

# The St. Andrews Standard.

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E variisumendum est optimum. - Cic.

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## Seige and Capture of Delhi.

In the Bombay Gazette, of the 17th Oct. we have details of the glorious capture of Delhi, and the operations which led to it. The account is by an eye witness.

From the period of the arrival of our army before Delhi in June last, up till very lately, the position occupied by our troops has been in effect a purely defensive one. It extended from the picket at Metcalfe's house, close to the river on the left, along the ridge facing the north side of Delhi, as far as the Suddie Munde suburb on our right, where this ridge terminates—the distance from the city wall averaging from 1,200 to 1,500 yards.

We had from the first no choice as to the front of attack, our position on the north side being the only one that could secure our communications with the Punjab, whence our supplies and reinforcements were drawn.

Whether the city might or might not have been carried by a coup de main, as was contemplated first in June, and afterwards in July, it is needless now to inquire; but, judging from the resistance we afterwards experienced in the actual assault, when we had been greatly reinforced in men and guns, it appears to me fortunate that the attempt was not made. The strength of the place was never supposed to consist in the strength of its actual defences, though these were much undervalued; but every city, even without fortifications is from its very nature, strongly defensible unless can be effectually surrounded (as bombarded,) and within Delhi the enemy possessed a magazine containing upwards of two hundred guns and an almost inexhaustible supply of ammunition, while their numbers were certainly never less than double those of the besiegers. Few would doubt then, that the General in command exercised a sound discretion in refusing to allow a handful of troops, unaided by siege-guns, to attack such a place, knowing as he did, what disastrous results must follow a failure.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE ASSAULT.  
By the beginning of this month, however, we received the seige train from Ferozepore, and further reinforcements of European and native troops from the Punjab, and it being known that there was no hope of any aid from down country for a considerable time, it was resolved that the seige should be at once prosecuted with the utmost vigor. Our available force amounted in round numbers to 6,500 infantry, 1,000 cavalry, and 600 artillery. Europeans and natives—the regiments in camp being her Majesty's 9th Lancers, her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards, the Cavalry, Hodgson's Horse, and detachments of the 1st, 2d, and 3d Punjab Cavalry; her Majesty's 8th foot (part of), 52d foot, 60th Rifles (part of), 61st foot, 75th foot, 1st and 2d Bengal Fusiliers, Simoor and Kunnon battalions (Ghoorkas), 4th Sikh Infantry, Guide Infantry, 1st, 2d and 4th regiments Punjab Infantry, four troops of horse artillery (Tomb's, Turner's, Remington's and Rennie's), two light field batteries (Scott's and Boirechier's), and some companies of foot artillery, attached to the seige guns, which numbered about forty heavy guns and howitzers, and ten heavy and twelve light mortars.

The means of the engineers were very restricted, not in officers but in trained men, of whom there were only about 120 regular sappers. Some companies of Muzzeb-Sikhs had, however, been rapidly raised and partially trained; and a body of coolies had also been collected, who worked remarkably well. The park had been at work for some time in collecting material, and 10,000 fascines, 10,000 gabions, and 100,000 sand bags were ready for future operations, field magazines, scaling ladders, and spare platforms had also been duly prepared, and great credit is due to Lieut. Brownlow, of the Engineers, in charge of the park, whose activity and intelligence contributed not a little to the eventual success of our operations.

The north face being the side to be attacked, it was resolved to hold the right in check as far as possible, and to push the main attack on the left first, as the river would completely protect our flank as we advanced; second, as there was better cover on that side; third, as after the assault the troops would not find themselves immediately in narrow streets, but in comparatively open ground. The front to be attacked consisted of the Moree, Cashmere and water bastions, with the curtain walls connecting them. These bastions had been greatly altered and improved by our own engineers many years ago, and presented regular faces and flanks of masonry with properly cut embrasures; the height of the wall was 24 feet above the ground level, of which, however, eight feet was a mere parapet three feet thick, the remainder being about four times that thickness outside the wall was a very wide berm, and then a ditch 16 feet deep and 20 feet wide at the bottom, escarp and counterscarp steep, and the latter unrevetted and the former revetted with stone and eight feet in height. A good sloping

glacis covered the lower ten feet of the wall from all attempts of distant batteries.

On the evening of the 7th of September No. 1 advanced battery, in two portions; was traced about 700 yards from the Moree bastion, the right portion for five 18 pounders and one 8-inch howitzer was to silence the Moree and prevent its interfering with the attack on the left. The left portion for four 24-pounders, was intended to hold the Cashmere bastion partially in check. The working parties were very little disturbed during the night; the covering parties in front kept the musketry at a distance, and except three well timed showers of grape thrown from the Moree, which knocked over some workmen, we received no further annoyance. By the morning the two portions of the battery were finished and armed, though not ready to fire until near sunrise; a trench was also made connecting the two portions and extending a little to the right and left, so as to give communication with a wide and deep ravine, which, extending very nearly up to our left attack, formed a sort of first parallel, and gave good cover to the guard of the trenches, the coolies, &c. For some time we were well pounded from the Moree with round shot and grape; but as our guns in the new battery got gradually into play the enemy's fire grew less and less, and was at length completely overpowered. This battery became known as Brind's, being worked by that officer with great effect till the end of the seige.

On the evening of the 8th and 9th No. 2 battery was traced and commenced. To our surprise we had been allowed to seize this advanced position at Ludlow Castle, within 600 yards of the city, without even a fight for it, on the previous day. In fact, there is little doubt the enemy still thought the attack was to be on the right, where all the fighting had hitherto been, and where all our old batteries were located. Ludlow Castle and the Koolsee Bagh were now occupied by strong detachments, and formed our chief supports to the left. During the 9th a sharp fire of musketry, shot and shells was opened on these positions by the enemy from the jungle in front, and from the Cashmere and water bastions, and the Selimgurh, but no damage was done.

After ten days further assault, Delhi fell into our hands on the 20th September, was entirely occupied on the 21st, and the whole of the enemy expelled.

