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Evans sumendum est optimum. - Cic.

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No 36

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1858.

[Vol 25]

THE WATERS ARE OUT.

Gundagai is a small settlement in the interior of New South Wales. It is situated on the banks of the Murrumbidgee, one of the principal feeders of the Great Murray River; and the high road from Sydney to Melbourne passes through it. The surrounding country consists for the most part of valleys so broad that they may be almost designated plains, dotted with occasional isolated mounds of small elevation.

When I first settled there, my residence was a little verandah cottage, built of wood. The cottage itself consisted of four rooms, all on the ground floor; and it seemed a little singular that it should have been built on piles, raised three feet above the level of the gardens; but subsequent experience showed me the necessity of this arrangement.

At the other end of the place was a thoroughly wretched aspect, that I almost feared to bring my wife up from Sydney to it. When she came, however, I was agreeably disappointed. Esther was an ardent florist, and the task of reducing the flower beds to order, was to her a delightful amusement.

One morning—I remember the date well, it was the last day of March—I left my pleasant home to visit a settler on the Tarenta Creek, about thirty miles distant. I had several calls to make on the road, so that it was past mid-day before I arrived at my destination. Business over, I was not averse to accept the proffered hospitality of my host; and the more readily, because both myself and my horse were sorely in need of refreshment. A stream of conversation had caused the time to pass unnoticed, and when I at length rose to depart, the setting sun indicated the near approach of evening.

The morning had been somewhat warm, yet not unpleasantly so, for—as often happens to a sojourner in the interior of Australia—the fierceness of the unclouded sun. But the evening was the reverse of all this. In the west the blood-red sun was rapidly setting in a mass of swollen clouds, which came rolling up with equal velocity, and soon submerged the orb of light in their gloomy folds. As his rays departed, a lurid shadow seemed to creep over the earth, covering it as with a pall. An involuntary tremor, such as I have often experienced when the atmosphere has been highly charged with electricity, pervaded my frame, and I knew that a thunder storm was at hand.

And now the rain came down in such force and volume that it was as if the flood gates of the deep had been opened. The wind howled amongst the tall gums, and swept in force gusts across the path, leveling many a goodly tree, and dislodging others of their branches. The lightning flashed with scarcely a moment's intermission; now in broad sheets of livid flame, and now in jagged darts. And the awful thunder!

Bowing my head nearly to the horse's neck, I gave him the rein. He needed no other bidding than that of fear to hurry onwards. With straining eye-balls, and ears laid back, he sprang onwards at the top of his speed, and in a few minutes stood panting at the stable door in Gundagai.

I found Esther anxiously awaiting me, and much agitated. It was the greatest thunder storm she had witnessed since our arrival in New South Wales; and I think that nothing in my subsequent experience at all equals it.

For myself, I will candidly admit that I was appalled; and my efforts to smile were such miserable failures that I abandoned the attempts and could only to my wife's whispered fears by silently pressing her to my breast.

The storm was at its height in Australia, traveling in a circle, passing from west to north, then east, and so round again. Sometimes it would nearly be away in the distance, then suddenly the dark clouds would wheel up again with wondrous rapidity and overcast the vault of heaven. Again the angry glare of the lightning would usher in such tremendous thunder-shocks that the very earth seemed to quiver with the concussion. Meanwhile the rain poured down incessantly, in one unbroken discharge.

In the midst of this a more than usually heavy thunder-clap was followed by a sudden and profound calm. The rain ceased to fall, the wind to blow. Stepping out into the verandah I perceived that the clouds hung motionless, whilst in the south-eastern horizon was a clear space wherein twinkled a few silvery stars. The storm-rack was heaped up in portentous masses; and I fully anticipated a more violent outbreak of the tempest, thus arrested, as it were, in mid-career; but presently the dark clouds moved back on the track they had so long pursued, and with gradually accelerated motion drifted ed northward. A few pale flashes feebly gleaming upon the gloomy canopy, enabled me to perceive that some strong force, as yet

unfelt upon the earth, caused the clouds to pursue this retrograde course. The surcharged masses seemed to tumble over each other in their flight, and the bright stars were one by one unveiled. At this moment the scene was sublime.

Presently a soft breeze from the south stirred my hair. It increased and soon blew hard—so hard indeed, that I was glad to return to my own fire-side, and snugly seated in my easy chair to listen to its fury.

By degrees I distinguished another sound, so alike and incorporated with that of the rushing wind, that only half convinced, I issued once more into the open air. It was the roaring of the Murrumbidgee river, and of numerous extemporized feeders, for the suddenness and force of the storm had temporarily converted every gully into a torrent.

Shortly afterwards we retired to rest. I fell into a deep slumber—a perfect oblivion of the senses. By a sudden transition, the terrors of the day were repeated in my dream and with increased effect.

