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Evans sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

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POETRY.

THE FISHERMAN.

BY JOHN SAXE.

There lived an honest fisherman,
I knew him passing well,
Who dwelt hard by a little pond,
Within a little dell.
A grave and quiet man was he,
Who loved his hook and rod;
So "even" ran his "line" of life,
—The neighbors thought it "odd."
For science and for books, he said
He never had a wish;
No school with him was worth a fig,
Except a "school of fish."
The single minded fisherman
A double calling had—
To tend his fish in winter time
In summer fish for food.
In short this honest fisherman
All other toils forsook,
And though no vagrant man was he,
He lived by "hook and crook."
All day that fisherman would sit
Upon an ancient log,
And gaze into the water, like
Some sedentary frog.
A cunning fisherman was he,
His "angles" were all "right,"
And when he scratched his aged "poll"
You'd know he'd got a "bite."
To charm the fish he never spoke,
Although his voice was fine,
He found the most convenient way,
Was just to "drop a line."
And many a "gudgeon" of the pond,
If made to speak to-day,
Would own with grief, this angler had
A mighty "taking way."
One day, while fishing on a log,
He mourned his want of luck,
When suddenly he felt a bite,
And jerking—caught a "duck."
Alas, that day the fisherman
Had taken too much grog,
And being but a landman, too,
He couldn't "keep the log."
In vain he strove with all his might,
And tried to gain the shore;
Down, down, he went, to feed the fish,
He'd baited off before!
The moral of this mournful tale
To all is plain and clear;
A single drop too much of rum
May make a wistful "hier."
And he who will not "sign the pledge,"
And keep the promise fast,
May lie, in spite of fate, a "stiff"
"Cold water man" at last!

THE CRAZY ENGINEER.

My train left Dantzic in the morning generally about eight o'clock; but once a week we had to wait the arrival of the steamer from Stockholm. It was the morning of the steamer's arrival that I came down from the hotel and found that my engineer had been so seriously injured that he could not run. A railway carriage had run over him and broken one of his legs. I went immediately to the engine house to procure an engineer, for I knew there were three or four in reserve there, but I was disappointed. I inquired for Westphal, but was informed that he had gone to Stöegen to see his mother—Gondolpho had been sent to Königsberg, on the road. But where was Mayne? He had leave of absence for two days, and had gone no one knew whither.
Here was a fix. I heard the puffing of a steamer in the Neufahrwasser, and the passengers would be on hand in fifteen minutes. I ran to the guards and asked them if they knew where there was an engineer; but they did not. I then went to the fireman and asked them if any of them felt competent to run the engine to Bromberg. No one dared to attempt it. The distance was nearly one hundred miles.—
What was to be done?
The steamer stopped at the wharf, and those who were going on by rail came flocking up to the station. They had eaten breakfast on board the boat, and were all ready for a fresh start. The baggage was checked and registered, the tickets bought, the different carriages pointed to the various classes of passengers, and the passengers themselves seated. The train was in readiness in the long station-house, and the engine was steaming and puffing away impatiently in the distant firing-house.
It was past nine o'clock.
"Come, why don't we start?" growled an old fat Swede, who had been watching

me narrowly for the last fifteen minutes. Upon this there was a general chorus of anxious inquiry, which soon settled to downright murmuring. At this juncture some one touched me on the elbow. I turned, and saw a stranger at my side. I expected that he was going to remonstrate with me for my backwardness. In fact, I began to have strong temptations to pull off my uniform, for every anxious eye was fixed upon the glaring badges which marked me as the chief officer of this train.
However, the stranger was a middle aged man, tall and stout, with a face of great energy and intelligence. His eye was black and brilliant—so brilliant that I could not for the life of me gaze steadily into it; and his lips, which were very thin, seemed more like polished marble than human flesh. His dress was black throughout, and not only set with exact nicety, but was scrupulously neat and clean.
"You want an engineer, I understand," he said in a low, cautious tone, at the same time gazing quietly about him, as though he wanted no one to hear what he said.
"I do," I replied. "My train is all ready, and we have no engineer within twenty miles of this place."
"Well, sir, I am going to Bromberg—I must go, and I will run the engine for you!"
"Ha!" I uttered, are you an engineer?
"I am, sir—one of the oldest in the country; and am now on my way to make arrangements for a great improvement I have invented for the application of steam to a locomotive. My name is Martin Kroll. If you wish, I will run as far as Bromberg; and I will show you a running that is running."
Was I not fortunate? I determined to accept the man's offer at once, and so I told him. He received my answer with a nod and a smile. I went with him to the house, where he found the iron horse in the charge of the fireman, and all ready for a start. Kroll got upon the platform, and I followed him. I had never seen a man betray such peculiar aptness amid the machinery that he did. He let on the steam in an instant, but yet with care and judgment, and he backed up to the baggage carriage with the most exact nicety. I had seen enough to assure me that he was thoroughly acquainted with the business, and I felt composed once more. I gave my engine up to a new man, and then hastened away to the office. Word was passed for all the passengers to take their seats, and soon afterward I waved my hand to the engineer. There was a puff—a groaning of the heavy axle-trees—a trembling of the building—and the train was in motion.—I leaped upon the platform of the guard-carriage, and in a few minutes more the station-house was far behind us.
In less than half an hour we reached Dirsham, when we took up the passengers that had come on the Königsberg railway. Here I went forward and asked Kroll how he liked the engine. He replied that he liked it very much.
"But," he added, with a strange sparkling of the eye, "wait till I get my improvement, and then you will see travelling. Why, sir, I could run an engine of my own construction to the moon in four-and-twenty hours!"
I smiled at what I thought, his faint enthusiasm, and then went back to my station. When the Königsberg passengers were all on board, and their baggage carriage attached, we started on again.
As soon as all matters were attended to connected with the new accession of passengers, I went into the guard-carriage and sat down. An early train from Königsberg had been through two hours before reaching Bromberg, and that was at Little Osee, where we took on board the western mail.
"How we go!" uttered one of the guard, some fifteen minutes after we had left Dirsham.
"The new engineer is trying the speed," I replied, not yet having any fear.
But ere long I began to be fearful he was running a little too fast. The carriages began to sway to and fro, and I could hear exclamations of fear from the passengers.
"Good heavens!" cried one of the guard, coming in at that moment; "what is that fellow doing? Look, sir, and see how we are going!"
I looked at the window, and found that we were dashing along at speed never before travelled on that road. Posts, fences, rocks, and trees flew by one undistinguished mass, and the carriages now swayed fearfully. I started to my feet, and met a passenger on the platform. He was one of the chief owners of our road, and was on his way to Berlin. He was pale and excited.
"Sir," he gasped, "is Martin Kroll on the engine?"
"Yes," I told him.
"Horror! did not you know him?"
"Kroll?" I repeated, somewhat puzzled;

