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E parvis sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

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[Vol. 23]

THE TWO CLERKS, AND THEIR CHOICES.

Mr. John Somers was a merchant, doing business in a thriving country village. He had two clerks in his employ, both of them faithful and industrious, but with some difference in minor points of character. Peter White was twenty-two years of age the child of a now widowed mother, and in his choice of a profession he had only been governed by the desire to yield to his mother and self the surest means of honest support. Walter Sturgis was of the same age, and equally as honest, but he paid more attention to the outward appearance of things than did his companion. For instance, it galled him to be obliged to put on his frock and overalls, and help pack up pork, potatoes, and so on; while Peter carried out what he did so long as his master required it, and was honest.

One day Mr. Somers called the two young men into his counting-room and closed the door after them. His countenance looked troubled, and it was some moments before he spoke.

"Boys," he said, at length, "I have lent my name to those I thought my friends, and they have ruined me. I gave them accommodation notes, and they promised solemnly that notes should not pass from their hands save to such men as I might accept. Of course I took their notes in exchange. They have now failed and cleared out, and have left my paper in the market to the amount of seven thousand dollars. I may arise again, but I must give up my business. Everything in the store is attached, and I am left utterly powerless to do business now. I have looked over your accounts, and I find that I owe you about a hundred dollars each. Now I have just one hundred dollars in money, and the small piece of land on the side of the hill just back of the town house. There are four acres of this land, and I have been offered a hundred dollars for it repeatedly, by those who have learnt valuing. I feared this blow, which has come upon me, and I conveyed this land to my brother, so he can convey it to whom he pleases. Now I wish you would make your choice. If I could pay both in money I would, but as I cannot, one of you must take this land. What say you? You, Walter, have been with me longest, and you shall say first."

Walter Sturgis hesitated some moments, and he said—

"I'm sure I don't want the land, unless I could sell it right off."

"Ah, but that won't do," returned Mr. Somers. "If you take the land you must keep it. Were you to sell it, my creditors would say at once that you did it for me, and that I pocketed the money."

"Then I am willing to divide the hundred dollars with Peter, for if I had the land I should do nothing with it."

"O, you need not divide the money, for I can easily raise the hundred dollars on the land. My brother will do that. But I imagined that you would prefer the land for I know the soil and how to grow the best crops. However, what say you, Peter?"

"Why, I will take the land," returned Peter, "or I will divide equally with Walter, each of us take half the money and half the land."

"But what should I want with the land?" said Walter. "I could not work on it; I—should hardly like to descend from a clerkship to digging and delving in a blue frock and cow-hide boots."

"Then it is easily settled," rejoined Peter, "for I should prefer the land."

Walter was pleased with this, and before night he had the hundred dollars in his pocket, and Peter the warrant deed of the four acres of land upon the hillside. Both the young men belonged in the village and had always lived there. It was only five miles from the city, and of course many city fashions were prevalent there. It was under the influence of this fashion that Walter Sturgis refused to have anything to do with the land.

Time wore dull, and business was slack, even though it was early spring. Peter White's first object, after having got the deed of his land, was to hunt up some kind of work. Had he been a mechanic he might have found some place, but he knew no trade except that of salesman and book-keeping. A whole week he searched in vain for employment, but at the end of that time he thought of an old farmer who wanted a hand, though he could not afford to pay much.

But Peter, finally, and with the advice of Mr. Somers, made an arrangement of this kind:—He would work for the old farmer (Mr. Stevens) steadily until the ground was open, and then he should have half the time to devote upon his own land; and in part payment for his services, Stevens was to let him have all the ox-work, that is to say, the work of a team, that he could spare.

Next Peter went to the hotel, where he quite a stable, and a good many loads of manure, the landlord promising to

take his pay in produce, when harvest time came. So Peter White put on a blue frock and cow-hide boots, and went to work for farmer Stevens.

Meantime Walter Sturgis had been to the city to try to find a situation in some store, but came back bootless. He was surprised when he met Peter driving an ox team through the village. At first he could hardly believe his own eyes. Could it be possible that that was Peter White, in that blue frock, and those coarse boots? On the next day a relation from the city came to visit Walter. The two walked out, and during the day Walter saw Peter coming towards them with his team. He was hauling lumber which Mr. Stevens had been getting out during the winter. Walter saw how coarse and humble his quondam clerk-mate looked, and he knew that Peter would laugh him if they met; so he caught his companion by the arm and dragged into a by-lane. Peter saw the movement, and he understood it, but only smiled. By-and-by the snow was all gone from the hill-side. The wintery garb was removed from the spot some time before it left other places; for Peter's lot lay on the southern slope of the hill, and thus had all the advantages of the warm sun all day without any of the north and east winds. The youth found his land very rocky, but some of them were permanent; so his first move was to get off some of these obstructions, and as Mr. Stevens's land was not yet clear from snow, he was able to give his young workman considerable assistance. They took two yokes of oxen and two drags, and went at it, and in just five days every rock was at the foot of the slope, and made into a good stone wall. Peter then hauled on his hundred loads of manure, which he had for seventy-five dollars, and part he saved for top dressing.

Peter now worked early and late, and much of the time he had help. Mr. Stevens was surprised at the richness of the soil, but there was reason for it. At the top of the hill there was a huge ledge, and the rocks which had encumbered the hill-side must, at some period, have come tumbling down from the ledge; and these rocks, lying there for ages, perhaps, covering nearly half the surface of the ground, had served to keep the soil moist and mellow. The first thing Peter planted, was about a quarter of an acre of water melons. He then got in some early garden sauce—such as potatoes, sweet corn, peas, beans, radishes, cucumbers, to-matoes, and so on. And he got his whole piece worked up and planted before Stevens's farm was free from snow. People stopped in the road and gazed upon the hill-side in wonder. Why had that spot never been used before? For forty years it had been used as a sheep pasture, the rocks having forbidden all thoughts of cultivating it. But how admirably it was situated for early tilling; and how rich the soil must have been, with sheep running over it so long. An adjoining hill shut off the east winds, and the hill itself gave its back to the chill north.

Peter had planted an acre of corn, an acre of potatoes, and the rest he had divided among all sorts of produce. Then he went to work for Stevens again, and in a few weeks he had more than paid for all the labor he had been obliged to hire on his own land.

In the meantime, again, Walter Sturgis had been looking for employment. His hundred dollars were used up to the last penny, and just then he accepted a place in one of the stores of the village, at a salary of three hundred dollars a year. He still wondered how Peter White could content himself in such business. Peter used to be invited to all the little parties when he was a clerk, but he was not invited now. Walter Sturgis went to these parties, and he was highly complimented by them. Also, when Peter was a clerk, there were several young and handsome damsels who loved to talk in the sunlight of his smiles, and one of them he fancied he loved. After he had got his hill-side planted, he went to see Cordelia Henderson, and he asked her if she would become his wife at some future period when he was prepared to take such an article to his mother. She told him she would think of it, and let him know by letter. Three days afterwards he received a letter from her, in which she stated that she could not think of marrying her destined one with a man who could only delve in the earth for a livelihood. Peter shed a few tears over the unexpected note, and then he reasoned on the subject, and finally blessed his fate, for he was sure that such a girl was not what he needed for a wife.

