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Evans sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

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SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1857.

[Vol. 24]

Anecdote of Vidocq, the ancient Chief of Police, in France.

A rich Paris merchant came to him one day, and told him that he discovered a deficiency of twenty thousand in his safe. Vidocq asked, how old is your accountant? Twenty-five, replied the gentleman; but I am as sure of him as of myself, and he is a loser also. Are you married? Yes. What is the age of your wife? Is she handsome? Is she honest? Oh, my wife; why she is virtuous, she is honest; she is devoted, and the incarnation of conjugal love, etc.—But that is not the question. Your accountant, is twenty-five. Is your wife handsome? Well, yes, she is handsome, but—But, has nothing to do with it; you want your money, and you have confidence in me? Certainly, I've come on that account. Very well, go home and prepare to go in the country, and introduce me into your house.

They depart; Vidocq is secreted in an adjoining room to the lady. Breakfast is put on the table, when a young man enters. The lady says to him, "He's gone away, but he suspects something; we are lost I fear." The rival of Carpentier commenced a long discourse of love, fidelity, &c., finishing with these words: "There's only one course left for us; let us take what money remains, and quit the country immediately."—Vidocq steps out into the room. A scene follows. "My dear friends, says he, 'keep perfectly quiet, or I'll break both of your heads. You understand that.' Well now answer my questions. Where is the money stolen?" "We have only \$20,000 left," the lady replied, "that's every cent, I'll swear to it." "Very well, give it to me,"—Here it is. "Well, now, this is an affair to be forgotten; never mention it to your husband and he will never know anything about it. As to you, sir, give me your little hands." He put his fingers in his ears. He conducted him to Harve, and sent him off on ship-board telling him to go and get hung somewhere else.

Vidocq returned to Paris, restored the money, saying your accountant was the thief but, he had spent ten thousand of it, with an actress. I have sent him off to America. From that time forward the merchants household was a model of order, faithfulness, and matrimonial propriety.—[*Courier des Etats Unis.*]

Oreide—A Substitute for Gold.

This is the name of a new metal which has recently made its appearance under a French patent, granted in March last in this country. It resembles gold in many respects, and may be used in a pure condition, or as a base for gold plating. Its cost is about eighty cents per pound, and yet its appearance is such that it would readily be taken for gold by most casual observers.—It is not a pure metal, but a compound of several metals, refined to such a degree that it does not easily oxidize or tarnish. These qualities make it a valuable acquisition to the metallic arts. When tested with nitric acid solution takes place, but no spot remains. This quality, though valuable for ornamental purposes, makes it a dangerous metal for dishonest men. It can be used in counterfeiting gold so readily, that it will be exceedingly difficult to detect counterfeit from true coin. When placed side by side with gold it requires close scrutiny to decide which is gold and which oreide. In France a law has already been passed to prevent frauds, by compelling, under severe penalties for neglect, all manufacturers of "oreide" to stamp the word upon the articles produced. A manufactory has lately been started in Waterbury, Connecticut, capable of turning out any quantity of the new metal. It is said that a great deal of the late imported gold chased ware is nothing but oreide. It has already made its appearance in counterfeit coin out West.

A metal having so many of the characteristics of gold will soon find its way to the hands of dishonest men. The public need to be on their guard in the purchase of gold chased ware and gold dust. It is an easy matter to transport a metal to California, which costs but eighty cents per pound; and it would be quite as easy for a dishonest man to mix the cheap material with the costly.

It is likely, however, that science, while furnishing a combination of metals so useful, will also furnish a detector against its use as a counterfeit.—[*Boston Traveller.*]

A model Woman.

"Did you not say, Ellen, that Mr. B.—is poor?" "Yes, he has only his profession." "Will your uncle favor his suit?" "No; and I can expect nothing from him." "Then Ellen you will have to resign fashionable society?" "No matter, I shall see the more of Fred." "You must give up expensive dress." "O Fred admires simplicity."

"You cannot keep a carriage." "But we can have delightful walks." "You must take a small house and furnish it plainly." "Yes, for elegant furniture would be out of place in a cottage." "You will have to cover your floor with cheap thin carpets." "O then I can hear his step sooner."

A New Way to Collect an Old Debt.

We have known many expedients resorted to collect bills; but we think the following adopted by one Joe Harkins is an original one. We have a few credits on our books against doubtful customers, of long standing, and which we have so far failed to get in. We should like to make an arrangement with some Joe Harkins or other to collect the money—that is, provided he will pay it in after he has collected it, like an honest man.

Old squire Tobin was not only a slow walker, but also a slow payer. Blessed with abundant means, he was of course considered a *timidly* good for any little debt; he contracted a habit of holding on to his money, until forced by extra importunity to fork over.

There goes the old squire, said Brown the merchant. I've had a bill of five dollars and fifty cents against him for eight months, and if I have asked him for it once, I have done so twenty times; but he has either not got it with him, or he will call to-morrow; or, if not in good humor, he will swear like a trooper at my impudence in dunning him at unreasonable times.

Now there was one Joe Harkins, a wagging sort of a fellow, who heard the complaint of merchant Brown, and resolved upon some fun.

Come now, Brown, said Joe, what will you bet I can't get the money from the old squire before he gets home?

A new hat, said Brown.

Enough said, said Joe.

While Brown was hunting the bill, Joe disguised himself in a striped blanket and a slouched hat. Thus equipped, and with the bill in his hand, he took after the squire.

He is, is your name Squire Tobin?

Yes, answered the Squire, with a snarl.

