, and they prayed that the charges against him might be made known, so that he might establish his innocence. Objections were raised, on merely technical grounds, and it was withdrawn.

The bill authorizing the enrollment of the militia, was read a second time, after a brief debate, in the course of which Lord Farnham and the Duke of Cambridge stated that efforts should be made to induce the requisite number of militia men to volunteer for the regular army.

The three cables of the Atlantic Telegraph were successfully landed at Valencia Bay on the eve of the 6th. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland received it formally from the officers and men of the Niagara and Susquehanna, amidst great enthusiasm.

The expedition is said to have put to sea shortly after the landing of the cable, but as the telegraph line to Valencia was not completed, we are without information as to its progress.

The weather in England had been rough and stormy, but was rather more settled.

The Emperor and Empress of the French, accompanied by Count Walewski and a suite, arrived at Osborne, on a visit to Queen Victoria, on the morning of the 6th, and were received with a royal salute, from the fleet at Spithead. The visit was strictly private one, and would not, it was believed, extend beyond the Isle of Wight, and probably Portsmouth Navy Yard.

The most vigilant surveillance was kept up in the neighborhood of Osborne, and all over the island, by a strong force of police from London and Paris, and boats were stationed off the Beach at Osborne to prevent the approach of any shore or strange boats. It was thought the Imperial party would return to France on the 10th.

Bishop Bloomfield, of London, died on the 5th inst., from an epileptic attack.

A petition, calling upon Parliament to send out a much larger military force to India than was contemplated, was receiving numerous signatures in Liverpool.

The house of Carr Brothers & Co., at Newcastle, extensive colliery owners, had temporarily suspended payment. Their liabilities were very large, but the assets were said to be ample.

The London correspondent of the Paris Press says, that Ludovico Rolin has brought an action against the London Times, for an article alluding to him in connexion with the recently discovered conspiracy.

France.
The trial of the Italians, accused of an attempt to assassinate the Emperor, had resulted in a verdict of guilty, with extenuating circumstances in favor of Barollette and Ubili. The Court sentenced Barollette to transportation for life, and Barollette and Ubili to 15 years imprisonment. The trial excited very little interest.

The Minister of War has decided that Kabyle, recently conquered, shall form a new military sub-division.

Spain.
The Paris Correspondent of the Times, in a letter upon the Spanish-Mexican question, says: From 40 to 50,000 Americans were ready to march into the Mexican territory as auxiliaries against the Spaniards.

The Mexican government seem to have no objection to a war with Spain.

The same letter says that the Spanish government goes on with its military preparations as if no mediation had been accepted.

Italy.
The search of an English steamer, on which it was supposed Mazzini was a passenger, by the officials at Naples, without any previous applications for consent, in presence of any British authority, was much talked of at Naples, and the correspondent of the Times believes that a remonstrance had been sent to the Neapolitan government, but without eliciting any answer.

The crops in Italy had all been secured, and the wheat harvest had been set down at an average of a crop and a half. A considerable increase was also anticipated in the crop of wine.

Turkey.
A despatch from Vienna states that the French Ambassador at Constantinople took down his flag on the 5th, but informed the Turkish government that he should not leave his post for some days.

It is said that the notes of the four Powers, directed against Prince Vagondes were identical, though presented separately. The Prince had proceeded to replace the Metropolitan of Moldavia, because he refused to preside over the Divan.

Two hundred houses had been destroyed by fire at Galatz.

The tribes of the Moldavia had pillaged the Christians in the town of Sout, and the French Consul at Beyroot had gone to the spot to demand a public reprobation of the outrage.

Denmark.
A concession had been granted to an English Company for the establishment of a submarine telegraph between England and the western coast of Schleswig.

Russia.
The Emperor of Russia returned to St. Petersburg on the 1st inst., after his visit to Germany.

A despatch from St. Petersburg, says that Schamyl, with the main body of his troops had been beaten at Iskhanava, leaving 430 on the field, while the Russian loss was only 55 killed and wounded.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that Russia has made an application to the Porte, with view to such modification of the treaty of Paris, as would enable her to employ a large number of vessels of war, to carry on her present operations on the coast of Circassia.

Persia.
It is stated that Mr. Murray, the English Minister, arrived at Teheran on the 7th inst., and was received with the honors agreed upon.

