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Evans sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

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SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1857.

[Vol. 24]

INDIA.

IS THE REBELLION AT AN END?
GEN. HAVELOCK'S POSITION.

Calcutta, Oct. 8.

Delhi, then has fallen, but I would warn your readers not to believe that the revolt is therefore over. The fall of the city is important to our prestige, and may be injurious to the morale of the rebel forces, but the physical strength of the revolt is almost unimpaired. The greater number of the mutineers in Delhi must have escaped. There is no cavalry to send after them, and natives under all circumstances outmatch troops led by Europeans. The force in Delhi has been much reduced, and cannot be very speedily reinforced. The battle-field will probably be transferred to Oude. General Havelock's splendid march on Lucknow saved the Europeans imprisoned there, but he is too weak handed to effect more. It is doubtful even if he will succeed in reaching Cawnpore. He is hemmed in by a force which cannot number less than 50,000 men, with all the communications in their hands, an amazing number of cannon, plenty of provisions, and the sympathy of the Mussulman population. There are no troops to send to his aid, and he desires, it is said, to leave a small garrison in Lucknow and cut his way with the remainder back to Cawnpore. Round that station, again, the Gwalior mutineers are said to be concentrating; but this report, like most others, requires confirmation. At present they are threatening Agra. In truth, notwithstanding the fall of Delhi, all we can hope to do is to maintain our ground until the English reinforcements arrive. They will then be transported in steamers and by immense bullock trains to Allahabad, whence strong columns, under Sir Colin Campbell, will sweep through the north-west and Oude, reconquering the provinces as if they had never been in our possession. This movement cannot be commenced till the 24th of December, and until then I have not a hope of reporting the approach of permanent tranquility. Meanwhile difficulties not yet described in your columns are thickening round us.

The greatest of these difficulties is the position of the government of India as respects the Europeans. The revolt, wholly unexpected as it was, at first rather stupified than appalled the dominant race. For a fortnight mutiny after mutiny, atrocity after atrocity, found them still slumbering on in a strange security; and then, as it seemed, in an hour, all over India the European community awoke. The great white aristocracy, which has governed India for a hundred years, and whose very existence as a body seems half forgotten in England, displayed that terrible energy which is so frequently imparted by the pride of race. In many districts single officials took on themselves absolute authority. In all, they held out against any odds, and with any means, with a courage such as only men so situated can display. There have been fifty sieges of Londonderry, such as Macaulay has described, in the past three months. There is scarcely one single case in which Europeans, however much outnumbered, or however destitute of means, failed to resist to the death. The community felt like Mr. Tucker of Negode, who, with escape easy, positively refused to be dictated by natives of any kind, seated himself on the roof of his chutney and quietly shot down every assassin who approached. Before he was killed he had slain thirteen of his enemies. From first to last the Europeans never doubted either the extent of the danger or the means for its suppression. The instinct of self-preservation taught them two great facts: 1. That they were engaged in a war *a tout ou rien* with the military caste throughout India. 2. That that class must be destroyed, and the predominance of the European finally established. There are probably not ten Europeans in India who do not hold these two beliefs with a faith in the presence of which even religious fanaticism is weak. Accordingly the whole 40,000—there are scarcely more—attacked by 90,000 soldiers, and surrounded by 100,000,000 of doubtful friends, turned desperately at bay. In the Punjab they found in Sir John Lawrence a leader imbued with their own convictions. In a weak the Punjab was safe. The rebels had been opposed at once by men who had for the hour forgotten mercy. Every soldier who mutinied was blown from a gun or shot. Every village who helped them was hanged. The danger ceased, and from that moment every new mutiny strengthened the hands of the Chief Commissioner. In Benares, the very focus of Hindostan, 200 Europeans cut up three native regiments. Fifteen men per diem were sent to the galleys. Accordingly, an unarmed European receives in Benares a reverence he does not in Calcutta. In Aizulghur a single European planter reduced a whole district to order by a few acts of terrible severity.

In short, for I am avoiding details, wherever the Europeans, official or otherwise, had any means at all, and were unrestrained, they were able to hold millions in check. Under these circumstances, they expected from government a revolutionary energy, the concession of full authority to meet any contingency—a determined effort to re-establish the European prestige.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

THE CZAR'S DIPLOMATIC DESIGNS.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 15.

The Russians have played the first card in the game which is to come off here. On the 2nd instant, Count Putiatin, Vice Admiral, Aid-de-Camp, General Governor of Amoor, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Ambassador Extraordinary from his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia to the Court of Peking, landed here in plain costume, and from a little boat, accompanied by a suite as unpretending as their leader. He had left his steamer at Woosung to coal, and took up his residence with the American house of Russell & Co. The only visits he paid, except return visits of ceremony, were to Mr. Beale, an old friend whose guest he had been when stationed here before the war, and to Mr. Hurd, the head of another of the principal American houses in this port. From these little facts some people draw conclusions as to a probable coincidence of Russian and American councils in the forthcoming negotiations.

Count Putiatin left Petersburg in April, travelled overland in seventy days to the Amoor, where he found the America, a paddle-wheel war steamer, built in America during the war, and sent round the Horn and across the Pacific by our kind cousins. The Count steamed down to the mouth of the Peiho, and after delays and much difficulty, succeeded in despatching an announcement of his mission in Peking. Having occupied the necessary interval very agreeably in Shenhai, he is now gone North again to seek an answer to his despatch. The America left Woosung just before the heavy gale, and was seen standing northward, making very heavy weather. The Admiral has no force with him, and his embassy is evidently of an entirely pacific character.

It seems to be thought here that the objects of the Russians extend no further than to convert their college at Peking into a diplomatic establishment, and to obtain a participation in the privileges granted to nations "heretofore trading to Canton." With an Ambassador at Peking they can work out the rest at their leisure. Meanwhile the odium of all coercive measures is to be thrown upon the English and the French.

We shall see presently how this will work. The Count will either go to Peking, or he will be back here before the next mail leaves. If Russia gains time by this quick isolated step, she also risks. From the treatment she receives we may surely learn something that may be useful to us.

The weather has broken up, and we are suffering that succession of gales which marks the change from the southwest to the northeast monsoon. Steamers therefore will come slowly and at much expenditure of coal from Hong Kong hither, and sailing ships, if these encumbrances are to come, must be towed. After the northeast monsoon has settled into its steady course, there are, however, usually some weeks of fine weather, and we may still hope that something will yet be done. I believe the Peking winter to be a humbug. Lord Macartney did not leave Tartary for Peking till the 21st of September, nor Peking till the 8th of October. He traversed the whole of China to Canton between the 8th of October and the 18th of December.

We have heard nothing here either of the French Ambassador nor of Lord Elgin. But this is not dispiriting, as, according to former computations, they are not due here till the last week in September. Perhaps this mail, as it passes Hong Kong and Singapore, may gather some tidings of them both.—*London Times*.

An extraordinary fight between a lion and a tiger in a menagerie is mentioned by a late English paper. The tiger was only eighteen months old, but of a very large size, the lion was aged some six or seven years. It happened as follows:—

The attendants had all left the menagerie to go to breakfast, when suddenly those in the cage which the proprietors occupy were alarmed by an unusual outcry among the beasts. They soon discovered the cause.—

The tiger had burglariously broken through the side or partition dividing his den from that of the lion, and had the latter in his terrible grasp. The combat which ensued was a terrible one. The lion acted chiefly on the defensive, and having probably been considerably weakened by his three years' confinement in the menagerie, he was unable to do more than

His attacks were of the most ferocious kind. The lion's mane saved his head and neck from being much injured, but his savage assailant succeeded in ripping open his belly, and then the poor animal was, at the tiger's mercy.—

The lion was dead in a few minutes. The inmates of every den seemed to be excited by the conflict, and their roaring and howling might have been heard a quarter of a mile distant. Of course, the men could not interfere while the contest lasted, but when the tiger's fury had partly subsided, they managed to remove the carcass. He must have used his paws as a sort of battering ram against the partition, as it was pushed in rather than torn down.

