

# The St. Andrews Standard.

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*Veritas unum est optimum.* - Cic.

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**THE BRITISH AND THE AMERICAN NAVY COMPARED.**—An American writer, urging some additions to the United States Navy says:—“Many years ago our frigates and our liners were the largest in the world, but it is not so now. The English 131's are very much larger and superior to our Pennsylvania, a three decker; so are the 121's. Amongst the two deckers 191 gun ships are fifty finer vessels than the Victoria, Dunbar and others—all these ships are ‘scorers,’ in addition to being sailing ships. England has fifty-two line of battle ships; we have none. She has twenty-eight screw frigates, double banked; we have seven. She has sixteen splendid screw corvettes; we have none. She has twelve large screw sloops, and many more smaller ones; we have none. She has many more steam frigates and sloops and gun vessels; we have seven. Her navy list contains 875 vessels—659 are effective, 429 of them are steam men of war; a very large majority of which are screw, and now, or nearly so. Our navy numbers twenty-three of all sorts and sizes. Deduct our schooners, brigs, tenders, store ships, the steamer John Hancock, and we have sixty left. None of the line of battle ships are serviceable unless I, except the Vermont, and she could not be ready for sea as a sailing ship even under four weeks. The remaining fifty vessels are generally of small tonnage, and only eighteen of them are steamers. Our whole steam navy would not make a decent channel fleet; no, nor tenders for the same.”

## An Encounter with a Lion, and its consequences.

It is well known that if one in a troop of lions is killed, the others take the hint, and leave the country. So the next time the herd were attacked, I went with the people in order to encourage them to rid themselves of the annoyance by destroying one of the marauders. We found the lion on a small hill about a quarter of a mile in length, and covered with trees. A circle of men was formed round it, and they gradually closed up, ascending pretty near to each other. Being down below on the plain with a native school master, named Melbaee, a most excellent man, I saw one of the lions sitting on a piece of rock within the enclosure. Melbaee fired at him before I could aim, and the ball struck on the rock on which the animal was sitting. He bit at the spot struck, as a dog does at a stick or a stone thrown at him; then heaping away, broke the opening circle and escaped unhurt. The men were afraid to attack him, perhaps on account of their belief in witchcraft. When the circle was re-formed, we saw two lions in it—but we were afraid to fire, lest we should strike the man, and they allowed the beasts to burst through also. If the lion had acted according to the custom of the country, they would have speared the lions in their attempt to get out. Seeing we could not get them to kill one of the lions, we bent our feet towards the village; in going round the end of the hill, however, I saw one of the beasts sitting on a piece of rock as before, but this time he had a little bush in front. Being about thirty yards off, I took a good aim at his body through the bush, and fired both barrels into it. The men then called out, ‘He is shot, he is shot!’ Others cried, ‘He has been shot by another man too; let us go to him!’ I did not see any one else shoot at him, but I saw the lion’s tail erected in anger behind the bush, and, turning to the people, said, ‘Stop a little till I load again.’ When in the act of ramming down the bullets I heard a shout. Starting, and looking half round, I saw the lion just in the act of springing upon me. I was upon a little height; he caught my shoulder as he sprang, and we both came to the ground below together. Growing horribly close to my ear, he shook me as a terrier dog does a rat. This shock produced a stupor similar to that which seems to be felt by a mouse after the first shake of the cat. It caused a dizziness in which there was no sense of pain nor feeling of terror, though quite conscious of all that was happening. It was like what patients partially under the influence of chloroform describe, who see all the operation but feel not the knife. This singular condition was the shock annihilated fear, and allowed no sense of horror in looking round at the beast.—This peculiar state is probably produced in all animals killed by the carnivora; and it is a merciful provision by our benevolent Creator for lessening the pain of death. Terrified round to relieve myself of the weight, as he had one paw on the back of my head, I saw his eyes directed to Melbaee, who was trying to shoot him at a distance of about fifteen yards. His gun a flint one, missed fire in both barrels; the lion immediately left me, and attacking Melbaee, bit his thigh. Another shot, whose life I had saved

before, after he had been tossed by a buffalo, attempted to spear the lion while he was biting Melbaee. He left Melbaee and caught this man by the shoulder, but at that moment the bullet he received took effect, and he fell down dead. The whole was the work of a few moments, and must have been his paroxysm of dying rage. In order to take out the charm from him, the Bakasla on the following day made a large bonfire over the carcass, which was declared to be that of the biggest lion they had ever seen. Besides crushing the bonfire splinters he left 11 teeth wounds in the upper part of my arm.

