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E parvis sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

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SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1857.

[Vol. 42]

A READY LAWYER.

Mr. Sergeant Vaughan, as a barrister, occasionally performed some generous actions. Several years ago, while on his way to the Chelmsford assizes, he met with an intelligent and pleasant fellow-passenger on the coach. The Sergeant, who was on such occasions, very fond of what he used to call a little agreeable chat with any talkative person he chanced to meet, soon drew his travelling companion into a lively conversation with him. Having always had a sprinkling of Yankee curiosity, he generally contrived to worm out, by a process imperceptible to the party himself, what he wished to learn regarding him. On the occasion alluded to, Mr. Vaughan was not long in ascertaining from his companion that he also was going to the Chelmsford Assizes, which were to be held on the following day. "As a jurymen, no doubt?" said Mr. Vaughan, on learning the fact itself.

"No, sir, not as a jurymen," said the other. "Oh, as a witness, I should have said."

"Not as a witness, either; I wish it were as pleasant as that."

"Oh, I see how it is, you are the prosecutor in some case which is painful to your feelings. However such things will happen; there is no help for them."

"You are still wrong in your conjecture, sir; I am going to pay away money for a relative who has a case at the assizes."

"Ah that's it! Very unpleasant, certainly, to pay money," observed the learned sergeant.

"It is, indeed, for those who have little to spare," observed the other.

"Well, but I hope it's not to any serious amount."

"Why, the magnitude of the sum you know, depends on the resources of the party who has to make the payment."

"Very true; certainly, very true," said Mr. Vaughan.

"The sum is £100, which, to one of my limited means, is a very large sum indeed."

"Oh, but perhaps you expect to be paid in some way or other again?"

"That's very uncertain; it depends entirely on whether my relative, who has just taken a public house there, succeeds in business or not."

"Well, it certainly is a hard case," observed Mr. Sergeant Vaughan, with a serious and emphatic air.

"Aye, you would say so, if you only knew it all."

"Indeed! Are there any peculiar circumstances in the case?"

"There are indeed," answered the other, with something between a sigh and a groan.

"Is the matter a secret?" inquired Mr. Sergeant Vaughan, his curiosity being now wound up to no ordinary pitch.

"Not in the least," said the other. "I'll tell you the whole affair, if you don't think it tiresome," he added.

"I am all anxiety to hear it," said the learned gentleman.

"Well then," said the other, "about six weeks since, a respectable firm-dealer in London, when on his way to Chelmsford, met on the coach with two persons who were perfect strangers to him. The strangers soon entered into conversation with him, and having learned the object of his visit to Chelmsford, said that they also were going there on a precisely similar errand, namely, to make some purchases of corn. After some further conversation together, it was suggested by one of the parties that it would be much better for all three if they could come to an understanding together, as to what amount of purchase they should make, and under what particular circumstances, these purchases should be made; for if they went into the market 'slap dash,' and without any understanding together, the result would be that in so small a place as Chelmsford they would raise the prices; whereas, by operating slowly and in concert, that would be avoided."

"The second party pretended to approve highly of the suggestion, and further proposed, in order to show that neither had the start of each other, that they should all deposit the amount of money in the hands of the respectable landlord of the principal inn; taking care that they did so in the presence of witnesses, and that special instructions should be given to the landlord not to give up a farthing to either, until all three returned together to receive the whole; adding that if he did, he would be held responsible. The London merchant, knowing the landlord of the inn to be a man of undoubted respectability, at once assented to the proposal, and each of the parties accordingly placed in his hands under the circumstances stated, £250, making £750 in all."

"Well," observed Mr. Sergeant Vaughan, "you certainly do interest me in your singular story. And what was the result?"

"Why this—that scarcely had the three parties left the inn a minute, when one of the two strangers came running back, and said that on second thoughts he had come to the conclusion that it would be better

to make their purchases as early in the day as possible, and that consequently the other two had desired him to return and get the money."

"And the landlord gave him the whole sum at once?" interposed Mr. Sergeant Vaughan.

"He did indeed; unfortunately for himself and me," answered the other.

"And what followed?" inquired the learned gentleman eagerly.

"Why the other stranger and the London merchant returned in about an hour after, and demanded their money."

"When the landlord of course told them he had given it to the other."

"He did!"

"On which, I suppose, they bring an action against the landlord?"

"Precisely so; and seeing that defense was useless, inasmuch as he delivered up the money to one when his instructions were peremptory not to deliver it until all three were present, my friend is to allow the action to go undefended. The money must be paid to the sharer—for both strangers, as the event has proved, were sharers—and also the London merchant."

"And you really have made up your mind to pay it?"

"Oh, certainly, because there is no help for it."

"I am a barrister; I am Mr. Sergeant Vaughan, and I will defend the case for the poor landlord gratuitously."

The other tendered him a thousand thanks for his intended kindness, but expressed his apprehension that all efforts at defense would be perfectly useless.

"We shall see," said the sergeant, significantly, "we shall see. You and your friend the landlord will call on me this evening at eight o'clock, to arrange for the defence to-morrow."

"To-morrow came, and the case was duly called in. The poor inn-keeper, acting on the advice of Mr. Vaughan, but not perceiving in what way he could be benefitted by it, declined the case."

Every thing proceeded so favorably for the prosecution for some time, that though every person in the court deeply sympathized with the unfortunate landlord, they saw no possibility of any other result than a verdict against him. Mr. Sergeant Vaughan, when the case for the prosecution was closed, rose and said—

"Now, gentlemen of the jury, you have heard the evidence adduced. You have seen it proved by unexceptionable witnesses, that the defendant received the most positive instructions from all three not to deliver that money, or any part of it, to either of the parties except in the presence of all. Gentlemen, my client has the money in his possession, and is ready to give it when all three parties come to demand it. Let the absent party be brought to his house, in company with the other two, and every one will have his money returned to him."

The defense was equally ingenious and complete. The jury looked as amazed at each other as if some new world had burst on their astonished gaze; so did all the spectators in court. The verdict was, of course, for the defendant. It is unnecessary to add that the two who had absconded with the money never returned, and that consequently the poor landlord had never to pay a farthing of the amount.

Prospects of Ireland.

With an energy and a spirit worthy of these stirring and eventful times, the various material resources of the country are already in a new and hopeful course of extensive and important development. The mines and quarries alone, give employment to many thousands of persons, and the surplus labour is being rapidly absorbed by the new works which are gradually starting into existence, in the far off and all but depopulated wilds of Kerry, and in the solitudes of Connemara and Donegal, the hum of industry is heard in the hills, and the sound of the anvil resounds through their vales. This unwonted gleam of prosperity would seem already to have new strength the energies of a naturally warm-hearted, clever and impulsive people; and it is earnestly to be desired that an accelerated intercourse between the two countries will continue to foster and incite this onward career, to obliterate all narrow-minded, national prejudices, and to engender a liberal spirit, and a universal desire for intellectual enlightenment, till the Celt, in every essential sense of the word, is anxious and ambitious to go hand in hand with his English neighbor—that in heart and verity we may be one people, as we are the subjects of one sovereign, and are the children of one Common Parent, even of Him who hath "graciously blessed the Irish," and sent forth "His word for the good of His people, on the acclamation and following of which all His people are bound to stand."

