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E variis sumendum est optimum. - Cic.

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SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1858.

[Vol. 25]

Mr. Field's Account of the Laying of the Cable.

The U. S. steamship Niagara, which arrived at New York, had on board Cyrus W. Field, Esq., who communicates some interesting particulars relative to the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph. It will be seen that he pays a high compliment to Capt. Dayton, of Her Majesty's steamer Gorgon, and also to Capt. Otter, who was stationed at Newfoundland.

Mr. Field describes the feeling which pervaded all on board the Niagara while the cable was being laid as being one of the most intense excitement. Every man exerted himself to the utmost to achieve success in the work. Throughout the six and a half days, perfect silence and attention pervaded the men, lest a single moment of negligence should destroy the cable. On the first day after the paying out began, it was found that the cable was being paid out at a rate which, in proportion to the distance run, would, if continued, have defeated the enterprise. This was owing to the fact that the cable on the Niagara, had caused so much local attraction as to seriously derange the compasses, rendering it impossible to steer the ship. Next day, Commander Dayton, of the Gorgon, being apprised of the fact, ran ahead of the Niagara, steering in the most direct course for Trinity Bay. This he continued day and night until they arrived, never leaving the deck except for a few moments, and verifying his position by repeated observations of the sun, moon and the stars.

When his arduous task was accomplished, his eyes were swollen and suffused with blood from long loss of sleep, and he was almost prostrated from the immense fatigue which he had undergone. Without his assistance the cable would have been exhausted long before the Niagara reached land; and to his agency, therefore, the success of the achievement is largely indebted.

On Wednesday morning, August 4, at 8 o'clock, land appeared to the northwest at about 55 miles distant. An hour later the Agamemnon signalled that she had paid out 920 miles of cable, being precisely the same quantity as that laid from the Niagara. At 7 P. M. Her Majesty's steamer Porcupine, having in sight, and Capt. Otter her commander, who had for some weeks been engaged in surveying Trinity Bay and the Bay of Bulls Arm, boarded the Niagara to pilot her into the harbour. At 8 P. M. Capt. Otter reported the telegraph station nineteen miles off. There had been paid out from the Niagara 990 miles of cable.

As it would have perilled the safety of the cable to have waited for daylight before resuming operations, the steamer was kept right on through the night. Capt. Otter, who is a skilled pilot, is also a very prudent man. Anticipating that the Niagara might arrive in the night, he had caused boats to be stationed up the bay, along the course laid out for her, and at a signal the men, in these kind of blazing torches, and people along the shore lighted huge bonfires to guide the mariners on their way.

The Niagara, guided by her careful pilot, steamed slowly up the bay, and at half past one o'clock on the morning of Thursday, August 5, she came to anchor close to the shore, in 17 fathoms of water, having succeeded in her share of the undertaking. She had paid out 1,013 miles, and telegraph signals were constantly flowing through the entire length.

Mr. Field landed near the telegraph station, Trinity Bay, at 2 o'clock in the morning, and walked to the station house, half a mile distant, through the wilderness, not a person being visible on the beach. At the telegraph house he found the operators from London fast asleep, not one of them expecting that the enterprise would succeed. Indeed they had not unpacked their trunks, anticipating that in a week or two they would be ordered back to London, the station house was unfinished, work upon it had ceased, and none of the instruments had been prepared for use. The astonishment of the operators when they learned that the cable was laid, may be conceived. At 2.45 A. M. a signal was received from the Agamemnon stating that she had paid out 1,010 miles of cable. Mr. Field then telegraphed to the Associated Press the glad tidings of success.

When the day broke the boats were all lowered, and 1300 fathoms of cable were carried ashore. First Lieut. J. H. North, of the Gorgon, and Mr. North, followed by the officers of the Niagara, captains of the Gorgon and Porcupine, their officers, crews, and the crew of the Niagara. Each taking hold of the cable, they marched up from the beach to the telegraph station-house at a distance of half a mile, where they deposited the end of the cable. Captain Hudson then offered prayer and a few remarks appropriate to the occasion, when the ceremony of landing

terminated. The officers and crews then returned to their respective boats, reaching their vessels at 6 o'clock in the morning. The Gorgon and Porcupine carried the American flag at the fore, the Niagara the English flag at the fore, and the Telegraph flag at the mainmast.

The Agamemnon telegraphed at 1 p. m. on the same day (Thursday, Aug. 5.) that she had landed her end of the cable. On the announcement of this fact the Gorgon fired a salute of twenty-one guns, and her crew, manning the rigging, gave three hearty cheers, which was as heartily returned from the Niagara. All hands then went below to rest from their labors.

Thus was finished the great enterprise, in one year exactly from August 5th, 1857. When the end of the cable was taken on shore at Valentia, Ireland, the other end was taken on shore at Trinity Bay; and a singular circumstance is, that the very cable laid in Trinity Bay and landed here, is that which was recovered from the coast of Ireland after the failure of the first attempt.