What's that to you?

I have a little bill, sir—collecting for merchant Brown, sir.

Merchant Brown can go to thunder, sir, said the Squire. I've no money for him, you must call again.

Joe bowed politely, slipped round the alley, just in time to head the old fellow at the next corner.

Oh, sir, said Joe, stopping suddenly, is your name Tobin?

Here is a little bill, sir, from merchant Brown.

Zounds! sir, replied the Squire, didn't I meet you just now around the corner?

Meet me? replied the Joe, guess it was B., another of Brown's collectors.

Then I suppose merchant Brown has two red striped collectors dogging my steps. I won't pay it, sir, to-day—begone!

The old Squire, as he said this, brought down his stick hard upon the pavement, and toddled on.

Joe, nothing daunted, took advantage of another alley, and by a rapid movement, in a few minutes placed himself once more in front of the Squire. The old man's bile was making him mutter and growl, as he walked along, now and then giving point to his anger by very emphatic knocks of his cane upon the sidewalk. When within about twenty feet of each other the old squire espied his striped friend once more in front. Squire Tobin stopped, and raising his cane, exclaimed:

You infernal insolent puppy, what do you mean?

Joe, affecting great astonishment, checked up within a safe distance, and then replied: "Mean, sir? You surprise me, sir, I don't know you."

Ain't you merchant Brown's collector, that dunned me five minutes ago?

Me, sir, replied Joe; I am one of merchant Brown's collectors, to be sure; but I don't know you, sir.

My name is Tobin, sir, rejoined the irritated Squire, and you look like that fellow that stopped me twice before.

Impossible, sir! replied Joe, it must have been some other of merchant Brown's collectors. You see, sir, there are forty of us, all wrapped in striped blankets—and by the way, Mr. Tobin, I think I have a small bill against you.

Forty red striped collectors, and each one after me, ejaculated the Squire. "Damn me, I must put a stop to this; they will all overtake me, before I get home." Saying which, he pulled out his wallet, and quietly settled merchant Brown's bill of \$5.50.

Joe thanked the Squire, and moved off; but as the Squire had another square to travel before reaching home, Joe could not resist

the inclination to head him just once more. He accordingly made another circuit, and came in collision with the angry old man, ere he was noticed.

Zounds! Zounds! a stranger, vociferated the Squire. What—

Here he caught sight of the red striped blanket, as Joe, disengaging himself from the old man, took to his heels. Squire Tobin's cudgel was fiercely hurled after Joe, accompanied with a hearty curse upon merchant Brown, and his forty collectors in red striped blankets.

It is unnecessary to say, that Joe Harkins was seen topped off the next day with a brain splinter new hat.

A NEW BEDFORD JOKE.—A beautiful young lady, from another part of Massachusetts, was making a visit at a friend's, in the pretty town of New Bedford, famous then as now for whalers, rich merchants, sperm-cet candles, and winter strained oil. One day, this fair visitor was delighting one of the young dealers in these articles by allowing him to show her all over his well stocked establishment, and by taking a very deep interest in all that she saw there.—She was particularly pleased with the picturesque style in which the clear, white, polished candles were packed in their boxes. In a tone of raillery, the young merchant said to his visitor, "Take one of the boxes you admire so much, home with you." "Are you in earnest?" asked the fair belle.

"Of course," was the reply; "if you will take one of them home, with your own hands, you shall have it." "That's a bargain," said she; "I'll call in half an hour for my candles." The box she selected weighed some fifty pounds.

Punctually at the time appointed, and it was midday, when every body was astir in the pleasant town of New Bedford, the young tradesman was told by his clerk, that there was a lady at the door waiting to take home the candles she had selected. "She is in a carriage, of course," said he. "No, sir," was the reply, "she is walking and alone."

He went down to the front door of his establishment, and there stood his fair customer, with one of those straw carriages that nurses take babies to ride in, and all ready to fulfill her bargain. "Come," said she, "hurry up my candles!"

The merchant saw he was caught in a trap of his own setting; so he put the best face upon the matter, and ordered the fifty pounds of number one sperm-cet to be delivered to the lady, who, having tucked up the box carefully with coverlid and blanket, as if it was a baby she was treating to an afternoon-sleep, drew it triumphantly through the streets to the house where she was staying, not one of the numerous acquaintances she met on the way having the remotest idea that her burden was anything but hostess' baby.

What a pretty thing it was, said one of them, "in Miss — to take Mrs. —'s baby out to ride to-day!" But the true story soon got out, and the laugh was decidedly against the gaudy gentleman who dealt in sperm-cet.—[*N. Orleans Picayune.*]

PROSPERITY.—There is now living in the village of St. Ann's in this County a man who a few days since had his thirty-second child baptized and Christened. He is now living with his second wife; his first wife bore him sixteen children, and his present companion in arms, not to be outdone, has presented the happy father with an equal number. Truly, the scripture injunction to "multiply and replenish the earth" is fully obeyed by at least one of Father Chiniquy's parishioners.—[*Kankakee Gazette.*]

Sad Accidents by Drowning.

On Sunday evening a promising child of two years of age, son of Mr. Henry Nichols, in Waterloo-street, was unfortunately drowned by falling into a water puncheon, sunk into the ground. The body was interred yesterday at 3 o'clock.

On Wednesday last, Joseph Morrison, a schoolmaster at Mac's Bay, was drowned while crossing the flats in a wagon from the St. Andrew's road to the settlement, the tide floating the body of the wagon from the fore-wheels, and precipitating the deceased and the driver, a man named John Mawhinney, into the water, but the latter was saved by holding on to the reins.

