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E varis sumendum est optimum. - Cic.

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[Vol. 24]

A THRILLING NARRATIVE.

The subjoined narrative, published originally in Chambers' Journal, is said to have been translated from a foreign newspaper. It is necessary to remind the reader, that the Island of Mauritius, appertaining at this day to the English, was originally colonized by the French, and that the population yet consists in a great measure of persons of that nation, to whom, by a formal treaty between the powers concerned; their ancient laws and usages were preserved without any material alterations.

About twelve years ago, the Sior Clodomir Frenois, a rich merchant of the Island, was found dead and frightfully disfigured in his own habitation. His body was discovered lying on the floor, with the face and head mutilated by a pistol, and all doubts as to the cause of the catastrophe were dispelled by the discovery of the fatal weapon by the side of the corpse: as also a piece of paper in the handwriting of the deceased. This paper contained the following words:—

"I am ruined. A villain robbed me of twenty-five thousand livres sterling; dishonor must be my portion, and I cannot survive it. I leave to my wife the task of distributing among my creditors the means which remain to us; and I pray God my friends and my enemies may pardon my self-destruction. Yet another minute and I shall be in eternity.

CLODOMIR FRENOIS.

Great consternation was caused by this tragic event, which was the more unexpected, as the loss alluded to in the above note had never been made public. The deceased had been held in great esteem over the colony, as a man of strict honor and probity, and was universally lamented. Two months after the sad-end, his widow entered a convent, leaving to a nephew of the late merchant, a physician, the charge of completing the distribution of the effects of Frenois among his creditors.

A minute examination of the papers of the defunct led to the discovery of the period when the unfortunate merchant had been robbed; and this period was found to correspond with the date of the disappearance of a man named John Moon, being in the employment of Frenois. Of this man, no whom suspicion not unnaturally fell, nothing could be learned on inquiry; but shortly after the division of the merchant's property, Moon re-appeared in the colony. When taken up and examined respecting the cause of the flight, he stated that he had been sent by his master to France to recover certain sums due to the merchant there, in which mission he had been unsuccessful. He further averred that if Clodomir Frenois in his existing correspondence upon him, the whole was but a pretext to account for the deficiencies of which the merchant himself was the cause and the author. This declaration, made by a man who seemed to fear no inquiry, and whose worldly circumstances remained to all appearance the same as they had ever been, had the effect of silencing if it did not satisfy the examiners; and the affair soon fell, in a great measure, out of the public recollection.

Things remained for several months in this condition, when one morning, Mr. Wm. Burnett, principal creditor of the late Clodomir Frenois, heard a knocking at his gate at a very early hour. He called up one of his servants, who went down and opened the door and immediately returned with the intelligence that a stranger, who seemed desirous of keeping his person concealed, wished to speak with Mr. Burnett in private. Mr. Burnett rose, threw on his dressing gown, and descended to the parlor. The back of the visitor was turned to Mr. Burnett as he entered. But when the stranger turned round and advanced to salute his host warmly and courteously, Mr. Burnett started back, and uttered a loud exclamation of surprise and alarm. Well he might; for before his eyes stood his friend and debtor, Clodomir Frenois, whom he thought he had beheld a mutilated corpse, and whom he himself had followed to the grave!

What passed at that interview between Mr. Burnett and the strange visitor, remained a secret. Mr. Burnett was observed to issue several times, pale and agitated from his dwelling, and to visit the magistrate charged with the criminal processes of the colony.

In the course of that day, while John Moon was regaling himself in his garden, he was arrested and taken to prison by the officers of Justice.

On the following day he was brought before the criminal court, accused with robbing the late Clodomir Frenois, the crime being conjoined with breach of trust and violence. Moon smiled at the charge with all the confidence of a man who had nothing to

fear. The Judge having demanded of him if he confessed the crime, the accused replied that the charge was altogether absurd; that clear testimony was necessary to fix such a crime upon him, that so far from there being such evidence producible, neither the widow of the deceased, nor any one person in his service, had ever heard the pretended robbery even once mentioned by Frenois during his life.

"Do you affirm your innocence?" repeated the judge, gravely, after hearing all the other had to say.

"I will avouch my innocence," replied Moon. A signal from the judge accompanied these words, and immediately a door opened and Clodomir Frenois, the supposed suicide, entered the court. He advanced to the bar, having his eye calmly, sternly fixed on the prisoner, his servant.

Being called upon to testify, he gave his statement as follows:—

"When I discovered the robbery committed by John Moon, he had fled from the Island, and I speedily saw that attempts to retake him would prove fruitless. I saw ruin and disgrace before me and came to the resolution of terminating my life. On the night this determination was formed, I was seated alone in my private chamber. I had written the letter which was found on my table, and loaded my pistol. The end of the pistol was at my head, when a knock on the outer door startled me. I concealed my weapon and went to the door. A man entered, whom I recognized to be the sexton of the parish in which I lived. He bore a sack on his shoulders and in it the body of a man newly buried, which was destined for my nephew, the physician, then living with me. The scarcity of bodies for dissection, as the court is aware, compels those who are anxious to acquire skill in the medical profession, to procure them by any possible secret means. The sexton was at first alarmed when he met me. 'Did my nephew request you to bring this body?' said I. 'No,' replied the man, 'but I knew his anxiety to obtain one for dissection and took it upon me to offer him this body. For mercy sake,' continued the sexton, 'do not betray me, sir, or I shall lose my situation and my family's bread.'

"While this man was speaking, a strange idea entered my mind. I stood for a few moments absorbed in thought, and gave to the resurrectionist the sum which he had expected. Telling him to keep his own counsel, and that all would be well, I sent him away and carried the body to my cabinet. The body was fortunately the same stature as myself and like me in complexion. I then dressed the body in a suit of my own clothes. This accomplished, I then took up the pistol, and fired it close at the head of the deceased, and at once caused such a disfigurement as rendered it impossible for the keenest eye to detect the substitution which had been made.