At length my wife aroused me. The sound of my dream still rang in my ears, and it was some time before I could comprehend matters.

When I became thoroughly conscious, I was alarmed at the extent of our danger. The storm was raging more wildly than ever, and the rush and roar of mighty waters was added to its other noises. Hoarse shouts too, mingled with the din, and cries of distress were borne to our ears. I became aware too, of a violent knocking at the door, and a voice exclaiming, "Master, master, get up! He quick, for any sake! The waters are out!"

I did not fully understand this warning, till, leaping out of bed, I hastily opened the door, when the whole truth burst upon me. Far and wide over the township one vast sheet of water gleamed in the red glare of the lightning. Many of the houses in the immediate vicinity of the river were entirely submerged, and the inhabitants were flying for dear life—bare-headed some—others almost destitute of any clothing. Aroused too late to linger one instant less destruction should overtake them, were men, women, and children of tender age, all heaped together in the storm. At the rear of the township a little rising ground afforded comparative security, and thither all were hurrying.

Our cottage, as I have said, was built on piles, and the flower garden was arranged in the form of a mound, gradually descending to a level with the roadway. The waters already surrounded the house, and reached the level of the verandah; but there was yet time to escape, my friendly monitor averred.

My household consisted of Esther, two children, and a domestic named Martha. With the latter slept our little Rose, whilst the baby occupied a cot in our own room. Thus much is necessary to enable the reader to understand what follows in the sequel.

On re-entering the house, I found my wife more calm than I had dared to anticipate. She had heard, and comprehended all, and was hurriedly dressing. In a few minutes we were both ready. Truly, there was no time to lose. The floor was already under water.

As we were passing out, my wife suddenly drew back.

"Frank," she said, "where are Rose and Martha?"

Leaving my wife in the verandah, I flew to the servant's room, to find it empty. There was no response to my call, and the lightning revealing the disordered state of the bed, told that its occupants were gone.

I searched through every room in vain. As I was returning to the verandah, the back door swung to and fro, arrested my attention. On examination, I found that the wooden bar had been removed, and the key had been turned in the lock; yet I myself had secured the fastenings on the previous evening. Evidently they had passed out that way, but why?

My search was hasty, for I felt the necessity of instantaneous flight; but brief as it was, the water was several inches deep in the house, when my survey was completed. Another delay occurred from the unwillingness of Esther to leave the cottage without another and more minute search for her child; at length the danger became so imminent, that, having ascertained that she had our infant securely, I lifted her in my arms, and sought to bear her to the crowded refuge on the slopes.

When I arrived at the bottom of the garden, the water was breast-high, and a strong rushing current nearly carried me off my legs. I made another step, and then I was obliged to acknowledge my inability to proceed.

"Esther, dear, we must return," I said.

"Not a word did she utter in reply, as with a beating heart I retraced my steps."

With difficulty we regained the shelter of the house. For a time—short indeed—two

bedstead served as a platform to keep us out of the ever-rising waters.

The flood was still rising, and it became necessary to devise and execute some prompt plan of safety and escape. Esther's ready wit suggested an expedient.

The ceiling of the cottage was constructed of white calico, as is frequent in a country where labor is the dearest commodity in the market.

I piled box upon box until I could reach the ceiling, in which I quickly made an opening. Then wrenching off the folding leaves of a square mahogany table, I placed them on the joists, platform wise. My wife, with but slight assistance, climbed up; not as cheerfully, perhaps, but as quietly as though stepping into a carriage. The infant was then handed up; and lastly, I also was compelled to fly from the rapidly rising waters.

Here then, in darkness, illumined only by the flashing lightning, we sat. After about an hour passed, the storm gradually died away; and the stillness that followed, rendered painfully distinct the roaring of the mighty flood, which now filled the entire valley of Gundagai. But we knew that unless the storm again returned, a reaction must take place, and therein lay the germs of ultimate safety.

Daylight broke at last, and found us anxiously watching. When my strained vision penetrated the depths below, I saw with a joy proportioned to my previous suffering, that the waters were subsiding.

There could be no doubt of it; above their present level, I could trace on the walls a higher water-mark. Then, we knew that we had been mercifully preserved, and our feelings found expression in fervent prayer and thanksgiving to Him who holdeth the winds and the waves in the hollow of His hands.

Soon the sun was shining in a clear bright sky. The waters receded more rapidly than they had risen. Another hour and I could walk in my verandah, another, and the garden was accessible. Garden did I say? It was a scene of thorough desolation. The plants which Esther had so tenderly reared were torn from the earth, and washed hither and thither.

It was some time before I could venture to pass the minor valley which intervened between our cottage and the hills. When at length I succeeded; I went with scarce a doubt of my child's recovery.