Trinity Bay is a deep Bay, with barren and rugged shores, covered with stunted fir trees, and here and there a small village of fishermen's huts is seen. Its direction is S. by W. from the entrance about S. S. W., then returning about N. W. around an island called Bull's Mouth, and proceeding ten miles it arrives at a small circular harbor about a mile in diameter—being the head of the Bay. Here, on the West side, is the landing place. A road has been cut through the thick, low fir trees, to the house erected by the Company for the electricians. It is a frame house of two stories, set on piles, and altogether unpretending.

From the landing place of the cable to the head of Conception Bay is only a small strip of land about five miles in width; and the object of making this point the station, is the facility with which it can be connected with Cape Breton by another submerged wire. The nearest neighbor of the electricians is five miles distant, and the next fifteen miles, so they will be obliged to content themselves with telegraphic reunions.

Mr. Field states that the reason why signals and not words were sent through the cable as it was being laid, is that on the previous attempt the cables, indulged in irrelevant conversation which distracted their attention from duty at a time when the slightest obstruction might be fatal to the work. The Directors, therefore, ordered that signals only should be sent through the cable from ship to ship. Both vessels had Greenwich time, and the electric current played to and fro between them for ten minutes each way.

The signals showed that on the first day the speed of the Agamemnon slightly exceeded that of the Niagara, but on the succeeding days they went at the same rate, there never being more than 20 miles difference between them. When the cable was landed at both ends, M. Field applied his tongue to the end and received the cheerful information that the insulation was perfect, in a shock that nearly threw him over. The reason why messages were not transmitted earlier was the fact that all the apparatus at both ends was new and untried, and required a great deal of care and skill to adjust.

Mr. Field states that there is not the slightest doubt that the cable is an entire success as great or greater than its most sanguine friends had looked forward to. By the Persia yesterday he wrote to the directors to prepare another cable at once as it is evident that the present one, which will in a short time, he believes transmit messages as rapidly as an aerial line, will be entirely insufficient for the business which will flow to it.

Until the 1st of September the line will be closed to all messages save those from the Governments of Great Britain and the United States. During that time Mr. Field will keep the public advised of all matters affecting the success of the cable.

Curious Scene in the House of Lords.

The London correspondent of the Witness in noticing the discussion on the bill in the House of Lords, says:—A curious scene occurred after the division. The minority insisted on calling for proxies, which not a little embarrassed those who had been intrusted with the vote of about Peers, on the faith that they would not relax their opposition to the Jew Bill. An attempt was made to stop the call on the ground of irregularity, but it would not do; and hence many Peers who had voted for the compromise themselves were at a loss to know what to do with those of their friends. Some refrained from using them at all, others who had voted for the bill, gave their proxies against it, and the laughter of their companions; while others again, more bold, or having more authority, gave the

proxies they held in favour of the Bill—much to the astonishment of some of those absent Peers when they see the side of the division list in which their names are made to figure.

POETRY.

THE MEMORY OF HOME.

For the St. Andrews Standard.
E'en as the sea-born shell,
Far, far removed from ocean's foaming breast,
Still murmurs forth the sound it loved so well,
The waves' low music as they sank in rest:
So my fond heart upborne on life's wild sea,
Whate'er I do, where'er my footsteps roam,
Mid softest notes of nature's melody
Still sweetly echoes with the strains of home.

By Ocean Telegraph.

Latest from Europe.

TRINITY BAY, NEWFOUNDLAND.

August 25th, 1858.

(By Telegraph from Valentia to-day.)

INDIA.

Bombay dates to the 29th of July have been received in London. The mutiny was being rapidly quelled.

CHINA.

A treaty of peace has been concluded with China. England and France are to be indemnified.

To-day's papers have a long and very interesting report by Mr. Bright, the Chief Engineer of the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

The "North America" with the Canadian and the "Asia" with direct Boston mails leave Liverpool on Saturday the 28th, and the "Fulton" leaves Southampton for New York on the same day.

The Value of Character.

Character, said Douglas Jerrold, is like money; when you have a great deal of it you may risk some, for if you lose it, folks still believe you have plenty to spare. There is a large amount of keen and truthful observation in this sentiment. How many of us in this world act up to it throughout their entire life, and get credit for the possession of a goodness they never really own, we shall never know, but we are at liberty to conjecture. There is no man so vile as to effect utter indifference to a reputation, nor is there any man so rich as to be able to disdain all regard for money. But there is many a bankrupt who maintains himself in good standing on change, and is esteemed a man of opulence because he keeps his losses to himself. In like manner there is many a hypocrite, because undetected in his criminality. His character has been fortified here and there; but the aggregate loss not being known, he is still presumed to be wealthy in his remaining store of unappropriated morality.

It is an old saying, that if you give a dog a bad name none can be convinced of his honesty. In precisely a similar manner, if you bestow on him a good one, it will be difficult to so far divest him of it as to make him worthless in the public opinion. He who has the credit of being an early riser, may lie in bed till ten o'clock, and if discovered will be supposed to have done so by accident. He who is characterized as sleeping till noon, may rise by daybreak, but he will find nobody to believe the act usual or voluntary. Sound reputation therefore, is a moral capital out of which innumerable ventures may be made, without subjecting its owner to impertinent inquiry should a hazard result occasionally in a large debt to account of profit and loss, but woe to him who, with only a small medium of that reputation, flatters himself that he can be caught tripping without having his loss magnified at least to ten times its actual proportions. By the double convex lens of the suspicious and the malignant.