On Tuesday last, William, eldest son of Mr. John Harris, of Sackville, was drowned at that place while bathing at the head of the Mill-stream. In attempting to swim across, it appears that he became exhausted, and sunk while in the act of turning back. The body was recovered the next day.—[*N.B.*]

TO the above melancholy catalogue we have to add another melancholy affair. We are informed that a son of Wm. Wright, Esq., (Advocate General), of this city, was out shooting on Saturday in Norton, in the vicinity of his father's country residence,

and while going through the woods, with the gun half-cocked, the piece went off and the charge entered one of the young man's legs, causing so much damage that it was thought the limb would have to be amputated.—[*Morning News.*]

INTERESTING CAUSE OF SEIZURE.—The brig Flora, of Newcastle, Me., has been seized by the United States' Marshal, for bringing to New York a native Krooman from the coast of Africa, in violation of law, and the captain is, also, subject to arrest.—John Davis, that is the name of the native, is marked by the usual tattoo down the forehead and nose, and filed front teeth, which identify him as a subject of the British Government. So far as his rights of freedom, and claim for wages from the Flora are concerned, he may, it is alleged, throw himself upon the British Consulate; but the captain will have to look elsewhere to escape the violation of the law interdicting the shipping of foreigners abroad, or that other law, forbidding the slave trade since 1818. The object in bringing these natives to the United States, is said to be for the purpose of teaching them enough of the English language to enable them to act as interpreters for the slaves, for which purpose large prices are paid by the slave-traders. Hosts of slaves are sacrificed in the middle passage from random medical treatment, while a native could explain the nature of the disease each is suffering, and thus furnish data for correct doctoring.—[*N. York Times.*]

THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The ceremony of laying the Corner Stone and blessing the foundations of the new Catholic church in this city, was performed on Sunday afternoon under the direction of the very Rev. William O'Reilly, administrator of the Diocese of Hartford, assisted by the very Rev. James Hughes of Hartford, and Reverends James Reynolds, Mr. Aubier, Mr. Chagnon, Luke Daly, J. C. Moore, Dr. Wallace, James Lynch, Mr. Bede, Thos. Quinn and Mr. Hendrickson, of this city. The services were conducted with great solemnity, and attracted an immense crowd of spectators. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Thomas Quinn of Meriden from Hebrews 11, 6, without notes and in the open air. It was a very able discourse and delivered with a distinctness of enunciation and an impressiveness of manner, which are rarely equalled in pulpit oratory. There were at least three thousand persons present, and every word that was uttered must have been distinctly heard by all. As an out-door orator we have seldom seen his equal.

The discourse was sound, logical, and eminently conservative. Aside from the claim to infallibility in the church, we could have heartily subscribed to the whole of it. Quite handsome sum was contributed by the spectators towards the erection of the Church edifice.—[*Litchfield Democrat.*]

[The Rev. Mr. Quinn, whose discourse is spoken of in such eulogistic terms, is a native of St. Andrews, and son of Mr. Thos. Quinn. When a youth, he distinguished himself at the Academy of this Town, and we understand he also came off with honors from the Roman Catholic College at Quebec. The Rev. gentleman's many friends here will rejoice in his success.—[*Ed. Standard.*]

OFF THE RAILS.—We understand the passenger carriage got off the line on the return journey, about six o'clock on Monday evening. The carriage was filled with passengers, who were considerably alarmed, but fortunately no damage was done. The accident happened at the curve at Gilbert Island. We have before stated our opinion about carrying passengers before the road is ballasted, and it will not surprise us if a serious accident happens. The curve at Gilbert's Island, will at any time be a dangerous one, and the danger is greater while the road is in its present unfinished state. We understand the Commissioners netted eleven pounds clear profit on Monday.—[*Leader.*]

Benefit of the Springs.

A lady brought a child to a physician to consult him about its precious health. Among other things she inquired if he did not think the springs would be useful.

Certainly, madam, replied the doctor, as he eyed the child, and then took a large pinch of snuff. I haven't the least hesitation in recommending this—and the sooner you apply the remedy the better.

You really think it would be good for the dear little thing, don't you?

Upon my word, madam, it's the best remedy I know of.

What springs would you recommend, doctor?

Any will do madam, where you can plenty of soap and water.

Married Politeness.

There is much of truth as well as that kind of philosophy which comes into every day requisition, helping to strengthen the ties of social affection, in the subjoined brief article:

"Will you?" asked a pleasant voice.

And the husband answered "Yes my dear with pleasure."

It was quietly, but heartily said, the tone, the manner, the look, were perfectly natural and very affectionate. We thought how pleasant that courteous reply how gratifying it must have been to the wife. Many husbands of ten years' experience are ready with their courtesies to the young ladies of their acquaintance, while they speak with abruptness to the wife, and do many rude things without considering them worth an apology. The stranger who they may have seen but yesterday is listened to with deference, and though the subject may be of the most unpleasant nature, with a ready smile: while the poor wife relates a domestic grievance is subdued, or listened to with ill-concealed impatience. O! how wrong this is—all wrong.

Does she urge some request? "O don't bother me," cries her gracious lord and master. Does she ask for necessary funds for Susy's shoes and Willie's hat? "Seems to me you're always wanting money!" is the handsome retort. Is any little extra demanded by his masculine appetite, it is ordered not requested. "Look here, I want you to do so and so; just see that it is done; and off marches Mr. Boor, with a bow and a smile of gentlemanly polish and friendly sweetness for every actual acquaintance he may chance to recognize.