DELHI IN RUINS.

Bombay Oct. 16.

The appearance of the once rich and populous city when the storm of fire and iron that so long had hailed upon its every street at last cleared off, bore witness to the vigor with which that storm had been directed and maintained. Under one vast pile of ruins lay festering carcasses of slaughtering rebels. No such scene has been witnessed in the city since the day when Nadir Shah, seated in the little mosque in the Chandnee Chouk, directed and superintended the massacre of the British General and his followers. The sanguinary parable of the tyrant, yet the ruin of the imperial city is more certain and complete now in 1857 than it was in 1739. The excesses of Nadir, were to the Mogul sovereignty as a violent but passing attack of illness to an individual, which permanently weakens his constitution, indeed, but from which, though shaken, he yet recovers. The triumph of the English strikes the debilitated patient dead. He who has borne the titles of Great Mogul and King of Delhi lives still, it is true, but his sovereignty, long virtually, is now actually at an end. His palace is in the hands of his conqueror. His most inner and sacred apartments are the head-quarters of the English army. In his white marble pavilion—the "Dewani Khass" or private Council Chamber—where among a crowd of other inscriptions is inscribed the Persian couplet, translated and adopted by Moore—

And oh, if there be an Elysium on earth,
It is this, it is this!

—was heard on the evening of the 21st—a sound such as had never broken the stillness of its former august splendor or of equal solitude of its later days. It was the cheering with which the headquarters staff received from the General the name of Queen of England. Never, surely, was there a more fitting place in which to give the health of that royal lady than in the heart of the palace of the enemy who had defied her power; never a time more fitting than when the majesty of the empire had been so signally vindicated and the massacre of so many of those who were her sisters as well as her subjects, had been in part at least avenged. No wonder that the cheers rang out through the marble arches into the courts and gardens of the palace; no wonder that the escort of Ghooraks, loyal as gallant, caught and returned them.—

Was the shade of the "magnificent son of Akbar" hovering near to listen to the sound that was the funeral knell of his dynasty?

CAPTURE OF THE KING—EXECUTION OF HIS CHILDREN.

But the last holder of the title of Great Mogul, as I have said, still lives. On abandoning the city, he took his route to Kootub Ghur. In that direction, some six miles from Delhi, he had a palace. But whether he betook himself thither, or whether he took shelter at the stately tomb of his ancestor, Hoomayoon, accounts seem to differ. However, on the 21st he was brought in from his hiding place a prisoner by Lieutenant Hodson, of the 1st Fusiliers, with his irregular Sikh cavalry. The King was accompanied by his Begum, Secnut Mahal. He is said to have declined to surrender till assured that his life would be spared, and that such assurance was given him. This may be so, but when he could have no option but to surrender, the propriety of acceding to his demand for terms seems doubtful. However, he is a very old man, and may be allowed the remainder of his days in peaceful captivity.—

But not so the younger princes of his. Of these, three were taken by Hodson at Hoomayoon's tomb, on the 22d, and his mode of dealing with them will, I doubt not, meet the same approval in England as it has met with here. Taxed with their guilt as leaders in the rebellion, they craved for mercy; but stern justice only was dealt to them, and they were shot to death upon the spot. Their names were Mirza Moghul and Kishor Sultan, sons of the King, and Abu Bakr, his grandson. Their bodies were taken into the city and exposed for two days at the Kutchahlee or principal police station, in the Chandnee Chouk. This was the last notable event

of which we have heard as taking place in the city or its immediate neighborhood up to the 26th, the date of the latest official notifications at Lahore. Many of the inhabitants, however, who remained in the city after our occupation, have, as I learn from a letter just received, been shot for possessing in their houses the property of Europeans.—

The officiating Commissioner was engaged in organizing a police force and re-establishing order. Col. Burn is appointed military governor.

The Rev. Mr. Williams, a Baptist missionary from Bengal, in a speech at a missionary meeting at Southampton, said he knew Nena Sahib intimately, and bore testimony to his possessing mental accomplishments, and to his polished and gentlemanly manners. Nena Sahib was educated in one of the English Government schools in India, where almost every book is studied but the Bible, and everything taught but Christianity. The greatest enemies to British rule and to the spread of the Gospel in India, were men like Nena Sahib, and others who had been educated in the Government colleges; most of whom were professedly Deists, but in reality Atheists.

—A SNAKE-TRAP.

BY THE COLONEL.

"Love laughs at locksmiths," we are told, but rat-traps are no subjects of laughter, even to the blind-god himself, as I shall show you in the sequel of this brief story.

"But will you go to-night?"

"Yes, I will."

"And if I have old Bob behind the barn, at twelve you'll be waiting inside, and we'll drive to New York and get married right straight off the reel."

"Yes, When all the folks are in bed and I'll steal out of the wash-house door, go to the barn, get in, and disguise myself. When you come, put in your finger, lift the latch, open the barn door, and I'll drop into your arms like a ripe apple. Oh! I do so love to run away! Won't it be delightful?"

The speakers were Joe Claver and Mary Miller. I need not mention that they were lovers. Mary's father was a prosperous farmer in Connecticut, and Mary herself one of the wildest, most light-headed, romantic, innocent, and ageionate creatures ever made after the "almost-divine" mode of mother Eve. Joe was a generous, impulsive youth, whose parents had once seen flattering days, but had of late been unfortunate, and fallen into comparative poverty.

Farmer Miller, as he grew rich, grew ambitious. Mary was his only child. He looked to her settlement in the world as a means of his own social advancement, and had already selected, in his mind's eye, a suitable match for her. Of course Joe's attentions, therefore, did not meet with his approval; and while he was unwilling to be thought sordid enough to reject Joe openly for his lack of means, he had suggested to that young adventurer the propriety of absenting himself altogether from Mary's attractive presence. This done, he had assured Mary of his resolution to dispose of her hand according to his own notions of feminine happiness.

I need not say that these facts, operating upon the mind of a thoughtless, loving, eccentric, and spirited child, like Mary, had a peculiar effect. That very moment she determined to marry Joe Clavers. He was evidently persecuted! Persecution only made him the dearer to her. She liked him before, but now she loved him. In fact, the more she thought of it, the more she was convinced that he was an angel, and that perfect idolatry on her part would only be an act of noble devotion.

If Farmer Miller had been a sensible man, and at all disposed to study human nature, he would have adopted perhaps a very different course towards his wayward daughter. He would have introduced his proposed son-in-law, and forbidden her, at the same time, to indulge in the slightest regard for him. The probability is that she would have fallen desperately in love with him at first sight, and given Joe his conge without further ceremony; but Farmer Miller had a way of his own, in all things, and he was satisfied that, should Mary feel disposed to play him a trick, he was quite able to manage a Roland for her Oliver.

The very next morning after he had, in this manner, "opened his mind," as he called it, to his daughter, he luckily happened to see Joe Clavers making his furtive entrance into the kitchen where Mary was busily at work, but not singing as usual, for she was brooding over the parental cruelty.

Farmer Miller did not permit many minutes to elapse before he had placed himself in the wash-house, which adjoined the kitchen, so that he might hear all that

passed between the disappointed lovers. He did hear the dialogue with which I commenced this historiette. He possessed himself of the plan of the contemplated elopement and he was satisfied.

"She is going to run away, is she?" he said to himself. "I'll teach him a lesson, I warrant me; and as for the little gipsy I'll settle her business very speedily."

After tea that evening, Mary retired to her little room, her heart beating with anxiety for the approach of midnight. Her surprise may be imagined when, half an hour afterwards, she found herself a prisoner!—

She tried the handle of the lock. It would not move! What was to be done? Could it have been fastened on her by accident?—

She called for her father, and he came.