## The Camel's Revenge.

A few years ago it chanced that a valuable camel working in oil-mill in Africa, was severely beaten by its driver, who, perceiving that the camel had treasured up the injury and was waiting a favorable opportunity for revenge, kept a strict watch upon the animal. Time passed away; the camel, perceiving that it was watched, was quiet and obedient; and the driver began to think that the beating was forgotten, when, one night, after the lapse of several months, the man, who slept on a raised platform in the mill, while as is customary, the camel is stalled in a corner, happening to remain awake, observed by the bright moonlight that when all was quiet the animal looking cautiously around, rose softly, and stealing towards a spot where a bundle of clothes and a brazen were thrown carelessly on the ground, resembling a sleeping figure, cast itself with violence upon them, rolling upon them with his body and tearing them with his teeth. Satisfied that his revenge was complete, the camel was returning to its corner, when the driver sat up and spoke; and then at the sound of his voice, and perceiving the mistake it had made, the animal was so mortified at its failure and discovery of its scheme, that it dashed its head against the wall and died on the spot.

## A Fearful Judgement.

The Hollidaysburg Standard of a late date says: "For some days past, there has been a singular story afloat in this community. It appears that a man in the neighborhood of Mont Union, Huntington County, while cleaning grain, suddenly discovered that the weevil had destroyed the greater part of it. This so exasperated him, that he blasphemed the Saviour in such a wilful, malicious, and wicked manner, as will not bear putting in print. He left the barn and went to the house, when he seated himself in a chair, where he had remained but a few minutes before he turned to his wife, and asked her what she said. She replied that she had not spoken. 'I thought,' said he, 'that I heard somebody say that I must sit here till the judgement day.' It is now alleged that he is still sitting in the chair, unable to rise or speak, with his eyes rolling, and totally incapable of moving, his body."

Jas. Rogers, the lad convicted of the murder of Stanton, in 10th Avenue, New York, is sentenced to be hung on January 15th. There was a great fire at Rochester, N. Y., on the 21st, another at Baltimore on the evening of the same day.

## A Witness who knew all about it.

The following highly intelligible testimony is given by the Richmond Whig, as delivered by a witness in the Circuit Court at Chatham, in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Cassidy, for stabbing:

The venire being impaneled, and the jury solemnly charged by the clerk, the Commonwealth's Attorney called, in support of the indictment, the witness, Buck Bryant, who being solemnly sworn the truth to tell, testified as follows:

Question by Commonwealth's Attorney.—Tell all you know about the cutting of the prosecutor, by Cassidy the prisoner at the bar.

Ans.—Well, gentlemen, it was election day—twas dark, cloudy, wet sort of drizzly day, and says I to my old woman, I believe I'll go to Ringgold and 'posit my vote. And says my old woman to me, well, Buck, as it is a sort of dark, cloudy, wet sort of a drizzly day, says she, hadn't you better take your umbrill. Says I to the old woman, I spect I had better take the umbrill, and advanced down towards Ringgold, and when I got down thar, Mr. Cole comed, and says he, Uncle Buck, have you seed anything of old neighbor Harris? Says I to Mr. Cole for why? Says he, he's got my umbrill. (The witness was here interrupted by the Court, and told to confine himself to the actual fray between the prisoner and Cole the prosecutor. In answer to which the prisoner remarked in a tone of indignant remonstrance. Well, now, Mr. Judge, you hold on, for I am sworn to tell the truth, and I am a gwine to tell the truth, and I am a gwine to tell it my own way—so 'tain't fo-while for you to say any more about it—whereupon the Court and Commonwealth's Attorney, being anxious to get rid of the witness on any terms, told him to go on and tell the tale his own way.)—Well, as I was going on to say, twas on election day, Buchanan and Filmore was running for the legislature, and says I to my old woman, says I, I believe I'll go down to Ringgold and 'posit my vote. Says my old woman to me, says she, Buck, as it is a sort of a dark, cloudy, rainy, damp, drizzly sort of a day, had n't you better take your umbrill, says she? Says I to the old woman, says I, I spect I had better take my umbrill; so I tuck my umbrill and advanced on towards Ringgold, till I arrived thar.

Well, the first thing I did when I got thar was to take a drink of Buchanan whiskey, which monstrous good, and says I to myself, says I, old boss, you feel better now, don't you? And while I was advancing around, Mr. Cole he comed up to me; says he, Uncle Buck, have you seen anything of old neighbor Harris? Says I, for why? Says he, the old cock's got my umbrill. After awhile I 'posited my vote, and then Mr. Cole and me advanced back towards home, and Mr. Cole was tighter than I ever seed him. And so we advanced along till we got to whar the road and path forked, and Mr. Cole and me took the path, as any other gentlemen would, and after advancing awhile, we arriv to old neighbor Harris's settin on a log, with the umbrill on his arm, and 'bout that time Elijah Cassidy (the prisoner) comed up, and we advanced on till we arriv at Elijah's house. Elijah is my nelfew and likewise my son-in-law—he married my darter Jane which is next to my darter Sally. After we had advanced to Elijah's house we stood in the yard awhile a jwining, and presently two boys rid up on a horse, which was Johnston before and Whitfield Cassidy behind—Whitfield and Kiah Cassidy being the same: Elijah and Kiah are both of the same age, especially Kiah, which are the youngest. Kiah was drunk, and he and Mr. Cole got to cussing one another about politics, and I advanced in the house whar was Elijah's wife which is my darter Jane, which is next to my darter Sally. Well, after jwining awhile with 'em, my little nelfew says to me, Uncle Buck let's go home. Says I, good pop; so we pegged on together, and I heard somebody a calling me, but never 'tentioned 'em or advanced back. Well I got home and was a eating my supper, and Elijah, which is my son-in-law, and married my darter Jane, which is next to my darter Sally, arrived, and says he to me, Uncle Buck, says he, I've killed a man. Says I, the deuce you have. And this is all I know about the stabbing, because I want here.

[Copied by Request.]

DEDICATION IN RHODE ISLAND—INTERESTING CEREMONIES.

PAWTUCKET, R. I. Nov. 12, 1857.