"Choosing the plainest habit I could get, I then dressed myself anew, shaved off the whiskers which I was accustomed to wear, and took other means to alter and disguise my appearance, in case of being subjected by any accident to the risk of any betrayal. Next morning saw me on board of a French vessel, on my way to a distant land—the native country of my ancestors. The expectations which had led me to the execution of this scheme were not disappointed. I knew John Moon was the man who robbed me, and who now stands at the bar of this court, and that he had formed connections in this island, which would in all probability bring him back to it as soon as the intelligence of my death gave him the promise of security. In this I have not been disappointed. I have been equally fortunate in other respects. While my unworthy servant remained here, in imaginary safety, I have been successful in discovering the quarter in which, not daring at first to betray the appearance of wealth, he had lodged the whole of the stolen money. I have brought sufficient proofs to convict him of the crime with which he stands charged. By the same means," continued Clodomir Frenois, "will I be enabled to restore my family to their place in society, and to redeem the credit of a name on which no blot was left by those who bore it before me, and which please God, I shall transmit unshaken to my children and my children's children."

The prisoner seeing that a denial would be useless, confessed the whole, and was sent to prison for his crime.

The news of Clodomir Frenois' reappearance spread rapidly, and the high esteem in which his character was held, led to a universal rejoicing on the occasion. He was accompanied from the court to his home by a dense multitude, who welcomed him with prolonged shouts. It would be useless to attempt any description of the feelings of his wife, who was thus restored to the beloved being for whose sake she had quitted the world. She rejoined her husband.

POTERY.

Keep the Heart Light as You Can.

We have always enough to bear,
We have always something to do;
We have never to seek for care,
When we have the world to get through.
But what through adversity test,
The courage and vigor of man?
They get through misfortune the best,
Who keep the heart light as they can.
Though there's always enough to bear,
There is always something to do;
We have never to seek for care
When we have the world to get through!

If we shake not the load from the mind,
Our energy's sure to be gone;
We must wrestle with care, or we'll find
Two loads less easy than one.
To sit in disconsolate mood
Is a poor and profitless plan;
The true heart is never subdued,
If we keep as light as we can.
Though there's always enough to bear,
There is always something to do;
We have never to seek for care
When we have the world to get through!

There's nothing that sorrow can yield,
Excepting a harvest of pain;
Far better to seek fortunes field,
And till it and plough it again.
The weight that Exertion can move,
The gloom that Decision may span,
The manhood within us but prove;
Then keep the heart light as you can.
There's always enough to bear,
There is always something to do;
We have never to seek for care
When we have the world to get through.

A HUSBAND'S CONFESSION.

I never undertook but once to set at naught the authority of my wife. You know her way—cool, quiet, but determined as ever grew. Just after we were married, and all was going on nice and cozy, she got me in the habit of doing all the churning. She never asked me to do it, you know, but then she—why it was done just in this way:—She finished breakfast before me one morning, and slipping away from the table, she filled the churn with cream, and set it just where I couldn't help seeing what was wanted. So I took hold regularly, enough, and churned till the butter came. She didn't thank me, but looked so nice and sweet about it, that I felt well paid. Well, when the churning day came along, she did the same thing, and I followed suit, and fetched the butter. Again and again it was done just so, and I was regularly in for it every time. Not a word said, you know, of course. Well by-and-by, this began to be rather irksome. I wanted she should just ask me, but she never did, and I couldn't say anything about it to save my life, and so on we went. At last I made a resolve that I would not churn another time, unless she asked me. Churning day came, and when my breakfast—she always got nice breakfasts—when that was swallowed, there stood the churn. I got up and, standing a few minutes, just to give her time to call me, but not a word said she, and so, with a palpitating heart, I moved on. I went down town, up town, and all over the town, and my foot was as restless as Noah's dove. I felt as if I had done a wrong—I did not exactly feel how—but there was an indescribable sensation of guilt resting upon me all the forenoon. It seemed as if dinner-time would never come, and as for going home one minute before dinner, I would as soon have my ears off. So I went fretting and moping around town till dinner-time came. Home I went, feeling very much as a criminal must when the jury is out, having in their hands his destiny—life or death. I couldn't make up my mind exactly how she would meet me, but some kind of a storm I expected. Will you believe me? she never greeted me with a sweeter smile, never had a better dinner for me than on that day; but there stood the churn, just where I had left it! Not a word was said. I felt confoundedly cut, and every mouthful of that meal seemed as if it would choke me. She didn't pay any regard to it, however, but went on as if nothing had happened. Before dinner was over I had again resolved and shoving back my chair, I marched to the churn, and went at it in the old way—splash; drip, rattle, splash, drip, rattle—I kept it up. As if in spite, the butter was never so long in coming. I supposed the cream, standing so long, had got warm, so I redoubled my efforts. Obstinate butter—the afternoon wore away while I was churning. I paused at that from real exhaustion, when she spoke for the first time, "Come, Tom, my dear, you have rattled that butter till I quite long enough if it is only for fun you are doing it!" I knew how it was, in a flash. She had bro't

the butter in the forenoon, and left the churn standing with the butter in for me to exercise with. I never set up for myself in household matters after that.

MISERS.

In 1790 died at Paris, literally of want, the well-known banker—Osterval. A few days prior to death, he resisted the importunities of his attendant to purchase some meat for the purpose of making a little soup for him. "But I have no appetite for the meat; what is to become of that? it will be a sad waste." This poor wretch died possessed of £125,000 sterling.

Another desperate case was that of Elwes, whose diet and dress were alike of the most revolting kind, and whose property was estimated at £800,000. Daniel Dancer's miserly propensities were indulged to such a degree, that on one occasion, when, at the urgent solicitation of a friend, he ventured to give a shilling to a Jew for an old hat—better as new—to the astonishment of his friend, the next day he actually retailed it for eight pence. He performed his ablutions at a neighboring pool, drying himself in the sun, to save the extravagant indulgence of a towel; yet this poor mendicant had property to the extent of upwards of £3,000 per annum.

The well known Nat Bently (alias Dirty Dick), of London, was the victim of not only a craving for gold, but also for old iron.—Another deplorable case might be cited, that of Thomas Pitt of Warwickshire. It is reported that some weeks prior to the sickness which terminated his despicable career, he went to several undertakers in quest of a cheap coffin.