"Why this—that scarcely had the three parties left the inn a minute, when one of the two strangers came running back, and said that on second thoughts he had come to the conclusion that it would be better

TO MY COAT.

TRANSLATED FROM BERANGER.

Though hardly worth one paltry groat,
Thou'rt dear to me, my poor old coat;
For full ten years my friend thou'st been—
For full ten years I've brushed thee clean;
And now, like me, thou art old and wan,
When both the glow of youth is gone;
But, worn and shabby as thou art,
Thou and the poet shall not part,
Poor coat.

I've not forgotten the birthday eve
When first I donned thy glossy sleeve,
When jovial friends, in mantling wine,
Drank joy and health to me and mine,
Our indigence let some despise,
We're dear as ever in their eyes;
And for their sakes old as thou art,
Thou and the poet shall not part,
Poor coat.

One evening, I remember yet,
I, romping, feigned to fly Lisette;
She strove her lover to restrain,
And thy frail skirt was rent in twain.
She patched thee up as well as ever,
For her sweet sake old as thou art,
Thou and the poet shall not part,
Poor coat.

Never, my coat hast thou been found,
Bending thy shoulders to the ground
From any upstart "Lord" or "Grace"
To beg a pension or a place.
Wild forest flowers—no Monarch's dote—
Adorn thy modest button hole;
If but for that, old as thou art,
Thou and the poet shall not part,
Poor coat.

Poor though we be, my good old friend,
No gold shall bribe our backs to bend;
Honest amid temptations past,
We will be honest to the last;
Far more I prize thy virtuous rags
Than all the lace a courtier brags;
And while I live and have a heart,
Thou and the poet shall not part,
My coat.

A RARE OLD YORKSHIREMAN.

The last of a jolly old race, who remembered when got up at sunrise, and did not lie a bed till nearly noon, to be in time for the chase was the late Sir William Ingleby. His riding used to ring with capital stories of that capital landlord. It was his habit to pay his own bills, periodically, and in person. On one occasion, he repaired to one of the houses with which he dealt, in the neighboring county town, for this purpose. The proprietor was a new comer, and did not know Sir William Ingleby's bill, he took the baronet for the baronet's butler, and invited him into his parlour. Such a mistake was the greatest joke possible to Sir William, who sat down with his grocer, smoked his tobacco, drank brandy and water with him, answered all questionings as to the comfortable place he had got and the time he had been there, man and boy, and finally took butler's discount upon his own bill—as no one had a better right to do! It was only when he drew a cheque that the grocer saw his error, and rose to vehemently apologise. "Sit down, man! sit down!" cried jolly Sir William; "your tobacco is good, and your brandy is better—let us have some more of each, and part friends." This is an illustration of an "auld lang syne" period—not long after that when Yorkshire families spent their winters, or fashionable seasons, not in London, but in their county town.

Hotel Life.

In every sense I think it bad. It destroys all sense of domesticity, and increases that excitement which is the bane of American life. It tempts the men to loaf about the lobbies and bars, smoking, dram-drinking and disputing. In the women it encourages an idle, gossiping disposition, even where it does not foster a love of still more dangerous excitement. And as for the children, the poor children! for them it is sheer ruin. What can possibly be conceived more pernicious than the glare, hurry, noise and dissipation of those monster hotels that played with such terrible effect on the allied armies of England and France, from the batteries of Sebastopol. These guns are sent to Canada by the British government, to be presented to several of the principal cities for their liberal subscriptions to the patriotic fund during the Crimean war. The largest of these guns are about twelve feet long, and weigh 83 cwt., and their bore is from four to six inches.

Fisher's story speaking of the palace of Delhi, says that they were built by giants and furnished by jewellers.

WORK.—There is a perennial nobleness and even sacredness in work. Were he never so benighted, forgetful of his high calling, there is always hope in a man that ac- tually and earnestly works; in idleness alone there is perpetual despair. Work, never so mammothish, mean, is in communication with nature; the real desire to get work done will itself lead one more and more to truth, to nature's appointments and regulations, which are truth. Consider how, even in the meanest sorts of labor, the whole soul of man is composed into a kind of real harmony the instant he sets himself at work. Doubt, desire, sorrow, remorse, indignation, despair itself all these, like hellhounds, lie beleaguering the soul of the poor day worker, as of every man; but he bends himself with free valor against his task, and all these are stilled, all these shrink murmuring far off into their caves. Blessed is he who has found his work; let him ask no other blessedness.—Carlyle.

European Intelligence.



LATE AND INTERESTING FROM INDIA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12th.—The Atlantic arrived this morning.

The intelligence from India is two week's later. The latest Delhi dates are to the 12th Aug. The rebels still held the place. The European reinforcements were arriving, and a general assault was expected to be made on the 20th.

Gen. Havelock, after severe fighting, had reached Lucknow, but from weakness, his force was compelled to retire to Cawnpore.

The Garrisons at Lucknow and Agra are reported as still holding out, but in a precarious condition.

Admiral Seymour has proclaimed a blockade of the Canton River.

The European news is unimportant. A meeting of Parliament was talked of.

MARKETS.

Consols closed on the 29th, for Money at 89 1/2 to 90.

Flour and Corn unchanged. Wheat more active. Molasses dull. Sugar steady, but slightly lower. Coffee quiet. Tea firm.

COLLISION BETWEEN STEAMER NIAGARA AND A COFFER PACKET—ONE PERSON LOST.—We learn from passengers who arrived last night in the British steamer Niagara, the following particulars of a collision which occurred in Boston harbour between that steamer and the schooner Ellen Maria, a packet bound for Orleans.

About a quarter past eight o'clock last evening, just after the steamer passed Boston Light, and while coming up the harbour in fine style the passengers were startled by a sudden shock, or jar, and at first supposed that their vessel had grounded, but it was immediately ascertained that she had come in collision with a schooner.

The engine was at once reversed, and boats from the steamer were promptly lowered and manned, as the schooner was fast sinking. In the meanwhile, the captain and the mate of schooner had succeeded in gaining the paddle wheels of the steamer, and were the first to be rescued.

The boats picked up nine other persons from the schooner, five of whom were females, and all were taken on board the steamer, and brought to East Boston. They report one man as missing.

Most of the persons on board the schooner had "turned in" for the night when the collision occurred, and narrowly escaped with their lives.

The schooner drifted away from the steamer, and sank near the scene of the collision, leaving only her topmast visible.

CRIMEAN TROPHIES.—The ship Panthea, at Montreal, is at present discharging a number of those monster guns that played with such terrible effect on the allied armies of England and France, from the batteries of Sebastopol. These guns are sent to Canada by the British government, to be presented to several of the principal cities for their liberal subscriptions to the patriotic fund during the Crimean war. The largest of these guns are about twelve feet long, and weigh 83 cwt., and their bore is from four to six inches.