When the first of July came, Peter reckoned up his accounts, and he found that Mr. Stevens was owing him just two dollars, and all he owed in the world was that day's wages for manure. On the 3d day of July, he carried to the hotel, ten dollars worth of pork, beans, and radishes, and he asked the landlord to bring it to the door twenty-eight dollars worth. To

ward the end of the month he had sold one

hundred and thirty dollars worth of early potatoes, peas, beans, etc. Then he had nearly corn enough to bring him fifteen dollars more. Ever long the melons were ripe, and a dealer in the city had engaged them all. He had six hundred fair melons, for which he received fourteen cents apiece by the lot, making eighty-four dollars for the whole.

During the whole summer, Peter was kept busy in attending to the gathering and selling of the products of his hillside. He helped Mr. Stevens in haying, and about some other matters—though so that he could have some help when he wanted it. When the last harvesting came, he gathered in seventy-eight bushels of corn, and four hundred bushels of potatoes, besides turnips, squashes, pumpkins, etc., and eighteen bushels of white beans.

On the first day of November, Peter White sat down and reckoned up the proceeds of his land, and he found that the piece had yielded him five hundred and five dollars, and besides this he had corn, potatoes, beans and vegetables enough for his own consumption. That winter he worked for Mr. Stevens at getting out lumber for twenty-five dollars per month; and when Spring came he was ready to go at his land again.

In the meantime, Walter Sturgis had worked a year at a fashionable calling for three hundred dollars, and at the end of the term he was the absolute owner of just two dollars.

"Say, Peter, you aren't going to work on that land of your's another season are you?" asked Walter, as the two met in the street one evening.

"To be sure I am," was the response. "But here is Simonds wants a clerk, and I told him I guessed you would be glad to come."

"What will he pay?"

"Three hundred."

"Ah, Walter, I can make more than that from my land."

Sturgis opened his eyes in astonishment.

"You're joking," he said.

"No, sir. I received five hundred and five dollars in money last season. Seventy-five of that went for manure, but some of that manure is now on hand, as I worked the land so rich last year as not to need much over half of it. This season I shall have two hundred dollars worth of strawberries if nothing happens unusual."

"And you don't have to work any winters to do this?"

"No, four months labor is all I can lay out to advantage on it."

Walter went to his store, and during the rest of the evening he wondered how it was that some persons had such luck.

During the second season, Peter had experience for a guide, and he filled up many gaps he had left upon the year before. His strawberries turned out better than he had anticipated, and he made a better arrangement for his melons. And then from all that whereon he planted his early peas, etc., he obtained a crop of much value. It was but an hour's drive into the city, and he always obtained the highest prices, for he brought the earliest vegetables in the market. On the first of the next November he had cleared seven hundred dollars for the season, over and above all expenses.

One morning, after the crops were all in, Peter found a man walking about over the land, and as the young man came up, the stranger asked him who owned the hillside.

"It's mine, sir," replied Peter.

The man looked about and went his way, and on the next day he came again with two others. They looked over the place, and they seemed to be dividing it off into small lots. They remained about an hour and then went away. Peter suspected the land was wanted for something. That evening he stepped in at the post-office, and there he heard that a railroad was going to be put through the village as soon as the workmen could be set at it.

On the next morning Peter went out upon his land, and as he reached the upper boundary and turned and looked down, the truth flashed upon him. His hillside had a gentle easy slope, and the view from any part of it was delightful. A brook ran through it, from an exhaustless spring up in the ledge, and the locality would be cool and agreeable in summer and warm in winter. At the foot of the hill, to the left, lay a small lake, while the river ran in sight for several miles.

"Of course," soliloquized Peter, "they think this would make beautiful building spots. And wouldn't it? Curious that I never thought of it before. And when the railroad comes here, people from the city will want their dwellings here. But this land is valuable. It is worth a lot more money than I could have got for it. I can easily get eight or nine hundred for what I can sell here, and I know two hundred dollars will pay me a good round price for all the

labor I perform on it. And then when my peach trees grow up, and my strawberry beds increase—He—its more valuable to me than it could be to any one else."

When Peter went home, he could not resist the temptation to sit down and calculate how many house lots his land would make, and he found that his hillside would afford fifty building spots with a good garden to each one. But he didn't think of selling.

Two days afterwards, six men came to look at the land, and after travelling over it, and sticking up some stakes they went away. That evening Peter went down to the hotel, and the first thing he heard was—

"Aha, Peter, you've missed it."

"How so?" asked Peter.

"Why, how much did you get for your hillside?"

"What do you mean?"

"Haven't you sold it?"

"No, sir."

Why, there was a man here looking at it a week or so ago, and to-day he came and brought five city merchants with him, and I can take my oath that each of them engaged a building lot of him. One of 'em spoke to me about what a lovely spot it was, and I told him nobody would have thought of building there till you got the rocks off. But haven't you sold it, though?"

"No, not an inch of it."

"Why, that man told me he had engaged to pay four hundred dollars for a choice lot of 12 square rods."

"Then he will find his lot somewhere else, I guess, till I sell out."

Some more conversation was held, and then Peter went home. On the following forenoon, the very man who had been the first to come and look at the hillside, called to see Peter, introducing himself as Mr. Anderson.

"Let's see—I believe you own some two or three acres of land, up here on the hillside," he said, very cautiously.

"I own four acres there," replied Peter, very exactly.

"Ah, yes—well; it doesn't make much difference, I didn't notice particularly how much there was. I thought I should like to build there, and if you would sell the land reasonably, I might like to purchase."

It would be enough, to afford me quite a garden; though I suppose it would cost me about as much to till such land as the produce would be worth."

"That would depend upon how you worked it," said Peter, dryly.

"O, yes, I suppose so. But you are willing to sell out I suppose?"

"Certainly."

The man's eyes began to brighten.

"How much should you want for it?" he asked.

"Well, I don't know. What could you afford to pay?"

"Why, I suppose I could afford to pay a great deal more than it is worth. Rather than not have it I would pay—well, say two hundred dollars, or two hundred and fifty at the outside."

"I don't think there is much use in our talking, sir."

"But you paid one hundred only, if I mistake not."

"I had my choice between one hundred dollars and the land, and I chose the latter. But as you seem to labour in the dark, I will explain to you. In the first place, there is not another spot of land in this section of the country, that possesses the natural advantages which this case does. I can have my early peas and vines up and hoed before my neighbors get their ground plowed; so I have my early sauce in the market ahead of all others, save a few hot house owners, whose plants cannot compare with mine for strength and size. Then my soil is very rich, and yields fifty per cent. more than most other land. Now look at this: During the last season I have realized over eight hundred dollars from this land, and next season I can get much more than that, for my strawberry vines are flourishing finely. There are not any two farms in this town that can possibly be made to realize so much money as my hillside, for you see it is the time of my produce, and not quantity that does the business. A bushel of my early peas on the twenty-second day of May, are worth ten times as much as my neighbor's bushel on the first of July and August. Two hundred dollars will more than pay me for all my time and trouble in attending to my land; so you see I have this year six hundred dollars interest."

"Then you wouldn't sell for less than six hundred, I suppose?" said Mr. Anderson carefully.

"Would you sell out a concern that was yielding you a net profit of six hundred dollars a year for that sum?" asked Peter.

"A—hen—well—ah—you put it rather edgewise," said Mr. Anderson.