**AN AFRICAN DROUGHT.**—In the third year of the present drought followed. Indeed, not two inches of water fell during these two years, and the following ran dry; so many fish were killed that the hyenas from the whole country round collected to the feast, and were unable to finish the putrid masses. A large old aligator, which had never been known to come out of its hole, was found left high and dry in the mud among the victims. The 4th year was equally unpropitious, the fall of rain being insufficient to bring the grain to maturity. Nothing could be more trying. We dug down in the bed of the river, deeper and deeper as the water receded, striving to get a little to keep the fruit trees alive for better times, but in vain. Needles lying out of doors for months did not rust; a mixture of sulphuric acid and water, used in a galvanic battery, passed with all its water to the air, instead of bubbling round it, as it would have done in England. The leaves of plants withered, though all the pipes, and the manure were closed at midday, the same as they are at night. In the midst of this dreary drought, it was wonderful to see these tiny creatures, the ants, running about with their accustomed vivacity. I put the bulb of a thermometer three inches under the soil in the sun at midday, and found the mercury stand at 132 deg. to 134 deg.; and if certain kinds of beetles were placed on the surface, they ran about a few seconds and expired. But this broiling heat only augmented the activity of the long-legged black ants, they never tire; their organs of motion seem enveloped with the same power as is described by physiologists to the muscles of the human hand, by which that part of the frame never becomes fatigued, and which may be imparted to all our bodily organs, in that higher sphere to which we fondly hope to rise.—From Travels and Researches in South Africa, by Dr. Livingstone.

## The Slogan of the Highlanders.

The following is an extract from a letter written by M. de Banneroi, a French physician, in the service of Musser Rajah, and published in ‘Le Pays’ (Paris Paper) under date of Calcutta, Oct. 8.—“I give you the following account of the relief of Lucknow, as described by a lady, one of the rescued party.—“On every side death stared us in the face; no human skill could avert it any longer. We saw the mountain approach when we must bid farewell to earth, yet without feeling that unutterable horror which must have been experienced by the unhappy victims of Cawnpore. We were resolved rather to die than to yield, and would be over. The engineers had said so, and all knew the worst. We woman strove to encourage each other, and to perform the light duties which had been assigned to us, such as conveying orders to the batteries, and supplying the men with provisions, especially with cups of coffee, which we prepared day and night. I had gone out to try and make myself useful, in company with Jessie Brown, the wife of a corporal in my husband’s regiment. Poor Jessie had been in a state of restless excitement all through the siege, and had fallen away visibly within the last few days. A constant fever consumed her, and her mind wandered occasionally, especially that day when the reflections of home seemed so painfully present to her. As I sat, overcome with fatigue, she lay down on the ground, wrapped in a blanket, and, as she said, ‘her father should be

turn from the ploughing.’ She fell at length into a profound slumber, motionless, and apparently breathless, her head resting in my lap. I myself could no longer resist the inclination to sleep, in spite of the continual roar of the cannon. Suddenly I was aroused by a wild, unearthly scream close to my ear; my companion stood upright beside me, her arms raised, and her head bent forward in the attitude of listening.

A look of intense delight broke over her countenance, she grasped my hand, drew me towards her, and exclaimed, ‘Dinna ye hear it? dinna ye hear it? Ah, I’m no dreamin’ it’s the slogan of the Highlanders!’ We’re saved, we’re saved!’ Then flinging herself on her knees, she thanked God with passionate fervour.

I felt utterly bewildered; my English ears heard only the roar of Artillery, and I thought my poor Jessie was still raving; but she darted to the batteries, and I heard her cry incessantly to the men, ‘Courage! courage! hark to the slogan,—to the Macgregor—the grandest of them a’! Here’s help at last!’ To describe the effect of these words upon the soldiers would be impossible. For a moment they ceased firing, and every soul listened in intense anxiety. Gradually, however, there arose a murmur of disappointment, and the wailing of the women who looked to the spot burst out anew as the colonel shook his head. Our dull lowland ears heard nothing but the rattle of the musketry. A few moments more of this death-like suspense, of this agonising hope, and Jessie, who had again sunk on the ground, sprang to her feet, and cried, in a voice so clear and piercing that it was heard along the whole line.—‘Will ye no believe it noo?—The slogan has ceased indeed, but the Campbells are comin’, I’ve heard, I’ve heard!’ At that moment we seemed indeed to hear the voice of God in the distance, when the pipers of the Highlanders brought us tidings of deliverance, for now there was no longer any doubt of the fact. That shrill penetrating ceaseless sound, which came above all other sounds, could come neither from the advance of the enemy, nor from the work of the Sappers. No, it was indeed the blast of the Scottish bagpipes, now shrill and harsh, as threatening vengeance on the foe, then in softer tones seeming to promise success to their friends in need. Never surely was there such a scene as that which followed.—Not a heart in the residency of Lucknow but bowed itself before God. All, by one simultaneous impulse fell upon their knees, and nothing was heard but bursting sobs and the murmured voice of prayer. Then all arose, and there rang out from a thousand lips a great shout of joy which resounded far and wide, and lent new vigour to that blessed piperoch. To our cheer of ‘God save the Queen,’ they replied by the well-known strain that moves every Scot to tears—‘Should auld acquaintance be forgot, &c.’—After that nothing else made an impression on us. I scarcely remember what followed. Jessie was presented to the General on his entrance into the fort, and at the officers’ banquet her health was drunk by all present, while the pipers marched round the table playing once more the familiar air of ‘Auld lang syne.’