THE DUKE OF SUSSEX'S PIPE.—In the window of Geo. K. Goodwin, broker, No. 10 Salem street, can be seen the valuable instrument pipe used by the nobleman. On the afternoon of the Duke in England, this

amongst other articles, was sold on the estate at auction, and was purchased by a captain of the Cunard steamships, who presented it to an intimate acquaintance, who has through the force of circumstances been compelled to part with it. The pipe has the Duke's armorial insignia engraved on the lid, with the French inscription, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*. It is very heavily mounted with massive silver, and the stem is exquisitely ornamented with pearl. Mr. Goodwin has been offered \$75 for it, but refuses that sum. It is the most elaborate ruse-cham that has been on exhibition here for some time.—Boston paper.

HOW IT IS TO BE DONE.—It has been announced that the Great Eastern will soon be launched, and the London Times tells us how it is to be done.—The steamship is to be launched sideways. This is set down as one of the most striking features of all. It is thought by some papers to be an unprecedented thing to launch a vessel with her broadside paralleled with the water. We understand that several large ships have been launched in St. John sideways.

The launch will begin at two in the morning, when the Great Eastern will be moved down as the tide ebbs, till she reaches low water mark, exactly at low water. As the tide flows again, she will, of course, be floated off, moored in the centre of the river, and continue her fittings, so as to be ready for sea about February next. As a matter of course, if the monster were left to itself, the instant the shores were knocked away it would rush down the ways and very probably strand itself on the opposite side of the river.

To prevent this catastrophe massive chains are fastened to the cradles, which are passed through double sheaves secured to clumps of piles driven in 35 feet into the solid earth. The ends of the chains, after passing twice through the sheaves, will be attached to windlasses, so that men working on them may slacken the speed of the ship, or even stop it altogether if required. While passing over the first 200 feet of the "ways" great care must be used, but that distance only safe accomplished, the Great Eastern may be left to find her own way into that element on which for years to come she will be regarded as a marvel and a wonder. The great extent which the launching ways cover diminishes the weight per square foot which they will be required to bear to little more than three quarters of a ton. The ordinary weight over launching ways is 2 1/2 tons the square foot, though launches are frequently made in London at three tons. A tell-tale indicator will be fixed to the two cradles, so that any difference that may occur in the rate of descent of each will be immediately rectified by the check tackle.

Hints for the Season.

1. Cook or steam as much of the food you will use in fattening your animals, as you can. If you have nothing better to do this work with, take a large sugar kettle or cauldron, set it on some stones, and build a little fire under it, after filling it partly or quite full of the food you wish to cook.—Put in, of course, water enough for your purpose. If you pursue this method, you will soon notice the improved steamers and furnaces for cooking coarse food, and buy one.

2. Now is your time to draw and pile under cover your winter supply of wood. If it was cut and corded last spring, as it should have been, it is quite well seasoned now, and the ground is dry almost for the first time since the middle of May. It may soon be wet again. Attend to it now, and save a good deal of hard work for your team. Be sure to place your fuel under cover.

3. Do not forget to drain marshy spots now. That is, dig the ditches for this purpose. It is much more pleasant and economical to do it now, than when the ground is wet.

4. Draw great quantities of swamp muck to your barn-yard, to mix with your manure. The muck is much lighter now.

5. Let your boys trim and hoe out your garden and fence corners, and all nooks where weeds grow. Put all the weeds together in a pile, in a safe place. Let them dry a few days and then set fire to them and burn them. If you use a little care in this matter, you may destroy the weeds, seeds and all.

6. In some of your pastures, water may be growing scarce. See that all your animals have a good supply of clean, healthy water.

[Ohio Farmer.]

PARNIPS FOR STOCK.—The Prairie Farmer says—It is excellent as a food for horses, cattle and swine. It is more nutritious than the carrot. The winter butter from cows of Jersey and Guernsey, fed on the parsnip, is almost as rich in flavor and color, as when they are fed in pastures. It bears frost well.

European Intelligence.

Three Days later from Europe.

The steamer *Vanderbilt*, with dates to the 3rd inst., arrived at New York on Thursday last.

The *Indian Mail* had reached London, but the news was mainly anticipated by Telegraph.

General Havelock defeated the Rebels near Cawnpore, Aug. 16, but his force was greatly reduced by cholera.

Lucknow is reported safe up to Aug. 18. The Emperor of China refuses to agree to amicable arrangements with the British.

London Money Market animated. Consols 90½ to 90¼.

The drain of gold is causing uneasiness. Markets generally flat. All qualities of breadstuffs slightly declined.

The Emperor of Austria and Prussia had an interview at Weimar Oct. 1st.

Advices from Constantinople state that an insurrection had broken out in the Rumanian and that Schamyl had been made prisoner by the Governor of that province.

The English Government has notified the Prussian manufacturers that no more fire arms will be allowed to enter the East Indies without special permission.

The U. S. frigate *Plymouth* was to leave Southampton for home Oct. 5th.

Liverpool, Oct. 2.—Cotton has been in very limited demand throughout the week, but holders generally are very firm, and with the exception of a decline of 1d on inferior American, no notable decline has taken place.

Total sales of the week, 26,779 bales, of which 6710 were taken by speculators, 2650 by exporters, leaving to the trade 17,419 bales.

Breadstuffs.—We are still favoured with fine weather. Since Tuesday our grain market has ruled very inactive. The transactions in wheat were mostly retail since when at a decline of 1d. to 2d. per bushel from the rates of Tuesday. Flour was also but little required for, although offered at 6d. per barrel and 1s. per sack reduction.

London, Friday evening.—The Funds closed to-day with animation, and most descriptions experienced a rise, but the tone soon changed by heavy sales.

In the discount the demand was active. Foreign exchanges unaltered, notwithstanding large arrivals of gold from Australia.

The supply is insufficient to meet the continental demand, and the prospect is discouraging with regard to the immediate course of the money market.

Since the reduction of the rates of discount in July, the bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £600,000 sterling. The intensity of the panic at New York has induced an almost total suspension of specie remittance from this side, but with the return of confidence, not only will the usual shipments be resumed, but all arrears will be met.

It may be hoped, therefore, that during the next three or four months our receipts from that quarter will at least suffice, with the supply from Australia, to keep the stock in the Bank of England from further reduction.

FINANCIAL MATTERS IN NEW YORK

At the time of penning the article in last week's number, on the financial panic which exists throughout the country, we were in hopes that in our next we could record a better state of things, and that uncurrent money and exchange could be bought and sold in this market for about the usual rates demanded. We regret to state that no improvement is visible in this metropolis, and many of our merchant princes have been obliged to succumb to the pressure, and suspend payment within the past week. Two mercantile houses whose assets, over and above their indebtedness, are said to amount to considerably more than one million of dollars each, have been unable to meet their payments, and consequently have suspended. Property to an enormous amount is held by each of them, but to realize the cash to meet their obligations was out of the question, and the consequence is that they have, according to common parlance, failed.