"What's the matter, Mary?" was his exclamation, without, however, opening the chamber door.

"My door is fast, and I can't get out!"

"Very well, dear," was his reply: "go to bed, like a good girl, and I'll open it in the morning."

She knew it was not of the slightest use to remonstrate. He must, by some means, have discovered her design. She could do nothing but—

The next thing the farmer did was to visit the barn. As usual, it had a large wagon-door, in which was cut for common use a smaller entrance. The latter was only secured by the ordinary latch inside, which was lifted, in the customary way, by thrusting a finger in through a small hole made in the door, beneath the latch, for the purpose.

Farmer Miller remained in the barn long enough to arrange matters to suit his private purpose, and then coming out through the stable that adjoined, or rather lay partially beneath it, he walked quietly home, laughing heartily to himself. He first listened at his daughter's door, and finding all quiet, retired to his own room and went to sleep.

Just about midnight, a horse and wagon drew silently up, on the road, behind Farmer Miller's barn. Joe Clavers got stealthily out of the vehicle, jumped the fence, and crept cautiously around to the door of the building in question. How happy he felt! In another moment, Mary would be his own! In the morning she would be his darling little wife. Farmer Miller would storm, of course; but the farmer loved his daughter dearly. He was proud of her. He would, therefore, relent, forgive, and bless them! Full of these delightful anticipations, Joe thrust his finger in the hole of the barn-door to reach the latch, but—

Ah! how he yelled with pain. A steel-trap, adroitly placed on the inside, so as to catch any trailing article, had snapped, and his bleeding finger was held fast with its iron teeth! 'Twas a cold night, and Joe's feelings may be conjectured as he stood there, shivering and shaking, hour after hour, unable to move from the spot, held a prisoner by the savage instrument, his lacerated finger occasioning him exquisite agony, and his heart fairly sinking into his boots with the conviction that daybreak would only expose him to the farmer's indignation, and the village ridicule.

Just at dawn, Farmer Miller, chuckling over the success of his ruse, went down to the barn. There still stood Joe, and not far off the horse and wagon. I need not say how Joe implored pardon, and promised everything that could be desired to purchase it and silence. Farmer Miller and he finally closed a bargain. Mary was released. Nay, more! Farmer Miller gave him one hundred dollars, and Joe was in New York, before noon, en route, for Iowa.

As for Mary—this incident occurred two years ago, and I have just kissed her first baby. She pleased her father, and seems to have pleased herself, in consequence, quite as much.—*Sunday Times*.

WINCHESTER.—SUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.

About one o'clock this morning, the residence of Mr. John S. Richardson in this town was broken into and robbed of \$300 in bank bills. The robber had a lot of silver spoons laid out on a table, which he failed to take away with him. Five hundred dollars of the money stolen was in twenty dollar bills on the Providence Bank. The movements of the burglar awakened Mr. Richardson, who on going down stairs found a window and door open, but the burglar had effected his escape, leaving behind him on a table a butcher's cleaver and knife, which had been stolen from the slaughter house in Mr. Richardson's barn. He also dropped a pocket book and about \$10 in bank bills in the entry near the door. This is one of the heaviest robberies that has ever been committed in this town.

The magnificent piece of ordnance sent as a present by the citizens of Boston to the people of Piedmont, for fortifications of Alessandria, was placed on the Piazza Beale

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His attacks were of the most ferocious kind. The lion's mane saved his head and neck from being much injured, but his savage assailant succeeded in ripping open his belly, and then the poor animal was at the tiger's mercy. The lion was dead in a few minutes. The inmates of every den seemed to be excited by the conflict, and their roaring and howling might have been heard a quarter of a mile distant. Of course, the men could not interfere while the contest lasted, but when the tiger's fury had partly subsided, they managed to remove the carcass. He must have used his paws as a sort of battering ram against the partition, as it was pushed in rather than torn down.

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And, oh, if there be an Elysium on earth,
It is this, it is this!

—was heard on the evening of the 21st a sound such as had never broken the stillness of its former august splendor or of squalid solitude of its later days. It was the cheering with which the headquarter staff received from the General the name of Queen of England. Never, surely, was there a more fitting place in which to give the health of that royal lady than in the heart of the palace of the enemy who had defied her power; never a time more fitting than when the majesty of the empire had been so signally vindicated and the massacre of so many of those who were her sisters as well as her subjects, had been in part at least avenged. No wonder that the cheers rang out through the marble arches into the courts and gardens of the palace; no wonder that the escort of Ghoozars, loyal as gallant, caught and returned them. Was the shade of the "magnificent son of Akbar" hovering near to listen to the sound that was the funeral knell of his dynasty?

CAPTURE OF THE KING—EXECUTION OF HIS CHILDREN.

But the last holder of the title of Great Mogul, as I have said, still lives. On abandoning the city, he took his route to Kootub Minar. In that direction, some six miles from Delhi, he had a palace. But whether he betook himself thither, or whether he took shelter at the stately tomb of his ancestor, Hoomayoon, accounts seem to differ. However, on the 21st he was brought in from his hiding place a prisoner by Lieutenant Hodson, of the 1st Fusiliers, with his irregular Sikh cavalry. The King was accompanied by his Begum, Senut Mahal. He is said to have declined to surrender till assured that his life would be spared, and that such assurance was given him. This may be so, but when he could have no option but to surrender, the propriety of acceding to his demand for terms seems doubtful. However, he is a very old man, and may be allowed the remainder of his days in peaceful captivity. But not so the younger princes of his. Of these, three were taken by Hodson at Hoomayoon's tomb, on the 22d, and his mode of dealing with them will, I doubt not, meet the same approval in England as it has met with here. Taxed with their guilt as leaders in the rebellion, they craved for mercy, but stern justice only was dealt to them, and they were shot to death upon the spot. Their names were Mirza Moghul and Khizr Sultan, sons of the King, and Abu Bakr, his grandson. Their bodies were taken into the city and exposed for two days in the Chanderi Chouk. This was the last notable event

of which we have heard as taking place in the city or its immediate neighborhood up to the 26th, the date of the latest official notifications at Lahore. Many of the inhabitants, however, who remained in the city after our occupation, have, as I learn from a letter just received, been shot for possessing in their houses the property of Europeans. The officiating Commissioner was engaged in organizing a police force and re-establishing order. Col. Burn is appointed military governor.

The Rev. Mr. Williams, a Baptist missionary from Bengal, in a speech at a missionary meeting at Southampton, said he knew Nena Sahib intimately, and bore testimony to his possessing mental accomplishments, and to his polished and gentlemanly manners. Nena Sahib was educated in one of the English Government schools in India, where almost every book is studied but the Bible, and everything taught but Christianity. The greatest enemies to British rule and to the spread of the Gospel in India were men like Nena Sahib, and others who had been educated in the Government colleges; most of whom were professedly Deists, but in reality Atheists.

LOVE IN A STEEL-TRAP.

BY THE COLONEL.

"Love laughs at locksmiths," we are told, but rat-traps are no subjects of laughter, even to the blind-god himself, as I shall show you in the sequel of this brief story.

"But will you go to-night?"

"Yes, I will."

"And if I have old Bob behind the barn, at twelve you'll be waiting inside, and we'll drive to New York and get married right straight off the reel."

"Yes. When all the folks are in bed and I'll steal out of the wash-house door, go to the house, get in, and disguise myself. When you come, put in your finger, lift the latch, open the barn door, and I'll drop into your arms like a ripe apple. Oh! I do so love to run away! Won't it be delightful?"