"what do you mean? He told me his name was Kroll, and that he was an engineer. We had no one to run on the engine, and—" "You took him?" interrupted the man, "why sir, he is as crazy as a man can be. He turned his brain over a new plan for applying steam power. I saw him at the station but did not recognize him, as I was in a hurry. Just now one of your passengers told me that your engineers were all gone this morning, and that you found one that was a stranger to you. Then I knew that the man whom I had seen was Martin Kroll. He had escaped from the hospital at Stettin. You must get him off somehow."
The whole fearful truth was now open to me. The speed of the train was increasing every moment, and I knew that a few more miles per hour would launch us in destruction. I called to the guard, and then made my way forward as quick as possible. I reached the after-platform of the after-tender and there stood Kroll upon the engine-board, his hat and coat off, his long black hair floating wildly in the wind, his shirt unbuttoned at the throat, his sleeves rolled up with a pistol in his teeth, and thus glaring upon the fireman, who lay motionless upon the fuel. The furnace was stuffed till the very latch of the door was red-hot, and the whole engine was quivering and swaying as though it would shiver in pieces.
"Kroll! Kroll!" I cried at the top of my voice.
The crazy engineer started and caught the pistol in his hand. O! how those great black eyes glared, and how ghastly frightful the face looked!
"Ha! ha! ha!" he yelled demoniacally, glaring upon me like a roused lion.
"They said I could not make it! But see! see! See my new power! See my new engine! I made it, and they are jealous of me. I made it and when it was done they stole it from me. But I have found it! For many years I have been wandering in search of my great engine, and they said it was not made. But I have found it! I knew it this morning when I saw it at Dantzic, I was determined to have it. And I've got it! Ho! ho! ho!—we're on the way to the moon, I say! We'll be in the moon in four-and-twenty hours. Down, down, villain! If you move I'll shoot you!"
This was spoken to the poor fireman, who at that moment, attempted to rise, and the frightened man sank again.
"Here's Little Osee right at hand," cried out one of the guard. But even as he spoke the buildings were at hand. A sickening sensation settled upon my heart, for I supposed that we were going now. The houses flew by like lightning. I knew that if the officers here had turned the switch as usual, we should be hurled into eternity in one fearful crash. I saw a flash—it was another engine—I closed my eyes, but still we thundered on! The officers had seen our speed, and knowing that we could not head up in that distance, they had changed the switch, so that we went on.
But there was sure death ahead if we did not stop. Only fifteen minutes ahead was the town of Schwartz, on the Vistula, and at the rate we were going we should be there in a few minutes, for each minute carried us over a mile. The shrieks of the passengers now rose above the crash of the rails, and more terrific than all else arose the demoniac yells of the mad engineer.
"Merciful heavens!" gasped the guardsman, "There's not a moment to lose—Schwartz is close by. But hold," he added, "let's shoot him!"
At that moment a tall stout German student came over the platform where we stood and we saw that the madman had his heavy pistol aimed at us. He grasped a heavy stick of wood, and with a steadiness of nerve which I could not have commanded, he hurled me from the platform, had not the student at that moment struck him upon the head with a stick of wood, which he caught as he came over the tender.
Kroll settled down like a dead man, and on the next instant I shut off the steam and opened the valve. As the freed steam shrieked and howled in its escape, the speed began to decrease, and in a few minutes more the danger was passed. As I settled back, entirely overcome by the wild emotions that had raged within me, we began to turn the river, and before I was fairly recovered, the fireman had stopped the train in the station house at Schwartz.
Martin Kroll, still insensible, was taken from the platform; and as we carried him to the guard-room, one of the guard recognized him, and told us that he had been there about two weeks before.
"He came," said the guard, "and said that an engine which stood near here was his.—He said it was one he had made to go to the moon in, and that it had been stolen from him. We sent for more help to arrest him, and he fled."
"Well," I replied with a shudder, "I wish