It is only a rich man, who can afford to wear a shabby coat. In him it looks like a noble scene of all adventures claims to regard, or less like a notable affection for economy. In a poor man it is translated into a sign of increasing poverty, and his creditors will discover that they all need the amount of "that little bill" immediately. So, too, it is only a man of unimpeachable character who can afford to do certain things considered equivocal. It is, in him, a manly independence, the out-acting energy of conscious innocence. In men less fortunate, it is pronounced a result of their natural tendency to evil, and every dubious movement is brought up in bold review to corroborate that uncharitable judgment.

Be wary, then, ye who enjoy the esteem of the world. It is a precious gift, one not easily acquired—one that will wear long.

well and usefully—none that should never be lightly treated nor periled without serious apprehension.

THE HAMILTON, C. W. BANK ROBBERY.—John Monkhouse, assistant teller in the Bank of Montreal at Hamilton, Canada West, was absent from his post on the 6th inst., supposed on account of ill-health, but as during the evening it was found that he was not at his residence, suspicion was aroused and an investigation disclosed a deficiency of \$13,129. On searching for Monkhouse it was ascertained that he had left by one of the trains of the night previous. His pursuers were thrown off the scent by a trunk bearing his name that he checked through to Detroit, which led to the belief that he had gone West, but which on being overhauled at Detroit by 400 persons despatched for it and him, was found to contain nothing but bricks. On the 7th the residence of Monkhouse and his father was searched, and the sum of \$3112 found in various parts of the premises. The father of the delinquent was thereupon arrested. The police have received such information as makes their course perfectly clear, and there is no doubt the fugitive will ere long be arrested. The robbery of the money took place on the 6th inst., after business hours. The Hamilton Spectator says:—

"The fugitive is a Scotchman, about thirty years of age, and is of a quiet and retiring disposition. No reason can be assigned for his committing such a crime; he was not in debt, did not gamble, nor was he at all dissipated. He has always been looked upon as a most exemplary member of society, and why he should be tempted to commit a crime like this puzzles those who are best acquainted with him.

He seems to have taken every precaution to evade the police, and to have laid his plans with the most consummate tact; but nevertheless, nothing will avail; he must inevitably be detected and arrested. Telegrams have been forwarded to the leading money and exchange brokers both East and West, so that he will be met by difficulties on all sides should he attempt to exchange the bills for gold or bills on other banks.

Tell Me Again.

A poor Caffer had heard a missionary speak of "the wrath to come," though he did not know the meaning of it. He came into the colony, was brought to the missionary, explained his anguish, and asked what he must do.

Mr. Hood preached to him the Saviour; he listened with eagerness, and stood trembling and said, "Sir, I am old and stupid; tell me again." And being told again, the tears rolled down the cable cheek of this man of noble and athletic frame, and he confessed his wonder at the love of God and the compassion of the Saviour.

He resolved to come and live near the missionary, that he might hear again the glad tidings. The little space in the village was, however, already occupied, and as he had acquired property, and that property was cattle, there would be no room to graze them.

He told his difficulty to the missionary, and added, "I am a Caffer, and I love my cattle; but I'll part with the last one I have if that stands in the way of coming to hear the word!" He found the point of great price, and he would part with all he had to procure it. The missionary arranged matters for him, and he now resides on the spot, a consistent, devoted Christian Moravian.

The West.

A correspondent of the Carleton Sentinel writes from Wisconsin as follows:

"I have been in this country over thirteen years, and I never before knew so complete a failure of wheat as there is this year; there are thousands of acres that will not be cut. The early sown will be a little over half a crop, but the proportion of early sown is very small, for the reason that it was impossible to get in early, in clay or low land, on account of the very backward spring. Oats will be a tolerably good crop; corn looks very fine, and if the frost holds off, as it generally does, it will be a very heavy crop.

Forgot to say in the proper place, that it was the rust that was the means of the failure of the wheat in Wisconsin. There is a large amount of old wheat in the country yet the crop last year was excellent. I do not anticipate a scarcity of bread, but it will make very hard times, for the reason that wheat is the staple of the country, and when the price of wheat is down, or the crop cut off, the country feels the effect of it. This is the true state of the case.

We were to go to the potato fields, but we were then effect upon some fields in the vicinity of Fredrickton. An area of several acres of the most promising description,

owned by M. Mackey, Esq., has suffered severely, and we fear that partial damages have been sustained in other situations. We are, however, happy to find that the disease appears only where the potatoes are nearly ripe. —[Reporter.]

Steel Ships.

The superior lightness, durability and elasticity of steel over iron, renders it more suitable for many of the uses to which we put that metal; and one of the latest substitutions that a been made is the construction of ships of steel. It is a well known fact that within certain limits, crank ships sail better than steady ones, because of their superior elasticity, and they give to the impact of the waves, and glide through the opposing forces, when a stouter and safer ship would possibly receive the whole force and not move an inch. This fact, having been considered, the homogeneous metal which is a sort of half-way house between steel and iron, is being largely used in ship-building, and there are now in England many in the course of construction. The first vessel ever built of steel was the small steam launch for the Livingstone expedition up the Zambesi river; and another one, the Rainbow, of 160 tons, has just been launched from Mr. Laird's works on the Mersey, which is intended for the navigation of the Niger.