The speakers were Joe Claver and Mary Miller. I need not mention that they were lovers. Mary's father was a prosperous farmer in Connecticut, and Mary herself one of the wildest, most light-headed, romantic, innocent, and affectionate creatures ever made after the "almost divine" mode of mother Eve. Joe was a generous, impulsive youth, whose parents had once seen flattering days, but had of late been unfortunate, and fallen into comparative poverty.

Farmer Miller, as he grew rich, grew ambitious. Mary was his only child. He looked to her settlement in the world as a means of his own social advancement, and had already selected, in his mind's eye, a suitable match for her. Of course Joe's attentions, therefore, did not meet with his approval; and while he was unwilling to be thought so much to reject Joe openly for his lack of means, he had suggested to that young adventurer the propriety of absconding himself altogether from Mary's attractive presence. This done, he had assured Mary of his resolution to dispose of her hand according to his own notions of feminine happiness.

I need not say that these facts, operating upon the mind of a thoughtless, loving, eccentric, and spirited child, like Mary, had a peculiar effect. That very moment she determined to marry Joe Claver. He was evidently persecuted! Persecution only made him the dearer to her. She liked him before, but now she loved him. In fact, the more she thought of it, the more she was convinced that he was an angel, and that perfect idolatry on her part would only be an act of noble devotion.

If Farmer Miller had been a sensible man, and at all disposed to study human nature, he would have adopted perhaps a very different course towards his wayward daughter. He would have introduced his proposed son-in-law, and forbidden her, at the same time, to indulge in the slightest regard for him. The probability is that she would have fallen desperately in love with him at first sight, and given Joe his conge without further ceremony; but Farmer Miller had a way of his own, in all things, and he was satisfied that, should Mary feel disposed to play him a trick, he was quite able to manage a Roland for her Oliver.

The very next morning after he had, in this manner, "opened his mind," as he called it, to his daughter, he luckily happened to see Joe Claver making his furtive entrance into the kitchen where Mary was busily at work, but not singing as usual, for she was brooding over the parental cruelty.

Farmer Miller did not permit many minutes to elapse before he had placed himself in the wash-house, which adjoined the kitchen, so that he might hear all that

passed between the discomfited lovers. He did hear the dialogue with which I commenced this historiette. He possessed himself of the plan of the contemplated elopement and he was satisfied.

"She is going to run away, is she?" he said to himself. "I'll teach him a lesson, I warrant me; and as for the little gipsy I'll settle her business very speedily."

After tea that evening, Mary retired to her little room, her heart beating with anxiety for the approach of midnight. Her surprise may be imagined when, half an hour afterwards, she found herself a prisoner!—She tried the handle of the lock. It would not move! What was to be done? Could it have been fastened on her by accident? She called for her father, and he came.

"What's the matter, Mary?" was his exclamation, without, however, opening the chamber door.

"My door is fast, and I can't get out!"

"Very well, dear," was his reply; "go to bed, like a good girl, and I'll open it in the morning."

She knew it was not of the slightest use to remonstrate. He must, by some means, have discovered her design. She could do nothing but weep and bite her lips with vexation.

The next thing the farmer did was to visit the barn. As usual, it had a large wagon-door, in which was cut for common use a smaller entrance. The latter was only secured by the ordinary latch inside, which was lifted, in the customary way, by thrusting a finger in through a small hole made in the door, beneath the latch, for the purpose.

Farmer Miller remained in the barn long enough to arrange matters to suit his private purpose, and then coming out through the stable that adjoined, or rather lay partially beneath it, he walked quietly home, laughing heartily to himself. He first listened at his daughter's door, and finding all quiet, retired to his own room and went to sleep.

Just about midnight, a horse and wagon drew silently up, on the road, behind Farmer Miller's barn. Joe Claver got stealthily out of the vehicle, jumped the fence, and crept cautiously around to the door of the building in question. How happy he felt! In another moment, Mary would be his darling little wife. Farmer Miller would storm, of course; but the farmer loved his daughter dearly. He was proud of her. He would, therefore, relent, forgive, and bless them! Full of these delightful anticipations, Joe thrust his finger in the hole of the barn-door to reach the latch, but— Ah! how he yelled with pain. A steel-trap, adroitly placed on the inside, so as to catch any trading article, had snapped, and his bleeding finger was held fast with its iron teeth!

'Twas a cold night, and Joe's feelings may be conjectured as he stood there, shivering and shaking, hour after hour, unable to move from the spot, held a prisoner by the savage instrument, his lacerated finger occasioning him exquisite agony, and his heart fairly sinking into his boots with the conviction that daybreak would only expose him to the farmer's indignation, and the village ridicule.

Just at dawn, Farmer Miller, chuckling over the success of his ruse, went down to the barn. There still stood Joe, and not far off the horse and wagon. I need not say how Joe implored pardon, and promised everything that could be desired to purchase it and silence. Farmer Miller and he finally closed a bargain. Joe was released. Nay, more, Farmer Miller gave him one hundred dollars, and Joe was in New York, before noon, en route, for Iowa.

As for Mary—this incident occurred two years ago, and I have just kissed her first baby. She pleased her father, and seems to have pleased herself, in consequence, quite as much. —Sunday Times.

WINCHESTER.—SUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.

About one o'clock this morning, the residence of Mr. John S. Richardson in this town was broken into and robbed of \$800 in bank bills. The robber had a lot of silver spoons laid out on a table, which he failed to take away with him. Five hundred dollars of the money stolen was in twenty dollar bills on the Providence Bank. The movements of the burglar, awakened by Mr. Richardson, who on going down stairs found a window and door open, but the burglar had effected his escape, leaving behind him on a table a butcher's cleaver and knife, which had been stolen from the slaughter house in Mr. Richardson's barn. He also dropped a pocket book and about \$40 in bank bills in the entry near the door. This is one of the heaviest robberies that has ever been committed in this town.

The magnificent piece of ordnance sent as a present to the citizens of Boston to the people of Piedmont, for fortifications of Alexandria, was placed on the Piazza Beale.

European Intelligence.

Arrival of the Baltic.

New-York, Dec. 7th.
The Baltic arrived at noon.
The political intelligence is unimportant.
The London money market is slightly easier.

Consols 97½ to 97¾ for money.
Heavy failures continue to be reported.
Flour has advanced 6d. to 1s. wheat 2d to 3d; corn 6d to 1s lower; provisions dull, unchanged.

Manchester advices are unfavorable.
The Banks of England and France are gaining bullion rapidly.

There is nothing later from India.
Gens. Havelock and Wilson are to be made Barons.

[From the papers by the Baltic]

In London, on Saturday, Nov. 21st, the recovery of mercantile confidence made further progress, notwithstanding the serious features of the Bank return. The funds opened firm, and an advance in prices took place; but subsequently there was a slight reaction, owing to a report of a fresh banking difficulty in the North of England, which report, however, proved to be unfounded. Loans on government securities were readily obtainable for short periods at lower rates. About £100,000 of Australian gold was sold to the Bank during the day.

On Monday, 23d, according to the Times, the tone of improvement in all departments of mercantile business was more distinct than at any time since the first turn became observable. There was a continued absence of further failures; and an additional amount of bullion (£160,000) taken to the Bank. On the Stock Exchange there was an increased supply of money, and short loans were obtainable on government securities at 7 per cent.

At the Bank of England the demand also was less heavy. From these facts, the Times says that the state actual panic may be considered to have actually passed away. On the Stock Exchange a slight decline took place in consols, owing to some speculative sales, but the market closed steadily.

The money market in Ireland had completely subsided.