## The War-cry.

### Narrow Escape of Sir Colin Campbell.

BENARES, Oct. 31.—The Commander-in-Chief has come and gone. He arrived today at night, and put up at Colonel Gordon’s, where he breakfasted and saw some officers, whence he paid a visit to the Lieutenant-Governor. He started for Allahabad at one p.m. On this side of Shergotty the Commander-in-Chief’s party came across, most unexpectedly, a detachment of the 4th and 6th regiments of the 22nd, and were very nearly caught by them. Had the 22nd been five hundred yards farther on the road, the whole party would have been cut off to a man, for they were proceeding without an escort of any kind. The general’s Sappers were seen traveling like gentlemen, and were escorted by twenty-five Sowars, who however, some time about the carriage. As soon as this cavalry was perceived, the carriage turned back, and retraced their steps for ten miles till they came up with a bullock train party. This accounts for the delay in the Commander-in-Chief’s arrival, who otherwise would have been here yesterday. You may imagine how excited people became here, when coupled with the non-arrival of Sir Colin, it became known in the afternoon that the electric communication was interrupted between this and Shergotty; but little did the good folks think how near their suspicions were to realization, for it is not to be denied that, as a common phrase, the Commander-in-Chief was nearly ‘snapped’ as a bullock train party with him. Now, why were elephants allowed to be retained for the

satisfaction of his antagonist. And so the game went on, which was to decide the discovery of a New World, until Isabella leaned toward her husband’s ear and whispered, ‘You can check mate him in four moves.’ In the utmost astonishment the king re-examined his game, found that his wife’s assertion was correct, and announced a few minutes subsequently that Columbus would depart on his voyage of discovery with the title of ‘Admiral of Fleets.’

**THE GORDON AGE.**—How often have we heard people sigh for days gone by, brooding after them and after prior times, as the pantheism of worldly perfection!—Thus many cry that George the Third’s was the true, orthodox, golden age; and any departure from its standard is, so far, a deterioration from the paths of peace and righteousness.

“Oh, the times when I was young!” perpetually ejaculate they. To hear them talk, one would fancy that, in the latter half of last century, nobody knew what work or want, hunger or thirst, injustice or unhappiness was. Where all this is mere twaddle, and if it could be confined to the speaker, there are many tolerably intelligent people, both young and middle-aged, who listen gravely to all such diatetic effusions, and believe them wholly, or partially. One main reason of this is the ignorance which prevails concerning what was the actual social condition of people in the earlier part of the bonnet reign of George the Third.—Now, the ‘Home News’ of an old volume of a magazine of that period, would do more to give a veritable notion of the real state of the people then, and would be more believed, than a thousand elaborate essays written to-day.

Truly, people would see what took place in those loaded ‘good old times.’ In 1755, public games were sanctioned and protected by law. How many did they ruin? how many did they madden? how many did they destroy, body and soul? In 1775, insolvent tradesmen and dissipated apprentices took to the highway with pistol and rap, a la Macbeth, and there was not a road or heath near London which did not swarm with them, as the best contemporary evidence proves. On Feb. 19th, 1755, a man was hanged for robbing a farmer’s boy of sixpence, and two other men suffered with him for robbing one Peter Brown of six shillings! In 1775, printed free expressions of opinion, however true, were burnt by the common hangman, and their authors and publishers were fined, imprisoned, pilloried, and sometimes whipped at the cart’s tail into the bargain! In 1775, the most disgusting and universal corruption, licentiousness, and drunkenness prevailed among even the best educated classes. Well may we, knowing these things, rejoice in the progress we have made and are making.

**OLD SPANISH TRADITION.**—According to the old Spanish tradition, Columbus’s discovery of America is mainly due to a hard-fought game of chess. Ferdinand of Spain passed the latter hours of the day over the chess-board; his principal antagonist being an old grandee, whose skill put the monarch’s powers to a severe test. Columbus had long been dancing attendance at the court, in pursuit of the one aim of his life—the grant of an expedition in search of a new World—and although he had hitherto failed in his aim, yet he had enlisted the sympathies and support of the good Isabella. Ferdinand was one of those matter-of-fact men who object to furthering the schemes of enthusiasts, and withheld his consent to a New World expedition being formed. Poor Columbus would long before have sought assistance elsewhere, but Isabella prevented him, and redoubled her efforts when her husband. The day arrived when the great navigator was to receive his final answer; he wended his way toward the palace at nightfall, more with the intention of bidding adieu to his royal patroness, than from any hope of success with Ferdinand.—Isabella had not, however, resigned herself to Columbus to defeat; and on the latter’s arriving, she immediately sought the king who, being absorbed in a hard-fought game with the store-mentioned old noble, was not in a likely mood to be bothered by the application of an importunate sailor. The queen’s interruption had the effect of merely distracting the monarch’s attention, causing him to lose his principal piece, which was followed by a volley of imprecations on suitors in general, and Columbus in particular. The game grew worse and worse, and defeat seemed imminent. Now Isabella, without ever playing, had picked up considerable knowledge of the game by watching her husband and the nobles, and when Ferdinand told her that her presence should be successful or otherwise, according as the game resulted, she immediately bent all her energies upon the board. The contest had been unusually long, and the courtiers, gathered round the table, ceased at the excitement of the king, and the host