The dedication of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Pawtucket, and the blessing of a new Cemetery, took place on Sunday the 8th inst, attended with all that splendor and solemnity which the Catholic Church so beautifully adapts to her simplest rites. The preparations were of a superior description, yet in no way at variance with the rites and usages of our holy religion; and

the ceremonies were all conducted in strict accordance with the Rubrics.

The Very Rev. W. O'Reilly, Administrator of the Diocese, officiated, assisted by a number of the clergy.

The ceremonies commenced at 2 past 10 o'clock, A. M., and here he it remarked, that nothing we have ever witnessed exceeded the solemnity of the scene.

After the Gospel, Rev. Thomas Quinn ascended the pulpit, and delivered one of the most splendid and brilliant orations we have ever heard. The text was from Genesis, chap. ii., v. 7.

In concluding his eloquent discourse, the preacher passed a well-merited eulogium on the energy and zeal of the clergyman who, under God, has been instrumental in raising our holy religion to its present state in this parish, and congratulated the people upon the blessings with which they were surrounded, blessings purchased by their own generosity, in so freely responding to the calls of their beloved pastor. A collection was then taken up for the new organ, after which the holy sacrifice was concluded, and all dispersed to their respective homes.

At Vespers, a large congregation again assembled to witness the ceremony of blessing the new cemetery, and hear another eloquent discourse from Rev. M. A. Wallace, L.L.D. I am sorry the limits of this letter will not permit me to notice more at large a sermon coming from such a source; it must suffice to say, that he handled his subject with that facility and power which characterize the veteran preacher.

\* Rev. Mr. Quinn is a native of St. Andrews.

## Hints For Husbands.

There is an article afloat in the papers, titled "Golden Rules for Wives," which enjoins upon the ladies a rather abject submission to their husband's wills and whims—Iron rules, not golden ones we should call them. But the art of living together in harmony is a very difficult one; and instead of confuting the positions of the author of the rules aforesaid, we offer the following as the substance of what a wife likes in a husband:—

Fidelity is her heart's first and most just demand. The act of infidelity a true wife cannot forgive; it rudely breaks the tie that bound her heart to his, and that tie can never more exist.

The first place in her husband's affections, no true wife can do without. When she loses that, she has lost her husband—she is a widow; and has to endure the pangs of bereavement, intensified by the presence of what she no longer possesses. There is a living mummy in the house, reminding her of her loss in the most painful manner.

A woman likes her husband to excel in the qualities which distinguish the masculine from the feminine being—such as strength, courage, fortitude, and judgment. She wants her husband to be a whole man; she cannot entirely love one whom she cannot entirely respect, believe in and rely upon.

A wife likes to have her husband stand high in the regard of the community in which they reside. She likes to be thought by her own sex a fortunate woman in having such a husband as she has. She has a taste for the respectable, and desires to have a good-looking front door, and to keep up a good appearance generally. Some wives, it is said, carry this too far; and some husbands we know, are wonderfully complaisant in yielding to the front door ambition of their wives. But a good husband will like to gratify his wife in this respect, as far as he can without sacrificing more important objects.

Perfect sincerity a wife expects, or at least has a right to expect, from a husband. She desires to know the real state of the case, however it may be concealed from the world. It wrings her heart and wounds her pride to discover that her husband has not wholly confided in her. A man may profitably consult his wife on almost any project; it is due to her that he should do so, and she is glad to be so consulted.

Above most other things, a wife claims from her husband appreciation. The great majority of wives lead lives of severe and anxious toil. With unimaginable anguish, and peril to their own lives they become mothers. Their children require incessant care. "Only the eye of God watches like a mother's," says Fanny Fern, in that chapter of "Ruth Hall" which depicts with such power and truth a mother's agonizing anxieties.

NAVIGATION CLOSING.—Detroit, Nov.

24.—The propeller Odensburg arrived here from Chicago this afternoon, and reports that there is much ice in the straits of Mackinac and that the experienced much difficulty in forcing through it.

## An Escape from Utah.

The following narrative, says the Leeds Mercury, (a valuable English journal,) is from the pen of Mr. John Davies, a young Welshman, who emigrated to Salt Lake, with his family, about two years ago, from Maesteg, South Wales. It is taken from a private letter, dated Council Bluffs City, Iowa, June 29:—"I guess you are anxious to know the reason why I left Salt Lake. I shall try, in the first place, to inform you what a man must do to be a Mormon. He must give himself, his family, and all his possessions over to Brigham Young, and then he'll have to give the tenth of all his income—the tenth day's work—and he must keep from two to ten wives. If he don't agree to these things he had better quit; but by doing so he is in danger of losing his life every minute, for they would rather kill him than let him be the means of letting the world know how things are in their midst. Many have been shot down in trying to escape. I have seen dozens shot down in the street; and three days before I left I saw three persons killed, merely because they intended to escape; they were shot down because they intended to escape; they were shot down in a place called Springfield, while preparing to leave. This took place about eight o'clock on a Sunday morning, within fifty yards of the gates of the city. The first was a young man called William Patrick; he received seven balls in his body. The second was his father, and the third was a man called Potter, whose body received as many as fifteen balls. The old man was pierced in the back, and his throat cut in three different places. I saw them lying down, and I could name the persons who killed them.

Brigham Young has got men for this purpose. Their number is 400. They are called the "destroying angels." Their captain's name is William Hickman, and the second in command is Porter Rockwell. The wall around the city is fifteen feet high, and they are surrounded by a deep wide moat. The city is entered by four gates, which are watched in the night. The gates are so narrow that only one vehicle can pass through at once. The "destroying angels" go out on the plains in the spring, in order to intercept those who may escape from the city. Many left on foot last January. They sleep by day and travel by night. I know of men and women who have travelled this way—the men dressed as women, and the women as men. I came across some who were very short of food; the little they had they gave to the women, and the men were principally sustained by the women's milk! I left Salt Lake City on the 17th of April, in company with two Welshmen and an African. The few Mormons who knew of our intention said we should never reach the States alive, but I told them that I was determined to try whatever might occur.