A Thoughtless Marriage.

Last week, in a thriving coal village, near Kilmarnock, an enamoured youth and girl were united in the bond of matrimony, but with singular improvidence had made no provision whatever for the commercial requirements. The foolish benedict had got no house to shelter his young wife, or any nuptial couch on which they might repose. In these exigencies he proposed to take his wife to his mother's, but the maternal lady, not having approved of her son's marriage, negatived this scheme, and a brother of the bride to whom a like plan was suggested, equally scouted it. These rebuffs so ruffled the temper of the young pair as to make them quite oblivious of their obligations to love and to cherish. They had a regular fist cutting, and separated to occupy their antinuptial positions. —[North British Daily Mail.]

Individual Responsibility.

The commanding officer of the little garrison of British heroes at Lucknow, asserts their salvation from destruction by the infuriated Sikhs during that dreadful siege of three long months, to the fact that owing to the extreme paucity of their numbers, each man was taught to feel that on his own individual efforts depended in no small measure the safety of the entire position; and so thoroughly did this conscientious in the every officer and man, to discharge his whole duty, that the overwhelming force of the enemy could never succeed in gaining an inch within the bounds of their feebly fortified quarters. Were every member of the Church of Christ impressed with like sense of the results depending on his own individual efforts to save souls from the power of the great adversary, what victories would be achieved to the glory of his great name.

THE POTATO BLIGHT.—At this time last year the potato blight had fully set in, and the crop generally was considered ruined. We are gratified to state that, so far as our knowledge extends, there is not the least symptom of the blight up to this writing, and we are almost inclined to predict that we shall escape the mischief altogether this year. —[Gleaner.]

A young man recently died in Savannah, Ga., from excess of fat. He was growing at the rate of 14 pounds per day at the time of his death, which was attributed to the pressure of fat upon the heart. Three days before death he weighed 646 pounds.

The New York Telegraph Collection Committee have decided to request the Atlantic Telegraph Company to pass, as the second dispatch over the ocean cable a greeting from the city of New York to London.

Two cases of yellow fever—one of them fatal have occurred on Staten Island. The disease is supposed to have been contracted by bathing in the vicinity of the quarantine anchorage, and making excursions among the infected shipping.

Upon a red picker who was arrested in Cincinnati, the other day, were found some \$9 dollars in bulky bills which had been carried about him so long that they had become mouldy. The man is said to be a poor, crazy fellow, and a vagabond, which

A Mrs. Canby, of Concord, N. H., has come to her death by the bursting of a fluid lamp.

European Intelligence.

STEAMER NORTH STAR OFF CAPE RACE.

St. Johns, N. F., Aug. 28. Steamer North Star, from Havre and Southampton 18th inst., passed Cape Race on Friday afternoon, and the news dispatch was obtained.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Interesting accounts are given of Queen Victoria's royal visit to Germany. More members of the new East India Council are to be appointed.

A splendid banquet has been given by the Duke of Malakoff to celebrate the Napoleonic fetes.

The House of Commons has ordered the return of the lands of Vancouver's Island. The Cunard Steamship Company have offered to put a vessel on the line between Liverpool and British Columbia. The British government are about sending a corps of engineers to build roads and bridges, erect blockhouses for the reception of gold, and at the same time form a military organization.

FRANCE.

The last months' account of the Bank of France is considered unsatisfactory, and it is stated there is something in the present condition of the commercial affairs of France that invites serious attention.

The Emperor and Empress are progressing on their tour.

SPAIN.

Yellow fever has broken out in some portions of Spain.

AUSTRIA.

There is intense interest felt on the subject of forming an army of observation in Dalmatia.

By Cable Telegraph.

Latest from Europe.

The following despatch was received on Friday last by the Atlantic Cable:

London, Aug. 27th, 1858.

NEWS FOR AMERICA BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Emperor of France returned to Paris on Saturday.

The King of Prussia is too ill to visit Queen Victoria.

Her Majesty returns to England on the 30th August.

SETTLEMENT OF THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The Chinese Empire is open to trade. The Christian religion is to be allowed.

Foreign diplomatic agents are to be admitted. An indemnity is to be granted to England and France.

ALEXANDRIA, 9th August.—The Madras arrived at Suez on the 7th, with news from Bombay to the 19th.

The operator at Newfoundland says:—"I am expecting some more shortly. American news will be very acceptable."

TRINITY BAY, Aug. 27, 4 P. M.

The only additional news from England received since my last, is this, the Gwalior insurgent army is broken up. All India is becoming tranquil.

Dr. SACTV.

ANOTHER CONCESSION TO THE Atlantic Telegraph Company.