India.
There is nothing further from India, but the papers continue to publish details of the atrocities committed by the insurgents, furnished from private correspondence.

Markets.
The Liverpool Cotton Market was dull, and prices unsettled. Sales of the week 33,000 bales.

The Flour market was quiet, at a decline on the week of 1s. Wheat dull. Corn inactive and low.

Beef and Pork firm. Iron firm at £7 5s to £7 10s for both rails and bars.

Sugar heavy, and declined 6d to 2s. Rice firm.

Formal opening of the Railway from Moncton to Shediac.
Moncton, Aug. 19th.

This morning at twenty minutes past eleven, a train consisting of two engines and twelve carriages, left Moncton with many of the members of the Government, several members of the Houses of Legislature, the newly appointed Railway Commissioners, and the Engineers. They went at a moderate speed, carefully inspecting the track and bridges, and returned from Shediac at forty minutes past one, with upwards of a thousand passengers.

In the afternoon, two trains consisting of the engines and the same number of carriages, went twice to Shediac and back, each time fully loaded. The estimated number of persons who availed themselves of the opportunity to take a ride on the rail was six thousand.

Most of the road is in excellent order; the arrangements were good, and there was no casualty, if I except the slaughter of an unfortunate cow, which would not or could not get out of the way.

The weather was magnificent, everything propitious to the occasion, and the people here and at Shediac are in high spirits, expecting an increase of prosperity from the opening of this line.

In future the trains will run twice a day, morning and evening.—St. John Leader.

THE BANK ROBBERY IN TORONTO.—A most painful train of circumstances has come to light in regard to the robbery committed last week upon the government agency of the Bank of Upper Canada. The condition of the office the morning after the robbery was committed, and the absence of violence upon the bank safe, led to suspicions that the deed was done from within and not from without; and these suspicions were confirmed by the discovery that the glass in the window, cut by the burglars so as to remove the inside fastenings and enable them to pass into the room, was cut with a diamond from the inside and not from without. The agent, Mr. Cummings, was thereupon subjected to a close examination, and all his books and papers minutely overhauled. We regret to say that this investigation disclosed the fact that Mr. Cummings had for some time been secretly lending the funds of the bank (entrusted to him for government purposes) to various individuals—and that at the moment of the robbery he was largely in default to the bank.

A change was just about to be made in the mode of conducting the government agency, which must have led to the detection of the whole affair—and the suspicion naturally followed that a mock robbery was got up to avert discovery. Criminal informations on this belief, were immediately laid by the officers of the Bank against Mr. Cummings, and certain parties to whom he avers he lent the missing money. We have not

ascertained names of all the parties implicated, though rumor points to more than one individual occupying a prominent position. There is no doubt, however, of the melancholy fact, that warrants have been issued for the arrest of J. T. Kerby, formerly a contractor, and now director of the Northern Railway. Mr. McGaffey was apprehended yesterday afternoon, but at a late hour last night, neither Mr. Cummings nor Mr. Kerby had been arrested.—[Globe.]

The Montreal says that it is alleged that Mr. Cummings received \$7,000 and Kerby \$4,000, and that they won the money at cards from Cummings. It is further added that Cummings has confessed the whole matter.

Something for New Brunswick to patronize.

The Bath Sentinel writes that the business men of that City could see the advantages which would result not only to themselves personally, but the community at large, were they to invest a portion of their capital in the establishment of manufactories of different kinds. The Sentinel adds that "while we see other places encouraging and engaging in various industrial pursuits, thus adding to their own pecuniary advantage, and at the same time aiding in the prosperity of the State, our people appear to be perfectly indifferent to any business that is not directly connected with ship-building. In this particular they certainly are not wise, and this they may learn, when too late."

Visiting, Invitations, and other Cards.
strict of all sorts and kinds

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, AUG. 26, 1857.

In another column we have given from the "Leader," a brief account of the opening of the Railroad from the Bend or Moncton to Shediac. The opening of the road for traffic, was hailed by the people of that section of the Province with every demonstration of joy; and as advocates for Railways, we rejoice with them. The enterprise is new, and untried, and it is to be hoped may prove remunerative; but as to its forming at any future time a part of the great highway to connect the upper and lower Provinces; it is worse than useless on the part of our contemporary of the "Westmorland Times," who, but a few months ago, when alluding to the New Brunswick & Canada Railway, was kind enough to say that it might be admitted as a branch into his line, to attempt to gull either the intelligent people of this Province, or capitalists that such can ever be the case.