"Then I'll put it plainly. You may have the hill-side for ten thousand dollars."

Mr. Anderson laughed, but he found that

Peter was in earnest, and he commenced to

course and swear. At this, Peter simply turned and left his customer to himself, and he saw nothing more of the speculator.

Two days afterwards, however, three of the merchants came to see our hero and when they heard his simple story, were ready to do just by him. They went up and examined the spring, which they found to be pure as crystal, and as it was then a dry season they saw that the supply of water could never fail, and all the houses which might be built upon Peter's land could be supplied with running water, even in the attics of the upper ones.

The merchant first went to the man who owned the land above Peter's, including the ledge and spring, and he agreed to sell for two hundred dollars. They then called a surveyor and made a plot of the hill-side, whereby they found that they could have forty building lots, worth from two hundred and fifty to four hundred dollars each. They hesitated not a moment after the plot was made, but paid Peter his ten thousand dollars cheerfully.

Ere many days after this transaction Peter White received a very polite note from Cordelia Henderson, asking him to call and see her; but he did not call. He hunted up Mr. Somers and went into business with him, and this very day Somers & White do business in that town, and Walter Sturgis is their book-keeper. And in all the country there is not a prettier spot than the old hill-side. The railroad depot is near its foot, and it is occupied by sumptuous dwellings, in which live merchants, who do business in the adjacent city.

One thing Peter missed—that he did not reserve a building spot for himself. But his usual good fortune attended him, even here. A wealthy banker had occasion to move to another section of the country, he sold out his house and garden to Peter, for just one half what the building cost him. So Peter took a wife who loved him when he dug in the earth, and found a home for her and himself upon the old hill-side.

It is a veritable history I have been writing, and the place I have told you about is now one of the most select suburban residences in the country.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—In Russia, capital punishment was abolished in 1849, but recently it has been re-established. Under the new law, the mode of execution is to be by the axe, within the prison walls, and in the presence of a certain number of magistrates and officials expressly appointed for the purpose.

GREAT CHANGES IN THE COAST LINE.—In 1752 an English ship stranded near New Rochelle. Such have been the changes in the sea, that the wreck now lies in the midst of a cultivated field thirteen feet above the level of the sea, and around it are two thousand acres of cultivated land.

A ROMANTIC SWEDISH LEGEND.—A lovely girl had been taken captive by the brigands of the cave of Trollbaken. On Christmas eve the girl asked permission of the brigand chief to go for a bundle of straw. The request he granted on condition that she revealed to no one the secret of the robber hiding place, but in the event of betraying it, she was menaced with the most terrible vengeance. The maiden went forth in the darkness; she clambered over rocks, amidst ice and snow; the east wind whistled and the white drift swept by, but she heeded as little the difficulties of the path as the riot of the elements; her body and her spirit for a moment were free, and she bounded like a young doe. She obtained her straw, but kept her promise, and told no one the secret of her gloomy prison. Slowly and sadly she returned to the cavern, and pined again beneath a weight of misery. Suddenly the clash of arms aroused her; a fierce conflict raged; the brigands were discovered, overpowered and secured; thus the maiden was released. Straw after straw had fallen from her bundle, and marked the path by which the robbers were traced to their den. They were afterwards condemned and executed, the whole land being thus exterminated.

A taste for trees, plants and flowers, is a peculiar attribute of woman, exhibiting the gentleness and purity of her sex; and every husband should encourage it, for his wife and daughters will prove wiser, and happier, and better for its cultivation.

Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. Twenty-five cents is the price of a copy of Peter Davis's "Pain Killer." For sale by Merchants generally. Inquire for the New Dream—with two fine steel engraved plates in each bottle; one the proprietor's own obligation.

It is said that 2,000,000 tons of wheat are now leaving Lake Michigan for the East, weekly.

European Intelligence.

Three Days later from Europe.

The Steamer Europa from Liverpool, 1st inst., arrived to-day.
The Neapolitan question is in statu quo. It is rumored that the Austrians give a flat refusal to the French request to evacuate the Danubian Principalities.

UNITED STATES.

DREADFUL AFFAIR IN PHILADELPHIA.—Probable Murder.—About eight o'clock last evening, a terrible affair took place in front of Guy's Hotel, in Seventh-street, above Chesnut. At the time named, three shots from a revolver were heard, and the crowd, upon hastening to the scene, found a man lying upon the steps of the hotel bleeding, and another man standing near him with a Colt's revolver in his hand. The prostrate man called out that he was killed, and the other declared that he had fired the shots, and, giving up his pistol, avowed his willingness to be taken into custody. The wounded man was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and proved to be Mr. Philip S. Clawges. His injuries were of the most serious character, all three of the shots having taken effect. One ball passed through his breast and out at the back; another entered the abdomen, and the third shattered one of his arms.

The man who had fired the pistol was taken to the Mayor's office. He proved to be Isaac C. Shurlock, a bookkeeper in the firm of which Mr. Clawges was lately a member. He declared freely that he had committed the deed, that he had been instigated to it by the bad conduct of Clawges, and he expressed no regret at the occurrence.

Mr. Clawges lies in a perfectly hopeless condition; his recovery is pronounced impossible by the physicians. His wife went to the institution last night and has since remained by the bedside of her dying husband. The sufferer is about forty-five years of age, he has four children living. One of them is grown up. Mr. C. was well known in the city.

From the statement of Mr. Shurlock it seems, that, for some time past, an intimacy has existed between Mr. Clawges and Mrs. Shurlock. Mr. C. had first been introduced by Mr. Shurlock to the wife of the latter, and he took frequent occasions to poison the mind of Mrs. Shurlock against her husband, by telling her stories of his infidelity to her and striving to undermine her virtue. Clawges, it is alleged, drugged wine in the house of Mrs. Shurlock, and then took advantage of her condition to accomplish his bad designs. Quite recently the lady told the story of her wrongs to her husband, and the tragedy of last night was the result. It was further asserted that Clawges had borrowed several sums of money from Shurlock, and his refusal to repay the amounts thus borrowed, has probably added to the indignation of the injured husband.

Mr. Shurlock is about twenty-three or twenty-four years of age; he has been married about two years and has one child living.

Mr. Shurlock was subsequently sent to Moyamensing Prison in a chain.

This painful affair has created a great deal of excitement. Both parties are well known and the prisoner has hitherto borne an excellent character. (Philadelphia Bulletin, Nov. 6.)

Mr. William Abernethy, whom we reported, and as was generally supposed, had drowned himself, we understand has been found, which must be a great consolation to his family and friends; he has been missing some three weeks, now, a longer time than bodies usually remain undiscovered, indeed most bodies turn up before they go any great distance, and after a very few days, but this is owing we are informed, to the person's gall bursting, which is caused by the distance of the fall or leap taken. But one thing is certain, all who have been lost on this river turn up again, sooner or later, none have been entirely lost, and Mr. Abernethy has not proved an exception to this fact, he having turned up in Illinois, rather a long distance from where he took the fatal leap; he likes the country, and has sent for his wife and family to go to him. Sam Patch's leap wasn't a circumstance to Abernethy's. (Calais Adv.)