Another instance is that of the notorious Thomas Cook. On his physician intimating the possibility of his not existing more than five or six days, he protested against the useless expense of sending him medicine, and charged the doctor never to show his face to him again. His property was estimated at £13,000.

Sir Wm. Smith, of Bedfordshire, was immensely rich, but most parsimonious and miserly in his habits. At 70 years of age he was entirely deprived of his sight, unable to gloat over his hoarded heaps of gold. He was persuaded by Taylor, the celebrated oculist, to be couched; who was, by the agreement, to have 60 guineas if he restored his patient to any degree of sight. Taylor succeeded in his operation, and Sir William was enabled to read and write without the aid of spectacles during the rest of his life. But no sooner was his sight restored, than the Baronet began to regret that his agreement had been for so large a sum. His thoughts were now how to cheat the oculist. He pretended that he had only a glimmering and could see nothing distinctly; for which reason the bandage on his eyes was continued a month longer than the usual time. Taylor was deceived by these misrepresentations and agreed to compound the bargain, and accepted 20 guineas instead of 60 guineas.—At the time Taylor attended him he had a large estate, an immense sum of money in the stocks, £6,000 in the house.

A miser of the name of Foscoe, who had amassed enormous wealth by the most sordid parsimony and discreditable extortion, applied his ingenuity to discover some effectual way of hiding his gold. With great care and secrecy he dug a deep cave in his cellar; to this receptacle for his treasure he descended by a ladder, and to the trap door he attached a spring lock, so that, on shutting, it would fasten of itself. By and by the miser disappeared; inquiries were made the house was searched, woods were explored, and the ponds were dragged, but no Foscoe could they find. Some time passed on; the house in which he had lived was sold, and workmen were busily employed in its repair. In the progress of their work they met with the door of the secret cave with the key in the lock outside. They threw back the door, and descended with a light. The first object upon which the lamp reflected was the ghastly body of Foscoe, the miser, and scattered around him were heavy bags of gold and ponderous chest of untold treasure; a candlestick lay beside him on the floor. This worshipper of Mammon had gone into his cave, to pay devours to his golden god, and became a sacrifice to his devotion.—*Salads for the Social.*

A Good Joke.

William Wells Brown, the colored orator, who is not so black as some white men, told a very good story at the Albington celebration on Saturday. On a steamboat on Cayuga Lake the other day he went to the breakfast table with the other passengers. Just as he took his seat, a dark colored white man called a waiter and asked if coloured persons were admitted to the table with white folks. The waiter did not know exactly what to say, so he called the captain, who, on entering the cabin, enquired who had called for

him. "I, sir," said Mr. Brown, pointing to the dark stranger; "I desire to know if it is your custom to allow colored people at the regular table?" The captain said no objection had ever been made before, and seeing the dark white man evidently annoyed in spirit, appealed to the generosity of the colored orator, to allow him to remain. Mr. Brown finally consented, and at this turn of affairs the white man, who was so black as to be passed for a negro, left the table in utter disgust and unable to speak his thoughts.—*Boston Traveller.*

How Rain is formed.

To understand the philosophy of this phenomenon, essential to the very existence of plants and animals, a few facts, derived from observation and a long train of experiments, must be remembered. Were the atmosphere everywhere, at all times, at a uniform temperature, we should never have rain, hail or snow. The water absorbed by it in evaporation from the sea and the earth's surface would descend in a perceptible vapor, or cease to be rated. The absorbing power of the atmosphere, and consequently its capability to retain humidity, is proportionally greater in warm than in cold air. The air near the surface of the earth is warmer than it is in the region of the clouds. The higher we ascend from the earth, the colder we find the atmosphere. Hence the perpetual snow on very high mountains, in the hottest climates. Now, when continued evaporation the air is highly saturated with vapor—tho' it be invisible—if its temperature is suddenly reduced by cold currents descending from above, or rushing from a higher to a lower latitude, its capacity to retain moisture is diminished, clouds are formed, and the result is rain. Air condenses as it cools, and, like a sponge filled with water and compressed, pours out the water which its diminished capacity cannot hold. How singular, yet how simple, is such an arrangement for watering the earth. [Scientific American.]

Printing.

Mr. Knight one of the most intelligent scientific authorities in England, has given it as his opinion, in a published report, that on the whole, the average work of the French printers is superior to that of the English, as regards the evenness, clearness of the impressions. He says the use of improved cylindrical machines has much to do with this. But there is another cause of inferiority not so easily to be overcome.—Our paper is inferior taking the general quality of printing paper. It is not made of so good material as the French, and although, considering the difficulty of obtaining good material, the manufacture has been greatly improved, yet an English sheet of paper has not that substance and surface, without which the most careful printing cannot be effective.

Parliamentary Wonder.

During beautiful weather, such as we have lately had, a question continually occurring to most minds is, how long is this likely to last? Just so in reading the Parliamentary debates which have hitherto, since the opening of the new Parliament, been mostly so pleasant a length, one feels impelled to ask how long will the speeches of the House of Commons continue thus agreeably short? The longer they remain short the better; in the meanwhile their brevity may be considered as a hopeful symptom of considerate and merciful feeling on the part of the Legislature, likely to cause benevolent legislation.—*Punch.*

Origin of the Bonnet.

The first bonnet worn in England was brought from Italy in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and its form was a compromise between the present round Italian hat and the French hood. The materials employed in constructing these head ornaments were—crimson satin, elaborately embroidered, cloth of gold, and similar rich materials. The Leghorn hat, with perpendicular crown, and a wide brim standing out far around the face, was the first legitimate bonnet worn, and this appeared long after Elizabeth's time. It was trimmed with artificial flowers, and immense bows of ribbon. Our present neat and exquisitely delicate and tasteful head covering is but a modification of this huge affair, which, not until very many years back, was so universally worn and admired.

LONGE LIE.—Mr. Twiss, a romancing traveller, was talking of a church he had seen in Spain, a mile and a half long. "Bless me!" said Garrick, "how broad was it?" "Ten yards." "This you'll observe, gentlemen," said Garrick to the company, "is not a round lie, but differs from his other stories, which are generally as broad as they are long."