Now we contend, as we have done for years, that our Road (the New Brunswick & Canada), will, without dispute, be the Great Trunk Line. The direction in which it runs, the country through which it passes, and the opening up (as it will) of tracts of land for settlement, and developing the natural resources of the Province, (to say nothing of its being the cheapest and most direct route to Canada), all tend to the conclusion, that the Line from St. Andrews through the centre of the Province must be the great iron connection which will unite Canada with New Brunswick.

The work on the Line is progressing rapidly; the Locomotives are daily passing up and down, and as an instance of the speed attained, we may here mention, that his Honor Chief Justice Carter accompanied by several friends, in a temporary passenger car, connected with which were several freight cars, loaded with iron, passed up the Line a distance of twenty-five miles, in sixty-one minutes, including two stops. The trip was performed with great ease, and due regard to safety; but had it been necessary, the new Locomotive could have run up in half the time. It is a first class finished engine, the cylinder of 12 inches diameter, 18 inches stroke, with two pair of 4½ feet driving wheels with a truck, and is calculated to run at a speed of 40 miles per hour with passenger trains.

The clearing of the line from the end of the 60th mile to the terminus at Woodstock, a distance of 30 miles, more or less, is advertised, and tenders will be decided on after the 1st of September, as may be seen by reference to another column.

In a few days we shall have to announce the opening of our line to the Fortieth mile for traffic; and when that event takes place, we think that "a flourish of trumpets" might be given with a good grace. We trust that the occasion will be taken advantage of by the authorities of the Road, and as many of our friends from a distance be invited to attend, and judge of the Line for themselves, as the means at present at the disposal of the Company will accommodate.

We cannot better conclude our remarks at present than by adding, that we are authorized to state, that the Imperial Act to confirm the transfer of the late St. Andrews &

Quebec Railroad Company, to the New Brunswick & Canada Railway and Land Company, had passed through both houses of Parliament before the departure of the last mail from England, and ere this time, has received the Royal assent, and become the law of the land in the old country as well as in this.

Just as our paper went to press, we received the news by the Anglo-Saxon, which arrived at Quebec on the 23d inst. from Liverpool.

The conference at Osborne had decided to annul the Moldavian elections. It was believed Austria would concur in the decision, and that the Sultan would adopt their views.

Emperor and Empress of the French had returned to Paris.

John Bright was returned to Parliament. Spoilen had been acquitted of murder of Mr. Little at Dublin.

The French journals support the attitude assumed by the French ambassador at Constantinople.

Breadstuffs dull—Wheat lower.

A despatch from Vienna states that the representatives of France, Russia, Prussia, and Sardinia have announced, in similar notes, their cessation of diplomatic relations with the Porte, and approaching departure from Constantinople.

The Russian ambassador struck his flag on the 6th.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says the pending difficulties will be submitted to a conference composed of representatives from the various powers.

The recent appointments by the Government, do not appear to have given satisfaction in any of the Counties—the principal complaint being as to fitness for office. Complaints, long, loud and deep, are uttered, not by the Opposition, but by their own party. They assert, (and we believe with no small degree of truth), that the best men of the party have not been chosen—that principle has been sunk, and that electing dodges have taken its place. If this be correct, the Executive are not so much to be censured as their advisers. After all, it is of very little moment what is placed in office now, as, according to Responsible Government, the changes will be rung upon all office holders as often as there is a change of Government, which in all probability will be more frequent than the Country desires.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—We have received from Messrs. L. Scott & Co., of New York, the July number of this Review, which is as usual interesting. The contents are:—

1. Ancient Political Economy.
2. English Courts of Law.
3. Suicide, or Life and Literature.
4. French Politics, Past and Present.
5. The Sonnets of Shakespeare.
6. "Manifest Destiny" of the American Union.
7. The Testimony of the Rocks.
8. Naples and Diplomatic Intervention.
9. The Life of George Stephenson.
10. Contemporary Literature.

The steamer Queen made an excursion from Calais to St. George on Wednesday last, with a large party from the former place and St. Stephen, and some few from this town. After remaining some hours at the Lower Falls, she returned again about 9 o'clock, some of the excursionists thinking the trip rather too short a one, it must then have been agreeable.