A few days ago we were informed, by a member of our Stock Exchange, that a well known shipping merchant of this city had no doubt sacrificed over one million of dollars, to raise money to meet his daily obligations, which have matured this autumn. These amounts are almost incredible, but the information is derived from a source which may be considered authentic, and we give it only as a specimen of the state of financial affairs in this city, and yet neighboring cities are in a still worse condition than New York. We believe, however, that this state of affairs cannot continue long, and that a better day for the merchant, mechanic, and manufacturer will soon dawn. Inventive talent, we are happy to say, does not seem to be latent with our people, and we see no reason why it should not improve under the fostering care of our well-managed Patent Office, and with an increasing demand for patent property by capitalists as incentive. [Scientific American.]

Boston, Oct. 13th.—The bank failures in New York to-day caused considerable excitement in State Street, but as yet the news has had no perceptible effect on our banks, which continue to discount to a reasonable extent. The committee appointed at the meeting of bank presidents, was authorized to consult with and ask the cooperation of New York banks in extending the line of discounts to solvent merchants.

MEETING OF BOSTON BANK PRESIDENTS

A MOVEMENT FOR INCREASED DISCOUNTS. There was an informal meeting of Bank Presidents of this city to-day, before the news of the suspensions in New York. The feeling generally expressed was one of security, and that they would be able to maintain their present specie paying position, provided the banks of New York also held out.

There has been no loss of specie here in the present week—in fact, there has been a slight increase.

The meeting voted to appoint a Committee to proceed to New York, and consult with the officers of the banks of that city upon the expediency and propriety of extending the line of their discounts for the purpose of affording relief to the mercantile community. Hon. Wm. Appleton is Chairman of the Committee. [Boston Traveller.]

The Decline in Flour.—For some time past there has been a steady decline in the price of flour. One who merely glances at the price current from time to time would hardly realize that there has been a fall of nearly three dollars on a barrel, of some brands, but it is even so. The New York Herald gives the following statement of prices on the 29th July and 29th September, a difference of two months:—

July 29, Sept. 29, Dec. 1.

Super. State, pr M. \$3.40 \$2.15 \$1.15

Extra State, 6.75 5.50 4.15

Western superfine, 6.40 5.15 4.15

Extra Western, 8.50 5.75 4.75

Canadian extra, 8.25 6.75 5.75

Butt. A. & G. & Co. 9.50 8.50 7.50

South Island fancy extra, 7.10 6.10 5.10

A despatch from New York, dated the 24th inst., states that, on that day, there was a further decline in flour, of from 50 to 75 cts. on a barrel, State flour being quoted at \$1.25 cash, or \$1.75 on the usual time. Wheat also fell 3 to 5 cts. on the bushel. [Maine Farmer.]

THE CRISIS OF 1837 AND 1857.—The Philadelphia Ledger makes the following comparison:—

"In the inflation of prices produced by the abuse of credit in 1837, the prices of food ran up to an enormous height, in some cases exceeding the high prices of the present year. Flour was \$12 per barrel, and other articles in the same exorbitant proportion. So completely had industry been diverted from labor to speculation, that we were actually obliged to import grain from Europe, a fact unexampled in our history before or since. Now, however, the case is different. Bountiful crops have everywhere blessed labor with a rich reward, and, instead of having to import grain, we have plenty of it to export to Europe, and would do so more largely if the inflated prices did not prevent it. The general decline in prices, without any alteration of relative value which is now taking place, will enable us to pay our debts abroad by means of other of our products than cotton."

HARD TIMES IN NEW YORK.—The New York Tribune says, that from all quarters of the country, the people are thronging to New York in search of employment. That paper says that "this is folly, for which they are likely to suffer. Business of every sort is stagnant here, as it is everywhere else. Factories and work shops are either closed or more than supplied with hands already. There is not a job to be done which has not already at hand twice the number of workmen required to complete it. Keep away from the city, then! Stay where you are known, and where you can struggle through the impending want of winter, with at least some friends or acquaintances to help you, or give you an occasional cheering word. Don't come here to swell the vast array of idleness and suffering which, three months hence, will appeal to the citizens of New York for charity."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The Board appointed to test certain firearms say, in their report to the Secretary of War, recently received, that after full and careful consideration of all those tried, they are of the unanimous opinion that the breech loading rifle, submitted by General Barnside of Road Island, is best suited to the military service, as the breech loading arm is thought to be simple and strong in its parts, and therefore less liable to get out of order than any other.

Only 5000 dollars of U. S. stock was received to-day for redemption, and that was principally from New York brokers.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR PROTECTING EUROPEAN NEWS.—In consequence of temporary failure of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, the Associated Press have decided to employ a substantial news yacht at Newfoundland, for the purpose of boarding, off Cape Race, all the steamers from Liverpool, Southampton, Havre, Bremen, Glasgow, &c.—the news to be telegraphed from Newfoundland, in six to eight days from Europe.

DISCHARGE OF THE THREE SUSPECTED BANK ROBBERS.—On Saturday last, Savage, Walters, and Barton, who have been confined in Frederickton goal for the last three months on suspicion of having been engaged in the robbery of the Central Bank, were brought up before his Honor Judge Wilnot, on a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

The learned Judge, having taken time to consider, decided that in his opinion, the evidence was not sufficient to justify their detention in goal until the Court of Nisi Prius, to be holden in February, and therefore liberated them on their own recognizances. We believe they have an left town. [Maine Quaker.]

A young soldier named Crampson, shot himself on Wednesday behind the fence of the soldiers' barracks. After inflicting the death-wound, the ball passed through the fence, and coming in contact with the rising wall of the road, was thrown upwards till it passed through the upper part of a window in Mr. Boyd's shop on the opposite side of the street. Two boys near the window had a narrow escape for their lives. The young man bore an excellent character; and no reason is assigned for his rash deed, save the fact that he had to undergo, with some others, a new pack drill in the Barrack yard. [Frederickton Reporter.]

A large Moose was, after an exciting chase, captured on Friday morning last at Creek's point, by Mr. Van Buskirk and Mr. Joseph Goodine. [Ibid.]

Visiting, Invitation, and other Cards, printed at short notice.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, OCT. 21, 1857.

HARD TIMES.—The papers from all quarters bring evil tidings of the state of the money market, and the disarrangement of trade, which is a natural consequence of operations on our banking institutions—and through them on the whole body politic. Those who are most to be sympathized with are men of limited means, such as operatives and laborers, who depend mainly upon their daily labor for subsistence; the rich merchant and professional man, are better prepared to meet the crisis.