COMPLIMENTARY TO EDITORS.—A horse dealer, describing a used-up horse, said he looked "as if he had been editing a daily newspaper."

European Intelligence.

THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

The Canada arrived at Halifax on Tuesday afternoon at 3.30. She sailed from Liverpool at 3 p. m. on Saturday, August 1.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday night, the government was in a majority of 60 upon a division for the second reading of the Supremacy Bill; the motion for second reading having been carried on the following evening.

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A house has been constructed at the terminus, into which will be introduced the end of the cable, and during the process of laying, no person will have admission there except the Secretary of the Company and assistants, and they will avoid all communication with persons outside.

Latest—Mr. Field telegraphed as follows:—Queenstown, July 31—The submarine cable on the Niagara and Agamenon, over 2,500 miles long, was joined together last evening, and messages sent through the entire length in less than a second.

At Shanghai freights were unaltered. At Hong Kong the export of tea from the first of July, 1856, to the tenth of June, 1857, was 61,468,000 pounds, and 72,569 bales silk.

At Singapore a good business in imports Produce in good demand, but supply scanty. Exchange 4s. 10d., 5s.

The new crop of Nankien silk was reported to be fine and abundant, but prices very high.

At Foo-chow-foo supplies of tea were small, and quotations advancing. Gen. Burnham and staff arrived at Hong Kong June 10. Lord Elgin was at Singapore.

The U. S. frigate San Jacinto remained at Hong Kong. France. The Emperor returned to Paris from Plombieres on Wednesday.

The Journal du Havre intimates that it has been officially decided that the New York line of transatlantic steamers is to be granted to Havre, with a subvention of 3,000,000 francs; the Antilles line to Nantes, with 6,000,000 subvention, and the Brazil line to Bordeaux and Marseilles, with 4,000,000.

The trial of Italians and others for conspiracy to assassinate Napoleon takes place the 6th or 8th of August.

Paris papers report the death of Lablache the famous Italian singer.

It is reported in Paris that the result of the elections proved so unsatisfactory that modification of universal suffrage is contemplated.

The three per cents closed on Friday at 66f. 95c. The majority of the Directors of the Bank of France, on Thursday, rejected the proposition for lowering the rate of discount to 5 per cent.

Holland. The Echo, of Hague, says: "We have now before us three bills for abolition of slavery in the West Indies, just presented by the Minister of Colonies to the Second Chamber. From a rapid examination, we can affirm they only nominally abolish slavery.

Details of Indian news already telegraphed reached London Friday night. Rumours were very prevalent that Delhi had been taken, but according to the latest authentic accounts, dated June 17th, it was still in possession of the insurgents.

even the 70th native Infantry, which was publicly thanked by the Governor General in person for its loyalty, three weeks before, had been disarmed.

No symptom of dissatisfaction has as yet appeared in the Madras army, which manifested most perfect loyalty, and repelled indignantly every attempt made to seduce them from their allegiance by emissaries from the Bengal troops.

A list is given of 56 regiments or portions of regiments which have mutinied, while 29 have been disbanded, and are disbanded. In fact the Bengal army has ceased to exist.

The fall of Delhi will do more to quench the rebellion than any thing else. There is anxiety about the Mizam Beg, as the first regiment of cavalry had mutinied, and there was a rising at Hyderabad.

Great atrocities have been committed at Hazira and at Hesar, but many Europeans had escaped. No Europeans killed at Arangabad, and the mutineers were dispersed.

The Bhutnopol levies had mutinied, and the officers were obliged to fly, but none were injured. At Alhabad, twenty-six Europeans and families were killed, including eleven officers.

In Calcutta and neighborhood there had been excitement, and a conspiracy for a general rising on the part of the Mussulman population had been discovered, and a regular plan for the capture of the city seized.

The ex-king Oude and his Minister, were found to be at the bottom of the conspiracy, in conjunction with the pensioned king of Delhi, and, it is asserted, other Mahomedan princes. These discoveries led to the disarming of all the native troops in Calcutta and vicinity, with the exception of the body-guard, which is composed of picked, well-tried men.

Many of the disarmed men have since deserted. The defence of Calcutta had become a subject of great anxiety to Europeans. Government had yielded to the pressure, and consented to the enrollment of corps of volunteer guards to patrol the streets at night.

The inhabitants keep themselves armed, and public buildings, hotels, and other principal places, are garrisoned by sailors belonging to ships in the river.

The French Consul at Calcutta called together all the French inhabitants and captains of French vessels, and desired them to furnish and equip armed men to watch over the safety of the European community.

The French families were taken on board vessels. A letter from Binney & Co., a highly respectable firm, dated Madras, June 27, states positively that official intelligence had reached Madras the previous day of the fall of Delhi.

China. Further details of the naval operations in Canton river state that on May 27, 13 junks were destroyed, and on the 28th 27 heavily armed junks were captured. On the 31st of June 2000 of the British naval force were engaged, and captured a fort and took or destroyed 127 junks, mounting over 900 guns and 9000 men. The British lost 3 officers and 8 men, and had 56 wounded, some mortally.

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obtained the consent of the authorities. Spain. Talavera had been declared in a state of siege, on account of a destructive fire, which the governor attributed to revolutionists.

The Paris correspondence of the London Times says the Spanish Mexican question is to be further discussed in Paris. Lord Howden has arrived there from Madrid, as also had Lafragua, the Mexican Envoy.

Liverpool, Saturday, 3, p. m.—Richardson, Spence & Co., report cotton quiet and steady; sales to-day estimated at 5,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet; wheat has a declining tendency. Provisions are steady; lard firm. Ship Lightning arrived at this port to-day from Australia, with 33,800 ounces of gold.

London, Saturday, 1.30, P. M. [By telegraph.] Consols closed at 91 a 91 1/4. Freights from Liverpool to America generally unchanged. Passengers dull, to Boston £4 10, New York £5 10 a £5 15.—Foreign charters stagnant.

Visiting, Invitation, and other Cards, struck off at short notice.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, AUG. 19, 1857.

Provincial Railways.