On Saturday (the day after we left) we had travelled thirty miles from the city, when we saw three men following us. They were sent by the authorities of the city to catch us. The name of one was Patrick Lynch, an Irishman by birth, and secretary to Brigham Young. This man fired his revolver at me, but the ball went by without hurting me. They then came near us on their horses and inquired our names, and when we refused to tell them they swore that they would blow "our d-d brains out." With that one of them raised his revolver, as if he was going to use it—he had one on each side of his saddle. I then took out my revolver and told him to fire if he liked. I had the revolvers with me, and a rifle, containing in all thirty-seven balls. Another ball was then fired at me, which whistled by my left cheek. I then fired at him, and one ball hit him on the leg and another on the shoulder. (My friends by this time had run in the woods, and I was left to fight it out myself.) I then lost my footing, and one of the men ran at me with a knife and cut my belt and took four of my revolvers. I had the other two hid in my boots; I got hold of one of them and fired, and succeeded in keeping them off for some time till I had a chance to run to the woods, where I got the assistance of my friends. We continued to travel that day and the following night, and succeeded in reaching a place called Fort Bridger, which is 143 miles from the Valley. The number of our pursuers had increased to twenty, and we had to put to the woods again. We travelled all night, and were so fortunate as to meet a host of friendly Indians, who gave us buffalo meat to eat. The next day we overtook a number of wagons, known as Mrs. Rabbitt's train, in number twenty-eight. I was hired to drive one wagon, which was drawn by mules. We had some trouble with Indians called the "Crow tribe." They were well armed, and about 1000 strong. About 600 shots came into our tents. We killed about thirty Indians, and they killed five of our men.



## European Intelligence.

### Arrival of the America.

The America sailed from Liverpool at 11 A. M. on the 22nd, and arrived at Halifax at 6 A. M. on the 2nd.

The Baltic arrived out at 10.30 on the morning of the 18th.

The Jason bound from New York for Southampton, put into Queenstown on the 18th short of coal.

The Kangaroo left Liverpool on the 18th New York with £10,000 in specie.

**MONEY MARKET.**

On Wednesday the 18th applications at the Bank for discount increased rather than diminished, and the list of failures was seriously extended. The new suspensions including E. Sieveking & Son, in the Swedish trade; liabilities about half a million sterling; Allen Smith & Co., in Denmark trade; liabilities £100,000 sterling. Gorrissen, Huffell & Co., general merchants; liabilities about £600,000 sterling. Svendsen & Johnson, merchants; liabilities £40,000.

The probability of a further advance in the Bank rate was discussed, but large gold arrivals were regarded as likely to render such a step unnecessary. The funds were firm throughout the day.

On Thursday, the 19th, the Times says there was a decided amendment in all mercantile quarters, not a single failure was reported, and some special cause of anxiety were removed. The same paper remarks: "It is understood that an application which has been made within the last few days by a leading American house to the Bank of England for a large advance on securities, furnished from the private resources of the firm, has been most satisfactorily met, and that all accommodation required will be fully granted."

According to rumor, the requirements of the firm in question, one of the most eminent of the American trade, were nearly a million sterling, and according to the Daily News the assistance received from the Bank, after a long deliberation of the directors, will, it is expected, enable the firm promptly to comply with the conditions under which the advances were made.

The pressure for money at the Bank was undiminished; indeed some authorities say it was more intense than ever, but the meeting of the Bank directors broke up without making any advance in the rates of discount.

Loans on Government securities were in active demand at 10 per cent.

At Hamburg the rate of discount receded to 8½.

Private letters from Paris describe a better feeling there. Some of the American houses were beginning to get remittances, and the condition of the Bank of France was improving.

At the other Continental cities there was likewise signs of an approaching tendency to a revival of confidence.

A large and very influential meeting had been held in Glasgow for the purpose of expressing confidence in the Scotch Banks. It was resolved to accept notes of the suspended Banks as currency.

The shipment of silver to the East by the mail of the 20th was only £318,000.

The stoppage of Wolverhampton Bank caused many failures in the iron districts, representing in the aggregate a large sum.

The London commercial daily list of Friday evening, says the discount market has in some measure become more settled. The timely assistance afforded by the Bank of England has arrested the dire distress which otherwise would have occurred. We cannot quote rates lower: from 10 to 12 per cent. continues to be demanded. There is, however, a better feeling in all monetary departments, and good bills ceased to be rejected. We confidently look forward to the day when confidently will be reestablished.

Scott & Co., of Queenstown have suspended, liabilities from one to two hundred thousand, pounds.

**BERLIN.**

It is asserted that the government will propose no new law of importance during the coming session of the Chambers. The ordinary budget will however contain a proposal for increasing the stipend of all public functionaries.

**FEDMONT.**

The elections known are to the number of 154, of which 48 only belong to the clerical party and extreme right, the remainder fell to different shades of the liberal party.

**BRITAIN.**

The second attempt to launch the Leviathan steamer was made on the 19th, and proved a failure, it being found impossible to move her. The four hydraulic presses were brought to bear on the ship with full force, which failing to start her, all hands were set to work on capstans and land purchases to heave her off by chains. One of the mooring chains gave way, and put an end to operations. The effort was not to regularly launch her, but to move the vessel some forty feet lower down. Another attempt will be made in a few days with further appliances. The public are now kept in ignorance as to these movements on account of the great risks incurred.

The Siamese Ambassadors had been formally received by Queen Victoria at Windsor Palace.

Some riotous proceedings had taken place among unemployed operatives at Nottingham.

ham. They held a public meeting, and the windows of some provision shops were afterwards broken. Any further meeting has been interdicted, and special constables were enrolled to preserve the peace.

A meeting of the bond holders of the Erie Railroad had been held in London on the 18th, and a resolution adopted expressing confidence in the intrinsic value of the line, and appointing a committee to raise subscriptions of further capital to prevent the foreclosure of the property.

The submarine telegraph cable laid between Cagliari and Malta, a distance about 300 miles, has been with perfect success. This line will accelerate the Indian news a day or two.

**Latest by Telegraph to Liverpool.**

London, 21st. Times city article, Friday evening:—The funds have been very steady to-day, and have closed at an advance of ½ per cent.