When we meet with such carelessness and coarseness, our thoughts revert to the kind voice and gentle manner of the friend who said, "Yes, my dear with pleasure." I beg your pardon, when by any little awkwardness he disconcerted her, as he would in the presence of the most fashionable stickler of etiquette.

This is because he is a thorough gentleman, who thinks his wife in all things entitled to precedence. He loves her best; why should he hesitate to show it, not in sickly maudlin attentions, but in preferring her pleasure, and honoring her in private as well as in public. He knows her worth, why should he, for a moment, hesitate to attest it. "And her husband he praised her," saith Holy Writ; nor by fulsome adulation, not pushing her charms into notice, in a manly way of her virtues. Though words may seem little things, and slight attentions almost valueless, yet depend upon it they keep the flame bright, especially if they are not mutual.—The children grow up in better moral atmosphere, and learn to respect their parents, as they respect one another. Many a boy takes advantage of the mother he loves, because he sees often the rudeness of a father. Insensibly he gathers to his bosom the same habits and the thoughts they engender, and in turn becomes the petty tyrant. "Only his mother; why should he thank her, father never does." Thus the home becomes the seat of disorder and unhappiness. Only for strangers are kind words expressed, and hypocrites go out from the hearthstone fully prepared to render justice, benevolence to any one but those who have the justest claims.

Indian Affairs.

The Minnesota Pioneer of the 7th inst., gives the particulars of the shooting (by Mr. Flaudreau, agent for the Sioux, assisted by United States soldiers from Fort Ridgely,) of a son of the Indian Chief, Ink-pa-du-ta, the noted leader of the band of cut throat savages whose depredations in that Territory have recently been recorded. The Pioneer says:

"He is the identical savage who dragged Mrs. Noble from the lodge of the Yankee Chief who purchased her, after having satisfied his hellish appetite, beat her to death with clubs. His punishment was well deserved. The two Indians who accompanied Ink-pa-du-ta's son, fled it is supposed to the old Chief's camp on Skunk Lake. It was eared by many persons at the Agency that he would seek to avenge his son's death by attacking the frontier settlements.

A great deal of dissatisfaction existed among the Indians, caused by the prompt retaliation of the Agent, in terminating the career of that murderer.

There was but a small force of soldiers at Ridgely, and this seemed to encourage the Indians in assuming a bold and haughty tone. Mr. Brown, however, met Maj. Sherman's battery of the flying artillery, twenty miles below Fort Ridgely, on Friday; they would reach the Agency on Sunday, and their presence would undoubtedly produce a change in the conduct of the Indians."

European Intelligence.

Three Days Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Europa at Halifax.

The steamer Europa, with Liverpool dates to the 15th July, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday last, having been detained off the harbor several hours in consequence of thick fog. Among her passengers is E. L. Williams, the Welsh nightingale.

The Europa passed, July 15th, ships Constantine and W. F. Storer, going into Liverpool. The steamers Persia and Eriksen arrived at Liverpool together at 4 20 P. M. on Friday 17th; the passage of the Persia is called 8 days and 22 hours. The Kangaroo for New York left Liverpool on the 15th, and the Ariel and Washington for New York left Southampton the same day.

Great Britain.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, Mr. Roebuck moved the following resolutions:—That war with Persia was declared, prosecuted and conducted without such transactions being communicated to Parliament, while expensive armaments were equipped without the sanction of a vote of the House; Therefore, that it is the opinion of this House, that such conduct tends to weaken its just authority and to dispense with the control over the finances of the country, and renders it requisite for the House to express its strong reprobation of such a course of proceeding. He supported his motion in a speech of much bitterness, and accused Lord Palmerston of having, by denuding India of troops for the Persian war, brought about the present state of affairs in India. A warm debate ensued, in which Mr. Roebuck found many supporters, but who declined to vote for the resolutions. Lord Palmerston asserted the constitutional right of the crown to make war or peace at pleasure, although he admitted it to be the duty of the government to acquaint Parliament at the earliest opportunity with the grounds for having done so. After censuring Mr. Roebuck and his motives, he reviewed the course of the negotiations with Persia, claiming credit rather than censure for the concessions his government had made to facilitate the restoration of peace, and then passed on to deny that there was any connection with the Persian war and Indian mutiny, while he predicted that the triumph of the British arms and policy over Persian aggression and Russian influence would materially enhance British influence throughout all Asia. In conclusion he denied that, constitutionally or otherwise, there were any grounds for the resolutions, the success of which would be a fatal mistake on the part of the House. The resolutions were lost by 38 to 352. On Friday, in the House of Lords, Lord Brougham brought forward his motion for an address to the Queen to discountenance all measures tending to promote the slave trade. In a powerful speech, he pointed out the serious consequences likely to ensue from the importation of free Africans into French colonies, and was sure it was only necessary to call the attention of the French government to the subject to induce them to abandon this policy. Lord Clarendon fully endorsed Lord Brougham's sentiments, saying, that if it turned out that the slave trade was revived, the government should not hesitate using the power vested in it to stop it. The address was agreed to.

In the Commons, Sir C. Wood gave notice of a motion for a vote of 2,000 more men for service in the Indian seas. Lord Palmerston, in reply to Mr. Griffith, repeated his objections to the construction of the Suez ship canal, financially and nationally, and warned British capitalists to hold themselves aloof from such an undertaking.

On motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the House voted half a million on account of the Persian war. After a spicy debate upon the merits of that and the Indian and the Chinese proceedings, Lord John Russell asked, but failed to get, government to give up a day for the consideration of a new bill he proposed to introduce for the admission of Jews to Parliament. He then asked leave to bring in a bill on the subject, but after a protracted and noisy debate, the house adjourned without taking any action. It was supposed that Parliament would be prorogued in about a fortnight or three weeks.

The shipping of the Atlantic cable on board the Agamemnon would be finished the day the Europa sailed. The Niagara had over 1,000 miles on board, and would be finished on the following week. The contracted tests of the cable are very satisfactory, and at Cork, whence the vessels will sail about the 1st August, experiments will be made through the whole length of the cable. Insurances had been effected on the safe laying of the cable at rates ranging from ten per cent. upwards, but many stockholders preferred running their own risks.

Prince Napoleon visited and inspected the Niagara on the 17th; in return, Capt. Hudson was entertained on board the imperial yacht.

A deputation from the Anti-slavery Society presented a memorial to Lord Palmerston on Wednesday, condemning the proposed scheme to obtain negro laborers from Africa for the West Indies. Lord Palmerston stated that the Government were alive to the danger of the scheme, and would see nothing was done which tended to reconstitute the slave trade. The London Times continues its agitation in favor of obtaining free laborers under British surveillance.

The members of the House of Commons in favor of the Parliamentary Oaths Bill

were resorting to outside measures to bring about a speedy settlement of the question. They have held a meeting and adopted resolutions declaratory of their sentiments, and appointed deputations to wait on Lord Palmerston on the subject.

The British Government intends sending to India a steam squadron with a considerable force of artillery by the most rapid conveyance at hand; and in addition to the troops already mentioned, the force which had been appropriated for Chinese operations had all been intercepted and ordered for service in India. This force is to be compensated for in China by a battalion of marines, to be dispatched to Hong Kong without delay.

The London Times, in an article on Mr. Marcy's privatizing letter, which it calls "a bold and comprehensive proposal," expresses regret that England did not at once close with the suggestion therein made, and says that had a decision could be formed, the Cabinet of Washington became alarmed at the possibility that its offer would be accepted. Mr. Buchanan and Gen. Cass have intimated their disinclination to follow up the discussion, nor is there any reason to hope that so desirable an object will soon become attainable. "In the meantime the laws of war between England & America are wholly unaffected by the convention of Paris."

FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says, that a conspiracy, recently discovered, was the most serious of any that we have yet any knowledge of—both in the character of the persons concerned, the extent of its ramifications, and the objects proposed, which included the assassination of the Emperor, and a revolution throughout southern Europe. The members of a Provisional Government were already named by the conspirators, and their plans were pretty nearly perfected when the discovery was made.

The poet Beranger is dead. The French police, according to a letter in the Nord of Brussels, continue to display the greatest activity in their researches after all the Italians suspected of having taken part in the late conspiracy, about thirty having been arrested at Marseilles and on the frontiers.

Complete returns of the supplementary elections in France, show the return of eleven opposition Deputies in all.

The harvest prospects throughout France were most cheering. In some places the reaping is over.

The Monitor publishes the returns of the indirect revenue of France for the first six months of the present year. They display an increase of no less than 26,255,000 francs over the corresponding period of last year.

PARIS, Friday.—Government hurried the funeral of Beranger, which took place to-day at noon, and was undisturbed by any remarkable incident. There was a large display of military force, and an immense concourse of people.

SPAIN.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says that Lafargue, a French journalist, and intimates that the result was probably unsatisfactory, and that Lafargue would depart from Spain. Spanish semi-official journals say, "Our Government occupies itself at this moment with the important Mexican question, and proofs will soon be seen that Spain is only enduring until she is wounded in her national honour. To this end it is said two war steamers are about to sail from Cadiz for Havana taking out instructions to Choechea from the Madrid Government, also conveying more troops and material of war for the expedition against Mexico, which Spain will inevitably undertake unless she receives full satisfaction from that Republic."

The sittings of the Deputies had been suspended.

The Senate has approved of the law for public instruction. The Senate and Congress have voted the constitutional reform proposed by the Government.

In consequence of numerous arrests, the Madrid prisons are full and breaking out of malades was apprehended.

ITALY.—Tranquillity prevails.

It is asserted that the recent movement was planned in London, and therefore the Italian Court, backed by Austria and France, is about to protest against the asylum which England offers to these troublesome refugees. One report says, that the Tuscan Court is at the head of the movement. Another intimates that Austria was trying to induce the Prussian Cabinet to join in the movement by addressing a note to the English Government, praying it to exercise an active surveillance over the refugees. On the part of the French Government, the Constitutionnel repeats its old complaint of the hospitality given by England to leaders of the revolution.

MARKETS.

Consols 91½.
Cotton—Fair bowed, 8½d.; Mobile, 8½d.; New Orleans, 8½d.

Breadstuffs dull, and prices generally declining. Sugar dull. Tea quiet.

Timber—Yellow Pine 16d. a 20d.; Red 12d. a 13d.; Birch 16d. a 20d. Deals £7 10s. a £8 10s.

THE POPPY.—A letter received at the Patent Office, from Germany, says the poppy is cultivated in Southern Germany, to a large extent, as a substitute for sweet oil. It has supplanted the use of the imported olive oil wholly in that country. It is further stated, that the soil and climate of the New England States are highly suited for the culture of this article, and they might provide the whole Union with sweet oil, and therefore a large sum of money which goes

to France and Italy. Its cultivation would be remunerative."