In our last number we briefly noticed the remarks of the "Morning News" on Railways, and promised to continue our observations in the present issue. We have devoted no small share of attention to the consideration of this all important subject, and disclaim being actuated by local feelings or selfish motives in our advocacy of any line, but solely to foster provincial interests.

Hitherto the Railway legislation (if we may use the term) has been conducted with local and sectional feelings, and not for the benefit of the Province at large. Its general interests have been slighted in order to conciliate certain persons in the Legislature, whose votes and influence were required to pass the necessary "Acts," and who would be benefited by the expenditure of the capital used in building these Railways—and to gratify their crude and selfish ideas. Even our contemporaries who have advocated their construction have been (we believe unwittingly) led into similar errors.

The Morning News says:—"We are in no ways apprehensive that the trade of St. John can be diverted to St. Andrews, so long as the river continues to flow in this direction, nor are we apprehensive that the latter place can ever take precedence of the former, as a commercial emporium, while the harbour of St. Andrews is so poorly off for a sufficient depth of water all times of tide."

Really this is not only overstepping the bounds of fair argument but is sheer nonsense. No one here desires to injure the trade of St. John, nor to underrate its commercial advantages. They rejoice in its prosperity as the commercial emporium of the Province—but surely they are to be commended for endeavoring to create a trade for themselves. Besides, the great increase of business arising from the opening of our line, will create a much larger trade than St. John at present enjoys, and will leave sufficient for the "St. Andrews Railroad."

The "News" is in error also with respect to the Harbour: the sheet of water between the Town and Navy Island is but a very small portion of the real harbor, which embraces the whole Bay of Passamaquoddy, and which has been surveyed by competent naval authorities who have declared it to be equal to any harbor in the world, both for depth of water and safe anchorage.

Besides, it is sixty miles nearer the Atlantic than the harbor of St. John. The space between the town and island, will no doubt, in the course of a very few years after the completion of the railroad, be converted into a Wet Dock, superior to any in the world, and which to be completed only requires the outlay of a comparatively small sum to finish what nature itself has almost effected. This can be done by erecting a Sea Wall at Indian Point, and also at the Western Bay, thereby connecting the island with the town, and not at all interfering with the railway terminus, which is situated below the light house, and faces the outer harbor or bay.

The Railway policy of the "News" is, in our opinion, a great mistake. Instead of advocating the building of Railways to the Eastward, they should be built West and North, as the trade of St. John lies in those directions. Our contemporary is likewise mistaken respecting the Americans building a line to the head waters of the St. John.

There is but one line from Bangor either projected or in course of construction, and that one is to the Eastward, to connect with the Lewy's Island railroad above Calais.—The true policy of the St. John people would

be, to build a line Westward, to tap the New Brunswick & Canada Railway near St. Stephens, to which place a branch is to be constructed from our line. This can be done at a comparatively small outlay, and could be accomplished by obtaining Government guarantees, which are never called on, provided the road pays; for Government only guarantees to pay a certain amount of the per centage; whereas, should the Government itself build the line, it would entail a floating debt on the Province, and swallow up the revenue for years to come in paying the interest, and impoverish our children to repay the principal.

CIRCUIT COURT. The following Causes have been tried at the present Circuit Court, up to the time of our going to press last evening:

Catharine Thompson, vs. John Rodgers.—Verdict for Plaintiff. John G. Y. Layton, vs. John P. McKay.—Verdict for Plaintiff. Michael McQuade, vs. Alexander C. O. Trentowsky.—Verdict for Plaintiff. John Y. McConnell, vs. John McAdam, (having privilege, &c.)—Verdict for Defendant.

The Queen vs. John McMullen—McMullen, tried, convicted.—1 yr. imprisonment in Penitentiary, with hard labour. The Queen, vs. Morris Kennedy.—Pleads guilty to the indictment.—3 months imprisonment in the Penitentiary, with hard labour.

William Ferguson, vs. Nathaniel Lamb.—Verdict for Plaintiff. John McQuigan, vs. Thorat Goss.—Verdict for Plaintiff. Michael McQuade, vs. Samuel T. King, and others.—Verdict for Defendants. Hugh McQuade, vs. Samuel T. King, and others.—Verdict for Plaintiff. John McLachlan, vs. The Etina Insurance Company.—Verdict for Plaintiff. John Taylor, vs. Nicholas O'Brian, and others.—Verdict for Plaintiff. James O'Donnell, vs. Samuel T. King, and others.—Verdict for Plaintiff. William Chetty (the 2d), and others, vs. Simoon I. Fraikland.—Verdict for Plaintiff. Johnston, and others, vs. Young & Clinch.—Verdict for Plaintiffs. Seelye, vs. Seelye, and others.—Verdict for Plaintiff. Campell, vs. McKay.—Verdict for Plaintiff. Stickney, and others, vs. Fletcher.—Verdict for Defendant. Campbell, vs. Administrators of Marks.—Verdict for Plaintiff.

The last cause is now being tried, and it is expected the Court will rise to-day.

THE APPOINTMENTS.

The Royal Gazette Extra, of the 14th inst., contains the new appointments by the Government, from which we select the following, as having more immediate reference to the County of Charlotte:—Samuel M Farlane, Thomas Barry, John E. Moore, Thomas Cotterel, and Robert V. Hanson, Esquires, to be Justice of the Peace for the County of Charlotte. Edward Seelye, Esquire, to be a Coroner in the County of Charlotte. John G. Louise, to be Inspector of Schools for the County of Charlotte, in the room of Patrick Clinch, Esquire.

The Provincial Railway Board, and Appraisers of Land, have been removed, and others appointed, with R. Jardine as Chairman.

We have received No. 3 of the "Freemason's Monthly Monitor." It contains a variety of Masonic intelligence, and is worthy of patronage from the Masonic Body in the Province. E. Willis, publisher, Carleton, St. John. Price \$1 per annum.

THE GREAT BOAT RACE AT HALIFAX. We record with much pleasure, that the St. John Boats' crew, in their race gig the "Neptune," beat the Halifax men in gallant style. The race was for \$1,200 a side. The Halifax papers may now take back their bombast and boasting, and the Halifax crew return the money they took so unhand-somely a few weeks since from the New-Brunswickers, when no race was run in consequence of the weather: by doing so, they will in some measure retrieve their character. The St. John crew can now retire as the Champions of America, having beaten the Crack oarsmen of Boston, New York, and Halifax.