Several lives had been lost; the sorrowing survivors were many of them homeless, and more than half the township was in ruins.

On the following morning I was about to set off on foot—for my horse was drowned in the stable—when a day halted at the door, and the driver inquired if that was the residence of Mr. Frank, "naming myself."

"Did you wish to see me?" I asked.

"Why, yes, sir," replied the man. "I hear that you have lost a child."

"Yes, yes, I have. Do you know anything of her?"

"Just step this way, sir, for a moment."

I followed in eager haste. He went straight to the cart, and lifting a coarse rug, disclosed my darling.

As I avoided dwelling on our sorrow, so shall I leave our joy to the imagination of the reader.

Rose's preserver was a small settler residing about six miles off on the Sydney road. It appeared that early in the morning which succeeded the storm, he was surprised by hearing the cries of a child. Opening his door he found a young woman lying near the garden fence in a state of insensibility. In her arms was a baby, securely wrapped in blankets that the rain which had drenched her bearer had failed to penetrate the thick folds of her own covering. He carried the helpless couple into the house, and administered to their necessities as he best could.

The kind soul fed the child, and placing the girl in his own bed, set off to a station near at hand for womanly assistance. She was promptly rendered, and these Samaritans of the bush had the satisfaction of seeing their old patient restored to consciousness, whilst little Rose, herself unharmed, loudly cheered her approbation.

I said to consciousness, but the terrors of the night had shaken the nerves of the poor girl, and for some hours she raved wildly. Towards night, however, she sank into sweet sleep, and awoke in the full possession of her faculties. Then she told who she was and whence she came.

Aroused, she said, by the violence of the tempest, she had wrapped her infant charge in the bedding, and had escaped from the house. Affrighted by the terrors of flood and storm, she failed to strike the rising ground on which the inhabitants were already taking refuge; and pursued the main road until she perceived a house near by. She remembered reaching the fence, and seeking for an entrance.

Martha was long ill. It was at one time even feared that she would become a hopeless invalid. But spring saw her perfectly convalescent, and in the summer she took up her abode for life in the home of her preserver.

Successive floods subsequently visited the township; and the colonial government were at last compelled to remove the settlement to a higher and drier site than the frequently-inundated valley of Gundagai.

From the Scientific American.

The Potato rot—its Cause and cure.

This famous esculent—the most agreeable and nutritious vegetable which decorates the Celtic table or the American board, which is to the Irish peasant what corn is to the Western emigrant—has been for some time subject to a dire disease, emphatically known as the Rot. Both here and in Europe the potato crop pays remarkably well in good seasons an acre of land producing 100 bushels of sound potatoes, which, at fifty cents a bushel, gives \$200 per acre as the result of a year's farming. When we consider the vast extent of land which is thus planted, we can easily conceive the enormous interest that depends upon a healthy and good crop, and as in the last few years the rot has been increasing in geographical extent it becomes excessively important to discover its cause.

In the year 1805 the Annual Register published an account of the disease, and attributed it to a small insect called the Aphis, and it is stated that "in some years the aphids are so numerous as to cause almost a total failure of the hop and potato plantations; in other years the peas are equally injured, while exotics raised in stoves and greenhouses are frequently destroyed by the depredations of these insects."

From that time until 1846 this disease received but little attention; but when in that year a whole nation was panic-stricken by the failure of the potato crop, and thirty thousand fellow beings died of actual starvation, it became necessary that men of science and friends of humanity should endeavour to discover the cause of this dire calamity, and to prevent its recurrence. In 1847 Mr. Alfred Smee, surgeon to the Bank of England, author of an excellent work on electro-metallurgy, a patient observer, and an excellent microscopist, under the enormous difficulty of solving the great question—what the cause was of the rot—and in a little work, entitled "Smee on the Potato Plant," which he dedicates to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, he gives the result of his investigation. A little insect so small as to be scarcely visible to the naked eye, and which he calls the Aphis vastator, is in his opinion the culprit, and although he carefully explains all the symptoms of disease and all the features of insect, yet, with the exception of recommending that the insect should be picked off some potatoes by way of trial, in his whole 150 pages he offers no remedy—suggests no cure. The Hon. Lyman Reed, of Maryland, has observed the larvae of what he calls the Aphis working at the seed tubers, roots and stalks under ground, and consequently his observations seem to confirm Mr. Smee's, as the one saw the full-winged insect sucking the juices of the vines, and so destroying the plant, and depositing its eggs upon the leaf, and the young spreading rapidly, but all above ground and on the vine. Mr. Smee, in a paragraph 245 says that "A very small insect, which is consequently to be seen upon tubers, is a small Aphis, which runs about the potato very nibly."