A DEER HUNT.—As Mr. E. D. Sawyer and A. J. Peckings, the Engineer and Conductor of the Calais and Baring Railroad were crossing Magalloway Marsh, on the morning train, a noble buck deer who had been taking a snooze near the track, started up, and ran ahead of the engine for some distance, but finding the engine gaining on him, he bolted from the track and made for the river, and not being expert at going on legs, and his way being obstructed by them, he got stuck, and could not extricate himself, and Messrs. Sawyer and Peckings, true to the instincts of human nature, took advantage of his misfortune, and killed him, they brought him to the city and sold him to the butcher for seven dollars. He weighed about 200 lbs. (Id.)

At the Annual Meeting of the Fredericton Society of Saint Andrew, held at the Barker House on the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year: Hon. Charles Macpherson, President; Robert Gowan, 1st Vice President; John McIntosh, 2d Vice President; Robert Fulton, Treasurer; John J. Fraser, Secretary; Rev. Dr. Brooke, Chaplain; J. Watson, Marshal. (Head Quarters.)

RAILWAYS IN CANADA.—It is barely three years, says the Toronto Colonist, since the prospectus of the Grand Trunk Railway was first issued, and now we have 895 miles of railway complete in one continuous line.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—GIBSON KNIGHT to be Postmaster at Saint George, Charlotte.

JOHN HICKMAN to be Controller at Dorchester, Westmorland.

By His Excellency's Command
R. D. WILMOT.
Secretary's Office, 6th November, 1856.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Rochester 10th. We learn that when the cars passed through Geneva this morning, at half past 4 o'clock a fire was raging in that village, which had already destroyed a large amount of property. The store and warehouse of M. Price was burned, with 3000 bushels of barley, and 3000 bushels of rye. The canal stables were also destroyed and in them burned 40 canal horses.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.—The continued occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia by the Austrian troops is a source of discomfort to France, and Count Walewski has addressed an energetic note to the Imperial government in relation thereto. The answer is stated in brief in the following despatch from Berlin of Oct. 23:—

BERLIN, Thursday evening. The Austrian note, in answer to the French request for explanations in reference to the continued occupation of the Danubian Principalities, is said to be very concise and determined.

Austria stated that the occupation was pursuant to a special treaty with the Porte; that England consented to it; that Count Walewski might apply to those two powers; and, lastly, that she would make preparations for evacuation the moment that the troops of the Western powers left Greece.

Baron von Hubner, however, is charged to make explanations at Paris that will smooth down the abruptness of the note.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—We learn from the Freeman that the interior of this edifice is in a forward state. The expenditure up to the 20th inst. was £27,724; amount paid on existing contracts £7000. To this is to be added the price of two stained glass windows £380; total on the building £18,504; for the purchase of the land, £6,185. Total outlay on the land and building, £24,989.

The net subscriptions to date, amount to £15,285 8s. 3d; to this the Bishop has added, as his own contribution, £7,500, making the total subscription, £22,785 8s. 3d. The total liabilities on the completion of the existing contracts will therefore be £2,203 12s. 2d.

It is estimated that £4,000 more will finish the building. "When the Cathedral is finished, the establishment of schools and a Seminary, the erection of a Palace and Convents will quickly follow, and with little effort. The Bishop will himself supply all the stained glass windows, which he is determined shall be the best and most gorgeous description. They will cost from £2,000 to £3,000. (Courier.)

PROPOSED DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION! The Charleston Mercury of the 7th contains a long letter addressed to Gov. Adams, of South Carolina, by B. Barnwell Rhett, urging an immediate dissolution of the Union, and the establishment of a Southern Confederacy. He argues that next to abolitionism the chief cause of grievance of the South is the tariff, and he proposes that, in the approaching modification of that measure, South Carolina should demand that it shall be reduced at least to the standard and principles of 1833, and, if such a tariff is not conceded, why he asks, should South Carolina, or any other Southern State, any longer keep Representatives in Congress? In another part of his letter Mr. Rhett says, "In my humble opinion, all true statesmanship in the South consists in forming combinations and shaping events, so as to bring about, as speedily as possible, a dissolution of the present Union, and the erection of a Southern Confederacy."

THE NEW PRESIDENT.—The domestic policy of the new administration already promises an excitement. Mr. Buchanan, it appears by our telegraphic despatch from Washington, has declared that he is in favor of the admission of Kansas as a free State. Now that he is elected he admits the necessity of this course. The South will be indignant, and efforts be made at an early day to obtain two new States from Texas to offset Kansas in the United States Senate. (New York Herald.)

ALMOST AN ESCAPE.—Four of the men completed this week, had almost escaped from goal. Great precautions were used, and they were daily moved from cell to cell. But they contrived to get an old knife, and converting this into a saw, they cut through several of the bars of the windows of more than one cell. While some of them were at work on one of the upper windows, they were overheard, and the alarm was given, when they were all put in irons and carefully watched until taken to the Penitentiary. A piece of one of the bars sawed through, and the knife, were to be seen in the Court House. (Freeman.)

REPORTING AND Publishing the Debates. We learn that the Publisher of the Reporter has the contract for printing and publishing the debates of the House of Assembly at the ensuing session. (Head Quarters.)

The General Post Office has been removed from St. John to Fredericton. Mr. Howe will continue Postmaster of St. John. (Telegraph.)

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, NOV. 19, 1856.

NEW BRUNSWICK & CANADA RAILWAY & LAND COMPANY.—In our leader of last week we mentioned, that the works on the St. Andrews & Woodstock section of the road would be ready for contract-letting in a few days; we have now to draw the attention of railroad contractors to the Company's advertisement, which appears in our present issue—sufficient proof that it is the intention of the Company to proceed with the works immediately, and give employment to the many through the coming winter season.

THE RAILWAY.

The Woodstock Journal of the 13th inst., contains a sensible article on the "Progress of the Railway," from which we take the following extracts. We heartily agree with our contemporary in his remarks; there cannot be a doubt, that the St. Andrews line is "the most important and promising in the Province,"—that it penetrates the finest agricultural district in New Brunswick—and takes the most direct line to our sister Province of Canada. We wish prosperity to the other Railway now in course of construction, and would like to see others built; but it is natural for us to feel most interested in the success of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway & Land Company who now own our Railroad. The Journal says:—

"We have every reason to believe that the difficulties which have so long retarded the progress of this road are now surmounted, and that its completion may be soon looked for. In the matter of railways, as in all matters of Provincial interest and importance, we would desire to be above all local or sectional feelings; we would have the attention of Government directed to no one part of the Province to the neglect of other portions; we shall heartily rejoice to see other quarters opened up by railway communication. Still, wishing as we do every success to the St. John and Shediac line, we cannot but feel that our own is more deserving of attention. It runs from the sea coast directly into the heart of the country. It penetrates the finest agricultural district in New Brunswick. It runs in the direction in which the principal lumbering of the country is carried on. It follows the course of settlement. And last, and perhaps most important of all, it takes the direct route to our sister Province of Canada, and forms the first link in the chain which is to bind the two Provinces together."

These facts stamp the St. Andrews line as the most important and promising in the Province. "Hope delayed maketh the heart sick," and so long has this road been spoken of, and so long has it been in course of construction, and so many have been the difficulties which have delayed its completion, that the people of Carleton have at times almost despaired. The certainty of its speedy completion will be hailed with delight from one end of the County to the other. From the moment that the first locomotive runs from Saint Andrews to Woodstock the County of Carleton will not look back."