Cards, Circulars, &c.

Having recently imported a Patent Rotary Job Printing Press, and other material for the Office, we are prepared to execute Cards, Circulars, Shop Bills, &c., in the best style and at moderate prices. Wedding, Visiting, and Business Cards, struck off at short notice in colors or gold.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, AUG. 5, 1857.

Lecture.

—We are requested to intimate that Mr. GEORGE M. WORTABET, will give his third and last Lecture on Syria, this, Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock.

A collection will be made at the close, in behalf of Protestant Schools in Syria.

New Brunswick & Canada Railway.

It may appear strange that we have abstained for some weeks from making any comments on the Railway from this place;

but we have done so only in compliance with the opinion which we have frequently heard Mr. THOMPSON express, and in which we entirely agree, that harm rather than good resulted from reporting every action or alteration on the road, and that it was only desirable to make mention of the progress of the works when they had advanced sufficiently to be really worthy of notice. We feel that time has now arrived, and that it is necessary, since so much has been said and written by our contemporaries respecting our Line, and in which (doubtless unintentionally) they have made some slight errors; that we should give the subjoined information, the correctness of which may be relied on, as we have made careful inquiries as to the progress of the works.

The cars, from the firm of Messrs. Whitney & Hamilton, Calais, are being put together in the Company's yard at Indian Point; and the new first-class finished locomotive from the Portland works has arrived, and is being put in running order by Mr. Allan, an experienced engineer from that establishment, who will probably await the arrival of the second engine from the same works, which will be ready for shipment from Portland by the 20th inst.

The Road is now graded through to the Digby River, and is ready for the rails; indeed we are assured, that they would have been laid up to that point ere this, had the works not unfortunately been delayed for the want of the Engine which ought to have been here three weeks earlier, but which was detained by the dense fog that has enveloped this coast for the whole of that period. We are safe however in stating, that within three weeks from now, this loss of time will be made up, as the work is being carried on with a will and energy, and in such a systematic manner, as to overcome every obstacle.

In alluding above to the errors of our contemporaries respecting this Line, we would first particularly allude to the extraordinary pertinacity with which they insist on misnaming the Company, as they must and do know that it is not the St. Andrews and Woodstock or St. Andrews & Quebec Railway—but the New Brunswick & Canada Railway and Land Company. Such misnomers cannot do them any service, and mislead the people in the sister Provinces and elsewhere. In the last Head Quarters there is an article which we copy below, on the progress of our Line, and in which our contemporary is in error when he states:—that the land to be granted by the Government will amount to 2,200,000 acres. The whole of the ungranted lands within the reserved district of five miles on each side of the Line, only comprise about 260,000. At a pound an acre this would not be sufficient to pay for the construction of the Line—but although our contemporary therefore is again in error on this point, it is doubtless true that if the value of the timber is taken into consideration, that the shareholders will be reimbursed from the proceeds of the lumbering operations, for every farthing which the may lay out on the construction of the Road.

We are gratified to be in a position to record the improved prospects of the place, and increased value of property, not only in the town but in the districts of the County through which the Line passes. Here a very fair question arises, viz: to whom are we indebted for these improvements, and what has led to the increased value of property? The answer is plain: to the English shareholders of the railway; without their money and their efficient officers, the people here could not build a mile of railway;

to them the credit is due, and to them alone it should be given.

From the Head Quarters.

The St. Andrews and Quebec Railway.

One thousand men are pushing forward the railway from St. Andrews to Woodstock with great rapidity; it will be completed some time next summer. Already has Woodstock felt its influence; the price of building lots is rapidly on the increase, and people are looking for mill sites, &c.—The completion of the road will give a fresh impulse to agriculture; it will cause mills to be erected along the line, for the manufacture of clapboards, shingles and laths; it will cause the re-opening of the Woodstock Iron Works, and infuse greater energy into the Company who have commenced working on a promising lode of copper at Bull's Creek; and it will open a market for the excellent gypsum that skirts along the Tobique. Thus agricultural produce saved lumber, iron, copper, gypsum,—all will be conveyed by rail to St. Andrews, instead of being brought down the river St. John.

Travel will also be diverted from us; thus: if a Woodstock merchant has occasion to visit the United States on business he need not leave home until the morning the steamer leaves St. John. He meets the boat at Eastport, and the next morning is in Boston.

Conversing with an intelligent man from Woodstock, a short time ago, he said: "St. John people have always opposed an up-river railway, and now we care nothing about it, or about them. In a short time we shall soon be independent of them, and then, when it is too late to remedy things, they will feel the loss of the up-river trade."

It is true; St. John folks will suffer, and richly will they deserve it. But what is to become of Fredericton?

It is proper just now to remind our readers that the Province granted the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway Company all the Crown Lands lying within five miles of the Road, amounting in all between St. Andrews and Woodstock to 2,200,000 acres. Some of these lands will be worth one pound an acre as soon as the road is finished; but let us estimate the average value at ten shillings per acre, and the amount will be £1,100,000,—or considerable more than the whole cost of the line.

His Honor Chief Justice CARTER arrived in town on Monday evening, per railway from Dunbarton station, precisely at 6 o'clock.

His Honor left Fredericton at 5 30, A. M., and reached the Company station at the Fredericton road at about ½ past 3, P. M., one hour and a half before the time he was expected, and at which the train was ordered to be in readiness for him—and was received by the Sheriff; the Manager, Engineer, and Solicitor to the Company, with several ladies.