he had approached me in the same way; but he was more cautious than Dantzic."
At Schwartz we found an engineer to run the engine to Bromberg; and having taken out the western mail for the northern train to take along, we saw that Kroll would be properly attended to, then started on.
The rest of the trip we ran in safety, tho' I could see that the passengers were not wholly at ease, and would not be until they were entirely clear of the railway. A heavy purse was made up by them for the German student, and he accepted it very gratefully, and I was glad of it; for the current of gratitude to him may have prevented a far different current, which might have poured up on my head, for having engaged a madman to run a railroad train.
But this is not the end. Martin Kroll remained insensible from the effects of that blow upon the head nearly two weeks, and when he recovered from that he was sound again—his insanity was all gone. I saw him about three weeks afterwards, but he had no recollection of me. He remembered nothing of the past year, not even his mad freak on my engine.
But I remembered it, and I remember it still; and the people need never fear that I shall be imposed upon again by a crazy engineer.—From the Report of a Prussian Engineer.
How to make Money.
Let the business of everybody else alone, and attend to your own. Don't buy what you don't want. Use every hour to advantage, and study to make every leisure hour useful. Think twice before you throw away a shilling—remember you will have another to make for it. Find recreation in looking over your business. Buy low, sell fair, and take care of the profits. Look over your books regularly, and if you find an error, trace it out. Should a stroke of misfortune come upon you in trade, retrench, work harder, but never fly the track; confront difficulties with unflinching perseverance, and they will disappear at last; though you should fail in the struggle, you will be honored; but shrink from the task, and you will be despised.
Avoid Slang Words.
There is no wit, says the author of the Behavior Book, in a lady to say "snooze" instead of nap; in calling pantaloons "pants" or gentlemen "gents"; in saying of a man whose dress is bad that he looks "seedy"; and in alluding to an amusing anecdote or diverting incident, to say that it is "rich." All slang words are detestable from the lips of ladies. We are always sorry to hear a young lady use such a word as "polking," when she tells of her having engaged in that dance, too fashionable not long since, but happily now is going out and banished from the best society. To her honor be it remembered Queen Victoria has prohibited the polka being danced in her presence.
We have little tolerance for young ladies who, having in reality neither wit nor humor, set up for both, and, having nothing of the right stock to go upon, substitute coarseness and impertinence, not to say imprudence, and try to excite laughter by talking slang. Where do they pick it up. From low newspapers or from vulgar books? Surely not from low companions? We have heard one of these ladies when her collar chanced to be pinned awry, say it was pinned on drunk, also that her bonnet was drunk, meaning crooked on her head. When disconcerted, she was "floored." When submitting to do a thing unwillingly, she was brought to the "scratch!" Sometimes she "did things on the sly." She believed it very smart and piquant to use these vile expressions. And yet she was a woman of many good qualities, who boasted of having lived in good society.
Lead Paint.
It has been discovered that the poisonous properties of lead paint are due to the turpentine which is mixed with it, and not to the lead. This is opposed to the commonly received opinion. A contemporary attempts an explanation as follows:
"The turpentine is volatile, hence it may lift some of the metal when evaporating, and thus the metal be inhaled by the painter in the form of mineral gas." It is asserted by a correspondent of the Paris Academy of Royal Sciences, that if turpentine were not used, paint poison, or painter's cholera, would be unknown.
A whole Jacket Yet.
"The Pennsylvania Legislature has divorced Miss Jaquette from the husband she married in fun at a party in Chester county."—Exchange.
It seems, therefore, that the young lady who thought it very funny to exchange the jacket for the breeches, and afterwards concluded to swap back again, has succeeded in both. But the wisdom of the divorce

may be questioned, as precedent is something, and those who like the fun of getting married, should also enjoy the fun of being married. There have been so many of these funny marriages, that it seems quite time for Legislatures to let those who engage in them, remain in statu quo.
Provincial Parliament.
MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.
Yesterday (24th) was the day appointed for the meeting of the Legislature at Fredericton, when His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came down to the Council Chamber, and was received with the usual honors. The Members of the House of Assembly having been sworn in, His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following
SPEECH.
Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;
The exigencies of the Public Service have rendered it incumbent to summon you for the despatch of business at the earliest possible period after the conclusion of the late elections, and although attendant at this season of the year will, I fear, be inconvenient to some of you, I am sure you will disregard any personal sacrifice incurred in the discharge of your public duties.
I have to announce to you in the first place, two events of recent occurrence, in both of which Her Majesty's loyal subjects in this Province must feel an interest—the birth of another Princess, and the death of Her Majesty's aunt, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester.
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:
I have, since the prorogation of the late Assembly, issued warrants on the Treasury for the payment of such sums as were deemed necessary to prevent inconvenience in the conduct of the current business of the Province. An account of these payments will be submitted to you, and estimates of the probable revenue and expenditure for the current year will be laid before you.
Mr. President, and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:
In leaving you to your deliberations, I wish to express to you my confidence in your desire to promote the public interests, and I trust that Providence will bless our joint endeavours to maintain the character and to advance the prosperity of the Province.
Mr. Harding was elected Speaker by a vote of 24 to 13.
European Intelligence.
Arrival of the Persia.
New York, June 23d.
The Persia arrived this morning. Political news unimportant.
Parliament engaged in local matters.
Evans, Hoare & Co., of London, engaged in Australian trade, failed. Liabilities £200,000.
Cotton active—advanced 3d. Sales of the week, 74,000 bales.
Breadstuffs firm but generally unchanged. Wheat had advanced 4d.
Flour and Corn remained at previous quotations.
Provisions quiet. Tea Market excited, and large sales at small advance for export to America.
Sugars and Coffee dearer—advance on Rio Sugar 1s. 6d.
Consols 93½ to 93.
Suez News.—Ar. from St. John—Athenais, Lampedo, Morning News, at Liverpool; Leander, Uriel, at Gravesend; Gleaner, a Tarbutt.
Bark Saturn, of St. John from Liverpool, bound to Constantinople, was burnt at sea. Crew arrived at Malta.
An actor with a very homely face, was acting Mithridates, when a beautiful captive aid to him—"Ah, my lord, you change countenance." A man in the pit exclaimed, "Don't stop him, don't stop him; by all means let him."
A youngster had espoused an old and ill-tempered wife, but extremely rich. He used to say, "Whenever I find my wife cross, and my own temper giving way I retire to my library, and console myself by reading her marriage settlement."
An editor says that the girls complain that the times are so hard, the young men can't pay their addresses.

Provincial Parliament.

FREDERICTON, June 25.
The House met at 10 o'clock. Some preliminary business was transacted.

Mr. B. K. Kilbert introduced a Bill to disqualify certain office holders under Government from holding seats in the Assembly.

Mr. McEellan introduced a Bill to amend the Act relating to intestate estates.

Mr. Wright introduced a Bill to repeal certain Acts for the better prevention of fires in the City of St. John, and make other provisions in lieu thereof. Bill read a second time.

Hon. Mr. Young, President of the Legislative Council of Prince E. Island, was introduced to the House by Mr. Gray, and usual courtesies extended towards him.

Mr. Cudlip moved for and obtained leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Rigger's and Mariner's Association of Saint John.

Mr. Gilbert's Purification Bill (so called) was again introduced by him and read a second time.

Hon. Mr. Fisher laid before the House a statement embodying the list of warrants drawn on the Treasury for last year, the estimates for the current year, &c., with other papers.

Mr. Gilbert gave notice of his intention to put sundry questions to the Government relative to Railways.

Mr. Tibbets gave notice of his intention to move an address to the Government respecting all monies received by the Province Treasurer at St. John since 1816. A resolution was adopted by the House embodying his opinion that no Practising Lawyer or Sheriff should hold the office of Registrar of Deeds and Wills. No other business of importance transacted. House adjourned at quarter after 4.