CHANGE on the G. T. R. RAILWAY. S. P. Bidder, Esq., has given notice to his superordinates on the Grand Trunk Railway, of his resignation of the office of General Manager of that line, which takes place on the 31st of Dec., or at the end of the present year. Mr. Bidder took charge of the road in 1853, at the time of the amalgamation of the several existing lines into one,—including that from Portland to Montreal.—A brother of Geo. P. Bidder, Esq., the celebrated engineer and mathematician, brought to the discharge of the duties of his office a peculiar acquaintance with engineering and the working of railways in England, with an energy of purpose and a power of will, that has enabled him to bring all parts of this vast line into system and order. He retires at his urgent request, chiefly with a view to recruit himself after four years and more of incessant labor. He will remain for the present in the Board as one of the Directors of the Company, though he proposes to return to England to reside.

The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada already the longest and greatest line of railway in the world, extends from Portland to Lake Huron, with a branch to Quebec, including 849 miles. With proposed lines to be further extended, it will embrace over 1009 miles under one management,—started in 1825, at a time when the abundance of money gave birth to vast undertakings, before unheard of.

Mr. Bidder’s position was the most trying one of all those engaged on it, for he had to deal with ‘the traffic receipts,’ the falling off of which has been a source of much annoyance to the Company. That he has devoted to it the best of his strength, his energy, and his business experience, all connected with the Company cheerfully bear witness, and he leaves it with the good wishes of all.—[State of Maine.]

**THE KING OF DELHI’S LIFE,** it seems, must be spared. In the House of Commons on the 11th ult., the President of the Board of Control said, in the first instance it appeared that the Governor General had given orders that the King of Delhi should be brought to trial, and if it were proved that he surrendered on the faith of whoever arrested him that his life should be spared, that he should be taken to Allahabad in order to be sent out of the country. Since then, a letter has been received from Mr. Saunders, who was appointed Commissioner of Delhi by Sir John Lawrence, in which he states, that Captain Hodgson did promise to the King of Delhi his life, and that under no other circumstances could they have seized him. In consequence of that offer being made by an officer in Her Majesty’s service, it is of course utterly impossible that we should depart from it.

How many fathers there are who always comfort themselves with saying, ‘I shall die poor, but let my sons make their way in the world as I have done!’ To which some complaisant neighbor replies, ‘And I am sure, sir, they cannot do better!’ Parents, however, should reflect, that their sons have not only the same difficulties to encounter which they have had, but the additional disadvantage of having been brought up in habits of luxury and idleness, to which the parents themselves, in their youth, were strangers.

**A FACT.**—The ready wit of a true Irishman, however humble his station, is exceeded only by his gallantry. A few days since, says an exchange paper, we observed a case in point. A sudden gust of wind took the parasol from the hands of its owner, and before one had a chance to recollect whether it would be his etiquette to catch the parasol of a lady to whom he had never been introduced, a lively Emerald dropped his hood of bricks, caught the parasol in the midst of its Eilsh gyrations, and presented it to the loser with a low bow, which reminded us of poor Power. ‘Faith ma’m,’ said he, ‘if you were as strong as you are handsome, it would not have got away from you.’ ‘Which shall I thank you for, the service or the compliment?’ said the lady, smiling. ‘Troth ma’m,’ said Pat, again touching the place where once stood the brim of what was once his beaver, ‘that look of your beautiful eye thanked for both!’

It was the saying of Sir Robert Peel, ‘I never knew a man to escape failure, in either body or mind, who worked 7 days in a week.’

# European Intelligence.

## Arrival of the Atlantic.

New York, Jan 6.  
The Atlantic arrived at 2 p. m. The Africa arrived out on the 22d ult. The Indian Government (the East India Company) had been formally notified of the intention of the Ministry to terminate the Double Government of India.  
From India there is nothing later.  
An earthquake at Naples had caused much damage to life and property.  
There was a better feeling in the London Money Market. Consols were 98 1/8.  
Cotton had advanced, but the market was dull.  
There was no quotable change in Breadstuffs.  
President Buchanan's Annual Message had been favorably commented on by the English press.