The Royal Mail Steamer Canada, Captain Shannon, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday afternoon, from Liverpool, with a week's later news from Europe. She had 126 passengers—14 for Halifax. Dates to the 1st August. A synopsis of the news will be found in our columns.

Quebec Aug 9. The screw steamship Indian, Capt. Jones, from Liverpool, Wednesday, 29th ult., arrived at this port to-day. Her news is four days later than that by the Persia. The U. S. Steamer Niagara reached Liverpool, July 27, and the Niagara and Susquehanna with

their part of the ocean telegraph cable, left Liverpool for Cork on the 27th.

GENERAL NEWS. Baron Rothschild was returned to Parliament from London without opposition. A spicy debate occurred in the House of Commons, originating in an address to the Queen, promising every support to the government in the Indian difficulty. J. E. P. Gostiman, a Greek merchant in London, had suspended payment; liabilities over a quarter million pounds. The yacht "Charter Oak" had arrived at Liverpool, from New York, with only two men on board. Ledru Rollin and others, indignantly denounced the charge in the Monitor that they were engaged in the recent conspiracy.

Italy. The grain crops look magnificent in Genoa—wheat, which sold a month ago at 33 francs, has fallen to 23. A letter from Leghorn states that twenty individuals who were arrested for the affair of June 30, have been set at liberty, but fresh arrests are being made every day.

Russia. The cholera was prevailing extensively at St. Petersburg. On 2nd inst the number of cases was 174. The ratification of a treaty of commerce between Russia and France was exchanged at St. Petersburg 16th.

Turkey. The London Star says—it is now anticipated, not merely that France will refuse to recognize the validity of the Moldavian elections, but also that she will peremptorily insist at Constantinople on the recall of the Kaminkoo Vegodis. Should Turkey refuse, as it is very probable it is believed that France will propose to call the Paris Conference together to decide the question. The affair, altogether, looks gloomy. Reschid Pacha, the Grand Vizier, had tendered his resignation, but it was not accepted.

Parata. Mr. Murray, British Minister, has consented to make his entry into Teheran without being attended by a large military escort.

Melancholy Accident. A fatal accident occurred on Monday last near the upper Maguadivie Bridge. A settler named William Dowling caught a bear in a trap a short time since, and he had set the trap again, bears being numerous in that locality. On Monday he left his house to go and examine the trap. Being absent longer than usual, search was made for him, and he was found in the trap quite dead. It is supposed that he was clearing away the earth underneath the trap, when he accidentally struck the trigger, or spring, and the heavy beam at once fell and literally crushed him to death. Some of the spikes underneath the beam entered his body, and death must have been instantaneous.—Herald Quater.

STANDARD is a vice which no circumstances can justify, and yet it is one which those who are addicted to it use every means to excuse themselves, and for which the world and even Christians make too much allowance. This is not because the character of the slanderer is not detestable in the sight of men, but because we are apt to include in this class only those who manifest all the blackness and extent of their malignity—those are possessed of sufficient wit to render their slander palatable.—Mission.

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

Ship News.

Cleared at St. George's. Aug. 15. Sch. Julia, Waycott, New York. Timber and Deals.—H. E. Seelye.

Liverpool, arrived—25th ult., barque Collins, Robbins, St. Andrews. St. Andrews, arrived—28th, barque Helicon, Cole, St. Andrews. Dublin arrived—22d, St. Lawrence, Berg, St. Stephens.

Barque Electric at Halifax spoke, 2nd Aug., Cape Sable bearing North West, distance 36 miles, barque Alma, from St. Andrews, N. B., bound to Cork.

Big challenge, Atley, of and for Yarmouth, N. S., from Glasgow with coals and pig iron, put into Ardrossan, having carried away mainmast head, maintop mast and maintop sail yard, in lat. 56 30, long. 9 when six days out from Greenock.

H. H. PARRY BROWN & CO. Commission Merchants and Ship Brokers, CARDIFF.

BEG to inform their friends that they have opened a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT at 17, Queen's Square, Bristol. They will give personal attention to the sale of DEALS (to their address,) at all ports in the Bristol Channel. Cardiff, July 17, 1857.

The subscriber is authorized to make liberal advances on DEALS consigned to H. H. PARRY BROWN & Co. JAS. PORTER. St. Stephen, August 18, 1857. 6s

P. CHARRIER, HAIR CUTTER, And Manufacturer of VENTILATING OR GOSSAMER Wigs and Top Pieces, Also, a complete assortment of Ladies' Hair Work, of every variety, No. 266 Washington Street, BOSTON.

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned COMMISSIONERS of the MARINE HOSPITAL, until Thursday the 20th inst. For BUILDING an ADDITION to the MARINE HOSPITAL.

At which time and place, all Magistrates Coroner and Constables of said County, and all persons required to be at those Courts, are hereby Publicly Notified to give their attendance.

By Order of Her Majesty's Justices. THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

July 17, 1857.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS, TO BE LET IN A HILL DISTRICT, PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

And within an hour's ride of Philadelphia, Pa. FARMS FOR SALE in Camden, Burlington, and Atlantic Counties, 20 miles from Philadelphia, on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, New Jersey.

WM. McLEAN, Auctioneer.

Aug. 11, 1857.

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 confidence of the line, a portion of the ships are being withdrawn for more profitable employment.

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

Notice to the Public.

MAILS FOR ENGLAND.—FROM ST. ANDREWS, FOR AUGUST.

Tuesday, 4th Aug., via New York, per United States Packet, G. A. M.

Tuesday, 9th, via Halifax, S. A. M.

Tuesday, 11th, via New York, per United States Packet, G. A. M.

Friday, 14th, via New York, per British Packet, G. A. M.

Tuesday, 18th, via New York, U. S. Packet, G. A. M.

Sunday, 22d, via Halifax, S. A. M.

Tuesday, 25th, via New York, per United States Packet, G. A. M.

Friday, 28th, via New York, per British Packet, G. A. M.