The Times City Article, dated Tuesday evening, 24th, says in regard to the state of affairs on that day: "A steady flow of bullion to the Bank assists the tendency to restoration of confidence, altogether a better feeling prevails, although some additional failures have occasioned deep regret. In the Stock Exchange to day the supply of money was abundant, and short loans on government security could be obtained readily at 6 to 7 per cent. At the Bank of England applications continue to gradually diminish, and as the repayments now falling due there are extremely large, the weekly returns are henceforth likely to show a considerable improvement. In the discount market, also, there were some signs of relaxation. The gold taken to the Bank within a week amounted to £930,000, exclusive of any sovereigns that may have been returned from Scotland or elsewhere. The funds were buoyant, and consols closed at 89½ a 90½ for money, and 90 a 90½ for account."

The Baltic brings £90,000 in specie, and 70 passengers, including Peter Parker, late Minister to China.

The Anglo-Saxon left Liverpool noon of 25th for Portland. The Baltic sailed at 2 o'clock the same afternoon, and arrived off Sand Hook at midnight.

The political intelligence by the Baltic is unimportant.

The distillers of France were memorializing the government for a duty on foreign spirits, on the grounds that they cannot compete with foreign articles.

The pressure on the Bank of England is gradually diminishing, and there are signs of a relaxation in discount market. Money is abundant at 6 to 7 per cent. on Stock Exchange. There are rumors of probable lifting of Exchequer bills.

M. Fould, French Minister of State, was on a visit to London; it is believed in reference to financial affairs, and the question of the Principalities.

The French Government had informed the deputation of distillers, that enquiries had been instituted, and would be guided by the result.

It is said that the Spanish-Mexican question still portends danger. Lord Howden had gone to Madrid to urge the reception of the Mexican Envoy.

The financial crisis is beginning to sensibly affect Russia.

The Bank of Lisbon was about to raise its rate of discount. Yellow fever was still violent at Lisbon. The deaths from yellow fever at Lisbon average 80 daily.

At Hamburg and Stockholm large money institutions had been formed to assist commercial men and sustain public credit.

PARIS, Tuesday.—The funds closed for money at 66½, 90c.

Prince Gagarin, Russian Governor General of Kutais and Mingrelia, has been assassinated by one of the Sovereign princes of Mingrelia.

Vienna advices note a continuance of the financial and commercial crisis in Austria. Money is scarce, and raw produce declining.

THE TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AT MAYENCE.—A letter, dated Mayence, Nov. 18, 4, P. M., gives the following:—

"A fearful catastrophe occurred about an hour since. The old prison tower, of the Gauthier, which had been converted into a powder magazine, has exploded. A great

number of persons in the vicinity have been killed. The Church of St. Stephens is a heap of ruins; the Evangelical church is also much damaged. In the citadel the soldiers were at drill when the explosion took place. A great number of them were wounded. The so-called 'Schloss' of English Young Ladies is destroyed, but the inhabitants are saved. Gun street and the old Gastrecht, with 150 shops, are in ruins. An enormous block of stone fell on the roof of the Café de Paris, and crushed through all the stories. Shells are continually bursting near the powder magazine, and no one is allowed to approach too near. The magazine contained 200 cwt. of powder."

The Cologne Gazette says:—"Not only have the windows in every part of the town been broken, but even in the surrounding villages. Enormous blocks of stone from the ramparts have been carried to an incredible distance. It is dangerous to walk in the streets on account of the falling houses."

The Independence Belge says:—"The damage is estimated at more than a million of florins. According to credible information, two Austrian and nine Prussian soldiers and fourteen civilians were killed; 74 Prussian and 91 Austrian soldiers and 300 civilians more or less dangerously wounded."

Failures are taking place every day in Austria, and many of the workshops and factories are closing. Spain is beginning to suffer from the crisis. The Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon is dead. 1,490 persons had died in twenty days, and from the 14th to the 17th November inclusive, the new cases were 773.

CHINA.

The following are Chinese dates: Shanghai, Sept. 27; Hong Kong, Oct. 5.

A violent typhoon at Macao on the 1st October had caused much damage, chiefly to native shipping.

Lord Elgin was at Hong Kong, on board of a man of war.

The extra mail from China had reached Suez. Hong Kong dates are of October 5. The news is unimportant.

GOOD ADVICE.—Our contemporary, the *Arctostick Pioneer* gives the following wholesome advice, to those who are addicted to taking legal proceedings:—

LITIGATION.—In these hard times, when many of the best men in the country find it impossible to meet their liabilities, and monied institutions, heretofore considered sound, are falling amid the general ruin, it would be well to reflect, before adding to the general distress, by commencing legal proceedings. As a general rule, business men are dependent on each other, and when, in a pile like this, one undertakes to push his debtors, they are, in turn, compelled to commence proceedings against their debtors, and spread ruin and privation over all the country. There are many men in community, who cannot now raise money to meet their liabilities, who are yet perfectly good, and (if time should be granted them to recover, could easily pay all the legal demands against them. Let all come to the conclusion to exercise a mutual forbearance and good will, each towards all, and ere long the reaction must come, and "times" begin to revive. If at any time, Lawyers are to be paid, and other costs made, let it be when "times" come easier, when men can pay who are willing to do so.

TUCKERMAN'S OPERATIONS.—We are indebted to Postmaster Capen for the following extract from a letter from Mr. Holbrook, the special agent of the Post Office Department, who detected and arrested Tuckerman, which will be read with interest by those who have suffered from his depredations. After stating that he is busily engaged in collecting proof to cover all the depredations of the robber, he says:—

"I am sorry to inform you that all the drafts, notes, &c., taken from the several mails, have been destroyed by Tuckerman, and as your merchants are no doubt anxious on this point, you had better authorize your editors to say such is the fact."

As to the proof against Tuckerman, it is overwhelming, and connects him with the late robberies between Boston and New York. I have, in fact, found letters, &c., on him, and in his room in New York, bearing the Boston, Philadelphia and other post-marks of the dates of the last mails—the letters being broken open."

It is said that Tuckerman commenced his depredations in his last line of criminal business the latter part of August. [Boston Journal.]

FILIBUSTERISM AGAIN.—Walker's friends in New Orleans express the greatest confidence in the success of his present enterprise in Nicaragua. Walker left, still claiming his rights as President of Nicaragua, and determined, if any naval force attempted to interrupt him, to resist to the death, forcing upon any Power assuming this police duty on the high seas the responsibility of sinking his vessel and crew.

The case of Mr. Wm. Wainwright, in 1854 President of the Commercial Bank of Philadelphia, charged with perjury, on the ground of an alleged violation of his official oath, has been discharged by order of Judge Conrad, there being nothing "in the facts, as disclosed by the evidence, which either proves an offense or shows anything in the conduct of the defendant inconsistent with the most guarded and irreproachable integrity." [Boston Journal.]

The San Francisco Postmaster has written to the Post-Office Department, advising writers of letters that go by the Panama route, not to use sealing wax upon them, as the

tropical sun melts the adhesive substance, and is destructive to mail matter.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Andrew R. Wetmore, Esquire, to be Clerk of the Crown in the Supreme Court, in the room of Samuel Thompson, Esq.

Samuel Thompson, Esq., to be Clerk of the Peace and of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Northumberland, in the room of Edward Williston, Esq.

Richard Sutton, Esq., to be Deputy Treasurer for the Port of Newcastle, in the room of William A. Black, Esq.

Samuel M. Starkey, to be Local Deputy for the sale of Crown Lands in the Parishes of Wickham, Johnston, and Brunswick, in Queen's County.

Alfred Whitehead, Esq., to be Seizing Officer under the 12th chapter of the Revised Statutes.

James Carter, Junior, to be Commissioner for the Parish of Saint David, under chapters 8 and 9 of the Revised Statutes, in the room of Andrew Buntin, who has left the Province.

Luke Byron, to be Postmaster at Campo Bello, in the room of Bernard Gallagher, deceased.

Donald Clarke, to be Commissioner of Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy, in the room of James Bayl, Esq., resigned.

By His Excellency's command, S. L. TILLEY, Secretary's Office, 3d Dec. 1857.