SNOW AT THE WEST.—On the 31st October snow fell in Hornellsville N. Y., Oswego, Washington, Philadelphia, Albany, Baltimore; in some of these places the snow was several inches in depth, and the ice formed to a considerable thickness. Let the grumblers about the cold and snow in this Province hide their diminished heads.

CAIAIS HOUSE.—One of the greatest comforts to travellers is a good Hotel, with an obliging landlord, large bed-rooms with clean bedding, and last but not least, a table supplied with a variety of well filled dishes. Any one visiting Calais, will find all the above at Capt. J. Vessey's, Calais House, who is an obliging and urbane landlord, and spares no efforts to please those who patronize his establishment.

The **TYPOGRAPHIC REGISTER**, published by J. D. Foster & Co., Cincinnati, is received. It is beautifully printed, and its original articles are written with a freshness and perspicuity rarely equalled. The great distance of its agencies from the Province, will, in some measure, militate against the sale of the useful, and we may say, necessary articles its enterprising proprietors advertise. A branch of their House in Boston or New York would no doubt be well patronized. Published quarterly at 25 cents per annum.

LEWY'S ISLAND RAILROAD.—We had an opportunity last week of riding over this road, the obliging contractor, Mr. Marsh, and Mr. Sawyer, the Superintendent, having kindly taken a special engine for the purpose, and conveyed us as far as Sprague's Fall's bridge. Having gone at slow speed upwards, we had a good look at the line, which is straight and built in a thorough manner—showing that its construction was in the hands of an experienced man, whose knowledge of railroad-making enabled him to build a good road at a low estimate. Mr. Marsh's contract extended from the terminus of the Calais & Baring railroad at Baring to Lewy's Island, a distance of 16 miles—the road bed is most substantial, and the rails which weigh 56 lbs per yard, are of the best Welsh iron and latest pattern; and laid on cross sleepers, which are but two or three feet apart. The bridges at Baring and Sprague's are substantial wooden erections, and are from original designs by the contractor, as also the chairs which unite the rails. There are numerous cattle passes, and viaducts which are well constructed. The turntable, and water station at Lewy's Island, we were informed, are completed; there is but little now to be done on the road, except gravelling in a small portion, and it is expected the line will be opened for traffic early in December. The work commenced in August, 1855; but little was done until the beginning of the present year—and Mr. Marsh deserves great credit for his energy and perseverance in pushing on the work, laboring as he did under adverse circumstances, owing to business being dull, the consequent scarcity of money, and the want of confidence in railroads—but his motto was "onward," and "where there's a will there's a way." It is confidently expected that the road will ere long be extended to Bangor and Houlton.

Schr. Spray, Balson, from St. John, with a full cargo of merchandise, while discharging at Street's wharf on Wednesday last, fell off from the wharf, breaking the mainmast close to the deck, and bursting a cask of molasses in the hold. The vessel is unseaworthy, and will be sold.

"We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. A. T. Parsons, of New York, headed 'Important to Everybody,' which will be found in another column. Mr. P. has sent us one of his circulars, alluded to in the advertisement, and on examination, we find it, as he says it is, no humbug, but a light, easy and honorable business, and one that may be made profitable on a very trifling capital."—(Reading Gazette, Pa., May 24, 1856.)

See the advertisement in another column of this paper.

LAUNCH.—Launched on the 18th of October last, from the Shipyard of Danl. Gillmor, Esq., at the head of the Basin of Magalloway River, a schooner called the "ADELA," about 120 tons burden, intended for the New York and West India Trade. The vessel was completely rigged on the stocks, and from the symmetry, perfection, and high finish of her work, presented a most beautiful appearance, reflecting the highest credit on her master builder, Mr. SAMUEL DRAKE, of St. Andrews. (Provincialist.)

A man named Walsh, who kept a boarding house near the Fish Market, was drowned in the harbour on Tuesday last, by the upsetting of a boat. (New Brunswick.)

NEW YORK, NOV. 10.—A disastrous fire occurred yesterday morning on Warren street, totally destroying four large warehouses, together with their extensive stock of merchandise. Total loss estimated at \$800,000. Fully insured.

George Hoyt, Esq., chief operator, under date of Nov. 3d, communicates to the Merchant's Rooms, that the line of Telegraph between Halifax and Port au Basques, Newfoundland, and intermediate offices, is now in full operation. The line between that place and St. John's is down, but expects to be in working order early on Tuesday (3d inst.).—(Halifax paper.)

MEETING HIS MATCH.—Huntington the great forger, now in the Toombs in New York, was placed with another prisoner in the act of enclosing it in a letter. When discovered, he threw the letter and money into the Croton water pipe in the cell, from which it was recovered. The thief was locked up in another cell, and will be tried for this larceny.

A prospectus has been issued of the Australian Land and Emigration Company, with a capital of £100,000, its object being to "facilitate emigration to the Australian colonies, to buy fertile tracts of land, and to let the same to emigrants who shall be selected as in every respect qualified for the purpose of colonizing and improving the land."

So great is the scarcity of females in California, so quickly are they married off, that such advertisements as the following are not uncommon.

"WANTED.—A single female, from twenty to thirty-five years of age to go to Rabbit Creek, Sierra County, to do plain cooking and general housework, in a genteel family, and agrees not to marry within six months. Wages \$50 per month. Expenses paid. None need apply unless well qualified.—Address A. C., at this office or 117 Merchant street."

BETTING ON ELECTIONS.—The Cincinnati Commercial says:—"The betting on Kentucky has been very heavy. We know of many instances of bets of extraordinary magnitude having been made on the result of the late election. Lands, negroes, cash, everything, that is property in Kentucky, has been staked through the State. Hundreds of men are doubtless entirely ruined, and thousands sorely impoverished."

Archdeacon Dennison has been ejected from the Church of England.

Halloway's Ointment and Pills will cure wounds to twenty years standing.—Mr. Henry Wilkison of Niagara, at the age 18, fell from a chair on which he was standing, at first the leg only appeared to be bruised, but after a short time it formed itself into an angry wound. Medical advice was obtained, and amputation of the leg appeared to be the only thing likely to save his life. This was too great a sacrifice, which he resolutely refused to make, he dismissed his medical man, and commenced using Halloway's Ointment and Pills; these remedies very quickly caused an improvement in the appearance of leg, and after seven weeks perseverance it was entirely cured; he now walks as well as ever he was able in his life, and the scar is scarcely visible. These remedies are also a certain cure for all diseases of the skin.

NOTICE.—On the 18th inst., by the Rev. John Ross, Joseph H. Maxwell, Esq., to Margaret Koss, relict of the late John McDouall, Esq.

On the 11th inst. by the same Mr. Daniel Hill to Rachael Baldwin, both of St. Patrick.

On the 14th inst., after a protracted illness, Mr. Michael Hickey, aged 60 years, leaving a wife and family to lament the loss of a kind husband and affectionate parent.

New Brunswick & Canada Railway and Land Company.

Notice to Railroad Contractors.

Company's Office, 16th Nov., 1856.

SEALED Tenders will be received at the above office until WEDNESDAY, 26th Nov., for completing the GRADING of that portion of the line of Railway from St. Andrews to Woodstock, commencing at the 25th mile from St. Andrews, and extending to the 32d mile.