The Postage for the United Kingdom, via Halifax, is 7d single rate, via New York by British Packet 10d, and by United States Packet 1s. 5d. Pre-payment optional.

By Order. G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M. Post Office, St. Andrews, Aug. 1, 1857.

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

200 Crates fancy and colored Earthenware.

20 " Yellow and Black

20 " Lustre

20 " China

10 " Toys

20 " Glass Wares, Lath Machines

500 Dozen Jugs, all sizes.

---ALSO---

PANS, CROCKETS, 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. 8, 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 "digging."

W. H. HAYWARD, St. John, July 15th, 1857.—(Patent, 2m.)

FOR SALE.

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

INCLUDING one handsome commodious MANSION HOUSE, and Out Buildings, with grounds tastefully arranged and ornamented with forest trees, only a few rods from the salt water, with from twenty to two hundred acres of Land, Saw Mills, Siders, Trains, Lath Machines, Wharves, Shipyards, Stores, Mill-Leases, South Shop, several privileges on the River and large Brooks near by, suitable for various kinds of Machinery. Several small FARMS, with the Buildings, including three Islands under cultivation near to the same, with certain tracts of Cleared and Wilderness LANDS, which will be divided into lots to suit purchasers. There is an abundance of excellent Clay for Bricks near the sea shore, which, with the abundance of Mills, may be cheaply burned, and would find a ready market.

The above offers an excellent opportunity for those wanting Machinery, or to erect Machinery (any description) on a very desirable stream for lumbering, where schooners and boats can be loaded at the mills or wharves—those engaged in Ship-building, Shipyards, Boat-building, working at the Mills, for Mechanics, Brick-makers, Fishermen, and Farmers, who want to be near the sea shore on account of Measures and convenience to market, to secure their object.

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

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

M. R. FLETCHER, Attorney for W. W. FLETCHER.

Digby, Charlotte County, July 1, 1857.

Freeman, New Brunswick, (letter—2 months.)

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.

Meeting of Courts.

The Courts of GENERAL SESSIONS of THE PEACE and COMMON PLEAS for the said County, will sit at the Court House in St. Andrews on TUESDAY, the 15th day of SEPTEMBER next, at 12 o'clock.

At which time and place, all Magistrates Coroner and Constables of said County, and all persons required to be at those Courts, are hereby Publicly Notified to give their attendance.

By Order of Her Majesty's Justices. THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

July 17, 1857.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS, TO BE LET IN A HILL DISTRICT, PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

And within an hour's ride of Philadelphia, Pa. FARMS FOR SALE in Camden, Burlington, and Atlantic Counties, 20 miles from Philadelphia, on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, New Jersey.

The soil is of the best quality, and very productive. The water is pure and sweet, and the climate is healthy and agreeable. It is well adapted for the raising of all kinds of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, and Poultry, and for the cultivation of all kinds of Grains, and other crops. The farms are well watered, and the buildings are of the best quality.

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GENEVA, L INSEED OIL,

WHITE PAINT, PEPPER, CRUSHED SUGAR, &c. May 23, 1857.

By the "Anchor White," from London, and "Peter Maxwell," from Liverpool, via St. John.

40 HDS best pale Geneva "Anchor," 2 Puns. Irish Malt Whiskey.

13 Hds. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.

2 Tons London and Liverpool White Paint.

5 Bags Black Pepper.

1 Bbl 8 lbs real Japan Blacking.

4 Tonses Red Sugar.

50 1/2 Chests fine Congo Tea.

1 extra Chest do do

3 Bbls Vinegar.

30 Do Fluid.

40 Bags Spikes.

50 Bags best Horse Nails.

613 Bbls Common round Iron assorted.

35 Bbls Sheet Iron.

2 Charcoal sheets.

2 Sheets 3 and 3 1/2 lbs Sheet Lead.

52 Bags - hot, assorted, &c., &c.

5 Bbls. Tinsugar.

20 Do Fluid.

May 23d, 1857. J. W. STREET, 3 & 2

WM. 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.

Chronometers raised.—Quadrants and Compasses repaired and adjusted.

St. Andrews, July 1, 1857.

G. NIKLAND

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 few 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.

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. Garments cut in the best style and warranted to fit.

Fashion plates from London and New York received monthly.

St. Andrews, May 27, 1857.

NOTICE.

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

JOHN MCCARELL, JUSTUS WATTMORE, HUGH LUDGATE, Executors.

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

MOWING MACHINE For Sale.

KEIGHN'S improved two horse MOWING MACHINE.

quite new—price £20; delivered in St. Andrews, Apply to R. D. JAMES, St. Andrews.

June 23, 1857.—(Provincialist, St. Stephen Patriot, 9th.)

BRICK BRICK

FOR Sale, a quantity of large STOCK BRICK, hard and frost proof, delivered in St. Andrews, early in the spring. These bricks are of the best manufacture and quality.

Orders may be left at the "Standard Office," where price &c. will be made known. fib

January 21, 1857.

WILLARD & MECUM, Manufacturing Jewellers,

89 Washington Street, BOSTON.

G. A. WILLARD. H. H. F. MECUM

LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, St. Andrews, 30th June, 1857.—

Barker, Mary, Teacher; Mee, John; Brender, Peter; Mallock, William; Dainin, Barbara; M'Gleroy; Downes, Loren; Mulligan, John; Ferguson, Edward; M'Dermot, Neal; Gallaher, Francis; M'Quinn, Mary Jane; Gills, James; Neil, Mrs. Anne; Hone, Miss; Rishon, Margaret; Henley, Thomas; Steeves, Charles; Munnis, Michael; Sullivan, Sarah; Hartford, Alexander.

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

GEO F CAMPBELL P. M.

BLANKS

For sale at this office.

BOSTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOSTON WHOLESALE HOUSES.

As the annual fair between the counties and the city of Boston, already open and rapidly increasing, is published below a Business Directory of the Wholesale Houses, and other establishments connected with the Trade.

Agricultural Goods, Seeds, Trees, &c.

PARKER, WHITE & GANNETT, Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 27, 29, and 31 Black Horse Street.