## GREAT BRITAIN

President Buchanan's Message attracted great attention in England. It was telegraphed entire from Liverpool to some of the London Journals, being the longest despatch ever sent by telegraph in England.—The London Times, in its review of the Message, confines itself to two topics, the financial crisis, and the Central American question. It construed Mr. Buchanan's remark on the former subject into a tribute to the monetary system of England, and recommends that to the attention of its readers, that they may see how the system of currency, which has been so pertinaciously attacked at home, is viewed by the most enlightened men of another country.

On the Central American question, the Times says: "We have much pleasure in receiving the assurance of Mr. Buchanan that the interests of the two countries is identical, being confined to securing a safe transit on all the routes across the Isthmus. Let the American government give proof of this, and we are sure that matters will be speedily settled. Common sense must tell the Americans that, on these questions, we are strictly on the defensive, and the most inveterate declaimer against England cannot deny the conciliatory spirit in which she has treated them; but we can hardly be asked to give up the treaty of 1850 without a guarantee that all its important provisions shall be re-enacted, and the whole series of irritating disputes brought forever to an end."

The London Post lauds the Message generally, and says:—"This great State paper, both from the friendly spirit which breathes to foreign nations, from the determination which it expresses to put down the arch heresy of Mormonism, and to repress the iniquities of filibustering, is highly creditable to the moderation, judgment, and public spirit of Mr. Buchanan."

The Daily News praises the frankness of the foreign policy of the President, and says that in tone and feeling as regards England, nothing can be more unobjectionable than the language of Mr. Buchanan's Message. It also endorses his views of the commercial crisis, but says that the shuffling tone of the Message on the affairs of Kansas is in painful contrast with the frank and manly tone of that portion which treats of foreign policy.

A deputation from the Government of Sweden and Norway had arrived in London, with a view of obtaining financial aid to the extent, it was supposed, of £500,000, with which to prevent the permanent break up of some of the extensive establishments which have lately failed in those countries.

**LATEST.**—By telegraph from London to Liverpool, Consols fluctuated somewhat on Tuesday, 22d, but finally closed at an advance, the sales being made at 93 1/8 a. 93 1/4. The money market was still easier.—Good bills were sought after at 8 per cent., and in some few instances were down at 7 1/2. The Times' City Article, dated Tuesday evening, says little doubt is entertained that when the Bank determines to reduce the rates of discount, it will be to 8 per cent., and the probability seems to be that even that step will speedily have to be followed by one of a similar kind, although the state of the market would apparently justify that once. Some uncertainty is expressed as to the movement being made on Thursday next, owing to the desirableness of accumulating a large reserve before the payment of the dividends. There is no question, however, in any quarter, but it will be announced before the close of the year. At a meeting of the Joint Stock Banks Committee it was resolved to recommend a reduction to 6 per cent. of the interest allowed on deposits.

Further attempts to launch the Levithan were postponed until the spring tides at the commencement of January. The hydraulic power was to be more than doubled. The steamer remained even and fair on the ways, and at high tide had nearly six feet of water under her.

The report of an intended alliance between the Prince of Orange and the Princess Alice of England, is said to be totally destitute of foundation.

Rumors of ministerial changes were again in circulation. The London Advertiser understands that Mr. Vernon Smith will leave the Board of Control, and be succeeded by Sir Charles Wood; and that should Mr. Smith retire, his patron, the Marquis of Lansdowne, will probably retire from ministerial life.

The London Times continues its agitation in favor of importing free laborers in the West India Islands.

The marriage treaty of the Princess Royal of England with the Prince of Prussia, has

signed by the Prussian minister and Lord Clarendon, and also by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.  
A long pending dispute between the King of Hanover and the Queen of England as to the right to some crown jewels, valued at over a million sterling, it is said to have been recently settled in favor of the claims of Hanover.

## FRANCE

It was stated, but contradicted by the Patrie, that the Emperor, in consequence of representations made by England, had consented to submit the question of the exportation of Negroes from Africa to the French Colonies, to a conference to be held in London.

It was expected that the bank of France would lower their rate of discount to five per cent. before the end of the year.  
The French ships of war intended for China were appointed to leave Toulon between the 24th and 25th of December, and would proceed direct to Hong Kong with 500 troops on board. The projected expedition to Cochinchina is understood to be abandoned.

## SPAIN

The España de Madrid announces with some vehemence the supposed projects of the United States against Cuba, and accuses President Buchanan of personally encouraging them. With regard to the proposition for purchasing the island, which it says the new Minister of the United States, who is about to arrive, is expected to make, the España declares that Spain cannot entertain it without dishonor. That the United States will seize the first opportunity, either by piratical expeditions or existing insurrections, or any other mode whatever, of possessing themselves of the island the España does not doubt; and it complains that under such circumstances, the government displays a great want of caution and inexplicable security.