The work to be divided into 4 sections and may be tendered for as a whole, or for each separate Section, as follows:—

1st Section from Station 1425 to Station 1560.
2d Section from Station 1560 to Station 1620.
3d Section from Station 1620 to Station 1646.
4th Section from Station 1646 to Station 1760.

Tenders will also be received for furnishing Cross Sleepers of Cedar and Hackmatack, delivered upon the Line at convenient intervals, at the rate of 3,520 Sleepers per mile, to be tendered for per thousand in number; likewise CEDAR Posts for Fencing.

Sections and Specifications may be seen, and any further information obtained at the Engineer's Office, St. Andrews, after the 20th inst.

JULIUS THOMPSON, Manager.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

FOR the last three years, I have been engaged in a business known only to myself, and, comparatively few others, whom I have instructed for the sum of 200 dollars each, which has averaged me at the rate of \$2000 to \$3000 per annum; and having made arrangements to go to Europe in the Fall of 1857, to engage in the same business, I am willing to give full instructions to the person who will remit me the sum of \$1000. I am induced, from the success I have been favored with, and the many thankful acknowledgments I have received from those whom I have instructed, and who are making from \$5 to \$15 dollars per day at it, to give any person an opportunity to engage in this business, which is easy, pleasant, and very profitable, at a small cost. There is positively no humbug in the matter. Reference of the last class can be given, as regards its character, and I can refer to persons who I have instructed, who will testify that they are making from \$5 to \$15 dollars per day at it, and that it is a general business, and but a few shillings is required to start it. Upon receipt of \$1000 I will immediately send to the applicant a printed circular containing full instructions in the art which can be perfectly understood at once.

All letters must be addressed (post paid) to A. T. PARSONS, 305 Broadway New York, November 1856.

CAIAIS HOUSE.

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

Calais, Nov. 1856.

J. VEASEY.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to thank the Public for all past favours, and begs leave to inform them, that he has

REMOVED to the Corner formerly occupied by Mr. S. GETTY,

where he has just received, in addition to his former Stock,

200 Barrels Philadelphia FLOUR, ground from new wheat,

45 Bbls. CORN MEAL,

40 Bags BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, new.

DONALD CLARK.

St. Andrews, Nov. 4, 1856.—91

Notice.

Friday, 21st, in New York, 9, A. M. Tuesday, 25th, in New York, 9, A. M. Sunday, 30th, in New York, 9, A. M. Tuesday, 3d, in New York, 9, A. M. Friday, 6th, in New York, 9, A. M. Sunday, 9th, in New York, 9, A. M. Tuesday, 12th, in New York, 9, A. M. Friday, 15th, in New York, 9, A. M. Sunday, 18th, in New York, 9, A. M. Tuesday, 21st, in New York, 9, A. M. Friday, 24th, in New York, 9, A. M. Sunday, 27th, in New York, 9, A. M. Tuesday, 30th, in New York, 9, A. M. Friday, 3d, in New York, 9, A. M. Sunday, 6th, in New York, 9, A. M. Tuesday, 9th, in New York, 9, A. M. Friday, 12th, in New York, 9, A. M. Sunday, 15th, in New York, 9, A. M. Tuesday, 18th, in New York, 9, A. M. Friday, 21st, in New York, 9, A. M. Sunday, 24th, in New York, 9, A. M. Tuesday, 27th, in New York, 9, A. M. Friday, 30th, in New York, 9, A. M. Sunday, 3d, in New York, 9, A. M. Tuesday, 6th, in New York, 9, A. M. Friday, 9th, in New York, 9, A. M. Sunday, 12th, in New York, 9, A. M. 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SHERIFF'S SALES

to take place at the Court House.

Real Estate of Samuel Joy Dec. 5.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 5th day of December, 1856, at the Court House in St. Andrews:

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of Samuel Joy, of, in and to, that PIECE OF LAND, situated in the Parish of St. Stephen, lying on the Eastern side of the road leading to Clarke's Point; containing ONE ACRE, more or less, purchased by the said Joy from Samuel Getchell.

To satisfy an execution at the suit of Seth Kimball, endorsed, to levy £48 12 0 Sheriff's fees, &c.

THO. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte

St. Andrews, Sheriff's Office, 19th May, 1856.

"ADMIRAL," For EASTPORT, FORTLAND, and FOSTON Steamer "ADMIRAL,"

Capt. M. SMALL, will leave St. John every MONDAY, at Eight A. M., for Portland and Boston; returning leaves Boston on Thursdays. For Freight, or Passage, apply to GEORGE THOMAS, Agent, 82, Water Street.

*SOUTHERN and WESTERN STATES and CANADA.—Through Tickets to all the principal places on the Southern and Western States and Canada can be obtained at the Admirals Office, St. John, 9th April, 1856.

Ufford's Smoke Consuming Patent Lamp.

Is warranted to produce, without smoke and with only the poorest quality of oil or grease, at an expense of less than half a cent per hour, a light equal at least to four wax candles. Extremely simple and durable, less injurious to the eyes than any other artificial light, and will prove the truth of these statements. Price \$1 25, 50c, 67c.

We have one of the Lamps in use, and are able to conform to the favorable testimony of the Traveller, having found it answering well to what it claimed for. (Porter Recorder.) No person who has ever tried one of the Lamps would be willing to give it up for ten times its cost, if it could not be replaced. (New England Farmer.) Boston, 117 Court street, head of Sudbury.

PARKS & FOLSON, 236, Washington St., Boston. P. & F. would respectfully give notice, that they still continue to manufacture the Melodeon and Seraphine, in a variety of styles, which, in point of finish and tone are not surpassed by any other manufacturers. Also, the Melodeon Organ, with a sub base, suitable for Churches, Vestries and Halls. The public are invited to call and examine before purchasing.

Dealers supplied on favorable terms. However Caution!!

TESTIMONY.—Mr. Editor: Seeing an advertisement that the Deaf might be relieved by applying to DR. BOARDMAN, 304 Washington street, corner of South Place, BOSTON, I was induced to leave home and test the Doctor's skill. I was so desirous that I was unable to hear ordinary conversation. To my astonishment, in twenty minutes my hearing was perfectly restored. I recommend all persons to try the Doctor's new method of cure. FRANCIS RICHARDSON, of Stoughton. Letters, post paid, attended to. *Remedy and Apparatus sent by express.

French's Mercantile & Nautical Institute. 95 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.

PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING, NAVIGATION, ENGINEERING &c. Students can commence at any time, there being no classes. Catalogue of Terms &c., sent by mail.

THIS is the most extensive and complete Institute of the kind in the United States, and was founded for the express purpose of affording young men a Thorough and Practical, Mercantile and Nautical Education, and aiding them when qualified, in obtaining Good Situations. CHAS. FRENCH, A. M., Principal. Four Assistant Professors. References.—Hon. Edward Everett, L. L. D.; Rev. James Walker, D. D.; President Harvard University, and many others.

Garden and Agricultural SEED. Per ship "Rover's Bride," from Liverpool. WINDSOR and Bush BEANS, Marrowfat, Dwarf, Imperial, and Sugar PEAS, varieties of Cabbage, Cauliflowers, Horn Carrots, Celery, Leek, varieties of Lettuce, do. Onion Radish, &c. &c.