Confirmation of the statement made yesterday that an advance required upon ample securities by an important house would be fully granted in absence of further serious failures during the day, the only suspension mentioned being that of a firm of whose ultimate solvency there is apparently not the slightest doubt.

A further improvement in foreign exchanges and a prospect of about half a million of Australian gold being forthwith taken to the Bank, and also of a considerable arrival by the Persia from New York, all assisting to impart firmness.

In foreign exchanges, this P. M. rates for Amsterdam and Hamburg were rather higher, but Paris was about the same as the last post. About thirty-five thousand pounds of gold and gold coin was sold to the bank to-day.

The suspension was announced on Friday of J. R. Thomson & Co., a firm largely engaged in the Colonial trade, and especially with the Cape of Good Hope: the liabilities are supposed to amount to about £200,000 stg.

This has partly been occasioned by an apprehension of large failures, which it is believed will be found to have been averted. The Times' city article gives the following account of the state of the Produce Markets during the week:—

The produce markets, which, at the commencement of the week shewed a slight tendency to improvement have since relapsed in consequence of extreme pressure for money and still unsatisfactory nature of American advices. The further heavy failures during the early days of the week also increased a general feeling of distrust, but the absence of any fresh difficulties on Thursday and Friday has had some effect in restoring confidence.

At Vienna there has been a partial recovery in the funds, and premium on gold has declined nearly 1 per cent. This improvement is attributable to the official announcement of a considerable reduction in the Austrian military establishment.

At Hamburg, Messrs. Uberg & Cramer, engaged in the Swedish trade, have stopped payment, being involved in some of the embarrassments in London.

The Daily News' City Article says:—Negotiation of bills on the Continent was attended with great difficulty.

The Daily News' City Article of Friday evening says:—Funds, after obtaining a rise ½ per cent., closed ½ per cent. higher than yesterday. Upon the whole the feeling in the money market was to-day calmer and more satisfactory.

The negotiations for affording assistance to a great and wealthy American house, with liabilities estimated at more than two millions, were to-day satisfactorily concluded. Temporary embarrassments of the firm in question were solely occasioned by the impossibility of procuring remittances from some of the first houses in America.

Provided that no fresh important cases occur there is a disposition to hope that affairs will become more cheerful.

Last night's Bank Returns.—The Times' City Article referring to these accounts points out that while we have been increasing our promises to pay in gold, the stock of gold on which these promises are based, has been steadily diminishing. All will see that this inverse process must have certain limits, and that if these limits were reached, a national suspension would be the result. Happily, the danger may now be regarded as checked by the partial tendency to a revival of confidence.

The Daily News' City Article describes the returns as the most remarkable ever published. The Bank has infringed the act to the extent of two millions; but to a considerable extent this infringement is more seeming than real of two millions of new notes created against the Government.

The securities deposited in the issue department—making a total reserve of £1,552,686 remaining in the Bank still, consequently the extent to which the public have actually been placed upon the new fund of two millions so far placed at their disposal, is really less than half a million. The £686,412 of coin withdrawn remains in the country, being held in Scotland and Ireland. The Bank appears to have sold a million of Government securities in the market.

Nottingham, Friday, P. M.—The town remains perfectly tranquil. The Mayor and Magistrates have succeeded in preventing a meeting of operatives. Many came in from the country districts, but quietly dispersed. It was generally believed that upon the meeting being prevented in the Market-place, the men would assemble in Nottingham Forest, and every precautionary measure was taken to disperse any crowd that might come together. In the country districts the police were prepared to act at a moment's notice.

Temporary relief has been afforded to a great many families. The able-bodied are not compelled to go into the work-house, and these are to be employed in constructing a new road.

One of the rioters of Tuesday night has been sentenced to six months imprisonment.

**FRANCE.**

The prosecution commenced against certain money changers had considerably checked the demand for gold at the Bank of France.

A despatch from Marseilles says, since the publication of the decree authorizing the exportation of grain, an improvement in the aspect of affairs has been maintained, on a rise of 3 francs for best qualities—other goods beginning to rally.

The "Paris" explains the difference that had occurred at Shanghai between the Consuls of France and the United States, and shows that the affair was of trivial importance, and did not result in any interruption of the friendly relations between the Consuls.

**GERMANY.**

The powder mills at Mayence, on the Rhine, exploded, destroying a portion of the upper part of the city. Thirty persons were killed and nearly 500 wounded. The damage is estimated at £80,000.

Advices from Bohemia are deplorable. Exchange in favor of gold against bank notes, although guaranteed by State, is 11 to 12 per cent., and in favor of silver 8 to 9 per cent.

A Vienna letter of the 14th says the financial accounts from the manufacturing centres were exceedingly afflicting. The number of failures is enormous. No greater panic was ever known at Vienna.

**RUSSIA.**

There was a great fire at St. Petersburg, on the 5th. Many lives were lost. No particulars given.

The French journal, Moniteur of the Fleet, says, that the Russian Plenipotentiary has announced at Shanghai that he came to act in concert with the British and French ambassadors, and that he entertained no doubt of their being received at Peking.

**TURKEY.**

The Times' Paris correspondent writes that a difference is said to have arisen between England and Turkey on the one hand, and Russia on the other, respecting the trade and navigation of the Black Sea. This difference threatened to assume some importance, but the French and Prussian governments interposed, and suggested that the solution should be left to the Congress of Paris.

The difference between the French ambassador at Constantinople and Redschid Pacha is understood to have been reconciled. It is rumored that the prospect of the understanding on the question of the Principalities is all but certain, and that Redschid Pacha will offer no opposition to the plan of an Administrative Union. Meanwhile, the Principalities are becoming more and more agitated, and ultra-radicals talked of establishing a provisional government.

**MARKETS.**

Timber—Yellow Pine, 16s to 20s; Red do, 14s to 15s; Birch, 16s to 20s; Deals, £7 10s to £8 10s.

Cotton declined ¼d. Consols 90.

Breadstuffs depressed. Wheat declined ¼d; Flour 1s; Corn 6d.

**FROM WASHINGTON.**—Washington, Nov. 23.—The visit of Sir Wm. Ouseley to the President on Saturday, was of courtesy merely. He has not yet officially informed him of the precise character of his mission.