We have endeavored to ascertain the cause of the present panic, and have arrived at the conclusion, that it is owing to overtrading and speculation on the part of a large majority of the American people for the past twelve months, who, taking advantage of the liberality of the Banks in discounting their paper, to an enormous extent, purchased the necessities of life, such as flour, sugar, molasses, &c., and raised the prices so high, that poor people were compelled from dire necessity, to do without them, and substitute other and cheaper articles in their stead. Then these monopolists were unable to meet their paper, as they could not realize means from their speculations; and the Banks, would not or could not advance them any further money. In these institutions have themselves to blame—for had they not advanced the money to the hearseless speculators, on the necessities of the people, and thereby allowed them to control the market, it is unlikely the financial crisis would have occurred. For the high prices there was no just cause, as the articles were abundant and of good quality; and even since it was known that this year's harvest was abundant, amply sufficient for all purposes, the high prices ruled, and would have continued to do so, if the speculators could have obtained funds to carry out their heartless trade. The United States Banks have suspended specie payments, and as a protection to themselves, and the people of the Colonies, the Provincial Banks will be obliged to adopt the same policy, as otherwise every shilling of specie, would be carried off to fill the coffers of the U. S. Banks. We cannot conceive that it would be injurious to the trade of the country, or to the credit of the Province as the notes of our Banks "are as good as gold," and pass current. Let the people who have specie deposit it in the Banks, protect them, and by that course they will be protecting themselves. The storm we trust will soon blow over, and business will again gradually assume a healthy tone.

From late United States papers we learn:—

As the result of speculation there are two cargoes of sugar in Georgetown, on which the loss to the holders, in consequence of the reduced prices, is \$40,000.

The bank suspensions in Philadelphia, have brought to light an old beggar woman who is mourning about the streets over her loss of \$1600.

The stock of sugar in Havana recently, was 195,000 boxes.

Farmers are offering wheat in Iowa for forty cents per bushel, and cannot find customers.

There are 15 ships at New York laden with grain for Liverpool. They will take to that port about \$33,000 bushels.

Apples in the Buffalo market are selling for \$1.50 and \$2.00 per barrel.

Monetary affairs assume a rather more comfortable aspect. It is almost certain that the banks in New England suspended, will be paid in full. Many heavy failures have occurred within a few days, and much anxiety still prevails in financial circles—still in coming time present perplexities will pass away, and we must not despair because it takes time to produce great results.

President Buchanan has presented a gold remittance to Capt. Johnson, of the *borgue* *Eliza*, in recognition of his valuable services in saving the passengers of the *Central American*.

FIRE.—On Sunday night last, about half past 10 o'clock, the large Barns attached to the Alms House, were discovered by the keeper, Mr. Edward DeWolfe, to be on fire.—The inmates of the House were all in bed at the time, and it was with no small exertion that Mr. DeWolfe succeeded in driving out the stock, and breaking open the piggery.—The alarm was immediately given, but the fire had made such progress, that before the Engines and populace reached the premises, which are about half a mile from the Town, all that could be done was, to save the House and sheds from the devouring element, which was accomplished. In the barns were 17 tons of hay, 6 tons of grain, a large quantity of potatoes 6 barrels of beans, 1 do. of peas, together with double and single harnesses, and all the farm implements.

Mr. DeWolfe in addition to being slightly burned has suffered a very considerable loss, as the farm produce was owned by him and uninsured. There is much sympathy expressed for him in the community, as he is an honest and industrious man, and the loss will fall heavily upon him at this season of the year. It is to be hoped, that means will be taken to relieve him in his present depressed circumstances, and save a worthy family from utter ruin. The origin of the fire is a mystery, as the premises were apparently all safe at quarter past 9 o'clock.

New Brunswick & Canada Railway.

We are authorized to state that the Locomotive "Earl Fitzwilliam," passed up the line to the Tobique Gully, yesterday. The distance between the Barber Dam and the Gully is four miles, and was run up and back in twenty minutes.

FREEMASON'S MONTHLY MONITOR.—We are in receipt of the October number of the Masonic Monitor published by E. Willis, Carleton, St. John. We have glanced through the number before us, and can assure our Brethren that its pages contain information worth the whole annual subscription, five shillings per annum. We have recommended this little craftsman, both through our columns and inside the walls of the Lodge, and the more we see of it the better we like it. Send up a list from St. Andrews, and encourage the labors of a fellow craftsman—he gives an ample *quid pro quo*.

PUBLIC MEETING.—The following proceedings of the Public Meeting held on Saturday, were handed us by the Secretary for publication:—

At a PUBLIC MEETING held at the Town Hall, St. Andrews, on Saturday 17th October:—

DAVID JACK, Esq., in the Chair.

WELLINGTON HATCH, Esq., Secy.

The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

1. Moved by Captain THOMPSON, seconded by the HIGH SHERIFF:—

Resolved, That this Meeting, viewing with horror the atrocities that have been committed on our Countrymen, their Wives, and Children, in the Mutiny in India, and sympathizing most deeply in the distresses, not only of those who have escaped from worse than death, but also in the affliction brought on so many families, as well in England as in the Colonies; and taking into consideration the extreme urgency of the case, and the necessity of promptly meeting the wants of the sufferers now literally depending on others in Calcutta and elsewhere, for clothing and food; most anxiously entreating the benevolent contributions of its fellow townsmen and the public at large in their behalf, and recommending that a Committee be appointed to collect subscriptions, which should be immediately forwarded to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, for transportation to the Rt. Honble the Lord Mayor of London, or the Chairman of the Central Indian Relief Committee.

Moved, by Mr. KER, Esq., J. P., seconded by Mr. SNOODGRASS:—

Resolved, That the following Gentlemen be a Committee to collect Subscriptions, with power to add to their number:—

THE HIGH SHERIFF, WELLINGTON HATCH, Esq., J. W. STREET, Esq., Captain THOMPSON.

W. HATCH, Secy.

The CATTLE SHOW and FAIR of the C. C. Agricultural Society, was held yesterday. The list of prizes, &c., if handed to us, will be published in our next number.

We regret to learn that Mr. Francis Clarke died at 10 o'clock on Thursday night of the injuries received when run down by No. 6 Horse Cart on Saturday evening. Quiet and unpretending, upright and honorable in all his dealings, he made many friends, and was much esteemed by all who knew him, and when it was known that so sad an accident had befallen him, the expression of sympathy and regret was universal. He leaves a wife and three children. [Freeman.]

The N. A. Colonies will come into notice pretty extensively, ere long, if they continue to make progress as in late years. Canada is already a great country, as various matters

testify. A friend hands us the following notice, taken from a Scientific American paper:—

"The longest Railroad in the world is the Grand Trunk of Canada, 856 miles of which are opened. When finished it will be 1,112 miles."

Great Britain has reason already to feel some grateful glow, in reference to her younger American offshoots. What will it be, when the track will be completed through the rich pastoral and wooded tracts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. When the iron-horse will traverse, from the Atlantic sea-board, some 2000 miles, toward the great north-west, a country already teeming with the materials of a grand nationality, and British in instincts and principles and prospects? [Halifax Star.]

Lucknow.—This city, where the English residents have been in great peril, is the capital of Oude, the kingdom which the English recently annexed to their other Indian possessions. Its population is about 200,000, and it is situated on the south side of the river Goomty, which is at all times navigable, and falls into the Ganges between Benares and Gazypoor. By the nearest road it is 650 miles from Calcutta, 250 miles from Delhi, 200 miles from Agra, and 180 miles from Benares, all important points at this moment.