There is no reason whatever for believing that it causes the malady. Mr. Smee has been on the verge of making the discovery but neglected to observe the Aphis, as he calls it, closely, or he would have discovered what Mr. Alexander Henderson, of Buffalo, N. Y., has namely, that the Phytocoris lineolaris of P. de Bore, the Capria Oliniatus of Say, or the Aphis of Smee, is the cause of the potato rot. There may be many rots, we do not know; in investigation can only prove that; but that Mr. Henderson can cure one rot, similar to the one which was in Great Britain in 1847, there is little doubt, and it only remains for extended experiments, by observers in different parts of the world, to prove whether his simple remedy is applicable alike to all rots everywhere. One thing appears certain: Mr. Henderson has discovered that the Phytocoris are the primary cause of the potato rot, strictly so called, which first appeared in 1845, and which is identical with that of the present season.

If a tuber be examined with a microscope just before planting on it may be seen a small yellowish translucent oval object as common with insect eggs, by a gummy substance to the potato. This will produce unsound potatoes, and the egg is that of the Phytocoris. When the tuber is planted at the ordinary depth, this egg hatches, but if

the potato is planted deep, the egg is killed, and therefore deep planting is one remedy, because air and light are prevented from coming to the delicate egg. After a sufficient amount of warmth and moisture has been obtained by the egg, the shortest time that has yet been observed being six days, the shell opens along its greater axis, and out comes the small insect, without wings, from about the twentieth to a twelfth of an inch long. It has six perfect legs, two antennae, a proboscis and a pair of brilliant black eyes. The winged insect, fired of his dark underground quarters, moves, a few stories higher, and settles himself on the leaves of the vine. Feeling the importance of the subject, we have given this much space to it, knowing that the majority of our readers will look with eagerness for Mr. H.'s simple remedies, which are, killing the egg by sprinkling quick lime upon the seeds—preventing its development by deep planting, hoeing up well round the vines, and filling up the cracks in the soil by pressure—or by preserving an old Scotch method of planting, which is as follows:—The ground is plowed about a foot deep, the manure put in, with three to four inches of soil on that and then the potato planted. Crops set in this way have never failed, the vines sometimes being attacked, but the tubers always remaining sound. We hope that many of our readers will set to work and experiment on this matter, and although the bug is very active and lively, he may be caught by shaking the vine quickly and picking him up. Mr. Henderson intends going to Europe, to bring his discoveries before the agriculturists of England and France, from whom we sincerely hope that he will meet with that success and attentive consideration that his patient investigation so richly deserves.

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European Intelligence.

(From Papers by the Asia.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Saturday.—An Indian Telegraph was received at the Foreign Office, August 28th, at 12 30; Alexandria, 24th, August. The steamer Hindostan arrived at Suez from Alexandria, 22d inst. she left Calcutta on the 19th July—the delay was caused by an accident to her machinery while in the Red Sea. The steamer Cardia arrived at Suez yesterday from Bombay, with dates to the 4th instant. Nothing of importance has occurred since the last mail. The British troops are chiefly engaged in harassing the rebels in Oude, wherever they can find them, and in reducing their fortifications; many of the chiefs who have not irretrievably compromised themselves in revolt, are surrendering to the authorities; others who have been faithful to the British flag are being honored and rewarded. Rebels proved to have been deeply implicated are being executed. The Punjab is tranquil. Sir Hugh Rose has resigned the command of the Poonah division.

China. Great-bribery has been made in negotiations, and it was considered that the allies were on the eve of a treaty, which will ensure everything they can claim, and open China to the enterprise of our merchants. This now, it will be observed is not so late as that received via Russia.

The Daily News (city article) says the days to day are flatter, owing to bond sales, some of which are connected with the payment of the half-yearly dividend, and the London and North Western railway Company. Decline in consols however did not exceed one eighth per cent. In other departments of stock exchange business remains stagnant. The high range of continental exchange has a most important bearing on the money market—the demand for money in commercial channels was rather more active to-day. General satisfaction is expressed at a verdict given yesterday, at Liverpool in the Borough Bank affair. The Times (city article) says, the English funds opened steadily this morning at firm prices of yesterday, but owing to several realizations and the receipt of less favourable accounts from the Paris Bourse, the market ultimately became dull. Money has been in rather more demand to-day. Final quotations of French three per cent, on Paris Bourse show a reaction of a quarter per cent. About £200,000 in gold of various descriptions was sent into the Bank to-day. It is stated that the arrangements for the contemplated Turkish loan are likely to be completed almost immediately.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Times publishes the following despatch. We have received the following from our correspondent at Corfu, dated August 27th, Alexandria, August 24th.—The second Oude proclamation published in Bombay had been declared by Government a forgery. Closing rate of exchange a Bombay for first class bills was two shillings and one farthing; documents two pence to two pence half-penny. Calcutta import market active. Money and freight unaltered. Exchange two shillings and one eighth of a penny.