The river boats run with difficulty on account of the ice, and navigation is about considered closed.

The schooner John Martin, of Cleveland, is ashore near Presque Island, will be a total loss. Her crew were saved.

There is another schooner ashore near the same place, name unknown. She will probably be a total loss.

There are, as yet, no tidings of the schooner Seaman, which it is believed has been lost on Lake Superior, with all on board.

**FROM WASHINGTON.**—Washington, Nov. 23.—New York Herald correspondence.—I understand from the most reliable source that the Count de Sargies, the French Minister, has received a despatch from Paris announcing the appointment, on the part of the Imperial Government of a Special Minister to Central America, to arrange with William Gore Ouseley and such person as may be appointed on the part of the United States government, the vexed questions pending between the States of Central America and the Great Powers. The diplomatist who has been selected by the Imperial government, is M. Felix Belly, a distinguished literateur and politician.

**FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BURNING OF THE STEAMER RAINBOW.**—Cincinnati, Nov. 24.—We have further particulars of the burning of the steamer Rainbow. She had 347 passengers on board, including a large number of coal boatmen, on the deck. The fire is attributed to incendiarism on the part of some of the deck passengers. The total loss of lives is estimated at 72. When the fire was discovered the boat was run ashore, where she burned to the water's edge. The wind at the time of the discovery of the fire, was blowing a stiff gale, so that in a very short time the whole boat was enveloped in flames. The steamer Minnehaha, from New Orleans, carried the saved to Memphis. All the steamer's books were destroyed, so that no list of the lost passengers can be furnished. All the officers of the boat were saved.

**BURGLARY IN THE BONDED WAREHOUSE AT NEW YORK.**—One of the Burglars Shot by the Police.—Between 9 and 10 o'clock on Tuesday night one of the iron doors of the bonded warehouse in Greenwich street was discovered open. A strong force of the police was soon at the premises. On entering the building traces of the rogues were soon ascertained and pursuit commenced. On passing up stairs the rogues hurled a large slab of marble down at the officers, thinking to kill them, but the marble fell short. Officer Fields followed up and espied one fellow on the floor above, and called to him to surrender. He made no reply, when the officer drew a revolver and fired, the ball taking effect in the chin of the burglar, fracturing the jaw in two places. The burglar then surrendered and was conveyed to the station house. The prisoner gave his name as Charles Seymour. When asked about his associates he refused to give their names.

The officers continued a diligent search for the other two, but up to one o'clock were unsuccessful in capturing them. The rogues had 201 gold and silver watches packed up to carry away.

The prisoner is a desperate-looking fellow, of about 25 years of age. He represents to be a native of Boston.—Boston Traveller, Nov. 26.

Young Slavin was removed to the Penitentiary on Monday afternoon, his sentence of death having been committed by the Government to imprisonment for life.—News.

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

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**THE STANDARD.**

ST. ANDREWS, DEC. 9, 1857.

**New Brunswick and Canada Railway.**

On Saturday evening last, the Railway Station at Indian Point was more attractive than usual. No less than three Locomotives arrived from the upper country—viz: the Manners-Sutton, the Earl Fitzwilliam, and the Pioneer, with a large number of passengers and freight; these arrivals together with the large number of men employed at the Station erecting buildings, laying tracks &c., gave the Eastern end of the Town a busy appearance, quite refreshing in these hard and dull times. One feature, and it is one worthy of imitation, is the punctuality and regularity with which the works are being conducted; reflecting credit upon those who are entrusted with their management. By next Spring the Railway Depot will present quite an imposing appearance and will add very materially to the looks of our Town.

We learn that the rails are now laid two miles beyond the Tobique Guzzle, and that the Line is cleared through to the Howard Settlement, we believe the Line as far as Woodstock, is all under contract; and that it is probable ere the close of 1858, the first section of the New Brunswick & Canada Railway to Woodstock will be opened. Our friends in Woodstock will then be able to receive their English letters and papers via Boston in about 28 hours—they can breakfast in Woodstock one morning and in Boston the next, if they choose.—In our home, we hope to be in a position to give statistics of traffic on the Railway since its opening, two months since.

A gentleman recently from Woodstock informs us, that Mr. R. G. English will run a stage daily this winter from Woodstock to the Barber Dam Station, to connect with the train which leaves there at 2 o'clock; passengers can leave Woodstock in the morning and arrive at St. Andrews at 5 o'clock the same day.

**FAST DAY.**—We omitted to mention in our number of the 24 inst., that His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, appointed Wednesday the 9th inst., this day, as a day of humiliation and prayer, on account of the rebellion in India.

**THE HOME JOURNAL.**—We have received the "Home Journal," a New York literary journal published by Morris & Willis. The proprietors of the "Anglo-Saxon," which has been discontinued, have made arrangements to furnish the "Home Journal" in lieu of the "Anglo-Saxon," to those who have paid in advance, and trust they will continue their subscriptions to that paper, which is without doubt, one of the best literary newspapers published in the United States. Subscription per annum \$2. Address Morris & Willis 107 Fulton Street, New York.

**THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.**—We are indebted to the kindness of Mr. T. E. Shead, bookseller, Eastport, for the December number of this new and popular Magazine, published by Messrs. Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston. The number before us fully sustains the high character of its predecessor.—Mr. Shead will furnish the Magazine to subscribers, and also import Books to order from any part of the United States, at publishers' prices.

**BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.**—The November number of old "Magazine" has been received from the New York publishers, Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co. The contents are:—Scenes from Clerical Life, No. III.—Janet's Repentance. Conclusion.

Notes on the Isthmus of Panama. What will he do with it?—Part VI. Military Education.—Part II. Cambria and Cottonopolis.

A few words from the Khyber. The Company's Raj.

The two latter are highly interesting at the present moment, as they treat of the late mutiny and rebellion in India, and are written by eyewitnesses.

**SUICIDE OF BREEN!**

We learn from the St. John Leader, that Hugh Breen, condemned to be hanged with Slavin, for the murder of the McKenzie family, committed suicide by hanging himself in his cell on Sunday evening!