STAGE ATTACKED BY WOLVES.—The Union says that on Wednesday night last, as Mr. Mitchell was driving a mail and wagon on the back Calais route, from Badington to the next stopping place, twenty miles from this city, being without passengers, his team was beset by a pack of wolves. They were about a dozen in number, and came on fierce and noisy. Mitchell, however, drove up smart which he had no difficulty in doing, as the horses were quite as much frightened as himself. As they pressed hard upon him and gnawed at his eyes, he let go the contents of a rifle which laid one out of the hungry crew, and for the time checked their pursuit. This was providentially near the stopping place, upon arriving at which the driver is said to have been pretty well overcome with excitement and fatigue. Wolves and bears are very plenty on the back route, and very audacious.—Bangor Courier.

Wetting, Taviation, and other Cards, such as all about home.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREW'S, DEC. 16, 1857.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.—In the Royal Gazette, a list of appointments made by the Government; and, surely, the parties who have dared them to make these changes will be satisfied. No less than three officers have been removed, viz: Mr. Barberie, Clerk of the Crown; Mr. Williston, Clerk of the Peace, Northumberland; and Mr. Black, Deputy Treasurer, for the same County; and three gentlemen, supporters of the Ministry, appointed to fill their situations. This is their policy, and one of the fruits of Responsible Government. The Government will strengthen themselves by placing their friends in office, when they can do so, and their supporters in return will sustain them at the polls. But in making the new appointments, they have in more than one instance overstepped the bounds set forth by one of themselves, viz: that no public officer who did not canvass or vote against them would be removed! Then why carry out the Republican principle and displace persons who for years knew no political party in a word were neutral. We believe it is difficult to satisfy political office seekers, or the numerous claims of partisans, no Government in this Province, ever did, or ever can, accomplish such a herculean task. It is not surprising then, that numerous as the changes have been since the present party came into power, that it has not satisfied all its friends. But the end is not yet—as we learn that there are other offices in the gift of the Ministry which will shortly be filled up from the ranks of the liberal party. It would be well while they are making the changes to displace some of themselves, and place better men of their party in power!

With reference to the appointments in this County, we believe they will give satisfaction.

The President's Message.

By the United States mail we received a copy of President Buchanan's Message to Congress. It is a lengthy document occupying seven columns and a half of closely printed matter in the "State of Maine." The Message was looked for with a great degree of interest by the two great parties in the United States—as it is a report "on the State of the Nation," and conveys an exposition of the principles and policy of the party in power. The great topic in this state document which engages the attention of the people is

the views of the President upon the Kansas difficulty; and upon this subject he has to a great extent displaced the Republican party, as they accuse him of treating the subject "unfairly, and partially."

On relations with foreign governments, he says:—

Our relations with foreign governments, are, upon the whole, in a satisfactory condition.

The diplomatic difficulties, which existed between the government of the United States and that of Great Britain, at the adjournment of the last Congress, have been happily terminated by the appointment of a British Minister to this country, who has been cordially received.

Whilst it is greatly to the interest, as I am convinced it is the sincere desire, of the governments and people of the two countries to be on terms of intimate friendship with each other, it has been our misfortune almost always to have had some irritating, if not dangerous, outstanding question with Great Britain.

Since the origin of the government we have been employed in negotiating treaties with that power, afterwards in discussing their true intent and meaning. In this respect the convention of April 19, 1850, commonly called the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, has been the most unfortunate of all; because the two governments place directly opposite and contradictory constructions upon its first and most important article.—

While, in the United States, we believed that this treaty would place both powers upon an exact equality by the stipulation that neither would ever "occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion" over any part of Central America, it is contended by the British government that the true construction of this language has left them in the rightful possession of all that portion of Central America which was in their occupancy at the date of the treaty; in fact that the treaty is a virtual recognition on the part of the United States of the right of Great Britain to gain, either as owner of Central America, sweeping round from the Rio Hondo to the port and harbor of San Juan de Nicaragua, together with the adjacent islands, except the comparatively small portion of this between the Saratoga and Cape Honduras. According to their construction, the treaty does no more than simply prohibit them from extending their possessions in Central America beyond the present limits. It is not too much to assert, that if in the United States the treaty had been considered susceptible of such a construction it never would have been negotiated under the authority of the President, nor would it have received the approbation of the Senate.

On the Central America question the President says:—

The isthmus of Central America, including that of Panama, is the great highway between the Atlantic and Pacific, over which a large portion of the commerce of the world is destined to pass. The United States are more deeply interested than any other nation in preserving the freedom and security of all the communications across this isthmus. It is our duty, therefore, to ensure that they shall not be interrupted either by invasions from our own country, or by wars between the independent States of Central America. Under our treaty with New Granada of the 12th December, 1846, we are bound to guarantee the neutrality of the isthmus of Panama through which the Panama railroad passes, "as well as the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada has and possesses over the said Territory." This obligation is founded upon the equivalents granted by the treaty to the government and people of the United States.

Under these circumstances I recommend to Congress the passage of an act authorizing the President, in case of necessity, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States to carry into effect this guaranty of neutrality and protection. I also recommend similar legislation for the safety of any other route across the isthmus in which we may acquire an interest by treaty.

THE LEGISLATURE.—We are informed upon good authority, that the Legislature will meet for despatch of business, on or about the 1st of February. The Provincial Secretary has given notice, that all petitions to the Legislature for grants of money, must be forwarded to the Secretary's Office on or before the 12th January.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.—The American publishers, Messrs. L. Scott & Co., New York, have sent us the October number of this Review. The articles are of that interesting character which stamps the London Quarterly as one of the ablest British Reviews.—Contents:—

Cornwall.

Tom Brown's School Days.

Communication with India.

Venetian Embassy at the Court of James I.

A Voyage to Iceland, &c.

The Parish Priest.

George Stephenson and Railway Locomotion.

Indian Mutiny.

FIRE.—On Tuesday evening about half-past seven o'clock, a fire was discovered bursting from a house near Todd's wharf in Calais, which was ascertained to be the

property of a Mr. Morrill, and we regret to say that the progress of the flames was so rapid that the house was consumed in a short time, together with nearly all the clothing of the unfortunate family. Such an occurrence at this season of the year is peculiarly disastrous.—St. Croix Herald.

BRITISH ANNEXATION OF A GOLD REGION.—A captain in the British naval service and senior officer in Australia, has formally annexed the Cocos Islands to the extended domain of Great Britain. About six months ago, an expedition set out from San Francisco, for the purpose of recovering the treasure which is supposed to have been buried by pirates, who took it from a Spanish vessel somewhere in the Cocos Islands.—The amount is supposed to be some fifteen millions of dollars, and the party who last left San Francisco in search of it were very sanguine of success.

The house of Mr. Calixte P. Richards, at Aboussahan, had been broken into on Sunday last, and property and money to the amount of £3 15s. was stolen therefrom.

An inquest was held at Shediac on Monday the 30th ult., by Henry Livingston, Esq., Coroner, on the body of Walter Turnbull, who fell down and expired in a few minutes.—Verdict, in accordance. He has left a wife and three small children, who are very destitute.—Westmorland Times.

BLEEDING.

Many a death has resulted from an accident, when a little skill in the treatment of a wound might prevent a sacrifice of life. In the excitement attendant upon the injury of a fellow-being, we are too apt to lose the presence of mind necessary to a proper consideration of the means by which relief can be rendered; and hence the necessity of making ourselves perfectly familiar with the manner in which wounds and injuries should be treated in case of emergency, for the knowledge of the proper means to be adopted for stoppage of bleeding from a wound may be of service to us when we least expect it.