The streets in Lucknow occupied by the lower classes are a maze of narrow lanes below the surface, and are so narrow that the carts can scarcely pass each other; but the palaces, mosques and burial grounds are gorgeously magnificent. It was some years since one of the largest and richest cities in Hindustan.

I have used David Jack, Esq., in my family for several years, and take great pleasure in recommending him as a well able mechanic, that should be kept in every family. J. S. SWAN, Pastor of the Huntington St. Baptist Church, New London.

Sold by druggists and all dealers in family medicines.

On the 11th inst., at Penzance, by Rev. J. McGovern, Mr. Alfred Spence, to Catherine Ann McPike, both of that Parish.

On Thursday the 8th inst., by the same, St. George, Mr. Phineas E. Kilgus, to Mary McGarraw, both of the parish of Lupton.

At St. Patrick, on the 13th inst., Mr. Thomas Murphy, aged 52 years. He was from County Down, Ireland.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Per Royal Mail Steamships "Canada" and "Europe" &c.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

38 Cases and Bales, consisting in part of:—

RIBBONS, SILKS, VELVETS, Long Shawls in Royal Shantung, Vienna and Burgundy Flats.

DRESS GOODS, in TWEED, CORD, Tartan, Cheviot, Alpaca, Cassimere, Parisian stripes and Pique, Cambric and Cassimere, Gilette, Poise, Lame and Silk Dress.

FURS, in Sable, Martre, Seal and Squirrel, Lairs and Mink, Fox Hair, Blouse, Bag and Boots, French Flowers.

BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimere, Sateen, and Beavers, Duckings, Tweeds, Vestings.

FLANNES, Blankets, CARPETS, Dressing, Ladies Cloths and Crockery.

Men's and Youth's Belmoral and Cassimere, Pique, Siberian, Wellesley and Reverse.

OVERCOATS, &c.

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

PROVINCIAL LADIES' 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 learned the "American Ladies Dress Chart System" can teach this.

All orders and communications to be addressed to me at St. Stephen, N.B.

MRS. MARTHA KENZLY.

LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, St. Andrews, 15th October, 1857:—

Burg, W. A. Jeffery, George

Clara, Bridget Keith, Cyrus P.

Cambell, Alexander McIntosh, John

Corbett, Edward McCarry, John

Corbett, Mary J. [2] McCarty, Mar. J.

Coehnen, John McKee, James

Clark, Charles M. Dot, James

Colson, Edwin McDonald, Darius

Driscoll, J. nes O'Hare, Henry

Dann, Peter Rees, William

Dave, Antio Rain, John

Dugberry, Fanny Simpson, Mary J.

Graham, Mary Jane Shaward, George

Graham, Catherine Thompson, George

Graham John Tully, Benjamin

Hatch, Harrie Wood north, J. Hill

Persons calling for any of the above, will please say "advertised."

GEO. F. CAMPBELL & CO.

A CARD.

MISS PRIESTLEY, purpose opening a School for young ladies on Thursday next, the 14th inst., in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Brookfield.

Public Meeting.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the TOWN HALL, in St. Andrews, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 17th day of October, inst., at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of opening a SUBSCRIPTION to assist the Fund now raising in England, to aid the Widows and Children of our massacred Countrymen in the Indian Mutiny.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, 14th Oct., 1857.

Piano for Sale.

WILL be sold low if applied for soon, an excellent Piano, Gillett, maker, Boston. The instrument has been in use for a short time, and can be seen at Mr. G. Balkam's, Robinson, Oct. 14. Apply at the Standard Office.

Dr. R. B. Patterson.

SURGEON DENTIST, WILL visit St. Andrews on Thursday, 22d inst., and remain one week. Rooms at Bradburn's Hotel. Persons requiring his services, will please make early application. Oct. 14, 1857.

Valuable Freehold Property FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

On Saturday the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, the Subscriber will sell at Public Auction: That valuable LOT of LAND, with the BUILDING and ERECTIONS thereon, situated in Water street, (West end), known and distinguished as lot No. 3, Block letter A, Baskley's division of the Town Plot of St. Andrews, being the same formerly owned and occupied by the late Hugh McTear. This property is so well known, that further description is deemed unnecessary. The title, which is undoubted, and terms of payment, which will be easy, made known at sale.

W. McLEAN, Auctioneer.

St. Andrews, Oct. 12, 1857.

List of Licences.

Granted September General Sessions, 1857, FOR ONE YEAR.

	St. Stephen.
James Ash.	—
Morris Norris.	—
James Melroy.	—
Robert Kelly.	—
Timothy Dreen.	—
Marion Murphy.	—
Marion Horan.	—
Lawrence Ryder.	—
Andrew Cummings.	—
Wm. McCaulay.	—
Capt. Dan Sullivan.	—
Daniel Sullivan, Jr.	—
Michael Shannon.	—
William Johnson.	—
Henry Owen.	—
Mr. Anne Quinn.	—
William Owen.	—
Charles Thompson.	—
Andrew O'Brien.	—
Patrick McMaster.	—
John Dougherty.	—
John Carroll.	—
John McCarthy.	—
Sarah Lynn.	—
Andrew Taggart.	—
Daniel O'Brien.	—
Edward O'Neil.	—
Charles Gilliland.	—
Edward Phelan.	—
Mrs. Fitzsimmons.	—
John Bradford.	—
James Gallagher.	—
James Boyd.	—
William Ballentine.	—
James Driscoll.	—
Samuel Elliott.	—
Mrs. Constantine.	—
Henry McCartney.	—
Henry Murphy.	—
Charles Raynor.	—
William Hammond.	—
Thomas Murphy.	—

By order of the Sessions. W. HATCH, Clerk.

Ex Ship Bondicea.

10 CRATES Black Tea Pots and YELLOW WARE, do Printed Dinner and Tea Ware, To arrive per "John Duncan." 60 crates White Stone and Common Wares, 10 do Yellow and Black Ware, 6 casks GLASSWARE. Sold cheap at No. 6, Water-street. John. Oct. 9. W. H. HAYWARD.

IN STORE.

TWO hundred dozen STONE JUGS, all sizes; Crocks, Pans, Jars, in great variety; and extensive assortment of Earthenware, suitable for Country Trade. Call and see at No. 6 Water Street, St. Andrews, Oct. 9. W. H. HAYWARD.

Dr. N. G. D. PARKER.

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Graduate of the University of Edinburgh.

Residence at Mr. R. Alexander's, corner of King and Queen-streets. [Sep. 23.]

London Porter, and Pale Ale.

Per "Arthur White," from London.

100 Bush Bays London Porter—and Pale Ale Quarts and Pints.

J. W. STREET, Sw22

New Brunswick & Canada Railway and Land Company.

TIME TABLE.

Up Trains.