**ROBBERIES.**—During the last week several houses in the suburbs were beset by persons in the dead hour of night, whose object of course was plunder. Two fellows attempted to effect an entrance into the residence of Wm. Thomson, Esq., but the servant man having heard the noise got up and gave the alarm—the fellows ran as a revolver was about being levelled at them; the delay of a minute longer would have afforded them an opportunity to carry away lead enough to cure them of their roguery, for a time at least. We believe that there is not a house in the suburbs, or lonely situations in the City, but what is well provided with weapons; and we shall not be surprised to hear of some fellow getting shot on account of his midnight adventures. Revolvers are the best description of fire arms.—St. John News.

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

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

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

REV. B. C. THOMAS, Tavoy.

**DIED.**

At St. Stephen, on the 15th inst., after a short illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Grimmer, aged 71 years.

**Ship News.**

**PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.**

Cleared:—Dec. 4.—Schr. Gipsy, Meloney, New York.

Latins and pickets, by W. Whitlock.

Sailed, Dec. 2, schr. Atlas, Snellgrove, N. York.

**A FLOCK OF GESE.**

CAME to the farm of a Farmer residing a few miles from St. Andrews: the owner can have them by proving property and paying expenses, on application at the STANDARD OFFICE, Dec. 3, 1857.

**UNION STORE,**

ST. ANDREWS.

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

FLOUR.

MEAL. FLOUR. SUGAR.

TEA. MOLASSES.

Crackers, Dry Fish, Ladies' Misses' and Yout's Boots and Shoes, Men's fine and strong Boots; which together with a well selected stock of Groceries and other articles usually kept in Un on Stores, will be sold at low prices for prompt payment.

J. R. BRADFORD, Agent.

Dec. 2, 1857.

**H. S. BEEK,**

Bookseller, Stationer, and Bookbinder.

NO. 11 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will keep constantly on hand a large and carefully selected stock of—

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND FANCY GOODS, all of which will be sold at the very lowest prices!

The following comprises the leading Articles of his present Stock:

**WRITING PAPERS,** of every description and colour, Music and Tissue do.

Parchment Drawing Papers, Quills.

Black Lead Pencils, Blank Books.

Memoranda Books, Envelopes, Folders.

Mathematical Instruments, Colours.

Visiting Cards, Writing Desks.

Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Ink Powders.

INK, of various colours. Parallel Rulers.

Pen Knives. Water Colours of the best makers.

FISHING TACKLE. BRUSHES.

BOOKS—Bibles, Testaments Church Services, Psalms and Hymn Books.

School Books.—Such as are in general use, English, Greek, Latin, and French.

H. S. BEEK keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of BOOKS in the various departments of Literature.

Bookbinding and Copperplate Card Printing neatly executed and at short notice.

Books imported to order from England and the United States.

scribers, and also import Books to order from any part of the United States, at publishers' prices.

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## SHERIFF'S SALES

take place at the Court House.

Real Estate of John Bolton Jan. 28  
Do Dennis L. May Feb. 27  
Do Thomas Goss Feb. 27  
Do Wm. Carrick & J. W. Carrick, May 8.

TO BE SOLD, at Public Auction, on Thursday the 28th day of January 1858 at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in St. Andrews:

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim whatsoever of JOHN BOLTON, of, in and to, the following Piece or Lot of Land in the Parish of St. David's, in the County of Charlotte, viz:

Being LOT No. TWO, in Block Lettered S. Westworth's division of the Cape Ann Grant, in the said Parish of St. David's, conveyed by Benjamin Bolton to John P. Bolton.

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

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, July 16, 1857.

TO BE SOLD, at Public Auction, on Saturday the 27th day of February 1858, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House in St. Andrews:

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim whatsoever of DENNIS LEARY, of, in and to, that certain LOT OF GROUND situated in Saint Andrews, being part of the Old Gaol Lot, so called, having a front of 51 feet 6 inches on King street, and extending back 62 ft. parallel with Water street, with the BUILDINGS and ERECTIONS thereon, now occupied by David Pollock.

To satisfy an execution in favor of James Reed and Robert Reed, endorsed to levy £64 18 5, besides Sheriff's fees and incidental expenses.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 24th Aug. 1857.

TO BE SOLD, at Public Auction, on Saturday the 27th day of February 1858, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House in St. Andrews:

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim whatsoever of THOMAS GOSS, of, in and to, that Piece or Parcel of LAND, situated in the Parish of St. George, being half an acre, more or less, conveyed by ALFRED DAVIS to the said THOMAS GOSS, with the BUILDINGS and ERECTIONS thereon, the same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of Edmund P. Knight, endorsed to levy £23 8 5, with Sheriff's fees and incidental expenses.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 25th Aug. 1857.

SHERIFF'S SALE. TO BE SOLD, at Public Auction, on Saturday the 8th day of May next at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in St. Andrews:

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim of WILLIAM CARRICK, of, in and to, the undivided estate of the late Charles Carrick, situated in Bockabee, in the Parish of St. Patrick, and now occupied by James Carrick.

The same having been seized to satisfy an execution at the suit of Oliver Willard, endorsed to levy £19 9s. 2d., besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, 27th Oct. 1857.

## ECONOMY IN PRINTING.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN Printer.

Low's Patent

PORTABLE PRINTING AND COPYING PRESS.

THIS Press will print from any kind of Type, Dies, Wood Cuts, Electro-types, giving as perfect an impression as any other press now in use, and may be used by all of ordinary capacity. All kinds of Fancy Ornamental Printing may be executed with this Press in the neatest possible manner. Any kind of paper, of whatever quality or color, may be used, damp or dry; also all kinds of card-board.

This Press is most admirably adapted for printing Shop Bills, Labels, Visiting or Business Cards, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Railroad Receipts, Tea, Coffee, or Salt Bags, and as a Copying Press, is superior to anything now in use. The larger sizes will be found very useful to printers for taking Proof-sheet Impressions and doing Job Work. It may be used by merchants professional men, or any one who may wish a card of any kind. This Press is very simple, strong, durable, and easy kept in order. The smallest size occupies a space of 5 by 11 inches, and on the receipt of the above named prices, the press will be sent to any part of the country.