First, if the blood flows out in a stream, notice particularly whether the stream is an even steady, or a jerking or a pulsating stream; if it is even and steady, the probability is, it is from a vein, particularly if the colour of the blood be a dark red. Bleeding from an artery is peculiar; the blood is light scarlet color; the stream comes in jerking manner which is seen when an engine is playing upon a high building. To stop the flow of blood in a vein, first, fold the wound with the hand firmly, then close up any clot, tow, flax or leather, make it into a hard pad an inch thick, at least large enough to cover the entire wound; bind over this firmly any bandage, handkerchief or strap, or even the bark of a tree; raise the wound part higher than the body of the patient; keep him quiet; if he has bled a large quantity give him (if at hand) a little spirits and water, and send for the doctor. If the bleeding is from an artery, take your handkerchief; tie it around the limb between the wound and the heart; put a strong stick under the handkerchief; give it two or three twists and you will stop the blood, if you have made it tight enough. In all other respects the same treatment as above.

For bleeding at the nose, apply ice to any part of the body, moving the ice around; it is best to apply it to the arm pits, back of the neck, &c., &c. Keep the patient quiet; do not let him cough, &c., or bleeding will return.

Messrs. Perry Davis & Son.—Allow me to add my testimony to the value of your Pain Killer.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT, Ex-Mayor of New York.

There is no medicine which stands so high among the Kernes as your Pain Killer.

REV. B. C. THOMAS, Tavoy.

Married.

At Boston, on the 3rd Dec., by the Rev. A. A. Miner, Mr. GEORGE A. WILLARD, to Miss MARIA LOUISE BANISTER, all of Boston.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREW'S.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 13th.—Schr W. H. Turner, Blake, Portland.—S. Darling, molasses, &c.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that from and after this 15th day of December, instant, all freights on Cordwood, will be charged for by the Truck instead of by the Cord as heretofore.

The charge for each Truck will be \$3 from the Fredericton Road Store and all Stations South of that point, \$3.42 from Lawrence's, and \$3.75 from the Barber Dan to St. Andrews; and all trucks that the Conductor may consider and declare to be overloaded will not be allowed to be attached to the train. No trucks will be permitted to be discharged or will be forwarded down the Line Extension till after the freight is paid; and if detained over 24 hours a demurrage of \$2 per truck, per day, will be incurred.

JULIUS THOMPSON, MANAGER.

St. Andrews, Dec. 15th, 1857.—Provincialist 22.

A FLOCK OF GESE.

CAME to the farm of a Farmer residing a few miles from St. Andrews: the owner can have them by proving property and paying expenses, on application at the STANDARD OFFICE.

Dec'r 3, 1857.

HIBERNIAN LODGE, No. 318.
UNDER REGISTRY OF THE GRAND LODGE OF IRELAND.
THE BIRTHDAY of the Hibernian Lodge, No. 318, will meet at their Lodge Room on St. John's Day, (27th inst.) at 4 o'clock, P. M. Visiting Brethren are invited to attend.
T. TURNER ODELL, SECRETARY.
Dec. 16, 1857.

MOLASSES.
The Subscriber offers for sale, now landing at his store in St. Andrews, per the "W. H. Turner," 60 Hhds. of excellent quality retailing 90 Hhds. of Molasses, which together with the balance of his former stock will be disposed of at very low prices for cash.
Apply to JOHN D. WILSON, SAMUEL DARLING.
Dec. 15.

UNION STORE, ST. ANDREWS.

THE Subscriber thankful for the patronage given to the Union Store since its opening, begs to announce that he has just received an excellent lot of—
FLOUR MEAL, SUGAR, TEA, MOLASSES.

Crack its, Dry Fish, Ladies, Misses, and Youth's Boots and Shoes, Men's fine and strong Boots; which together with a well selected stock of Groceries and other articles usually kept in City Stores, will be sold at low prices for prompt payment.
J. R. BRADFORD, Agent.
Dec. 2, 1857.

H. S. BEER, Bookseller, Stationer, and Bookbinder.
No 11 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will keep constantly on hand a large and carefully selected stock of BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND FANCY GOODS, all of which will be sold at the very lowest prices. The following comprises the leading Articles of his present Stock:—
WRITING PAPERS, of every description and colour, Music and Tissue do. Parchment & Drawing Papers, Quills, Black Lead Pencils, Blank Books, Memoranda Books, Envelopes, Folders, Mathematical Instruments, Colours, Visting Cards, Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Ink Powders, INK, of various colours. Parallel Rulers, Pen Knives, Water Colours of the best makers, Fishing Tackle, BRUSHES, BOOKS—Bibles, Testaments, Church Services, Psalm and Hymn Books, School Books.—Such as are in general use, English, Greek, Latin, and French.
H. S. BEER keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of BOOKS in the various departments of Literature.
Bookbinding and Copperplate Card Printing neatly executed and at short notice.
Books imported to order from England and the United States.

Flour, and Corn Meal.
Just received from Philadelphia: 100 Hhds S. F. Flour, in round hoop Barrels, 50 Bags Bolson Corn Meal.
Also a supply of fresh

GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS
Also in "store."
W. WHITLOCK, St. Andrews, April 12, 1857. 4w.

BOTTLES.
A liberal price paid, for empty Ale and Porter Bottles at the Patent Steam Brewery, Aug. 31, 1857. CHAS. A. THOMPSON.

Molasses, Flour, BEEF, PORK, &c.
30 Hhds Muscovado and Clayed Molasses, 300 Bbls Baltimore Superfine and Extra Flour, 100 Bags Corn Meal, 25 Bbls Extra Mess Beef, 20 Hbds Heavy Mess Pork, &c. &c.
Just received, and for Sale by J. W. STREET, Nov. 16, 1857.

£25 Reward.
WHEREAS, some evil disposed person or persons have, on two several occasions within the last month, placed obstructions on the Line of Railroad, which must, if they had not been observed in time—have thrown off the Engine and Train, and most certainly have caused serious injury to, if not the death of, many persons, passengers and others on the Line—
AND, WHEREAS, from the nature of the obstructions and the manner in which they were placed, it is manifest they were so set purposely and with malice aforethought—
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the above Reward will be paid for such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the offenders.
JULIUS THOMPSON, Manager, N. B. & C. Ry. & L. Co. St. Andrews, 26th Oct. 1857. Provincialist, and St. Croix Herald, 2 ins.

Molasses & Flour.
OCT. 31, 1857.
To arrive in the course of next week, and will be sold low—
30 Hhds. Prime Muscovado and Clayed Molasses, 300 Bbls. Superfine & Extra Flour.
JAMES W. STREET.

CAPS. CAPS. CAPS.

A. A. B. SMITH'S
HAT, CAP, and FUR STORE, No. 21 King Street, are the PATENT REVERSIBLE CAPS for sale. The best article of Caps in use for this season of the year.
ALSO, Cloth, Plush, and Fur Caps and Gloves, in great variety. FURS in Stone Martin, Sable, Fitch, &c. Caps of every description made to order.
St. John, Dec. 1. A. A. B. SMITH.

Best Holland's Geneva.
JUST RECEIVED:
20 Pipes Rotterdam Geneva, "De Kuyper's," JAMES W. STREET, Nov. 24, 1857.

FLOUR, MEAL, MOLASSES, &c.

Et Alma fr in New York, and Admiraland Utica from Boston.
375 Barrels Superfine and Extra Flour, 100 Bushels Bolson Corn Meal, 40 Small Bags Buckwheat Flour, 17 Hhds. 9 Tierces Muscovado Molasses, 1 Barrel Hams, Hog's Lard, Cheese, Tobacco, Tea, Raisins, Currants, Axes. A good assortment of Cooking and Parlor Stoves.
ALSO, IN STORE:
A general assortment of Groceries; BEANS, SIDES, AND RUBBERS, And, 50 Chaldron Sydney Coals.
W. WHITLOCK, St. Andrews, Nov. 17.—xl.