## GERMANY

The intelligence from Germany still represents the financial embarrassments as very great although it was thought that the crisis was decidedly approaching its termination. The reduction of the Austrian army was proceeding with great rapidity, in view of the fact that it was unlikely that the King of Prussia would be able to resume his governing functions at the expiration of the three months, during which the Prince of Prussia was appointed to the conduct of affairs, the question of how the government should be carried on was claiming attention. Official communications from Berlin represent that it had not been decided to create a Regency, and it was supposed that "extraordinary power" would be conferred on the Prince.

## NAPLES

The Neapolitan government has declared the steamer Capri to be a fair prize of war. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has published a statement supporting this view. The English prisoners are included in the impendement, and are to be tried immediately.

An earthquake took place on the night of the 17th ult. in the Kingdom of Naples, but its effects were most severe in the towns of Salerno, Paternò and Nola. At Salerno the walls of the houses, were rent from top to bottom. Numerous villages were half destroyed. In the province of Basilicata, and on the mainland, the dead, says the dispatch, are reckoned at several thousand. This is considered an exaggeration. The authorities had erected huts for the homeless families. The city of Naples experienced three violent shocks, and the population had encamped in the open country. The northern ports were exempt.

The past has been a not unsuccessful year for our own Province. We have had two sessions of the Legislature; a dissolution; a general election; a Ministry overturned, and another set up in its place. The men triumphantly elected to power in 1856 have been driven from power in 1857. Unstable as water, the constitutions have run madly from one extreme to the other. A Government which gave fair promise of usefulness to the country has been abjectly expelled, and replaced by men whose conduct has shown them to have at heart scarcely one other object than their own personal welfare. For the first time in New Brunswick it has been preached in the streets, and proclaimed from the house tops, that public offices were created and their salaries established for the benefit of office hunters; that the greatest political good is not the safety and the welfare of the people, but the safety and dominancy of a party; and that a party means, not a union of men of similar views for the purpose of forwarding a certain line of policy for the good of the State, but the combination of a number of men of all shades of opinion, or of no opinion at all, to grasp the reins of power and install themselves in the fat places of the government. To this party we owe the introduction of the principle that every branch of the government must be made subservient to the great end of keeping the members of the administration in office; and that subordinates owe their fealty, not to the public, but to the men who may for the time occupy the position of constitutional advisers of the Governor.—[Woodstock Journal.]

## Revolution in Mexico.

On Thursday, the 17th ult., the president, Comonfort, succeeded by a coup d'etat in getting rid of his congress and declaring himself Dictator for three months, when a special congress will be called, and a new constitution will be drawn up and presented to the people. Comonfort executed a grand and

completely successful coup d'etat on the 17th ult. overruling the constitution recently adopted, dispersing the National Congress, and proclaiming himself Dictator. The affair appears to have been as skillfully managed as that of Louis Napoleon in Paris. Several arrests were made, among them the chief of the Supreme Court and the President of Congress. Puebla and Vera Cruz the partisans of Comonfort successfully carried out the designs of their leaders, and it was supposed that at other points the revolution had been complete. The new order of things, it is said, has pleased the populace greatly, and the public approval was manifested by the usual demonstrations.

## Washington Affairs.

The correspondent of the New York Times says: General Walker's present intention is to proceed to New Orleans and challenge a trial. The indications are that no efforts will be made from here to secure his prosecution, and that it will not be attempted even.

The Herald's correspondent writes: General Walker is still here, and I understand, will remain some days. He is "the observed of all observers," and has been called on by a large number of Senators and members of Congress, principally from the South. The filibustering spirit is rampant, and it will manifest itself in the halls of Congress, as soon as they meet. Commodore Paddock will come in for a share of Southern indignation. There are squally times ahead.

The Aroostook Pioneer says, the Tobique Indians are killing large quantities of moose on the head waters of the Aroostook.

## Visiting, Invitation, and other Cards

of all sorts and sizes.

## The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, JAN. 13, 1858.

The subject of a Railroad to connect Fredericton with St. John's is again revived by some of our contemporaries in those cities, with a view no doubt, to urge the matter upon the attention of the legislature. As advocates for the building of railways, we heartily rejoice to observe, that some attention is bestowed to that important subject—but we have heard well informed persons, residents of St. John and Fredericton—men who have a large stake in the Province, declare that they have yet to be convinced of the necessity of constructing a railroad to Fredericton at present, and that the Province has already as large a sum to pay annually as its revenue will bear for the lines now building, and that before other railways are commenced, it would be better policy and of more advantage to the country to increase its population.