China intelligence from Tien-sin was to 15th June. Lord Elgin had received from Imperial Commissioners a written promise of concession to his demands. The American and Russian treaties had been concluded. The Americans were believed to have stipulated for an annual visit to Peking. The Commissioner at Canton was urging the people to war, and ignored negotiations in the North.

A proclamation has been issued by Gen. Sir Robert, establishing a partial blockade.

FRANCE.

It is again reported that Marshall Pelissier has asked to be removed from the English Embassy, and his request is shortly to be complied with. It is stated that his marriage is to take place on the 8th of September, the anniversary of the taking of the Malakoff. It is stated that the Emperor will give the bride one million francs as a marriage portion.

Lord Palmerston was received by the Emperor at St. Cloud on the 26th.

Count Persigny made a speech at the opening of the Council General of the Loire administrative and defensive of the alliance with England; the speech attracted considerable attention. Count de Motte also made an important speech at the opening of the Council of Clermont.

A telegraphic Congress, in which France, Belgium, Holland, Sarinina, Portugal, Baden, Wurtemberg, and Switzerland, are represented has been open at Bern.

Two French Government anticipating possibility of more outrages on Christians in consequence of the bombardment of Jeddah, was about augmenting their naval forces in the Mediterranean.

The Post's correspondent says M. Turgot is named Ambassador for Switzerland, M. de Fencelon minister at Frankfurt, M. Barrot ambassador at Madrid, and M. de Montecsey, minister at Brussels.

The Emperor was about to send Victoria a (cannon upon his own principle, and named "Alliance," in return for that presented to him by her Majesty.

Paris, Friday.—Three per cents, slightly receded to day, closing at seventy.

NAPLES.

It was rumored in Paris that Naples had accepted the conditions of England and France.

RUSSIA.

A Russian squadron, consisting of two 14 gun screw corvettes and screw despatch gun vessel, arrived at Spithead from Balise, en route to Pacific for duty, but not allowed to enter Portsmouth harbor, but commanders met courteous treatment.

TURKEY.

Some ministerial changes are taking place at Constantinople, and the retirement of the Vizier is expected.

The Paris correspondent of Times' understands that Turkish Government has complained to English Ambassador at Constantinople, of bombardment of Jeddah at moment when it was known Ismail Pasha was on his way thither, with full power to punish the guilty.

The Divan has issued circular, contradicting the rumor of the approaching destruction of Mecca by the Western Powers which was circulating great excitement.

More riots reported in Andania, 10 Christians killed. The Porte demanded the recall of the Greek Consul in Andania.

CHINA.

It is stated that amount of indemnity to be paid by China to England and France, as stipulated in treaty of Tien-sin, is 30,000,000 francs.

MARKETS.

Consols 96½. Cotton advanced ½. Breadstuffs quiet. No material changes in prices. Provisions unaltered.

Visiting, Invitations, and other Cards struck off at about quarter.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, SEP. 15, 1858.

THE NEW EMIGRATION SCHEME, or to use the words of the official notice, "Regulations regarding the sale of Crown Lands in New Brunswick, and to encourage the occupation thereof by actual settlers," have been published in the Royal Gazette. Having read them we can see nothing but a re-hash of the old system with some slight changes,—for the worse. Neither the old nor the new regulations are what the country requires; but from what was stated in the Government prints, it was expected that some enlarged and comprehensive system had been devised by the Executive for the encouragement of emigration—that the price of land had been reduced, and facilities afforded to emigrants. The fact is, however, that the new regulations are worse than those of the late Cabinet. No emigrants will come to this Province in preference to Canada, or the United States, while there is such a want of management—such barriers to their obtaining land which they can reach by a highway. Why, the old regulations of 1826 were even preferable to the patched up re-hash system (if system it can be called) of the present day. The party who wanted so loudly of *progrès*, are sadly deficient of necessary element to a country's prosperity; if indeed, we except their creation of new offices and salaries, and increased burdens of taxation. Why cannot the Government hold out inducements and facilities to emigrants by laying out tracts of land into settlements of 50 or 100 acre lots—on the good roads to them and then offer the land on reasonable terms, say 2. 6d. per acre, one quarter down, and the remainder in yearly instalments—furnish seed if required for the first year, to be paid for the following year—aye, and supply them with provisions too, if required, to be paid for in a similar manner. This would bear a resemblance, at least, of a desire to promote emigration and settlement, and be some inducement to persons to cross the sea to find a home in a new country.