STATIONS.	A. M.
Miles. St. Andrews, (depart)	9 —
44 Chamcook, (arrive)	9 25
104 Bartlett's,	9 55
134 Waweg,	10 10
144 Rois Road,	10 18
20 Rolling Dam,	10 40
24 Frederick Road Store,	11 —
284 Lawrence's,	11 25
34 Barber Dam,	11 55

Down Trains.

STATIONS.	P. M.
Miles. Barber Dam, (depart)	2 —
54 Lawrence's, (arrive)	2 39
10 Frederick Road Store,	2 55
14 Rolling Dam,	3 15
104 Rois Road,	3 37
204 Bartlett's,	4 —
234 Chamcook,	4 30
34 St. Andrews,	4 55

JULIUS THOMPSON, MANAGER.

Oct. 3, 1857.

NEW FALL GOODS.

Per Packet ships "Lampelo" and "John Duncan" via St. John.

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OPENING LADIES DRESS GOODS, in Lustres, Coburgs, Alpaccas, Paramettes, Barathas, and Indiana Cloths. Grey, white, and Printed COTTONS, Cotton Wares, &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, "T. A. White" from Glasgow, and British steamers, or via Boston, which will comprise

A Large and General Assortment, and will be sold wholesale and retail.

The Subscriber intends confining himself more to the Cash system, adopting only ONE PRICE—therefore purchasers can rely on getting Goods at exceedingly low prices.

DENNIS BRADLEY.

British House, St. Andrews, Sep. 22, 1857.

NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE

Scientific American.

VOLUME THIRTEEN.

TO MECHANICS, MANUFACTURERS, INVENTORS, AND FARMERS.

In announcing the Thirteenth Annual Volume of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which commences on the 12th of September, the Editors and Publishers embrace this opportunity to thank their numerous friends and subscribers for the encouragement and support heretofore extended to their journal, and they would again re-assure their patrons of the determination to render the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN more and more useful, and more and more worthy of their confidence and good will. The undersigned point to the past as a guarantee of their disposition to always deal justly and discriminately with all subjects of a Scientific and Mechanical character which come within their legitimate purview.

Having carefully discussed the system of employing itinerant agents to obtain subscribers, the Publishers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, propose to offer

ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CASH PREMIUMS.

for the fifteen largest lists of subscribers sent in by the 1st of January, 1858; said premiums to be distributed as follows:—

For the largest list, \$300; 2d, \$250; 3d, \$200; 4th, \$150; 5th, \$100; 6th, \$80; 7th, \$60; 8th, \$50; 9th, \$40; 10th, \$30; 11th, \$20; 12th, \$15; 13th, \$10; 14th, \$5; 15th, \$5.

Names of subscribers can be sent in at different times and from different Post Offices. The cash will be paid to the orders of the successful competitors, immediately after the 1st of January, 1858.

Southern, Western, and Canada money will be taken for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit Twenty six cents extra on each year's subscription to pre-pay postage.

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; Ten copies for Six Months, \$8; Ten copies for Twelve Months, \$15; Twenty copies for Twelve Months, \$24.

For all Clubs of Twenty and over, the yearly subscription is only \$1.40.

The new volume will be printed upon fine paper with new type.

The general character of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is well known, and, as heretofore, it will be chiefly devoted to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanical and Chemical Arts, Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Mill Work, and all interest which the light of Practical Science is calculated to advance. It is issued weekly, in form for binding; it contains annually from 500 to 600 finely executed Engravings, and notices of American and European Improvements, together with an Official List of American Patent claims published weekly in advance of all other papers.

It is the aim of the Editors of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN to present all useful and interesting information in a practical and popular form; they will also endeavor to maintain a candid, fearless, and impartial exposure of frauds and errors, and to preserve the reputation of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN as a reliable and trustworthy source of information.

Subscriptions may be sent to any part of the country.

MUNN & CO. Publishers and Patent Agents.

143, Fulton St., New York.

Whiskey.

Per "Alida" from Glasgow via St. John.— 2 Puns Anderson whiskey, 11 O. P. 1 "Isa" JAMES W. STREET.

Sept. 1857.

Public, Private, & Circulating LIBRARIES.

Supplied at reduced prices, with choice and best editions of Books in all departments, of Literature, either fine old London Editions, or the latest English and American.

Address, A. WILLIAMS & Co. 100 Washington St., Boston.

NOTICE.

THE Proprietors of the St. John and Liverpool Line of Packets, beg respectfully to inform importers of Goods from Liverpool, that in consequence of the trade being insufficient to warrant a continuance of the line, a portion of the ships are being withdrawn for more profitable employment. The regularity in the sailing of the ships is therefore for the present discontinued.

They also beg leave to thank the numerous patrons of the Black Ball Line, for their support during the past five years.

Ang. 8. (lin.) J. & R. REED.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demand against the Estate of Simon McCarrell, merchant late of St. George, (deceased) are requested to present the same duly attested, within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN MCCARRELL, JUSTUS WEIMORE, HUGH LUDGATE, Executors.

St. George, June 6th, '57. 3-23

H. H. PARRY BROWN & CO.

Commission Merchants and Ship Brokers, CARDIFF.

BEG to inform their friends that they have opened a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT at 17, Queen's Square, Bristol. They will give personal attention to the sale of DEALS (to their address), at all ports in the Bristol Channel.

The subscriber is authorized to make liberal advances on DEALS consigned to H. H. PARRY BROWN & CO.

JAS. PORTER.

St. Stephen, August 18, 1857. 6W

BARLEY.

BARLEY wanted immediately, in any quantity, at the Patent Steam Brewery, a liberal price given.

CHAS. A. THOMPSON.

St. Andrews, Aug. 31, 1857.—m.

CHINA, EARTHENWARE &c. By Wholesale.

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

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

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

W. H. HAYWARD.

St. John, July 15th, 1857.—(Patriot, 2m.)

FOR SALE.

HOUSES, LANDS, MILLS, And Privileges at the outlet of the DIGDEGIAN RIVER.

INCLUDING one handsome commodious MANSION HOUSE, and Out buildings, with Grounds is situated on a high and commanding position, only a few miles from the sea water, with from twenty to twenty acres of Land, Saw Mills, Edgers, Tanneries, Lath Machine, Wharves, Shipyards, Saws, Mill Levers, Sawdust Sheds, several privileges on the River and large Brooks near by, suitable for various kinds of Machinery. Several small lots of land, including here lands are situated near the Mills, and with certain tracts of cleared and waste lands, which will be divided into lots to suit purchasers. There is an abundance of excellent clay for Bricks near the station, which, with the state from the Mills, may be easily burned, and would make a ready market.

The above offers an excellent opportunity for those wanting Machinery, or erecting Machinery of any description on every desirable stream for manufacturing—where sawmills and boats can be worked at the mill or wharves—how engaged such a plan in shipping and floating—working at the Mills for Sawmills, Shipyards, Tanneries, Fishermen, and Farmers, who want to be near the sea shore on account of business and convenience to market, to secure their object.