MILITARY ON DUTY.—Lieut. Col. Loyd has assumed the command of the 76th Regt., vice Lieut. Col. Clarke who retires on half pay, with the expectation of being shortly promoted to the rank of Major General. Colonel Gardner takes the command of the forces in St. John, with an advance of pay, and we believe a speedy promise of promotion to all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. It is also pleasing to learn, that Lieut. Col. Clarke's present arrangements lead him to remain in Fredericton.—Reporter.

THE SCHOOL BILL.—From the many recent appointments of School Inspectors, we may reasonably conclude that the Government have determined to retain the expensive system of Inspection, so generally denounced as useless. If the Inspectors were ever to be of any real use, the appointment of Inspectors above all other appointments should have no reference to politics; at least competent men should not be dismissed because of their politics. If the Inspectors are to be changed with every change of Government, the whole system, what ever it is at present, must become useless and absurd.—[Freeman.]

By Proclamation published in Nova Scotia, a reward of Five Hundred Pounds is offered to the person who will make known the criminal supposed to have set fire to the Magazine in Halifax. It appears that not the slightest suspicion attaches anywhere for the diabolical act; and no responsible person

can point to its origin otherwise. Full particulars of the disaster will be found in our columns.—Chronicle.

Gas from Wood.—According to experiments made in Germany and elsewhere, wood gas is found to be equally as good as coal gas, and it is thought, judging from the success which has attended the experiments, that this kind of gas is destined to be extensively introduced in many of the German cities where wood is cheaper than bituminous coal. The gas obtained from wood is entirely free from sulphur, and, though not odorless, the odor is more pleasant than that from coal.

The following is from a French paper: "Sir, sir! you have dropped your paper!" cried a young man the other morning to a person passing.

"Sir, I'm very much obliged to you," said the other, turning round and picking up a bundle. "Excuse me," continued he, "but have I the honor of addressing Mr. P.?"

"That is my name," said the young man with some surprise.

"Ay, I thought so," was very lucky in meeting you. I am an officer of the Tribunal of commerce, and am ordered to arrest you on a bill of exchange for one thousand five hundred francs. The paper which you were so kind as to tell me I dropped was the summons against you."

Perry Davis' Pain Killer every day affords new proofs of the peculiar effects of this preparation. In cases where a disordered condition of the stomach, liver and bowels, is combined with great debility, nervous weakness, and intense melancholy, its effects are most beneficial and wonderful.

Schur-Paerdy, Coombs, master, owned in Haverhill, Mass., from Castine, bound to Picton in ballast, was wrecked on Seal Island 4th inst. Crew saved. Materials taken to Barrington.

New Brunswick and Canada Railway & Land Company.

ST. ANDREWS, AUG. 24, 1857.

TENDERS for Carriage and Light, or any section thereof, from the end of the 60th Mile to the terminus at WOODSTOCK, a distance of 30 miles more or less, will be entertained and decided on as soon as received after the 1st proximo.

The CHOPPING will be 100 FEET WIDE throughout, and the work is to commence on the 1st proximo.

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

JULIUS THOMPSON,
Manager.

Sheriff's Sales.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, on Saturday the 27th day of February 1858, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim whatsoever of DENNIS LEAHY, of and to and in that certain LOT OF GROUND situated in Saint Andrews, being part of the Old Gas Line, so called, having a front of 54 feet 4 inches on King's street, and extending back 62 feet parallel with Water street, with the BUILDINGS and ERECTIONS thereon, now occupied by David Pollock.

To satisfy an execution in favor of James Reed and Robert Reed, and to pay £261 18 5 besides Sheriff's fees and interest to expenses.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews.
24th Aug. 1857.

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Saturday the 27th day of February 1858, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House in Saint Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim whatsoever of THOMAS GOSS, of and to and in that certain LOT OF LAND, situated in the Parish of St. George, being half an acre, more or less, conveyed by ALFRED DAVIS to the said THOMAS GOSS, with the BUILDINGS and ERECTIONS thereon.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of Edmund P. Knight, endorsed to levy £23 8 5, with Sheriff's fees and incidental expenses.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews.
25th Aug. 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. 6w

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