FREDERICTON, June 26th.
After reading of the Journals, a motion was made by Mr. End to rescind the resolution introduced by Mr. Mitchell yesterday, embodying the principle that no practicing Lawyer or Sheriff should hold the office of Registrar of Deeds and Wills. Mr. End's motion was supported by Messrs. Wilmet, Bedford, Allan, McIntosh, Vall and Scovil, and lost by a large majority. In the discussion which took place on the motion, several members expressed themselves warmly in favour of making several official changes, and urging upon the Government the importance of carrying out such a principle.

The House went into Supply at half-past 11 o'clock. Mr. Stedman in the chair of the committee. Much discussion was elicited on several of the items in the Budget, which promises to give the public a tolerably clear insight into our financial position at the present time.

LARGE FIRE IN LONDON.—One of the largest fires that has occurred in London during the last twenty years happened a few nights since—the goods depot of the London and North Western Railway at Camden Town (a suburb adjoining Regent's Park having been totally destroyed). The conflagration commenced suddenly, about ten o'clock in the evening, while a number of clerks and others were employed on the premises, and in the course of a few minutes it became evident that the whole of the buildings, covering five acres, with the multitude of tracks and goods which they contained, would be swept away. The loss has been stated to be equal to \$1,250,000 but probably about one-third or half that amount would be more accurate.

Douglas Jerrold, the editor of "Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper," died in London, on the 8th inst., after an illness of about ten days, from an attack of rheumatic gout.

The prospect of the grain harvest, the silk crop, and the vintage constitutes, for the moment, the chief European question. With regard to the first, magnificent expectations continue to be entertained. On the second there can be little doubt that notwithstanding the favourable commencement, the result will be as bad, if not worse, than last year. The third, the vintage, seems likely to rival the grain produce, and to redress the failures of several years.

The proceedings in parliament during the past week possessed little more than local interest.

In the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston announced that the French Government had given no opportunity for remonstrance in regard to the firing upon a British merchant vessel by a French war-schooner at Belleisle, but had promptly expressed regret at the unjustifiable occurrence and dismissed the officer who ordered the shot to be fired.

Horrible!

We learn from the Halifax Journal of Monday last, that on Friday morning an inquest was held at Fort Ogilvie, near the Point Pleasant Battery, by Dr. Jennings, Coroner, on the body of an infant about ten days old, which had been exposed to die in the woods, after having been nearly killed by violence inflicted on the skull and brain.

When found by Mr. Travis, a gunner and driver, the child was yet alive, covered with spruce bushes and stones, and literally being devoured by black ants. Every attempt to restore the child was ineffectual, necessarily, as the post-mortem examination made by Dr. Slayter, showed a fracture across the crown of the head and extravasated blood. The inhumanity of this act, (adds the Journal) is unprecedented, unless we believe what Herodotus tells of Amestris, wife of Xerxes, who at an old age, ordered fourteen

Bersian infants to be burned alive in honor of a Deity of the Country.

Her Majesty's Consul for the Port of New York.

We learn from the New York Albion of Saturday last, that Mr. Francis Lousada will ere long be gazetted as British Consul at New York, in the room of Mr. Barclay, whose conduct in the enlistment affair a year or two since was disapproved of by the United States Government. Mr. Lousada, the Albion also informs, is descended from a most respectable family in Jamaica. His first services were rendered as *provis* writer to Lord Clarendon, then Mr. Villiers and the Board of Trade, in 1816. He was subsequently employed as secretary to the "Merchant's Seamen's Fund Commission" was appointed H. M. Consul at Riga in 1853, and was transferred in 1855 to Cuba, as Arbitrator of the Mixed Commission at Havana, where he now resides.

Hudson's Bay Territory.

The settlement of this question is a matter of much anxiety on the part of the Canadian Press, and strong fears are expressed that the monopoly so long held by the Company will be suffered to continue. The evidence recently given by Mr. Justice Draper, one of the delegates from Canada on the part of the Province, before the Committee of the House of Commons, strongly favours the views of the people of the Colony, but it is said that Mr. Labouchere takes a very prejudicial stand in favour of the Company, and that the Clerk of the Committee is most glowing in his advocacy of the Company's cause. It is not to be expected that the monopoly enjoyed by the Hudson's Bay Company will be surrendered without a violent struggle. They have so long held this portion of British America in their possession, and reaped so rich a harvest from it, that it is not to be wondered at if they use money freely to support their claims, and bring all kinds of influences to bear in their favour. But the Imperial authorities must recollect that the spirit of the age is opposed to monopolies and vested rights, and that on this Continent it will be found impossible by any means to prolong their existence for any length of time.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A letter from Kiew, in Russia, gives the following recital, but the authenticity of which cannot be guaranteed.

It is well known, that, in virtue of an order of the Emperor Nicholas, the students and pupils of the colleges are obliged to salute the officers whom they meet in the street. A student of the University of Kiew, having by some oversight omitted to salute a General who was passing, the latter gave him several blows in the open street with his stick, and had him arrested by some soldiers. The student was set at liberty by order of the Governor of the town; but the whole body resolved to avenge the insult so offered to their comrade. Some days after, the General was at the theatre, when several hundreds of the young men entered the place, and one of them mounting on a seat addressed to the audience for disturbing the representation, but said that the affair having taken place in public, the punishment must be equally so. They then seized the General, laid him on his face along the bench, and gave him a severe whipping. The students then left the house, after having asked pardon a second time for having disturbed the representation.

HARSH TREATMENT OF IMMIGRANTS.—The steamer Jenny Lind, of the American Line, on her upward passage on Tuesday last, had on board a large number of German immigrants, bound to Milwaukee, having purchased through tickets at Quebec.

On arriving, at seven in the morning at Lewisville, on the American side, where the boat stops for a short time, three women and two men went ashore to purchase some milk for young and sick children. When they reached the wharf the steamer was putting out, and was a few yards from the shore. In vain those on board implored Capt. Moody to return, and in vain the poor people thus abandoned did the same; the captain, highly amused at their distress, laughed and left them to their fate. One of the women thus left had on board an infant of seven months old, and an elder child lying in the agony of death.