BLAIR, T. H. & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Agricultural Machinery and Seeds, 27, 29, and 31 Black Horse Street.

Dry Goods, Groceries and Ladies' Wear, &c.

JAMES H. BERRY & CO., Importers of Dry Goods, dealers in American, English and French Goods, 111 South Street.

HAUGHTON, SAWYER & CO., Domestic Woolens, 28, 30, and 32 South Street.

MAURINTHE, LAWRIE & CO., Rockport Cotton Duck, 27, 29, and 31 Black Horse Street.

C. F. HATHAWAY & CO., Manufacturers of Shirts, 27, 29, and 31 Black Horse Street.

SAMUEL LEMMON & CO., Hats, Caps and Fur Goods, 27, 29, and 31 Black Horse Street.

D. & J. HOLMES, Importers of the exclusive Wholesale Trade in American, English and French Goods, 111 South Street.

W. C. HILL & T. DAME, Manufacturers and Dealers in American, English and French Goods, 111 South Street.

A. W. C. HILL & T. DAME, Manufacturers and Dealers in American, English and French Goods, 111 South Street.

W. D. WATKINS & CO., Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Spices, 27, 29, and 31 Black Horse Street.

H. BLAIR & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, 27, 29, and 31 Black Horse Street.

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H. BLAIR & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, 27, 29, and 31 Black Horse Street.

SHERIFF'S SALES
to take place at the Court House.

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

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim whatsoever, of **JOHN MCCOULL & EDWIN R. RUSSELL**, of, in and to the following piece or Lot of Land, in the Parish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, viz: Being Lot No. 30, Upper Mills Brook, Piskiegan, situated in the Parish aforesaid, formerly granted to John McCoull, and containing 100 acres more or less.

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

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.
Sheriff's Office, 10th March, 1857.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO BE SOLD, at Public Auction, on Saturday the 25th day of January, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in St. Andrews:

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim whatsoever of **JOHN BOLTON**, of, in and to, the following Piece or Lot, of Land in the Parish of St. Davids, in the County of Charlotte, viz: Being Lot No. TWO, in Block Lettered S. Wentworth's division of the Cape Ann Grant, in the said Parish of St. Davids, conveyed by Benjamin Bolton to John Bolton.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of **John F. Grimmer**, for the sum of £46 13 10, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.
Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, July 16, 1857.

NON-RESIDENTS' LAND IN PENNSFIELD.

For Sale, for Non-Payment of Taxes.

IN obedience to Warrants received from two of Her Majesty's Justices of this County, I hereby give Notice, that I will sell at Public Auction, on Saturday the 5th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House in St. Andrews:—

So much of the Real Estate, situated in the Parish of Pennfield, belonging to the following named persons, as will in my judgment pay the sums opposite their respective names—being the amounts of their assessments, as non-residents, with the Collectors costs and expenses, viz:—

- William Flaherty, (deceased) £1 5 6 1/2
- Hugh Gallagher £ 11 1/2
- Thomas Hathaway £ 10 1/2
- Mrs. Knowland £ 11 1/2

To which will be added—Sheriff's costs and incidental expenses.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.
Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 29th July, 1857.

Best Superfine Flour.

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

July 9th 1855.

London Porter, and Pale Ale.

Per "Arthur White," from London, 100 Bbls Bypass London Porter and Pale Ale Quarts and Pints. J. W. STREET.

May 25th, 1857. 3s 2d

BRICK BRICK

FOR Sale, a quantity of large STOCK BRICK hard and frost proof, delivered in St. Andrews, early in the spring. These bricks are of the best manufacture and quality.

Orders may be left at the "Standard Office," where price &c. will be made known. January 21, 1857. file

WILLARD & MECUM, Manufacturing Jewellers.

89 Washington Street, BOSTON. G. A. WILGARD. S. H. F. MECUM

LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, St. Andrews, 30th June, 1857:— Barker, Mary, Teacher) McC. John

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

WE, the undersigned Branch Pilots, do forbid any person or persons purchasing our notes of hand for £10 each given in favor of certain Pilots of the Port of St. Andrews, as we have not received value for the same.

NELSON CLARK, PATRICK BRITT, JAMES CONLEY, St. Andrews June 30, 1857.

L. SCOTT & CO'S RE-PRINT OF THE

British Periodicals

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

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

- 1. LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative.)
- 2. EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
- 3. NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church)
- 4. WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)
- 5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory)

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

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

TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews	\$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

POSTAGE.

The Publishers will pay the United States postage.

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

THE FARMER'S GUIDE

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

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

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

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

Scientific American.

TWELFTH YEAR.

One Thousand Dollar Cash Prizes. The Twelfth Annual Volume of this useful publication commences on the 15th day of September next.

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

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

\$1,000, in CASH PRIZES, will be paid on the 1st of January next, for the largest list of subscribers, as follows:—\$200 for the 1st, \$175 for the 2d, \$150 for the 3d, \$125 for the 4th, \$100 for the 5th, \$75 for the 6th, \$50 for the 7th, \$40 for the 8th, \$30 for the 9th, \$20 for the 10th, \$20 for the 11th, and \$10 for the 12th. For all Clubs of 20 and upwards, the subscription price is only \$1.49. Names can be sent from any Post Office until January 1st, 1857. Here are fine chances to secure cash prizes.

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

TERMS—Single Subscriptions, 2 Dollars a year, or 1 Dollar for six months. Five copies for six months, 4 Dollars for a year, Dollars. Specimen copies sent Gratis.

Southern, Western and Canada money, or Post Office Stamps, taken at par for subscriptions.

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

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

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

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FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A **FAMILY PHYSIC.**

There has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which should be reliable as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical pill, but not easy to make the best of all pills—one which should have none of the objections but all the advantages of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These pills produce no irritation or obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor and Loss of Appetite, Lassitude, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in Constiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Hemorrhoids, Scour, and Scoury Colic with looseness of the bowels. They are impure of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Puffiness of the Face, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of season. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and renovates the strength of the body, and restores the necessary energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists, but unnecessary dosing should never be resorted to, even as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cautions which a physician is required to enumerate here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body, and it is confidently believed, that this pill will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will no longer hesitate to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine.

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