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

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

M. R. FLETCHER, Attorney

W. W. FLETCHER.

Digdegan, Charlott County, July 1, 1857.

Freeman, New Brunswick, Leader—3 months.

W. T. McCracken,

Watch and Clock Maker,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has returned to St. Andrews, and has for the present, opened a SHOP

opposite the British House,

where he is prepared to execute all orders in Watch and Clock Repairing, &c, and trusts, by attention and punctuality, to receive a share of patronage.

Wedding Rings and other Jewelry made and repaired.

Chronometers re-timed.—Quadrants and Compasses repaired and reset.

St. Andrews, July 1, 1857.

GENEVA, LINSEED OIL,

WHITE PAINT, EPPER, CRUSHED SUGAR, &c.

May 23, 1857.

By the "Arthur White," from London, and "Peter Maxwell," from Liverpool, via St. John 2 Puns Irish Malt Whiskey.

40 HDS best pale Geneva "Anchor," 13 Hds. Refined and Raw Linseed Oil, 2 Tons London and Liverpool White Paint, 5 Bags Black Pepper, 1 Bbl 8 doz real Japan Blacking, 4 Tonses Refined Sugar, 50 1/2 Cans No. 1 Congo Tea, 1 extra Chest do do, 5 Bbls Vinegar, 3 do Fluid, 10 Bags spikes, 5 Bags best Horse Nails, 612 Bars Common round Iron assorted, 35 Bbls

2 " Sheet Iron, 2 " Charcoal stumps, 2 Sheets 3 and 1 1/2 the Sheet Lead, 2 Bags hat, assorted, &c, &c.

3 Bbls, Tinspar, 3 do Fluid.

J. W. STREET.

May 23, 1857. Sw22

G. HICKLAND

GENERAL BUILDER AND JOINER.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity, that he will be happy to execute any orders connected with the BUILDING trade.

Mr. K. has had considerable experience in the above business in England, and also for the last five years in this Province; and has been largely connected with Public and Railway works. He trusts by strict attention to receive a share of patronage.

Plans, Specifications, and estimates furnished.

St. Andrews, May 27th, 1857. 6W

P. CHARRIER,

HAIR CUTTER,

And Manufacturer of

VENTILATING OR GOSAMER

Wigs and Top Pieces,

Also, a complete assortment of

Ladies' Hair Work, of every variety,

No. 266 Washington Street, BOSTON.

BOTTLES.

A liberal price paid, for empty Ale and Porter Bottles at the Patent Steam Brewery.

Aug. 31, 1857. CHAS. A. THOMPSON.

MOWING MACHINE FOR SALE.

KETCHUM'S improved two horse MOWING MACHINE, quite new—price £29; delivered in St. Andrews.

Apply to R. D. JAMES, St. Andrews.

June 23, 1857.—(Provincialist, St. Stephen Pat- lot, 3 line.)

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE.

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.

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 Steamship Landing.

Can. Nov. 1856. J. VEASEY.

Flour, Pork, and Sugar.

Per "Utica" from Boston and "W. P. Bird" from Baltimore.

200 BARRELS best super FLOUR.

10 Hbls. choice PORK, 10 Tons Muscovado SUGAR.

For sale low. J. W. STREET.

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. Irwin's store.

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

Garnments cut in the best style and warranted to fit.

Fashion plates from London and New York received monthly.

St. Andrews, May 27, 1857.

WILLARD & MECUM,

Manufacturing Jewellers,

89 Washington Street, BOSTON.

G. A. WILLARD. H. B. MECUM.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

WE, the undersigned Branch Patents do to bid any person or persons purchasing our notes of \$10 each given in favor of certain Patents of the Part of St. Andrews, as we have not received value for the same.

NEILSON CLARK, PATENT AGENT, T. JAMES CONLEY, St. Andrews June 30, 1857. 6W

NO ICE.

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 Subscrier, WM. BARBER, Collector of Rates.

St. James, Feb. 13, 1857.

BOSTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOSTON WHOLESALE HOUSES.

As the amount of trade between St. Andrews and the city of Boston is already large, and rapidly increasing, we publish below a list of the names of the leading Houses in that city, as guides for merchants, shippers, traders and others, whose business connections extend to that place.

Agricultural Goods, Seeds, Trees, &c.

PARKER, WHITE & GANNETT, Agricultural Warehouse, 100 South Street, Boston, Mass.

BLAKE, HARRIS & CO., Faneuil Hall Agricultural Warehouse, and Seed Store, 22, 24 and 26 North Street.

Dry Goods, Gent's and Ladies' Wear, &c.

JAMES M. REED & CO., Importers of Dry Goods, deal in American, English and Foreign, 22 North Street.

HARRINGTON, SASSY & CO., Dressing, Woollens, &c., 100 South Street.

ASHLIN, SUMMERS & CO., Importers of Dry Goods, and Dealers in American and Foreign Woollens, 127 North Street.

MACKINTOSH, LAWLER & CO., Rockport Cotton Shirts, 100 South Street.

C. F. HATHAWAY & CO., Manufacturers of Shirts, Cotton, Buck, &c, at wholesale, 100 South Street.

AMUEL FARRIS & CO., Hosiery, Lace, and Fairs, Agents for the Lawrence Wool Hat Company, 56 Congress St., Boston.

J. & J. HOLMES, Retail of the famous Whitehead's read and imitation Cheviot, cottons and shawls, 100 South Street.

W. HALL & S. JAMES, Manufacturers and Dealers in Cotton, Cloth, &c, at wholesale, 100 South Street.

ADAMS, Biddle & Co., Manufacturers and exporters of large, Woollens and Cottons, 100 South Street.

Greenleaf, Tins, Nippers, Flour, Crocks, &c.

ISH, S. S. & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Importers and Dealers of Green and Black Tea, 100 South Street.

JANA, FAHAR & HYDE, Wholesale Dealers in Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Fruit, &c, every description, 100 South Street.

 JONES, TRATT & CRISTY, Tea, Tobacco, &c, and Dealers of all descriptions of Groceries, 100 South Street. || CURRIER & GIBBLEY, Tea, Pickles, Tea put up in every style, every article supplied in house, 100 South Street. |
| W. D. WATERS & CO., Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Spices, Tobacco and Cream Tartar, 100 South Street. |
| H. BLANCHARD & CO., Common Groceries, and Wholesale and Retail in Flour, Grain and Fruit, 100 South Street. |
| PRESTON & MERILL, Manufacturers of Vine Powder, Pickling Peppers, and other articles of Culinary purport, 100 South Street. |
| T. D. BOKS, a celebrated Boston Cakes, in Baked, Tarts, and other articles, at lowest rates, 100 South Street. |
| Carriages, Furniture, Carpets, Room Paper. |
| SARGENT, FARWELL & CO., Importers of Carriages, Furniture, Carpets, and other articles, 100 South Street. |
| BLAKE, WARE & CO., Manufacturers and Importers of Furniture and Upholstery, 100 South Street. |
| JAMES H. HALLETT, Mattresses, Carpet Hair and Bedding, |