Fortunately the Hon. L. B. Hunt, of St. Albans, Vt., had got off at Lewisville, having been a passenger on the same boat and had seen the whole occurrence. With the assistance of Mr. Buell McPherson, a merchant in the village, a subscription was made for the poor people, almost frantic at their position; and they were sent across the river to the Grand trunk station at Aultsville, and forwarded by railway to Prescott, and thence to Ogdenburg in time to catch the Lady Elgin on arriving at that port. The Germans not being able to speak a word of English, Mr. McPherson kindly took charge of them, accompanying them to Ogdenburg, assisting them in every way to join their families. The Grand Trunk Railway conveyed them to Prescott free of charge.

Much indignation was excited at Lewisville and Aultsville by the conduct of the captain of the Lady Elgin, and much sympathy exhibited for the poor woman who had hurried on shore for a little milk to minister the parched lips of her dying child, and who had no hope of seeing it again alive; the inhabitants of both places being loud in their condemnation of the cruelty of departing, on such a trivial pretence, five

poor strangers, dividing them from their families, and leaving them to follow as best they might.

We make no comment on the case; it needs none. But we hope that the Emigration Agents here and at Quebec will take steps to prevent immigrants from being subjected to such treatment in future.

This statement is published on the authority and at the request of the Hon. L. B. Hunt and Mr. Buell McPherson, to whom the poor people abandoned were so much indebted.—*Montreal Commercial Advertiser.*

GOLD DISCOVERED IN NEW SHARON, MAINE.—A correspondent at New Sharon, Me., says:—

The gold fever has broken out again in this town. An infirm man and his son obtained \$23,500. of the precious metal in five days. It is obtained only in the river among the rocks. I visited the spot yesterday and examined the specimens obtained. It is richer than the best of California gold, the lumps varying in size from the value of one cent to one dollar. Some have been found much heavier. Considerable excitement exists here, and explorations are being made in the surrounding region by returned Californians.

An awful and destructive Tornado has lately swept through the central portion of Illinois. At Peoria it levelled twenty-five houses, and damaged more than twice as many others. A train of cars was blown from the track, and the depot unroofed. The storm was accompanied by a deluge of rain, and hailstones of enormous size. Darkness and terror prevailed—strong men stood aghast—women and children screamed with terror—many were hurled to the ground and rolled about by the merciless element, and many persons supposed that the so much talked of comet had actually come in contact with the earth. Altogether the scene is described as fearfully terrific, and property to an immense amount has been destroyed.

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liked even by those who differed from him on the temperance question.

Loss of the Steamer Montreal and 300 Passengers.

The steamer Montreal, Rudolph, going from Quebec to Montreal on 27th ult., with 500 Scotch emigrants on board, took fire and was burnt. Two hundred only were saved by the assistance of Steamer Napoleon. Capt. Rudolph saved himself by swimming. The names of the Passengers who perished are yet unknown.

LITTLE DORRIT, by Charles Dickens, American edition.—T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia.

We have received from the Publisher, a copy of the above work, published from advance sheets, at an expense of \$2,000. Every one knows that Dickens's works are interesting—and the last one, Little Dorrit, equal to its predecessors. Mr. Peterson has eighteen different editions of Little Dorrit. Price of the complete work 50 cents. Orders accompanied by cash will be received and forwarded from this Office.

Central Bank Robbed.

From a despatch to the Sheriff, we learn that the Central Bank, Fredericton, was broken open on Sunday last, by some burglars and a large amount of gold and \$3 notes taken. A reward of \$2,000 is offered for the apprehension of the robbers. The Police and Constables are on the look out.

THOMPSON'S SPARKLING ALE AND PORTER.—It is but late justice to notice the bottled Ale and Porter, at the St. Andrews Patent Steam Brewery, which for flavor and strength is equal if not superior to the imported articles. We notice with pleasure that the press in St. John and Fredericton speak in high terms of commendation of the St. Andrews Ale and Porter, not more so however than it deserves—as we can aver from experience.

ST. JOHN'S ELECTION.—The nomination of a Candidate to fill the place of Mr. Tilley, Provincial Secretary, took place on Tuesday. Mr. Tilley and Mr. Lawrence have been nominated—so that there will be another trial of strength between parties in St. John.

A fire took place on Sunday morning last in the saw mills of Messrs. R. Rankin & Co. Indian Town, destroying one mill, which was partially destroyed.

WAHES ON SAMPAN.—The barque Haqua, Captain Cartwright, which sailed hence on the 27th ult. for Hong Kong, we believe, is the first vessel that has gone out of this port without paying the customary advance wages. She took out, all told, 18 men, every one of whom returning to the ship will receive a bonus of 10 per cent. upon the wages due him at the end of the voyage. Comfortable clothing equal to what he would have received on board. The men were of a respectable character and all went sober and well provided.—*New York Commercial Advertiser, June 17.*

TORNADO AT WASHINGTON.—A terrific thunder storm passed over Washington on the afternoon of the 21st. Hail fell from ten to fifteen minutes, some of the stones weighing five or six ounces, causing immense destruction of skylights and windows of churches, public and private buildings. The government conservatories and several private galleries were seriously damaged. The trees were stripped of their foliage, and the grain, vegetables and shrubbery beat to the earth; and in some cases horses and cows were severely cut. The storm extended for twelve miles in breadth, in a course from south-west to north-east. There are no reports as yet from the plantations in the vicinity but the crops are undoubtedly greatly injured if not entirely ruined.

The New Brunswick says:—"Our attention has been called to a most singular and unjust anomaly with regard to the transshipment of Colonial wood from Great Britain to Australia or any other of the British possessions. It appears that while foreign timber and deals arriving in England may be bonded or transhipped without being subject to any duty, Colonial timber and deals must pay duty, even if bonded, or exported. The effect of this discrimination in favour of the foreign article cannot but prove highly injurious to British Colonial interests, and no time should be lost in representing it to the Imperial authorities. As the law now stands, Russian or any other foreign vessels may carry deals to England, enter them in bond, without paying duty, and they may then be transhipped to Australia or any other distant Colony; but not so with deals from the British North American Provinces, which are obliged to pay the Custom's duty of 7s. 6d., stg., per standard even before they can be bonded; and if exported, the duty is not refunded. The consequence is, that Baltic deals receive a bonus of 7s. 6d., which is extorted from the Colonial shipper and thus the intention of discriminating duties of Colonial and Baltic wood is entirely thwarted, while the foreigner is in a position to save 50 per cent on the article exported.