New York Aug. 24. We understand that the French government have granted to the Atlantic Telegraph Company the exclusive right for fifty years to land telegraph cables on the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, which lie between Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, in a direction about 30 miles southward from the latter and about 200 miles from Sydney, N. S. Having secured the right, the Company propose to run a cable from Placentia, N. F., to St. Pierre, the chief fish depot of the islands, and thence to a point near Sydney, Cape Breton, N. S. By this means the French islands will be thrown into telegraphic communication with Europe, while the Company will get rid of the necessity of keeping in order some four or five hundred miles of land line running across Newfoundland and Cape Breton, through a region where there are no inhabitants excepting a few scattered Indians, and no roads other than those which have been constructed by the Telegraph Company at its own expense. In accordance with this liberal grant, the French had in view the advantages it must confer upon its immense fishing interest, which centres at St. Pierre, and which will thus be brought into daily and almost instantaneous communication with France.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—A correspondent writes from Stonington, Ct., Aug. 13, as follows:—"Bacon Limbourg, and Miss Case, daughter of the Secretary of State, were united in holy matrimony this afternoon by the Rev. Mr. Weston, rector of Cavalry Church, Stonington. The old gentleman was present, and gave away the bride. The ceremony was marked at least inside the sacred walls, by the absence of all display—quiet and plain, becoming to sensible folk. The nuptials over, the party returned for a little while to the Wadsworth House. The General in the meantime wended his way aloft to the depot, where, soon after, came the happy bridegroom, en route for Newport, and after a few minutes' conversation, he bade them a fatherly farewell."—[New York Tribune.]

WHITE WOMAN CLAIMED AS A SLAVE.—An extraordinary case has just been decided before the Circuit Court in Mason country,

Ky. A handsome young white woman, about 21 years of age named Ann Goddard, and having all the appearance of an accomplished and well-raised lady, brought suit for her freedom, alleging that she had been forcibly arrested and lodged in the negro jail under the claim of the defendant, Mary Goddard, that she was a slave. Much feeling was manifested in behalf of the plaintiff there being not the slightest indication of African blood in her veins and no doubt being entertained that she was a white woman; and when the jury returned a verdict in her favor, it was found difficult to quell the demonstration of applause which followed.

Depredations in Northumberland County by American Fishermen.—The Miramichi Gleaner records the following instances of lawlessness on the part of the crews of the American fishing vessels frequenting the Gulf. We trust another season will not be allowed to pass without the Government taking some steps to protect the inhabitants from a repetition of such outrages as are now recorded:—

There is now a very large fleet of American fishermen in the Gulf, and in fact, at the mouth of all the rivers on our coast, busily occupied catching mackerel. It has been currently reported in Chatham for some days that in several places the crews landed and set fire to the woods, and it spreading, caused considerable damage to fences and crops. If this be true, something should be done to stop the evil. A man-of-war on the coast would be of essential service.

Since the above was put in type, we have been informed from a respectable source, that a few days ago a number of American Fishermen landed at Bay du Vin Island, gutted a house, and set fire to the grass on the meadow lands, which was nearly all consumed. It appears they have been in the habit of visiting the Salmon nets and helping themselves—in fact, landing in large bodies they do just as they please with the settlers on shore, and perpetrate such acts as the whim or fancy of the moment suggests. These fishing craft run into our bays and rivers whenever they think proper, and have all the advantages of our Light Houses, but contribute nothing towards them, while all the coasters frequenting our harbor are subject to light duty. There is something wrong in this state of affairs which requires prompt attention. Nova Scotia is provided with Revenue Cutters for the protection of her Fisheries, why we can not also be furnished with the same; if they were not needed heretofore, there is ample evidence at present round the Gulf shore, of their want for the protection of our Fisheries.

CANADIAN STATESMEN FOR ENGLAND.—It is stated that Messrs. McDonald, Ross, Galt and Rose, members of the Canadian Ministry, have left for England. The object of their visit is said to be to lay the scheme of a Federal Union of these Colonies before Imperial Government, and to urge the importance of constructing a railway to connect them together.—[New Brunswick.]

HALIFAX, 25th Aug.—General Williams, accompanied by the Mayor, in a Triumphal Car representing a Fort, drawn by young Nova Scotians, and followed by Volunteer Artillery, Engine Companies, various National and other Societies, and an immense number of citizens, escorted by military and naval bands, proceeded through the principal streets to-day to the Grand Parade, where the greatest concourse of people ever witnessed in Halifax had assembled.

An Address of welcome was here presented to the General, who made a feeling and appropriate reply, many sentiments of which were greeted by the assemblage with prolonged and hearty cheers.

Salutes were fired and bells rung. Procession re-formed and accompanied Gen. Williams to the Temperance Hall, where he held a levee. A large number of citizens availed themselves of the opportunity to pay their respects to the heroic defender of Kars.

Triumphal arches, bearing suitable mottoes, are erected in different parts of the City, and flags are flying in all directions. Such enthusiastic display was never witnessed before in this City.

Gen. Williams remains one week to partake of hospitalities in Halifax, after which he will proceed to New Brunswick.

We find that the injury sustained by the Potato Crop is thus far very slight in this neighbourhood. Only a few of the fields have to any extent been affected; and even where the rust has appeared its effects have been trifling. Throughout the country generally, the blight has not appeared, and the potatoes brought to market are as good as in the best year of their existence. The Reaping Season has commenced, and the Oct Crop is full and heavy, almost beyond precedent.

Reporter.

Arrival of a Steamer, at Charleston.