It would of course have been just as easy for the engine to have been ready at ½ past 3 as at 5, and if orders to that effect had been given, His Honor would have travelled through from Head Quarters in 11 hours and 50 minutes, as the distance from station to station, (25 miles) was done in 1 hour and 10 minutes. The train started precisely at 5 and reached St. Andrews at 10 minutes past 6.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, was opened here on Tuesday, His Honor Chief Justice CARTER, presiding.

Want of space this week prevents our giving a notice of Mr. Wortabet's interesting and instructive Lectures on Syria, on Sunday and Monday evenings last.

THE ELECTION.—The High Sheriff has declared the Hon. James Brown to be the successful candidate.—The vote stood as follows:—

Brown,	1133
Marks,	474
Majority for Brown,	659

The tabular statement of the vote in the Parishes is forwarded this week.

Mr. NELLIS.

On Friday and Saturday evenings last, Mr. NELLIS, (born without arms,) gave interesting performances in the Town Hall, to large and respectable audiences. He executed many things with his feet, which most persons, without much practice, could not accomplish with their hands; and the ease, facility, and graceful manner, while he performed, gave much satisfaction. He has acquired, by perseverance and constant use of his muscles, a faculty of using his feet, (which are very small) where others use their hands. The audiences expressed satisfaction with his exhibition—and felt, that besides contributing to the support of a worthy man who had been deprived by nature of his arms, they were amply repaid by witnessing his wonderful performance. We bespeak for him a full house wherever he visits. Mr. Nellis is accompanied by Mr. Martin, an excellent musician, who enlivens the entertainment by performing on the violin.

THE SCOTCH POISONING CASE.—There was on trial, in the first week of the month, at Glasgow, Scotland, a Miss Madeline Smith, charged with having poisoned a Frenchman, her lover, named L'Angelier.—She is young, handsome, rich, and well connected, so that the trial excited a great deal of attention. The evidence against her, so far as we have seen it, amounts to little, and would not cause condemnation unless there was a very strong desire felt to hang somebody, without any reference to the accused's guilt or innocence. It is true that she bought arsenic, but then she used it for the improvement of her complexion. That deadly agent is a great beautifier of the face, giving to it that peculiar delicacy which gentlemen much admire, and which therefore ladies much desiderate. In Vienna, that most voluptuous of cities, the women use arsenic as a cosmetic on a great scale, but it would be hard to suspect them of murdering their friends because they purchase the deadliest agent known in the annals of crime.

On Wednesday, 22nd, a boat coming in to Tracadie Gully from the fishing ground and three hands were lost. They belong to either Caraque or Shippegan, names unknown. The same day two boats came ashore, bottom up, between Tracadie and Tabusiac—names of owners unknown. Two boats were seen from the establishment of Geo. E. Leston, Esq., bottom up, out in the bay. The pilots report that they met several boats in the same position in the Gulf. Fears are entertained that there has been a considerable loss of property on the coast, as well as of human life.

This morning we learn from a person who has just arrived from Tracadie, that 29 dead bodies have been picked up on the beach.—Another report has just reached us that 60 boats are supposed to be lost, owned by parties living between Megaw and Tracadie, and that 51 dead bodies have been picked up between these two places. It is calculated that 200 boats were out fishing, and many more disasters it is feared have occurred.

The master of a coaster arrived this morning from Shediac, informs us that he put into Egmont Bay, P. E. Island, during the storm, and he counted 130 American fishing craft that had also run in for shelter. He states that there was great destruction among the fishing boats, a number having floated ashore.

We understand that intelligence has been obtained that several vessels have been lost in the St. Lawrence.—Gleaner.

The Journal of Commerce in a general review of the crops, says:—"It is generally believed that the wheat crop of the United States as a whole, will be the largest and best ever garnered."

The submarine cable across the Detroit river was laid down on 16th ult. and found on trial to be in complete working order.—The Montreal Telegraph Co. now connect directly with Detroit, Chicago, and other western cities.

One Dollar expended in procuring a large bottle of PERRY DAVIS' Pain Killer, may be worth more to you than thousands of dollars invested in bank stock. It will eradicate disease from your system when all other medicine fails. Thousands, both in this and foreign countries, readily testify to the fact.

The New-York ship-owners have ignominiously backed out of their stand against advance wages to sailors; and the same result of the much-mooted reform is likely to happen here and throughout New England and also. The land-sharks are too much for the close pockets, and short-sighted policy, of the merchants.—Boston Daily Traveller.

It was Sir William Hearse who said: "I remember to have heard a certain young lady exclaim—I really enjoy rambling in a park, it looks so like trespassing."

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

July 30th.—Schr. Ulica, J. Clark, Boston, —general cargo
Thos. C. Bartlett, Hallett, Portland,—New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company, a locomotive, &c.
31st.—Schr. Julia, J. Waycott, Baltimore, —assorted cargo.

AUCTION.

In order to close consignments, I will offer for sale on SATURDAY the 8th day of AUGUST, at the store, head of Railroad Wharf, at 11 A.M. FIFTY Bbls. FLOUR, 20 boxes P. Y. and Common SOAP, 5 boxes Pipes, 10 boxes German Window Glass, 20 Reams of Wrapping Paper, 20 pair brass Candlesticks, 5 kegs baking Soda Salcratus, 1 doz. Seythes, Ready-made Clothing, and a variety of other articles. A credit of three months will be given for approved endorsed Notes on all sums above fifteen pounds.
JAMES BOYD, Auctioneer.
July 30, 1857.

AUCTION.