THE AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT.—The intense beauty of the Arctic firmament can hardly be imagined. I looked close above our heads, with its stars magnified in glory, and the very planets twinkling so much as to baffle the observations of the astronomer. I have trodden the deck when the life of earth seemed suspended—its improvements, its sounds, its coloring, its companionships; and as I looked on the radiant hemisphere circling above me, as if rendering worship to the unseen Centre of Light, I gave ejaculations, in humility of spirit, "Lord, what is man, that thou art mindful of him?" And then I have thought of the kindly world we had left, with its reviving sunlight and shadow, and the other stars that gladden it in their changes, and the hearts that warmed to us there, till I lost myself in memories of those who are not, and they bore me back to the stars again.—*Dr. Kane.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning, Robert Collins, Michael Carlin, John Kelly, of Portland, Henry McCue, and Archibald Brown, of Indian Town, and Alfred Helyar, of Mosquito Cove, left Indian Town for the purpose of coming through the Falls, and it appears, nearly an hour before the proper time. The boat was unfortunately upset in the Falls, and all but Brown were drowned; he saved himself by clinging to some detached portion of the boat, and was not rescued from the water until nearly exhausted, and he had been swept almost to Navy Island. They were all employed at Lingley's saw mill, and some of them have left families to deplore their sudden bereavement.—*Chronicle.*

MASONIC CELEBRATION.—On Wednesday being the festival of St. John the Baptist, it was duly celebrated in this city by the members of the masonic order, the various Lodges turning out, in procession, decorated with their badges, banners &c. and headed by Bands of Music.

About half past ten o'clock, the procession moved from the Masonic Hall, Princess street, the Bands played the "Free and Accepted Mason," proceeding through several of the principal streets, and crossing to Charlton in the steam ferry boat, they marched to the Baptist Chapel, where an oration was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Gray, which issued to have given great satisfaction to all present. The Procession afterwards re-formed and returned to their Hall, when the Lodges were dismissed.

The weather, which for several days past had been wet and cloudy, was clear and fine, and the display was imposing.

In the evening, a sumptuous Supper was served up at Stubbs's Hotel, which was honorably attended by the members of the Order, and every thing went off in good style.—*N. B.*

LARGE OXEN.—Mr. Driscoll, senior, bought a yoke of fat oxen a few days ago, from the Hon. Thomas Lee, for which he paid the handsome sum of ninety pounds. They weigh as they stand 55 cwt.—*Head Quarters.*

On Sunday morning, 21st ult., at Saint John, Mr. Christopher Smiler, Proprietor and Publisher of the Temperance Telegraph, in the 55th year of his age.

Suddenly in Boston on the 9th June, Mrs. Abigail G. Stephenson, aged 61, for many years a resident of this Town, and more recently of Robbinston.

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SHERIFF'S SALES

to take place at the Court House. Real Estate of E. Lynott July 11. Do. Do. July 11. Do. of John McConell Sept. 19. & Edwin R. Russell, J. Do. John M. Colly, Oct. 10.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on Saturday the 11th day of July next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Court House in Saint Andrews—

ALL the right, title and interest of EDWARD LYNOTT, of and to the following piece or Lot of Land situate in the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte abated and bounded thus, to wit:

Northerly by the River Maguadavic, Southerly by lands owned by one Anderson, and being the Easterly half of lot Numbered Fifty four, in the Mascarene Grant, which said half lot is estimated to contain Fifty-three Acres and was conveyed by William H. Lockett to the said Edward Lynott.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of Samuel Getty against said Edward Lynott, endorsed to levy £69 1 0, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. 25th Decr. 1856.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, on Saturday the 11th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in St. Andrews:

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim whatsoever of Edward Lynott, to that certain LOT OF LAND, No. 53 in the Mascarene Grant, bounded on the North by the River Maguadavic, and containing 50 ACRES more or less, formerly owned by William Lockett.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution in favor of Robert Ross against said Edward Lynott, endorsed to levy £43 12 10, besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. 31st Dec. 1856.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction on Saturday the 19th day of SEPTEMBER next, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House, in St. Andrews:

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim whatsoever, of JOHN MCCOULL & EDWIN R. RUSSELL, of and to the following piece or Lot of Land, in the Parish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, viz:

Being Lot No 40, Upper Mills Brook, Piskeherg, situated in the Parish aforesaid, formerly granted to John McCoull, and containing 100 acres more or less.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of Daniel Gillmer, Esq. against the said McCoull & Russell, endorsed to levy £2423 11s 3d, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. 10th March, 1857.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 10th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House, in St. Andrews:

All that certain Lot of Land situate at Milltown, in the Parish of St. Stephen, in said County, with the Dwelling House and buildings thereon, which said Lot was formerly conveyed by John Ross to John McGarrigle, excepting therefrom a portion thereof conveyed by the said John McGarrigle to John McCoull in 1854.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an alias execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of Samuel Neill against the said John McCoull.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. 25th March, 1857.

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by virtue of a Warrant issued by two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this County, dated the 5th inst., and delivered to me this day, by the Collector of arrears of Taxes for the Parish of St. James:—

I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Saturday the 20th day of June, next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House in St. Andrews:—

So much of the Real Estate of the late Joshua Brisley, situated in the Parish of St. James, being the S. W. half of Lot No. 4, lying on the W. side of the Reserve line, granted to Joshua Hitchens and others, and bounded on the S. W. by land owned and occupied by David and John Guitell, on the S. E. by the line of road running through Lynnsfield, and on the N. E. by land owned and occupied by David and John Guitell, as will be in any judgment sufficient to pay £2 6s 6d, besides Sheriff's fees and incidental expenses.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. 11th May, 1857.

NOTICE. ALL Persons liable for Taxes in St. James Parish, will save costs by paying the same into the hands of Mr. James Grant, or to the Subscribers WM. BARBER, Collector of Rates. St. James, Feb. 13, 1857.

L. SCOTT & CO. RE-PRINT OF THE

British Periodicals AND THE FARMER'S GUIDE. GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF THE LATTER PUBLICATION.