On our first page we have copied from the *Scientific American* a most interesting and able article on the Potatoe rot, its cause and cure—which will be worth an attentive perusal from our agriculturists and others interested in the cultivation of this esculent. The cause of the disease appears to be a little insect so small as to be scarcely discernible to the naked eye, which deposits its eggs upon the potatoe;—the cure is simple, namely, sprinkling quick lime on the seeds, deep planting, and hoeing up well around the vines. This remedy is within the reach of every one interested in raising this vegetable, and who is not?

NEW PACKET.—Capt. McMaster, anxious to keep pace with the times, has replaced his old packet on the route to Eastport, by a new and well appointed Schooner named the "Pilot," which is much larger, and better adapted as a coaster. The captain is so

well and favorably known that we need only add, that he is as punctual and obliging as ever, and ready to attend to any business entrusted to him.

A piece of the ATLANTIC CABLE has been kindly forwarded to us from the United States. It is hung up in our Office where all who are desirous of seeing it can do so.

A New Town Hall.

If any argument was required to show the necessity for building a new Town Hall, it was furnished to the satisfaction of the townspeople on Thursday Evening last, upon the occasion of the concert by the Peak family. The old hall was literally crammed to overflowing, the major part of the audience was obliged to stand, and crowded even then; and many were compelled to go away; the atmosphere of the room was not only uncomfortable warm but unhealthy, owing to want of proper ventilation; and the low ceiling operates injuriously to any musical performance. Owing to want of proper accommodation, many lecturers, and exhibitions pass by St. Andrews, whereas, if there was a commodious Hall, they would perform here. It is high time some movement was made to war against the erection of a suitable building for public meetings, &c. We heard some weeks ago, that it was contemplated to purchase one of the vacant lots in Town, and erect a suitable building for a Mechanics' Institute, and we were shown a plan of the building; it was provided that the large room should be properly fitted up, lighted, and ventilated. The gentleman who had the matter in hand lacks neither energy nor ability, and we cannot conceive why he has let the subject drop. The requisite stock for the purpose could surely be subscribed in the town, and the Legislature would, it is believed, grant a liberal sum towards finishing the proposed Institute. There cannot be a more favorable time than the present to commence so desirable and much required Public Building.

THE FRANCHISE.—We observe that a list of persons qualified to vote in this Parish has been posted up for some days. Any person qualified to vote, whose name is not on the list, must make application to the Revisioners prior to the 1st October, and any desirous to have a name erased, must also apply previous to that day. We hope that the voters will see to these matters ere it is too late. There is no knowing how soon an election may take place, and without the freeholder's name is registered, he cannot vote. It should also be remembered that the next election will be held under the new law—by ballot.

THE NEW EMIGRATION OFFICER.—Some of our contemporaries will find themselves much mistaken with respect to Mr. Shives, the newly appointed Emigration Officer. We know him well, and whether Liberal or Conservative, we care not—he is capable to discharge the duties of the situation, or any other the Government can give him, and what is of some moment, he can write as well as speak on occasion may require. We rejoice to learn, that even at this late moment a person of his information, talents and integrity, has received some small acknowledgment. His antecedents qualify him for the office he now holds, and we are much mistaken, if there was a change of government—that Mr. Shives would be removed.

North British Review.

From the American Publishers, Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., we have received the August number of this periodical. The following are its contents:

Chateaubriand, by M. Vilemain. Gladstone's Homer. State Papers—Pre-Reformation Period. Biblical Interpretation—Epistles to the Corinthians. British Art—Painting and Sculpture: The Modern British Drama. Egypt and Syria—Western Influence. Researches on Light—Sanatory, Scientific, and Aesthetic. Our Army in India. The Literary Fund. Political Parties. Recent Publications.

The "Investigator" establishment has been removed from Inlandtown to the city of St. John; and the paper is now published three times a week, viz: on the mornings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The "Investigator" contains a large amount of reading matter, original and selected, and is a two-edged sword; its motto appears to be "the noblest motive is the public good."

During the last week Professor Andria's Great Work was exhibited on two occasions. This Panorama as a work of art is not excelled by any of the travelling exhibitions of Paintings we have seen, and not equalled by more than one or two. The miseries of intemperance have been truthfully depicted—in fact the artist could not have more truthfully illustrated the various stages of intemperance, from the first glass of sparkling wine in the richly furnished dining room of the millionaire, to the miserable cellar where the liquid poison yclept Yankee rum or gin is dispensed at three cents per glass. This exhibition has been largely patronized in the afternoon by children from the various schools, and in the evenings by large audiences. Mr. Gunn, the delineator is a person who, by his clear and pleasing description interspersed with rich joke, makes the paintings to the youthful mind almost life-like.