Accommodation. RAILROAD LINE.
ON and after the first day of December, 1857, the Subscriber will run a STAGE to connect with the Train arriving from St. Andrews at BARBER DAM, and will carry passengers to and from the Train and the Town of Woodstock with expedition and comfort, leaving Woodstock in time for passengers, to take the Train for St. Andrews, and in returning leaving the Barber Dam in time to arrive in Woodstock the same evening.
R. G. ENGLISH, Woodstock, Nov. 2, 1857.

J. F. ROGERS, TAILOR and DRAPER.
RESPECTFULLY intimates to the Inhabitants of St. Andrews, that he has commenced "business in the above line, in the premises in Wm. Henry Street, adjoining Mr. J. Irvan's store.
From his long experience having worked in many of the principal cities in England and the United States, and by strict attention and a desire to please, he trusts to receive a share of public patronage.
Garments cut in the best style and warranted to fit.
Fashion plates from London and New York received weekly.
St. Andrews, May 27, 1857.

London Paint and Oil.
Nov. 3, 1857.
EX "Arthur White" from London, via San John:—
28 Cwt. Brand's No. 1 & 2 London White PAINT, 8 Hhds. best Double-Bolled & Raw Linseed OIL.
For sale low, JAS. W. STREET.

\$200. REWARD.
WHEREAS some person or persons disabed on Tuesday, the 27th ult., cut and carry away a portion of the Telegraph Line near the Digby River, and did again on the night of Friday last cut and carry away a portion of the Telegraph Line near Musquash, and did again on Saturday night cut and carry away a portion of the Telegraph Line about five miles from St. Andrews, and whereas the Telegraph Line between St. John and Fredericton has been several times heretofore cut and carried away—the above reward will be paid to any person or persons who will give such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the offenders or any of them,
D. R. STEVENS, Superintendent, St. John, Nov. 2, 1857.

Ambrotypes, Melanotypes, and Speculotypes.
THE Subscriber, grateful for the patronage extended to him since opening his AMBROTYPE ROOMS, begs to inform the inhabitants of ST. ANDREWS, that he is making a new style of AMBROTYPE, which he claims as his own discovery, and which he has worked into practical use. The Pictures, in the opinion of competent judges, are far superior to any other style taken upon glass. They are superior to the raised Ambrotype, which have attracted so much attention. Their tone is soft and rich, being taken on glass, they are exceedingly brilliant, perfectly distinct in any angle, very different from the Daguerreotype, which must be held in a particular light to see the Picture. The intensity and clearness of the shades, combined with the richness of the lights, and the accuracy of the middle tints, give them a superiority over every other style of picture in light and shade.
Any one wishing a demonstration of these facts can be gratified by seeing specimens of this new kind of picture at his Rooms.
In consequence of stormy weather his Rooms still continue open, and wishing to give all an opportunity to obtain as high as well as high priced picture, he will put up three different qualities in the same kind of case at the following prices:—
SMALL PICTURES, including case, from 3s. 12d. to 5s. 12d.
COMMON SIZE PICTURES, including case, from 4s. 12d. to 7s. 6d.
LARGEST SIZE PICTURES, including case, from 17s. 6d. to £1 5s.
Speculotype.
A Perfect Mirror and a perfect picture in the same signifier. This is a style of picture which I have "got up" since opening my Rooms here.
An assortment of JEWELRY for sale very low, to suit the times.
Remember! Pictures taken equally well in all weathers.
DAVIS LORING, Paul's Hall, St. Andrews, Nov. 10, 1857.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Per Royal Mail Steamship "Canada" and "Europa" &c.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
33 Cases and Bales, consisting in part of—
RIBBONS, SILKS, VELVETS, Long Shaws in Royal Stewart, Vicuna and Shepherd Plaid, DRESS GOODS—in Thibet Cloth, Tartan Colours, Alpaca, Cassimere, Parisian stripes and Poplins, Gauntlets and Gauntlet Gloves; Pokas, Lams and Silk Ties.
FURS—in Stone Martin, Sable and Squirrel, Ladies and Misses felt Hats, Blonds, Bugle Laces, FRENCH Hosiery, Cassimere, Seal skin cloths, Beavers, Doeskins, Tweeds, Votings.
FLANNELS, Blankets, CARPETS, Druggists, Ladies Cloths and Cloakings, Men's and Youth's Balmoral and Canadian Caps, Pilot, Sazeran, Whitney and Reversible OVERCOATS, &c.
A large stock of MOURNING GOODS.
Our Stock will be found to comprise the newest styles, and will be sold wholesale and retail as low as by any House in the Province.
Oct. 21, 1857. ODELL & TURNER.

DRESS MAKING!
THE most simple system for Cutting and Fitting Ladies and Children's Dresses, is the "PROVINCIALIAN'S Dress Scale."
With a Tape Measure, and a set of the Dress Scale, any lady can cut and fit her own Dress, without the possibility of a failure.
EVERY FAMILY should have one; and being determined to place it within the reach of all, I have reduced the price from five dollars to only TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF.
AGENTS WANTED.
To sell the above. They will be supplied on the most reasonable terms, so that active agents can make from one dollar to five dollars clear of expenses. Those who have been fitted the "American Ladies Dress Chart System" can teach this. All orders and communications to be addressed to the proprietor, N. B. KENNEDY, MRS. MARTHA KENNEDY.

NEW FALL GOODS.
Per Packet ships "Lampoon" and "John Duncan" via St. John:—
JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OPENING LADIES DRESS GOODS, in Lustres, Colours, Alpaca, Parametta, Barathas, and Indiana Cottons, Grey, white, and Printed COTTONS, Cotton Warps, &c., which will be sold extremely low, to make room for a VERY LARGE

Stock of Goods
daily expected by the "Arthur White" from London, "Favorite" from Glasgow, and British Steam or via Boston, which will comprise A Large and General Assortment, and the Subscriber intends confining himself more to the Cash system, adopting only CASH TRADE; therefore purchasers can rely on getting Goods at exceedingly low prices.
DENNIS BRADLEY, British House, St. Andrews, Sept. 22, 1857.

LETTERS
REMAINING in the Post Office, St. Andrews, 1st Nov. 1857:—
Bacher, Thomas H. Johnson, C. Barnes, W. Ham. Kates, James M. L. ed. A. M. Clark, W. Ham. Mitchell, Charles Jegan, Hugh Rudge, Ellen Gegan, Catherine Scott, P. o. b. Giam, Maria Scully, John Hods, L. Thompson, George Holly, John Smith, George Irvan, A. M.

Persons calling for any of the above, will please say "advertised." GEO. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.

New Brunswick & Canada Railway and Land Company.
TIME TABLE.
Up Trains.

Down Trains.

Whiskey.
Per "Alba" from Glasgow via St. John:—
2 Puns Anderson Whiskey, 11 O. F. 1st Isla JAMES W. STREET, Sept. 1857.

BOSTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT TO BAKERS.
BENJAMIN POPE, Baker and Dealer in Flour, Tin Ware, and Household Goods, has just received from the manufacturers of the "PATENT" and "IMPROVED" machines for making bread, a large stock of the same, which he offers for sale at a low price. He also has a large stock of the "PATENT" and "IMPROVED" machines for making cakes, which he offers for sale at a low price. He also has a large stock of the "PATENT" and "IMPROVED" machines for making pies, which he offers for sale at a low price. He also has a large stock of the "PATENT" and "IMPROVED" machines for making puddings, which he offers for sale at a low price. He also has a large stock of the "PATENT" and "IMPROVED" machines for making tarts, which he offers for sale at a low price. He also has a large stock of the "PATENT" and "IMPROVED" machines for making scones, which he offers for sale at a low price. He also has a large stock of the "PATENT" and "IMPROVED" machines for making buns, which he offers for sale at a low price. 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