Charleston, Aug. 29. The cargo of Africans from the Echo have been landed at Castle Pinckney, and placed in charge of the United States Marshall. The whole affair has created much excitement.

A FRENCH FLYING MACHINE.—The Emperor has just made a present of 5000*fr.* to a private in the line, who asserts he has discovered a solution for the great problem in aeronautics—the art of flying. He has invented a kind of air ship, consisting of a platform of silk stretched over whalebone, to be propelled by two gigantic wings of the same material placed on each side. The aerial na-

vigator is to be suspended at a distance of about four feet from the platform, while his feet rest on pedals, by means of which the wings are set in motion, while his arm rests on a lever which imparts to the platform the direction he chooses to give it. Only a model of this machine has been constructed, and it appears to work well. Thanks to the Emperor's munificence, it is now about to be constructed on a large scale.—[Paris correspondent of the Morning Herald.]

Emigration to the gold diggings has already commenced in Canada. The Globe says a good many have left, and emigration societies have been formed in the principal cities. Gold has been discovered on the Kenebec river, which has caused considerable excitement in Maine.

Death of M. Soyer.

We much regret to learn that Mr. Alexis Soyer, so deservedly famous for his labors in the art of gastronomy, died almost suddenly on Thursday night. As one of those who have contributed greatly to break down the absurd and wasteful system so common in English kitchens, and to train up a class of cooks whose knowledge extends further than the common feat of boiling "a thousand pounds of meat a hundred hours to make one basin of broth," M. Soyer is worthy of mention and regret. We believe, too, that the military kitchens which he superintended in the Crimea were eminently successful, and that his memory will figure, associated with the recollection of many a well-cooked meal, in the mind of the British soldier.

ELECTION IN CANADA. Toronto, Aug. 28.—In the election of members of parliament from this place, held yesterday and to-day, George Brown was returned by a majority of 150 over his opponent John Hillyard Cameron. When called lately by the Governor General to form a ministry, Mr. Brown resigned his seat in parliament, thereby creating the vacancy which he has just been elected to fill.

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

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, SEP. 1, 1858.

Very late News from England.

In our columns this morning, will be seen news from England up to Friday last, 27th August, by the Atlantic Telegraph.

The news from China is interesting—a treaty of peace has been concluded, England and France are to be indemnified—the Chinese Empire is open to trade, and we are happy to record that the Christian Religion is to be allowed; this is truly good news and glad tidings. The India Mutiny is being rapidly quelled, and the country pacified. The Atlantic Cable is now proved a success, and will be opened this day for public business.

It would not be a bad idea to place the 1st of September among the list of public holidays in future—it would serve as a remembrance of the auspicious occasion of the opening of telegraphic communication between the old world and the new—an event worthy in itself of being recorded among the greatest wonders of the age.

Public Holiday.

Thomas Jones, Esq., the Sheriff of Charlotte, received a telegraph despatch from the Provincial Secretary, on Friday, announcing that His Excellency, the Lieut. Governor, had proclaimed Wednesday, first of September, a Public Holiday in this Province, in commemoration of the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. On Monday last

A Public Meeting

Of the Inhabitants of St. Andrews, was held in the Town Hall, to take into consideration the best mode of celebrating the day.

A chairman and secretary were appointed, and Resolutions passed to have a Celebration—a sum was voted from the Town funds for the purchase of fireworks and gunpowder—a bon fire is also to be lighted on the Barrack Hill; and last, but not least a Public Dinner is to take place in the Town Hall at 5 o'clock P. M. It is also expected that there will be a general illumination in the evening.

The proceedings of the day will be closed by a display of fireworks. Committees were appointed to carry out the resolutions, and from the well known public spirit of our Townsmen, we have no doubt they will celebrate the day in as good style as the shortness of the notice given will permit.

The day has been correctly denominated "The World's Holiday,"—as it will be kept in every city and town on this continent, and also in Great Britain, and a large part of the continent of Europe. The occasion is a fitting one—to celebrate the accomplishment of the greatest wonder of the age—the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

The Lord Bishop of Fredericton, arrived in this Province, from his recent visit to England.

Railway Excursion.

Bills were issued intimating that a Pic Nic Excursion Train would leave the Terminus at Indian Point, this morning at 9 o'clock, for a trip up the Railway to the McAdam Brook Station, twelve miles above the Barber Dam, and return at 2 p. m. We hope the inhabitants will avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting the upper country when they can do so at so very low fare.

A Lecture

Was delivered in the Town Hall, on the 25th, by the Rev. R. B. Wiggins, M. A., on Education, "for the benefit of the St. Andrews Mechanic's Institute," before a respectable but not very large audience. We were not present at the commencement, but understand that the Rev. Lecturer's essay was beautifully and chastely written. His aim appeared to be to inculcate upon parents the necessity of bringing up their children not only morally, but as Christians, and stated that this course should be employed from their earliest years, as laying a good ground work, upon which to base their school education;—much, very much, depended upon the mothers, upon whom rested the care of the young, and the culture of the human mind. It was rare indeed to find a man of letters whose mother was not a woman of strong mind, and no small share of talent. The Lecturer's style is pleasing, and his lecture was both instructive and eloquent. In fact, it might be appropriately termed an essay on the moral and intellectual training of youth.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW for July has been received from the American publishers, Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., of New York. The contents are:—

Admiral Blake.
History of Civilization in England.
Iron Bridges.
Life of Wickliffe.
Professor Blunt and his Works.
Shipwrecks.
British Museum.
British India.