AGRICULTURAL. Purple Top Sweet Turnip, White Norfolk, Fench, Bulgarian Carrot, Field Parsnip, Mangold Wortzel, &c., warranted fresh and true to their kind. A large assortment of new style Paper Hangings. ODELL & TURNER, St. Andrews, April 15, 1856.

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE! Holloway's Ointment.

THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY

By the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these this Ointment, when rubbed on the skin, is carried to and organ or inward part. Diseases of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Asthma, Coughs and Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows that salt passes freely through bone or meat of any thickness. This healing Ointment for more readily penetrates through any bone or fleshy part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means.

ERYSIPELAS, RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC HUMOURS

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the skin, as this Ointment, they may assume, as this Ointment. Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula, or Erysipelas, cannot long withstand its influence. The inventor has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals dispensing this Ointment, giving advice as to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health.

SORE LEGS, SORE BREASTS, WOUNDS & ULCERS

Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, when having to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swellings, and tumours. Professor Holloway has dispatched to the East large shipments of this Ointment, to be used in the worst cases of wounds. It will cure any ulcer, glandular swelling, stiffness or contraction of the joints, even of 20 years standing.

PILES AND FISTULAS.

These and other similar distressing complaints can be effectually cured. The Ointment is well rubbed in over the parts affected, and by otherwise following the printed directions around each pot. Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| Bad Legs | Chiefo-foot |
| Bad Breasts | Chilblains |
| Burns | Chapped hands |
| Banions | Corns (soft) |
| Bite of Mosquitoes | Cancers |
| and Sand Flies | Contracted and Stiff Joints |
| Coco-bay | Fistulas |
| Elephantiasis | Glandular Swelling |
| Gout | Lumbago |
| Scurvy | Piles |
| Sore Heads | Rheumatism |
| Tumours | Scalds |
| Ulcers | Sore Nipples. |
| Wounds | |
| Yaws | |

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and 50, Maiden Lane, New York also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots, at 3s. 3d., 3s. 3d. and 5s. sterling, each Pot.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder, are affixed to each Pot.

Sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout New Brunswick, and by A. H. Thompson, St. Stephen; Billings & Dyer, Eastport, and

ODELL & TURNER, Of St. Andrews, Wholesale Agents for the County Charlotte Dec. 28, 1855

Molasses. EX "ETICA" from Boston, now landing—25 kinds. Cardinas McLARLES, a prime article for retailers, For sale low J. W. STREET May 8, 1856.

Waggons, Carts, &c. EDWD. STENTIFORD, offers for sale, WAGGONS, Carts, WHEELBARROWS, &c. Laths, Shingles, and Country Produce, taken in payment. An Excellent Horse for Sale.

To Let, THE HOUSE at present occupied by Mr. Joseph Walton, on the corner of Water & Elizabeth streets; to which is attached a large Garden. Possession given 1st May next. Apply to G. F. CAMPBELL, St. Andrews, 26th March 1855

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE St. John, 10th April, 1856. NOTICE is hereby given, that JOHN SHANNON, has been appointed keeper of Hospital Island in the County of Charlotte, and of the public buildings thereon. N. H. PERLEY, H. M. Emigration Officer for New Brunswick



LET US REASON TOGETHER. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

It has been the lot of the human race to be weighed down by disease and suffering. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are specially adapted to the relief of the Weak, the Nervous, the Dyspeptic, and the Irritable. Of all ages, sexes, and constitutions. Professor Holloway personally superintends the manufacture of his medicines, and offers them to a free and enlightened people, as the best remedy the world ever saw for the removal of disease.

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD

These famous Pills are expressly compounded to operate on the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the skin, and the bowels, correcting any derangement in their functions, purifying the blood, the very fountain of life, and thus curing disease in all its forms.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

Nearly half the human race have taken these Pills. It has been proved of all parts of the world, that nothing has been found equal to them in cases of disorders of the liver, dyspepsia, and stomach complaints generally. They soon give a healthy tone to these organs, however much deranged, and when all other means have failed.

GENERAL DEBILITY. ILL HEALTH

Many of the most despotic Governments have opened their Custom Houses to the introduction of these Pills, that they may become the medicine of the masses. Learned Colleges admit that this medicine is the best remedy ever known for persons in delicate health, or where the system has been impaired, or its invigorating properties never fail to afford relief.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

No Female, young or old, should be without this celebrated medicine. It corrects and regulates the monthly courses at all periods, acting in many cases like a charm. It is also the best and safest medicine that can be given to children of all ages, and for any complaint; consequently no family should be without it. Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Disorders:

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Ague | Jaundice |
| Asthma | Liver complaints |
| Rheumatic complaints | Lumbago |
| Blotches on the skin | Piles |
| Bowel complaints | Rheumatism |
| Coicis | Retention of Urine |
| Constipation of the | Scrofula, or |
| Bowels | King's Evil |
| Consumption | Sore Throat |
| Debility | Stone and Gravel |
| Dropsy | Secondary symptoms |
| Dysentery | Tumours |
| Gravel | Ulcers |
| Female Irregularities | Venerical Affections |
| Fever of all kinds | Worms of all kinds |
| Pits | Weakness, from |
| Gout | Whatever cause |
| Head-ache | &c. &c. |
| Indigestion | |
| Inflammation | |

Sold at the Establishments of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and 50 Maiden Lane, New York also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—1s. 4d.; 3s. 6d.; 5s. 6d. each box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout New Brunswick, and by A. H. Thompson, St. Stephen; Billings & Dyer, Eastport, and

ODELL & TURNER, Of Saint Andrews, Wholesale Agents for the County Charlotte January 15, 1856.

Old Stand Union Store. GEO. A. MANFIELD, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Boots, SHOES and RUBBERS. LEATHER and FURRIERS, No. 4 Market Square and 5 North Street Opposite North side Faneuil Hall, BOSTON

Best Superfine Flour. Just received ex. sch. "Bonita" from Philadelphia, via Calais. 60 Barrels best superfine Philadelphia Flour. J. W. STREET, July 9th 1856.

E. D. SPEAR, INDIAN DOCTOR, 18 Kneeland Street, BOSTON, Mass.

THIS great success which has attended the Indian Practice of Medicine, as perfected by E. D. SPEAR, M. D., excites every heart of the many advocates of Mercury. Many of his remedies, as the public have already learned from newspapers of the day, are prepared from recipes which are believed to have originally been received from the Indians one hundred and seventy years ago. No other remedies deserve the name of Indian.

DR. SPEAR'S GREAT INDIAN MEDICINES.

(For names and description see his "Family Physician"—to be had, free, at his office, or sent to order, prepaid on receipt of a paper postage stamp.)

Are certain cures: Asthma, Ague and Fever, Barber's Itch, Boils, Bronchitis, Cancer, Canker, Colds, Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Cramps, Debility, Diarrhoea, Derangement of the Bowels, all humors in the blood, Giddiness, Headache, Inflammation of the Eyes, Jaundice, Kidney Complaints, Liver Complaints, Loss of Hair, Lumbago, Milk Leg, Nightmare, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the side, back, and other parts of the body, Painful Menstruation, Pin Worms, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Scrofula, Shortness of Breath, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Strangury, &c.

Dr. Spear's Female Medicines have become very celebrated, and it is now admitted that his treatment of Female Weaknesses, Prolapsus Uteri, Irregularities and Suppressions is far superior to every other treatment for these complaints.