LOWE PRESS COMPANY.

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L. SCOTT & CO'S.

RE-PRINT OF THE

British Periodicals

AND THE

FARMER'S GUIDE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE

OF THE LATTER PUBLICATION.

L. SCOTT & CO, NEW YORK,

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LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative.)

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These Periodicals ably represent the three

great political parties of Great Britain—

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Organs of the most profound writers on

Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion

they stand, as they ever have stood unrivalled

in the world of letters, being considered

indispensable to the scholar and the professional

man, while to the intelligent reader of every

class they furnish a more correct and

satisfactory record of the current literature

of the day, throughout the world, than can

be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of advance sheets from the

British publishers gives additional value as

these Reports, inasmuch as they can now

be placed in the hands of subscribers about as

soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews \$3 00

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The Publishers will pay the United States

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N. B. The price in Great Britain of the

five Periodicals above named is about \$31

per annum.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE

10 SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE

By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edin-

burgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, Professor

Scientific Agriculture in Lane College, New

Haven. 2 vols. Royal Octavo. 1600 pages

and numerous Wood and Steel Engravings

This is, confessedly, the most complete

work on Agriculture ever published, and in

order to give it a wider circulation the

publishers have resolved to reduce the price to

FIVE DOLLARS FOR THE TWO VOLUMES.

When sent by mail (post paid) to California

and Oregon the price will be \$7. To every

other part of the Union, and to Canada (post

paid, \$6.) This work is not the old

'Book of the Farm.'

Remittances for any of above publications

should always be addressed, post-paid, to the

Publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

No. 54 Gold-street, New York.

PERRY DAVIS'S

Vegetable Painkiller.

Internal and External Remedy.

We call attention to the great remedy of Perry

Davis & Son called the Pain Killer. We believe

that the public generally have great confidence in

the efficacy of this medicine, as it is in this State

very generally used.—Biblical Recorder (N. C.)

"This is a world of wonder"

"The physician is daily presented something

new and wonderful, both in nature and art. Men of

genius and skill are constantly engaged in seeking

out that which may become valuable to the public,

and a living emblem to scientists, and from all

these wonders which have been brought before

the world and particularly our Medical Faculty, there

has been nothing as yet surpassed Perry Davis's

Pain Killer,

which is the most valuable family medicine now in

use, for many internal and external complaints that

it is best to. To convince you of the fact, you

have but to call at the Drug Store, where you can

get a bottle—from 25 cents to \$1.—Tennessee Or-

gan.

As a means of removing pain from the body no

medicine has ever acquired a reputation equal to

Perry Davis's Pain Killer.

But it has real merit and that is sufficient.—New-

port (Kt.) News.

Thomas S. Ramsey, writing from Rangoon, Bur-

mah, Dec. 19, 1856, says:—"It is becoming

more popular, and in several instances I am as-

ured that the cholera has been arrested and life pre-

served by its use. The late prevalence of cholera

here has swept off about all the Pain Killer I had,

and I am using it for dyspepsia and kidney com-

plaints with good success."

Send me an invoice of \$100 worth by first opportu-

nity.

DELL & TURNER.

St. Andrews, 4225

## FLOUR, SUGAR, TEA, &c

Ex Utica from Boston now landing

200 Bbls Philadelphia superfine and extra

flour.

75 Bbls prime Muscovado Sugar.

20 Casks of Congou Tea.

11 Bbls Duff Gordon Old Sherry Wine

10 Casks Superior Brown Sherry.

1 Bbls 'Hedrick' Champagne &c.

May 26, 1857.

INK. INK.

A NEW IMPERIAL CHEMICAL

WRITING INK.

Warranted not to Injure by Freezing.

THE want of a good description of Black

Writing Ink has been long and severely

felt in this Province; one great diffi-

culty is, that Ink now in use is completely

useless after freezing; another is, that it

corrodes any pen except gold, destroying

pens very fast; it will also become thick

after being exposed to the air,—its cannot be

avoided on account of the ingredients most

ink is composed of.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his

customers and the public generally, that he

has manufactured in Canada, a fine Chemi-

cal Ink, which is warranted not to injure by

freezing—in fact, after freezing some five

or six times, it becomes blacker—making it

the best Ink for this climate; it is also war-

ranted not to corrode, making a saving in

Pen of 50 per cent. It being a Chemical

Ink, it is free from the annoyance of set-

ting, causing no trouble in cleaning bottles.

In writing, you can perceive a slight stand-

ing blue, owing to its flow free and easy—

Government Offices, Banks, and Merchant-

in Canada have pronounced it superior and

cheaper by 25 per cent. than any ink they

can import. Merchants in different parts of

the Province will find it much to their ad-

vantage to buy this Ink, instead of importing

as it will insure them a larger profit, quick

or sales, and they can recommend it to be

well adapted to this climate. It is put up

in bottles, and retailed in—Pyramid 41,

Plants 16, Quins 22, 6d., or by the

Gallon. A large discount made to wholesale

dealers.

Orders received from any part of the Pro-

vince previous to 1st September next, can

be supplied this Fall. The subscriber war-

rants it as above described, or the money will

be returned.

R. S. MILLAR,

Agent for New Brunswick

Fredericton, Aug. 12, 1857.

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 en-

tered into Partnership with his Brother under the

firm of

J. & R. MILLIGAN,

and they have added largely to their stock of di-

rect Stone and Marble, and are

prepared to supply at the shortest notice—

Monuments, Headstones, Tombs, Vault-

ings, Mantle Pieces, and Table Tops, &c. &c.

of all designs and patterns, and all kinds of ac-

cuse for Buildings.

They also beg to intimate that they are not

under the necessity of importing men, from

United States to execute their work, but be-

lieve that as good if not superior workmen may

be found in this City, without sending for

foreigners, and thereby bringing 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

Head Stones,

of all shapes and the best quality, and sold

at lower prices than can be purchased anywhere

else in the same style.

Also—Grindstones, and Stone Pipe Stones,

all sizes, sold cheap.

St. Andrews, Mr. I