These articles are written with that vigor and chasteness, which characterize this Review.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—We are in receipt of the August number of this world renowned and deservedly popular Magazine, from the same publishers. The contents are interesting, and open with a review of Mr. Gladstone's Homer. Then follows—Circulation of the Blood, its course and history—White's Eighteen Centuries—London Exhibitions and London Critics.—The Byways of Literature.—Kingsley's Andromeda.—What will he do with it, part xv.

A FIRE took place on Saturday night last about 12 o'clock, in a house on Parr street, occupied by a family named Owens. The fire occurred, it is supposed from a defect in the chimney, but was discovered in time to permit the occupants to save their effects.—The Engines were early on the ground, but notwithstanding their efforts, and a heavy rain falling during the time, the house and the one next to it owned by Mr. Sam. Getty, were consumed. At one time there was a prospect of saving the Getty house, but all wells in the vicinity gave out, and the firemen and populace were unable to stop the progress of the flames. The Roman Catholic Chapel, was in danger owing to large embers and flakes of fire lodging on the roof, but the rain put them out. Mr. Getty had insurance on his house.

THE POST OFFICE.—The St. John Courier thus concludes an article on the present management of the Post Office:—

"The public have had a fair trial of a political Postmaster General under both Governments, and as far as we can judge, the general impression appears to be that it is a very inconvenient and unprofitable arrangement. It is quite true that this may be the fault of the Head of the Department, and not of the system, which might be an excellent one if properly worked out; for although a man may be a clever lawyer, an excellent debater, and a good speaker, it does not follow that he is suited for the details of an office which requires the closest attention and personal attendance to keep everything working smoothly. We are of opinion, however, that the least necessary for a political Postmaster General and that the department will be much better managed and the Public better served if the Government place the control of the whole of the establishment under Mr. Howe, our former non-political Postmaster General."

BOILS.

These torments of Job seem to be uncommonly prevalent at the present time. Like the Volcano, boils give issue to the foul and fiery contents of the deep interior. How much better it is to remove the causes of such suffering by stimulating the absorbents to healthy activity through the agency of the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and to change

the disordered secretions into health-giving elements.

FROM LABRADOR.—The first vessel from the Labrador arrived at this port, last week, reports unfavorably of the fishery. There was any quantity of ice in that quarter.—[Hal. Journal.]

Ship News.

Boston, Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1858.—The ship Ann E. Thomson, of Brunswick, Capt. Brooks, from St. George, N. B., for England, put into Portland yesterday leaking badly, having struck on a sunken rock the first day out and knocked a hole in her bottom. The water is now up to her lower deck beam. She will discharge her cargo of deals and repair.

DENTAL CARD.

Dr. R. B. PATTERSON respectfully informs his friends and the Public generally, that he has taken rooms at Bradford's Hotel, where he will remain for a few days, and will be happy to attend to all requiring operations on the teeth, such as filling, cleaning, and extracting; also artificial teeth, from one to an entire set, inserted. An early call is respectfully solicited.

August 30, 1858.

FLOUR and MEAL.

Just Received at the Union Store per Schrs. "Ramblor" and "Deposit" from New York:— 50 BLS. choice Family flour. 100 do. round hoop Ohio do. 100 do. Extra Superior do. 100 Bags fresh ground meal.

J. R. BRADFORD, AGENT.

September 1, 1858.

Molasses and Sugar.

Ex Utica from Boston—Now landing. 20 Tbls. prime retailing Molasses and Muscovado Sugar.

Aug. 23, 1858. J. W. STREET.

Beef and Pork.

Ex Utica from Boston. 20 Bbls. Chicago Beef. 20 " ex Mess Pork.

Aug. 23, 1858. J. W. STREET.

COALS.

100 CHALDRONS best Sydney coal.—Ex Schrs. Wren.

Aug. 23, 1858. J. W. STREET.

NOTICE.

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

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

WM. HAYWARD, Jr., Assignee of Mortgage.

Persons requiring information respecting the above will please address

WM. HAYWARD, Jr., 83 Brussels St., St. John, N. B.

LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, St. Andrew 15th August, 1858:—

Andrews, J. H. Lodge, Abraham
Behan, Mary Miller, Thomas
Cudgah, Barthol. Murphy, Martin
Coughlin, Mary Meel, Ward
Clark, John Machon, Henry
Cukely, James 2 Pazzette, Amalia
Collins, T. Palmer, James
Feeny, Patrick Riddle, John
Keod, Mary Ann Saul, John
Linton, William

FOR MEN ON RAILROAD.

Andrews, Thomas McKay, Daniel
Boecher, Robert 2 McCarty, Florence
Cameros, Alexander Meloy, Michael
Clark, Richard Malins, Mr.
Cudgah, David Roney, James
Donovan, James Rencenah, James
Gaines, Robert Ronch, John
Galloway, Mr. Tourney, Hugh
Griffin, Richard Whaley, Michael
Irvin, Charles Ward, Dennis
Lynch, John Whaley, Michael
Lee, Jerry Woods, Thomas
Long, Thomas

GEO. F. CAMPBELL P. M.