We copy the following paragraph from the *St. Croix Herald*. It is surprising that the authorities at St. Stephen should allow such violations of the law to go unpunished; there are active and energetic Magistrates in that Town, and the residents of the place are honest and law abiding; it must therefore be some straggling vagrants who have committed these petty thefts; the culprit in the last case will no doubt receive his deserts. The Herald says:—

"Several thefts in and about town have recently been committed in a mysterious manner without finding any trace of the delinquents. On Saturday, a lad named E. L. Bedeck was caught while making an attempt to enter the store of Mr. George N. Cole. He endeavored to effect an entrance by the way of the back door, but his prospects were somewhat dampened by an unexpected meeting with Mr. C., and a rather ungracious reception at his hands. He was taken care of, and his guilt being well established on examination next morning, he was bound over to take his trial at the next sitting of the Supreme Judicial Court."

A COMET of unusual brilliancy has been visible here for the last week. It can be seen any evening, after 7 o'clock in a north easterly direction.

Latest from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

New York, Sept. 18th.

The steamer Vanderbilt has arrived. The Queen has returned to England. Twelve vessels were wrecked on the English coast last week. Crews saved, with one exception.

Ten steamers are to be employed on the Galway and New York route, and eight others to English and continental ports, as feeders.

Great hopes are entertained from the Chinese treaty.

MARKETS.

Breadstuffs firm; Flour advanced 6d. Wheat 1d to 2d; Red Western 5s 6d to 6s. 5d. Corn dull. Provisions unchanged. Sugar quiet. Coffee firm.

At London, Money was unchanged. Consols 96½ to 96½.

On Tuesday night, the 7th inst., the store of Mr. Boyd, surreptitiously entered, it can hardly be said broken into, as no violence was used more than picking the lock, or using a false key. Only a few dollars worth of portable articles on hand, it is to be presumed, the thief, helped himself only to what he stood in present need of, which showed some consideration.—Provincialist.

LIGHTING ON SHEPHERD.—The burglar Daniel, Capt. Elbridge on the passage from Palermo to this port when off Cape Cod during the rain storm of Saturday, was struck by lightning, which splintered the main royal mast, and the head of the main topmast passed down the topside sheets, and tore some chips from the decks. All hands were at the main topmast half masts at the time, and were not injured.—Boston paper.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—New York, Sept. 7.—A collision between two cattle trains, occurred at Fishkill on the Hudson River Railroad, this morning. Two cars of the freight train were demolished. An engineer and one driver were killed, and another man is under the ruins. Some others were injured, and a great many cattle killed.

A case of conscience occurred in Worcester Mass., the other day. During the trial of Hiram Powers for setting fire to a church in that vicinity, the evidence being all concluded, and while the counsel for the Government was making a very warm speech on the combination of circumstances which established the prisoner's guilt, an Irishman named Harrington, came into court, and whispered to the sheriff that he set the church on fire himself, being hired to do it by three of his neighbors, and Powers was innocent. He was of course discharged, and the other party committed for trial.

LEUCORRHEA.

This weakening disease is one of the most obstinate in resisting ordinary medical treatment, simply because it is regarded too much as a local affection. By attacking the constitutional cause, by improving the general tone and vigor of the system, the PERUVIAN SYRUP is of itself able to remove speedily this exhausting form of female disease.

Guarried.

On the 7th inst., at Trinity church, St. John, by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Rector, George Hayward Parley, Esq., Surveyor, to the British Fishery Commission, to Charlotte Ellen, youngest daughter of Colonel Ormrod, late of H. M. 30th Regiment.

DIED.

At St. John, on the 6th inst., after a short illness, Fenwick W. Arnold, Esq., M. D. aged 28 years.

TENDERS.

The Subscriber will receive Tenders for BUILDING A SCHOOL HOUSE, near the Protestant Road Station, Dumbarton, up to the 20th inst. A Plan and Specification may be seen at the station, where information respecting the building, will be given.

D. BENNETT, Pres't of Station, Dumbarton, Sept. 11, 1858.

Lumber, Lumber, Lumber.

DIMENSION Timber, Scantling, Stair, dog, Planks, Boards, Laths, and Pickets, furnished to order, and at short notice, in this town. Apply to JAMES BOLTON.

Sept. 6, 1858.

Amherst Female Seminary.

PRINCIPALS Mrs. C. E. RATCHFORD and Miss YATES.

TERMS.—Board and Washing (board) \$2.00 per week, with instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, use of the Globes, Ancient and Modern Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Grammar and Rhetoric, Natural and Mental Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, and English Composition—£20 per Academic Year.

EXTRA CHARGES.—Music—Piano or Spanish Guitar, three Lessons per Week, £2 per Quarter, or half term. Singing, five Lessons per Week, 10s. Drawing—Pencil, or Crayon, five Lessons per Week, £1 0 0 per Quarter, or half term. Colored Crayon, five Lessons per Week £1 10 0. Water Color Drawing, Three Lessons per Week, (Landscape) £1 30 0. French—Five Lessons per Week, £1 10s. per Quarter or half term.