L. SCOTT & CO. NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals viz:

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These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical,—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion they stand, as they ever have stood unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES. The receipt of advance sheets from the British publishers gives additional value as these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS. For any one of the four Reviews \$3 00 For any two of the four Reviews 5 00 For any three of the four Reviews 7 00 For all four of the Reviews 8 00 For Blackwood's Magazine 3 00 For Blackwood and three Reviews 9 00 For Blackwood and the four Reviews 10 00 Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

POSTAGE. The Publishers will pay the United States postage.

N. B. The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above-named is about \$31 per annum.

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TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE BY HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, Professor Scientific Agriculture in Lane College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal Octavo. 1600 pages and numerous Wood and Steel Engravings.

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to FIVE DOLLARS FOR THE TWO VOLUMES.

When sent by mail (post paid) to California and Oregon the price will be \$7. To every other part of the Union, and to Canada (post paid, \$6.) This work is not the old "Book of the Farm."

Remittances for any of above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO., No. 54 Gold-street, New York.

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TWELFTH YEAR. One Thousand Dollar Cash Prizes. The Twelfth Annual Volume of this useful publication commences on the 13th day of September next.

The "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN" is an ILLUSTRATED PERIODICAL, devoted chiefly to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanical and Chem. Arts, Industrial Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Millwork, and all interests which the light of PRACTICAL SCIENCE is calculated to advance.

Reports of U. S. PATENTS granted, are also published every week, including Official Copies of all the PATENT CLAIMS, together with news and information upon thousands of other subjects.

\$1,000, in CASH PRIZES, will be paid on the 1st of January next, for the largest list of subscribers, as follows:—\$200 for the 1st, \$172 for the 2d, \$150 for the 3d, \$125 for the 4th, \$100 for the 5th, \$75 for the 6th, \$50 for the 7th, \$40 for the 8th, \$30 for the 9th, \$25 for the 10th, \$20 for the 11th, and \$10 for the 12th. For all Clubs of 20 and upwards, the subscription price is only \$1.49. Names can be sent from any Post Office until January 1st, 1857. Here are fine chances to secure cash prizes.

The "Scientific American" is published once a week: every number contains eight large quarto pages, forming annually a complete and splendid volume, illustrated with several hundred Original Engravings.

TERMS—Single Subscriptions, 2 Dollars a year, or 1 Dollar for six months. Five copies for six months, 4 Dollars: for a year, 8 Dollars. Specimen copies sent gratis. Southern, Western and Canada money, or Post Office Stamps, taken at par for subscriptions.

Letters should be directed (post paid) to MUNN & CO., 128, Fulton St., New York

Messrs MUNN & CO. are extensively engaged in procuring patents for new inventions and will advise inventors, without charge, or regard to the novelty of their improvements. ODELL & TURNER, Agents for St. Andrews.

AYER'S Cathartic Pills

CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SICK Invalids, Fevers, Mothers, Physicians, Phalaris, and all the Diseases of their Virtues.

FOR THE CURE OF Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach, Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, &c.

Dr. J. C. AYER, Sr. I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose of two of your Pills. It seems to act on the stomach, which they cleanse at once. If they will cure others as they do me, the fact is worth knowing. Yours with great respect, ED. W. FEEBLE, Clerk of Superior Court.

Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints. Dr. J. C. AYER, Sr. I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose of two of your Pills. It seems to act on the stomach, which they cleanse at once. If they will cure others as they do me, the fact is worth knowing. Yours with great respect, ED. W. FEEBLE, Clerk of Superior Court.

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood. From Dr. J. J. Hines, Pastor of Abner Church, Boston. Dear Sir: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HINES

Dear Sir: I have used your Cathartic Pills in my practice and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the contents of the blood. JOHN G. MERRILL, M. D.

Erysipelas, Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetter, Tumors, and Salt Rheum. From a Physician, Merchant of St. Louis, Mo. 4, 1856. Dear Sir: Your Pills are the best of all that I have tried in my practice. They have cured my wife of a severe case of erysipelas, and my child of a severe case of tetter. They have also cured my wife of a severe case of salt rheum, and my child of a severe case of scrofula. They are the best of all that I have tried in my practice. Yours, J. V. HINES

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout. From the Rev. Dr. Haines, of the Methodist P. Ch. Church, New York. Dear Sir: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me, if I did not report my case to you. I am afflicted in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgia, and the best physician, the disease now was cured, by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I used your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure, by persevering in the use of them I am now entirely well.

For Dropsy, Plethora, or kindred Complaints, requiring an active purgative, they are an excellent remedy. For Constiveness or Constipation, and as a Dinner Pill, they are agreeable and efficient. Fits, Suppression, Paralysis, Inflammation, and every disease, and the whole organism, have been cured by the alternative action of these Pills.

Most of the pills in market contain Mercury, which, although valuable in some cases, is a dangerous and insidious poison. The dreadful consequences that frequently follow its use, render it a most dangerous and insidious poison. These Pills contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, INCIPENT CONSUMPTION, and for the relief of congestive action in advanced stages of the disease.

Keep it in your family in any climate, and try it in the most difficult cases without personal experience of its efficacy, and you will be convinced of its value. It is the most powerful and safe remedy for the cure of the most dangerous diseases of the throat and lungs. It is the most powerful and safe remedy for the cure of the most dangerous diseases of the throat and lungs. It is the most powerful and safe remedy for the cure of the most dangerous diseases of the throat and lungs.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass. AND ODELL & TURNER, Agents for St. Andrews.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE

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

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

TO LET,

THREE good ROOMS and a SHOP on the first floor of my House in Water street, formerly occupied by Mrs. Kennedy. J. W. STREET. April 23, 1856.

Best Superfine Flour.

Just received ex. schr. "Bonita" from Philadelphia, via Calais:— 60 Barrels best superfine Philadelphia Flour. J. W. STREET. July 9th 1856.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to thank them for all past favours, and begs leave to inform them, that he has REMOVED to the Corner formerly occupied by Mr. S. GETTY, where he has just received, in addition to his former Stock,— 200 Barrels Philadelphia FLOUR, ground from new wheat, 45 Barrels CORN MEAL, 40 Bags WHEAT FLOUR, new. DONALD CLARK.

Flour, and Corn Meal.