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

A SUPERIOR SHIP FRAME, moulded for a vessel of 700 tons, now lying at Indian Point Apply to

JAMES W. STREET.

March 23, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally that he intends commencing the Blacksmith business, in the Shop recently occupied by Mr. E. Stenford, where he will be prepared to execute work in his line with fidelity and dispatch. From experience in business, derived in some of the best establishments in the United States, he trusts by strict attention, to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT MARSHALL, St. Andrews, Feb 2, 1858.

Scientific American

PROSPERITY

VOLUME FOUR

BEGINS SEPTEMBER

MECHANICS, INVENTORS, AND

MANUFACTURERS

The Scientific American has

fourteen years, and will enter

on the 11th of September, its

14th year, and it has a very

large circulation in all the States of the Union.

It is a technical journal, and is

the great source of information

in all the great events going on in

chemical and industrial worlds, it

struts every one. If the Me-

chanics wish to know the best

method to make any substance employ-

ed in the household, or in the

workshop, or in the factory, or in

the laboratory, or in the chemical

plant, or in the steamship, or in

the telegraph, or in the railroad,

or in any of the great enterprises

of the age, they will find in the

Scientific American, the most

reliable and interesting source of

information, and the most

valuable of all the scientific

publications of the day.

TERMS:—One Copy, One

Year, Six Months, \$1; Five

Cents; Ten Copies, Six Months

Twelve Months, \$15; Fifteen

Copies, \$22; Twenty Copies

\$28, in advance.

Specimen copies sent gratis

to Southern and Western money,

taken for subscriptions.

Letters should be directed

to Messrs. Munn & Co., 121

Nassau Street, New York, and

in procuring patents for new

inventions, or in procuring

novelty of their improvement.

NOTICE

ALL Persons having any

claim against the Estate of John

Grand Manan, in the County

are requested to present the

claim within three months from

the date of this notice, to said

Estate, or to the undersigned

Attorney at Law.

Grand Manan, July 6, 1858.

W. J.

Ag.

THE LEADER.

The Leader.

The Leader.

The Leader.

The Leader.

The Leader.

The Leader.

The Leader.

The Leader.

The Leader.

The Leader.

The Leader.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

to take place at the Court House.

Do Edward Conway Sep. 4
Do John Bolton Oct. 2

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, on Saturday the 4th day of September at 10 o'clock, noon, at the Court House in St. Andrews—
ALL the right, title, interest, and claim whatsoever of EDWARD CONWAY, a Law of LAND in that part of the Parish of St. Patrick, now called Dumbarton, on the right side of the road from St. Andrews to Edinburgh, known as Lot No. 21, in the Eastern range of the Tryon enclosure.

ALSO.
Another Lot in the same Parish, known as Lot No. 21, in the second tier of the Tryon enclosure.

The same having been seized and taken in satisfaction of an execution against James W. Street, and sold to levy £74 0 10 by a Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,
Feb. 22, 1858.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, at the Court House in St. Andrews, on Saturday the 27th October next, at 12 o'clock.
ALL the right, title, interest, and claim, whatsoever of JOHN BOLTON, of Lot No. 3, in Block letter S, Wentworth's division, in the Parish of St. David.

The same having been seized and taken in satisfaction of an execution against him, at the suit of John G. Grimmer, and sold to levy £62 12s. 6d., besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,
March 26, 1858.

H. S. BEEK,

Bookseller, Stationer, and Bookbinder,

N. H. 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 d

Parchment Drawing Papers, Quills,

Blank Lead Pencils, Blank Books,

Memoranda Books, Envelopes, Folders,

Mathematical Instruments, Colours,

Writing 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, BUGLES.

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.

FARMERS LOOK HERE.

The undersigned offers for sale:—

100 Bushels PLANT OATS,

40 do Java WHEAT,

15 do Black Sea do.

150 lb. Purple top Turnip Seed.

The above are warranted sound and fresh and will be sold at the lowest price for cash.

May 12. 51 H. O'NEILL.

ECONOMY IN PRINTING.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN

Printer.

Lowe'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

any lot of ordinary capacity. All kinds of

Colour Ornamental Printing may be executed

with this Press in the neatest possible man-

ner. Any kind of paper, of whatever

quality or color may be used damp or dry, also

all kinds of card-boards.

This Press is most admirably adapted for

printing Shop Bills, Labels, Visiting and

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 for printing

Proof-sheet Impressions and doing J. D. Work. It may be used by mechanics, pro-

fessional men, or any one who may wish a card

of any kind. This Press is very simple,

strong, durable, and easy to be moved.

The smallest size occupies a space of only 18 inches

weighing only 51 lb. and is not encumbered

for the

LOW PRICE OF FIVE DOLLARS.

When ordered by mail, the price is \$10

plus a sheet of paper 5 by 6 inches, the \$10

plus a sheet of paper 8 by 12 inches, the

\$10 plus a sheet of paper 10 by 13 inches, the

\$10 plus a sheet of paper 12 by 15 inches, the

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