In answer to these objections, our contemporaries say, that the trade between the two cities will warrant the undertaking being commenced; the "Reporter" states, that owing to the economical expenditure of the funds obtained by the government for the purpose of construction of railways, a large surplus will be saved from the amount first estimated for the construction of the railroad from St. John to Shediac, and advocates that the sum thus saved should be employed in "the extension of the branches formerly contemplated." We have no means of ascertaining how far their statements are correct—but this we have heard from those who should know, that the expenditure on the Shediac railroad is much larger than was anticipated, in fact than is necessary. This assertion conflicts with our contemporary's information, but we give it as it was repeated to us. Of this we are sure, that the St. John railway costs double the sum the New Brunswick & Canadian Railway does, and our railway is, without doubt, the better of the two—so say disinterested railway men. We disclaim being actuated by sectional jealousy or local feelings in our remarks, and coincide with our contemporaries, that what is best for the whole Province, must be best for all its parts, and vice versa.

The Halifax and Windsor railway was opened on Thursday last. The road was to be opened for traffic next week, when there will be at Windsor, a "jubilee."

The weather for the last few days was very unsettled. On Monday evening it commenced raining, and continued during the night, accompanied by strong gales from the westward—leaving bare ground. Waggon and carts are now as freely used as they were in October.

**LECTURES.**—In almost every town in the Province, the inhabitants are deriving the benefits arising from listening to Lectures delivered at the Institutes and other public places. What has become of the lecturers, who, a few years since, interested and we may add, instructed large audiences in the Grammar School and Town Hall? Some of

them are still here, and we hope may be induced to give a course of lectures during the remainder of the winter.

**MASONIC.**—Secretaries of Lodges in this County, sending us a list of their Officers, postage free, will have them published in our next.

We copy the following interesting document from the *Naval and Military Gazette*. It shows how a meritorious, brave, and distinguished Officer is overlooked, when he emigrates to the Colonies. The late Vice-Admiral Owen's services, should have entitled any application he made to the Admiralty, to prompt consideration, and response; whether he was in England or in one of her Colonies.

**The late Vice-Admiral William Fitzwilliam Owen.**  
Amongst the papers of this much neglected veteran the original was found of the annexed Instructions, showing how highly Nelson, Britain's Naval Hero, estimated the "character" of the deceased. Had such a document been in the possession of many we could name, it would have been published far and wide. But this proud testimonial from Nelson was allowed to remain in the desk of the veteran Owen, who, for all his services, never received any honourable distinction. At the age of 80 he got the God-service Pension, but every application he made to the Admiralty to get his grandsons into the Navy or for the employment of his relatives met with a cold official refusal. Where is the impartiality that in these days is so much talked about?

By Horatio, Lord Viscount Nelson, K. B., Duke of Bronté in Sicily, Knight of the Order of St. Ferdinand, and Marquis of the Imperial Order of the Cross of St. Ferdinand of the Blue, and Commander-in-Chief of a Squadron of His Majesty's ships and vessels employed upon a Particular Service, &c., &c.

"Whereas I think it necessary for His Majesty's Service that an attempt should be made to burn the enemy's flotilla in Bologno harbour, and reposing entire confidence in your bravery and zeal—

"You are therefore hereby required and directed to take under your command His Majesty's hired cutter, the King George, whose Commander has my directions to follow your orders. And whereas the greatest secrecy is necessary towards the success of this service, it is my positive direction that you hold no communication with the shore or any ship or vessel."

"Whenever the wind comes between the W. N. W. and North, and blowing so fresh as to force all the enemy's vessels from the road of Bologno into the harbour, you are to sail from the anchorage, and directing the cutter to keep upon your approach within four leagues of the French Coast and at a distance of six or seven miles from you, to carry all the sail the Nancy can bear, and run into the harbour of Bologno, and set her on fire, taking care that you enter the harbour half an hour or three quarters of an hour before high water, in order that the Nancy may drift up the harbour with the flood.

"And on your approaching the French coast, finding that the wind blows into the harbour, you are to hoist the Admiral's assenting flag, red with cross, at your main-top-gallant-mast-head; and you are not to approach the coast unless you are pretty certain that the wind does blow into the harbour.

"And as this most honorable and very important service is entrusted from your known character and courage, I trust that I shall not be disappointed in the execution of it."

Given on board the Amazon, under Dungeness, 2nd October, 1801.

(Signed) "NELSON and BRONTE."

To Lieutenant William Fitzwilliam Owen, Commanding the vessel Nancy.

(Signed) "THOS. WALLIS."

**INDORINATION.**—Lord Nelson has authorized W. F. O. to say he is ready at any minute to bear testimony to the readiness and propriety with which Mr. Owen came forward to carry these orders into effect.

"Amazon, Downs, 2nd October, 1801."

**MEMORANDUM.**—It is my direction, that no officer whatever senior to Lieut. Owen, Commanding the Nancy, do call upon him for his orders, they being of a secret nature.

(Signed) "NELSON and BRONTE."