Just received from Philadelphia:— 100 Barrels S. P. Flour, in round hoop Barrels, a prime article. Also a supply of fresh 50 Bags Bolted Corn Meal.

GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS.

Also in Store: A good assortment of Cut Nails. W. WHITLOCK. St. Andrews, April 19, 1857. 4w.

AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC.

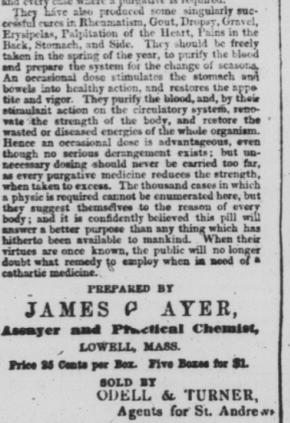
THERE has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as a sure and perfectly innocuous operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown what success it accomplishes the purpose designed.

It is easy to make a physical pill, but not easy to make the best of all pills—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These pills produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity, but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Langour and Loss of Appetite, Lethargy, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in Constipation, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Haemorrhoids, Scour, and Scoury Colds with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Puffiness of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the mental and diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary doses should never be resorted to, for when taken to excess, the thousand cases in which a purgative is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed this pill will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine.

Prepared by JAMES C. AYER, Assayer and Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass. Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for \$1.

SOLD BY ODELL & TURNER, Agents for St. Andrews.



ST. JOHN STONE WORKS,

SOUTH SIDE KING SQUARE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE Proprietor of the above Establishment gives notice to the Public, that he has entered into Partnership with his Brother under the firm of J. & R. MILLIGAN, and they have added largely to their stock of different Stone and Marble, and are prepared to supply at the shortest notice—Monuments, Headstones, Tombs, Vaults, Piers, Mantle Pieces, and Table Tops, &c. of all designs and patterns, and all kinds of cut stone for Buildings.

They also beg to intimate, that they are not under the necessity of importing men from the United States to execute their work, but that they have in their employ, men who are well qualified to execute their work, and that they are prepared to execute their work, and that they are prepared to execute their work, and that they are prepared to execute their work.

JAMES MILLIGAN, ROBERT MILLIGAN. We have always on Hand, a great variety of—Finished Monuments, Tombstones, and Head Stones, of all shapes and the best quality, and sold at lower prices than can be purchased anywhere else in the same style. Also—Grindstones, and Stone Pipe Stones, all sizes, sold cheap.

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

Shingle Machine

FOR SALE. TO BE SOLD a SHINGLE MACHINE, Amos Webster's patent nearly new; the only one of its sort in the Province. Apply at the Office of this Paper. St. Andrews, May 28, 1856. 4l.

AYER'S PILLS.

A new and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases—Constiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers, Gout, Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Inflammation, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female Complaints, &c., &c. Indeed, very few are the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and such medicines and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a serious habit of body prevails; besides it generates arid and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is alike true of Colds, Febrile symptoms, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep seated and formidable distempers which load the bowels all over the land. Hence a reliable family physic is of the first importance to the public health, and this Pill has been prepared with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Patients, has shown results surpassing anything hitherto effected by any medicine. Cures have been effected beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth.

Among the eminent gentlemen to whom we are allowed to refer, the following are named:— Prof. VALENTINE MORT, the distinguished Surgeon of New York City. Doct. A. A. HAYES, Practical Chemist of the Port of Boston, and Geologist for the State of Massachusetts.

ISA L. MOORE, M. D., an eminent Surgeon and Physician, of the City of Lowell, who has long used them in his extensive practice. H. C. NORTHWICK, Esq., one of the first merchants in New York City. C. A. DAVIS, M. D., Prof. and Surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital, at Chelsea, Mass. Did space permit, we could give many named such names, from all parts where the Pills have been used, but evidence even more convincing than the certificates of these eminent public men is shown in their effects upon trial.

These Pills, the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the public as the best and most complete which the present state of medical science can afford. They are compounded not of the drug themselves, but of the medicinal elements of Vegetable remedies, extracted by chemical process, in a state of purity and combined together in a manner as to insure the best results, and a system of composition for medicines has been found in the Cherry Pectoral and Pills both, to produce a more efficient remedy than had hitherto been obtained by any process. The reason is perfectly obvious. While by the old mode of compounding, every medicine is burdened with more or less of the most noxious and injurious qualities; by this, each individual virtue only that is desired for the curative effect is present. All the inert and objectionable qualities of each substance employed are left behind, the curative virtues only being retained. Hence it is self-evident the effect should prove that they have proved more purely remedial, and the Pills a sure, more powerful antidote to disease than any other medicine known to the world.

As it is frequently expedient that my medicines should be taken under the counsel of an attending Physician, and as he could not properly judge of a remedy without knowing its composition, I have supplied the accurate Formula by which both my Pectoral and Pills are made to the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British American Provinces. If however there should be any one who has not received them, they will be promptly forwarded by mail to his address.

Of all the Patent Medicines that are offered, how few would be taken if their composition were known! Their life consists in their mystery. I have no mystery.

The composition of my preparations is laid open to all men, and all who are competent to judge of the subject, freely acknowledge their convictions of their intrinsic merits. The Cherry Pectoral was pronounced by scientific men to be a wonderful medicine before its effects were known. Many eminent Physicians have declared the same thing of my Pills, and even more confidently, and are willing to certify that their anticipations were more than realized by their effects upon trial.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it to healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting wherever they exist such derangements as are the first origin of disease. Being sugar wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions, see the wrapper on the Box. Prepared by JAMES C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

ODELL & TURNER, Agents for St. Andrews.

CALAIS HOUSE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of St. Andrews, and the Public generally, that he continues to keep the above named Hotel, Parties favoring him with a call, will find every thing to conduce to their comfort and convenience. The House is within five minutes walk of the Steamboat Landing. CALAIS, Nov. 1856. J. VEAS.

Flour, Pork, and Sugar.

Oct. 28, 1856. Per "Ulster" from Boston and "W. F. Bucknam" fr. Baltimore:— 200 BARRELS best sup- erior FANCY FLOUR. 10 Bbls. MEAS PORK, 10 Tierces Muscovado SUGAR. For sale low. J. W. STREET.

FAIRBANKS' CELEBRATED SCALES,

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The Standard.

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