ITALIAN—Three Lessons per Week, £1 10s. per Quarter or Half Term. Instruction is also given in the following branches, viz—Oriental Painting, Wax Figures, Feather or Flowers, Fancy Work, Sewing, Carpentry, Ornamental Hair Work, &c.

Bills payable quarterly in advance. There are two terms per year. The Winter Term commences 1st January, and ends 31st of May. The Summer Term begins 1st September, and ends 31st December. The Intermediate Quarter or Half Terms commence 15th October and 20th March. Pupils will also be received at any time, and charged only from date of entrance.

The French department is under the care of Madame Eugénie Jomart, formerly from Paris, who teaches on the Ollendorf system, and also gives lessons in Music. Daily conversation in French is insisted on.

Five other ladies are employed in the English Department, Music, Drawing, Painting, Italian, French, &c. No pains will be spared to promote the health of the Boarders, by proper exercise, and those young ladies whose parents wish them to be able to take a quiet and comfortable holiday, are allowed the use of a quiet saddle horse. Each young lady is required to bring with her one pair of sheets, one pair of pillow slips, towels, and four table napkins, marked with her name; and pupils remaining in the Seminary during the vacations will be twelve shillings and six pence per Week for Board and Washing.

There are six Planes in the Seminary, and Pupils boarding in the vicinity will be charged Five Shillings per Quarter for the use of an instrument to practice. Any Books or Stationery which may be required, can be supplied by Mr. Hatchford, at Halifax prices. The Seminary is situated within a few minutes walk of four great places of public worship, and near to the Telegraph Station and Post Office. Three months notice is required, and ordinary circumstances, will be the removal of a pupil.

C. E. RATCHFORD.

Amherst, 24th May 1858.

References.—The Lord Bishop of New Scotland, the Hon. Judge Stewart, C. J. Thomas A. B. DeWolfe, Esq., Halifax; Rev. George Townsend, A. M., Rev. Alexander Clarke, Assistant Pastor, Church of the Holy Trinity, Halifax; A. B. Ayres, Esq., A. P. F. Rev. J. B. Parley, Harry King, D. C. L., Rev. John Francis, Windsor; Rev. E. B. Demd. A. M., John McGrath, Esq., St. John; Hon. John R. Parnell, President.

FLLOUR and MEAL.

Just Received at the Union Store per Steamer "Ramblor" and "Dejette" from New York 50 BBLs. choice Family Flour. 100 do. round hoop Oat do. 100 do. Extra Superfine do. 100 Bags fresh ground meal.

J. K. BRADFORD, AGENT.

September 1, 1858.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, in the Market Square, in St. Andrews, on Wednesday the twenty ninth day of September next, under a power of sale contained in a certain instrument of Mortgage, (duly recorded) bearing date the first day of January, A. D. 1855; entered into between Giles Ellenwood and Elmina, his wife, of the one part, and James Brayley, the other, and James Brayley, the younger of the other part.

"All that certain lot of land situate, lying, and being in the Island of Grand Manan, known as the lot number eleven, on the northern head of the said Island, with the buildings and improvements thereon being, and privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, and all the claim whether legal or equitable of the said Giles Ellenwood; and Elmina's wife, therein and thereto."

WM. HAYWARD, JR., Assignee of Mortgage.

Persons requiring information respecting the above will please address WM. HAYWARD, JR., 83 Brunswick St., St. John, N. B.

Land for

The Subscriber offers a valuable Lot of Land in St. Patrick being 2 in the 2d Range of 11 (Mount), and known as a taming 100 Acres, more or less, well wooded with many of the latter is a good For terms, apply to Job port, or to N. B.—All persons on said lot.

St. Andrews, June 2

Molasses &c.

Ex Utica from Boston—No. 20 Thla. prime retailing Molasses, 200 Sugar.

Aug. 23, 1858. J. V.

Boef and Po

Ex Utica from Boston

20 Eble Chicago Beef.

20 ex Mess York.

Aug. 23, 1858. J. W.

Scientific Ame

PROSPECTUS.

VOLUME FOUR.

BEGINS SEPTEMBER.

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NOTICE

All Persons having any de

Estate of John Higgins,

Grand Manan, in the County of

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make immediate payment to

F.

Grand Manan, July 6, 1858.

TIME

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W. W.

Agents

LETTE

REMAINING in the Post

1858, August, 1858

Andrews, J. H. Lod

Behan, Mary Mill

Chapman, Barthol. Mu

Coughlin, Mary Mei

Clark, John Min

Coleley, James P. Pa

Collins, T. Fal