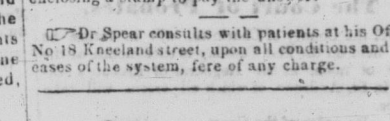
It is also celebrated in the treatment of children. His medicines being vegetable, do not poison the system.

Dr. Spear is now being visited by one thousand patients every month, some of whom travel hundreds of miles to consult him and to obtain his medicines.

Dr. S. will warrant a cure in every curable case. After giving his remedies a fair trial, if a cure is not effected, he will pay any other physician, who will effect a cure, his bill not exceeding \$100.

Persons at a distance can consult him by letter, enclosing a stamp to pay the answer.

Dr. Spear consults with patients at his Office No. 18 Kneeland street, upon all conditions and diseases of the system, free of any charge.



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

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

They also beg to intimate, that they are not under the necessity of importing men from the United States to execute their work, but have in their employ, if not superior workmen may be found in this City, without sending for foreigners, and thereby throwing our people out of employment. Our motto is "Protection to our own Mechanics."

JAMES MILLIGAN, ROBERT MILLIGAN. We have always on hand, a great variety of—Finished Monuments, Tombstones, and Headstones.

Of all shapes and the best quality, and sold lower prices than can be purchased anywhere else in the same style. Also—Gravestones, and Stone Pipe Stones of all sizes, sold cheap.

AGENTS: St. Andrews, Mr. I. Snodgrass, Saddler. Bocabee—Mr. R. Purvis. St. George—E. Hubbard, Esq. Fredericton—Mr. G. H. merchant. Penfield—Mr. Josiah Prescott. St. David's—Mr. Wm. Haslop.

REFERENCE: St. Andrews—Capt. James. St. James—Rev. Mr. Turnbull. Do. Rev. Mr. Milne. Harvey, York—The Rev. Mr. Smith. Prince William, York—Rev. Mr. Glass. October 31, 1855.

ADMIRAL AND ADELAIDE,

FOR BOSTON & PORTLAND: Steamer Admiral, Capt. Small, on Monday. Steamer Adelaide, Capt. Winchester, on Thursdays.

FOR ST. JOHN: Steamer Adelaide on Tuesdays. Steamer Admiral on Fridays.

Steamer Queen will leave St. Andrews in season to connect with the above Boats at Eastport.

TICKETS for the above places; and for all parts of the Western Country, and Canada, can be had from W. WHITLOCK, St. Andrews, May, 1856. Agent

DIAMOND LIGHT, OR, ROSIN OIL LAMP.

Producing a most beautiful and perfectly safe light, at a cost not exceeding 1-2 a cent, an hour. Lamps from \$2 to \$10; oil, 50 cents per gallon. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W. W. UPHAM, Treasurer Tremont Oil Factory, No. 10, BROAD STREET, Boston, Call and see it. N. B.—Agents wanted.

Bailey, Knell & Chapman, Successors to F. W. Knell & Co., Importers and Dealers in Watches, Jewelry & Silver Ware. No. 205 Washington Cor. of Brimfield St. BOSTON.

THE UNION STORE, At Robinson, Mass.

Has just received a full stock of desirable FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which are now offered at the lowest prices above the cost of production, for cash. Particular attention is invited to our new and fresh invoices of

Stuffs and Dress Goods, Comprising a great variety of styles, entirely new and never before offered in this market.

OUR SUPPLY OF GROCERIES & WEST INDIA GOODS is, as usual, complete, and sold on truly Protective Union Principles. RUFUS GATES, Agent. Robinson, Oct. 23d 1855.

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

Samuel T. Crosby, WATCHES, JEWELRY, & SILVER WARE. 69 Washington Street, 3 doors south of Court Street, Boston.

IRVING'S WASHINGTON Colton's Gazetteer, FRANKLIN'S SELECT WORKS, PARKER KING & Co's Book and Print store 26 and 28 Cornhill, Boston.

NOW IS THE TIME! WHO WANTS A GOOD CARPET FOR A LITTLE MONEY? As I am about to change my business, I propose to close off my Stock of Carpets and Window Shades, at a Discount.

Please call upon at 165 Hanover Street, Boston and examine for yourselves. S. MARTIN.

House and Land for sale. TO BE sold, a convenient Cottage residence owned and occupied by the Subscriber, with about twelve Acres of Land, adjoining the Town Plot of St. Andrews. The House contains—Drawing room, Parlor, entrance Hall, five good Bedrooms, Kitchen, &c. There are also a new Barn, and other outbuildings on the premises. The house is pleasantly situated, commanding good views of the bay and river.

For particulars, apply to Messrs. Odell & Turner, St. Andrews, or to the subscriber. C. H. RICE, March 30.

Flour, Tea, &c. Just received by steamer from Boston, 30 Bbls fancy superfine family flour made from new wheat. 20 Chests superfine Congou tea. J. W. STREET.

HENRY TOLMAN, 153 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON. Publisher of Music, Importer of Musical Merchandise, and Manufacturer of Musical Instruments.

Just Published: TOLMAN'S ANATEUR HAND BOOKS, containing twelve pieces arranged for Military Amateurs Brass Bands; price 38 cts. Directly opposite the Old South Church.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING appointed D. J. MOWAT, Esq. his Attorney, forbids all persons crediting or paying any other person on his account. W. H. MOWAT, St. Andrews, May 1, 1856. (Impd.)

F. & F. Rice, WHOLESALE GROCERS—116 & 118, State Street, Boston.

The Standard, IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY A. W. Smith, At his Office, Market Square, Saint Andrews, N. B.

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PUBLISHED BY

No 47

CROSS

I began life by Boileau, we are reared by the hand turkey. Attila: cause and capital was adroit enough weapon of Mars, political career there heard the fired his soul, an life. My running a minor mortifies pretty girl over a Donald Lean a at fourteen years ed with a little n Helen Graham. We romped and lusted for such a feelings of bewill upon the mystic friends. But the must, when jea boyish bosom, as flame.

"Well do I rem "green eyed" p deed. It was on when Helen, Dor turning with our hamlet. As we water ran some we prepared to e accustomed to e "chair fashion," senger over the middle of th though at that ti like feeling out o soul—a faint p heart. Why I carried Helen fit ere not, without I thought of fin aid an undu pre ty arm around herself on my sid jacket. No! With so little fac had reached the ing Donald at it Being—naturally with.

"You need as as if ye feared a lighter than Don pined at the ve green interposed were both strong of sparing my po kindled, and he t all qualified to ex carriage. On ex emulous, and by the opposite ban point should be bearing Helen ac Helen was a her most eager, a vately in advan tained the prefer person who sto the reflection st effort, and I veril could have carrie ther, arm, like for

We suffered al pass quietly alon ford. I lifted H and carried her li of the water. Je er love, and I be before, that I cu and felt the pres mine. All went dimly for a min deepest part of ti cross bit of wood on a smooth ston Helen with me, soaked from head I need not des or the more accu believed that I h ness, and my riv ability, by bearin distance on our l proached the ho better humoured. But I preserv red tified beyond red and ran away, and irritated, which it had r a course which suits than usual. I went to Edinbu a kind-hearted, gave me a place me in his bus upon me. I abroad—resided and finally retu cat's—in short. One evening I was struck by a