Will Sell on SATURDAY, the 15th day of AUGUST, at 11 o'clock, forenoon, in front of my Auction Room:—
The SAILS, RIGGING, BLOCKS, CHAINS and ANCHORS, of the Schr. SPRAY.
And,
On the MONDAY following, at ½ past 12 o'clock, That eligible HOUSE and LOT, known as the ADAMS' HOUSE, near the Railroad Wharf. The terms will be liberal.

JAMES BOYD, Auctioneer.

St. Andrews, 1st Aug. 1857.

ies in Poor Condition
Best copy available

SHERIFF'S SALES

to take place at the Court House.

Real Estate of E. Lynott Aug. 1.
Do. Do. of John McConell Aug. 1.
Do. of John McConell Sept. 19.
Do. John Bolton Jan. 28.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on Saturday the 11th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim of and to the following piece or Lot of Land situated in the Parish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte abutting and bounded thus, to wit:

Northerly by the River Maguadavie, Southerly by lands owned by one Anderson, and being the Easterly half of the Numbered Fifty four, in the Mascaren Grant, which said half lot is estimated to contain Fifty-three Acres and was conveyed by William H. Lockett to the said Edward Lynott.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of Samuel Getty against said Edward Lynott, endorsed to levy £69 1 0, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, 29th Decr., 1856.

SHERIFF'S POSTPONED SALES.

THE Sale of EDWARD LYNOTT'S Property, at the suit of SAMUEL GETTY, is postponed until Saturday 1st August; then to take place at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, July 11, 1857.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, on Saturday the 11th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in St. Andrews:

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim of and to the following piece or Lot of Land, in the Mascaren Grant, bounded on the North by the River Maguadavie, and containing 50 ACRES more or less, formerly owned by William Lockett.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution in favor of Robert Ross against said Edward Lynott, endorsed to levy £13 12 10, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 31st Dec. 1856.

THE Sale of EDWARD LYNOTT'S Property, at the suit of ROBERT ROSS, is postponed until Saturday the 1st August, then to take place at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, July 11, 1857.

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

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim of and to the following piece or Lot of Land, in the Parish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, viz:

Being Lot No. 39, Upper Mills Brook, Piskelagan, situated in the Parish aforesaid, formerly granted to John McCull, and containing 100 acres more or less.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of Daniel Gillmor, Esq., against the said McCull & Russell, endorsed to levy £2123 11 3d, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, 10th March, 1857.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim of and to the following piece or Lot of Land, in the Parish of St. George, 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. George, conveyed by Benjamin Bolton to John Bolton.

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

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

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

Best Superfine Flour.

Just received ex. schr. "Bonita" from Philadelphia, via Calcutta, 60 Barrels best superfine Philadelphia Flour.

J. W. STREET.

July 9th 1856.

London Porter, and Pale Ale!

Per "Arthur White," from London,

100 Bbls Ryas London Porter—and Pale Ale Quarts and Pints.

J. W. STREET.

May 25th, 1857.

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

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

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One Thousand Dollar Cash Prizes.

The Twelfth Annual Volume of this useful publication commences on the 13th day of September next.

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

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

\$1,000, in CASH PRIZES, will be paid on the 1st of January next, for the largest list of subscribers, as follows:—\$200 for the list, \$1 75 for the 2d, \$1 50 for the 3d, \$1 25 for the 4th, \$1 00 for the 5th, \$75 for the 6th, \$50 for the 7th, \$40 for the 8th, \$30 for the 9th, \$25 for the 10th, \$20 for the 11th, and \$10 for the 12th. For all Clubs of 20 and upwards, the subscription price is only \$1 40. Names can be sent from any Post Office until January 1st, 1857.

Here are fine chances to secure cash prizes.

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

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

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

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

AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A

FAMILY PHYSIC.

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

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and purges the bowels into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary doses should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousands cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the mind. When they are used as a family medicine, it is confidently believed this pill will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When they are used as a family medicine, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine.

ALBINO HALL, M.D., Physician of the Marine Hospital, Dysentery, Relax, and Worms.

Dr. AYER'S PILLS are the perfect of all medicines. They have cured my wife in great pain. She has been sick and purging for months. I was obliged to be in great pain, but got no better. She then commenced taking your Pills, which soon cured her, by expelling large quantities of worms (dead) from her body. They afterwards cured her and our two children of bloody dysentery. One of our neighbors lost it, and my wife cured him with two doses of your Pills, while others around us paid from five to twenty dollars doctors' bills, and lost much time, without being cured entirely even then. Such a medicine as yours, which is actually good and honest, will be prized here. GEO. J. GRIFFIN, Farmer.

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood.

Dr. AYER'S PILLS are the perfect of all medicines. They have cured my wife in great pain. She has been sick and purging for months. I was obliged to be in great pain, but got no better. She then commenced taking your Pills, which soon cured her, by expelling large quantities of worms (dead) from her body. They afterwards cured her and our two children of bloody dysentery. One of our neighbors lost it, and my wife cured him with two doses of your Pills, while others around us paid from five to twenty dollars doctors' bills, and lost much time, without being cured entirely even then. Such a medicine as yours, which is actually good and honest, will be prized here. GEO. J. GRIFFIN, Farmer.

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AYER'S Cathartic Pills

(SUGAR COATED)

CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SICK Invalids, Febrile, Mothers, Physicians, Philanthropists, read their Effects, and Judge of their Virtues.

Headache, Sick Headache, Pail Stomach.

Dr. J. C. AYER, Boston, Mass., May 1, 1856.

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