To the Captains and Commanders of His Majesty's ships and vessels."

Mr. Lee Porter has resigned his office of Clerk of the Admiralty. During the time Mr. Porter has occupied the office he has performed its duties to the complete satisfaction of his employers and the public.—He possesses excellent business capacity, and unimpeachable integrity. We wish him success in his future undertakings.—[Eastport Sentinel.]

**A CHILLY BIRTH-PLACE.**—It makes one cold, this freezing weather, to think of the primal birth-place of Daniel Webster.—He says:—"It did happen to me to be born in a log-cabin, raised among the snow-drifts of New Hampshire at a period so early that when the smoke first rose from its rude chimney, and curled over the frozen hills, there was no similar evidence of a white man's habitation between it and the settlements on the rivers of Canada."

The public debt of New York State is now thirty-five millions five hundred and sixty-two thousand six hundred and forty-four dollars.

**CHURCH SOCIETY.**  
At a meeting of the St. Andrews Local Committee of the Church Society of this Diocese—

The Rev. Dr. ALLEY in the Chair, the following Resolutions were adopted:—  
"Resolved.—That this Committee continues to entertain the same sentiments which it has frequently before expressed, in favour of the Church Society of this Diocese, and still repeats its conviction of the great benefit which the Church has already derived from the exertions of that Society."

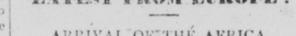
"Resolved.—That this Committee ardently hope, that ample means may be afforded to enable the Society to extend the sphere of its labours."

"Resolved.—That the Society is justly entitled to the cordial thanks of every member of the Church in this Diocese."

"Resolved.—That this Committee ardently hope and request the subscribers to increase their annual subscriptions, to enable the Society more efficiently to promote the great and interesting objects of its labours."

"Resolved.—That the Ladies of the Congregation be requested to lend their valuable aid in obtaining subscriptions."

St. Andrews, Jan. 4, 1858.



## LATEST FROM EUROPE!

### ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

### Lucknow Relieved!

### SUCCESS OF THE BRITISH ARMS.

### Improvement in Money Matters.

We stop the Press to announce the arrival of the steamship Africa at N. York on Sunday.

Advices from India are to Dec. 4th.—Lucknow was relieved on Nov. 19th, after severe fighting. Sir Colin Campbell was slightly wounded.

Reinforcements were pouring into India and complete success was attending the British arms.

Twenty-four members of the Royal family of D. H. and one influential Chief, had been executed.

### MONETARY.

There was a steady financial improvement in England. Bullion was largely increasing in the Bank.

Consols 93 1/8 to 93 1/4. The rate of discount had been reduced to 8 per cent.

Breadstuffs dull and unchanged.

The call for Perry Davis's Pain Killer is increasing so very rapidly that I shall soon be unable to keep pace with it. My offer in writing now into to get that on receipt of this you will kindly despatch another shipment as ordered in my letter of June last.

J. L. CARRAU, Calcutta.

At Eastport, Dec. 31, George Hobbs, Esq. aged 67 years.

New Orleans—Dec. 16, Miss Eliza A., wife of L. F. Delesdernier, Esq., and daughter of the late Joseph Stetson, of Eastport, aged 42 years.

### Hair Dressing and Shaving.

**THE** Subscriber has the honor to announce to the inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity, that he has taken the shop owned by Capt. McMaster opposite the store of Mr. D. Bradley, where he will give his attention to HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING, and hopes by attention and a desire to please, to receive their patronage. Any gentleman wishing to have a sup. brush, and soap for his own special use, can have them by payment of 1s. 3d.

T. G. BOUNDS.

Jan. 13, 1858.

**DR. R. B. PATTERSON,** Surgeon Dentist, respectfully announces to the Inhabitants of Saint Andrews and its vicinity, that he has taken rooms at BRADY'S HOTEL, where he will remain a few days, and will be happy to attend upon those requiring his professional services. As his stay is limited, an early call would be advisable.

27 Teeth extracted, or filled, and new sets manufactured in the most modern style.

January 6, 1858.

### JANUARY 4 1858.

### Flour, Meal, Pork, &c.

*Es Gipsy from New York:*—

400 Bbls superfine and Extra Flour.

40 Half barrels do do

75 Bbls. heavy Mess Pork.

25 Bbls. do Beef.

100 Bags Yellow Corn Meal.

50 Bags Corn.

To arrive per "Mary Fletcher" from Philadelphia

100 Bbls Extra Flour.

50 Bbls. Bolled Corn Meal.

Together with a good assortment of Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Cooking and Parlor Stoves, &c., &c. Will be sold reasonably for prompt payment.

W. WHITLOCK.

### Flour, Beef, Pork.

*Now landing of Utica from Boston:*

28 Bbls heavy Mess and Clear Pork.

100 Bbls Mess Beef.

100 Bbls Canada FANCY FLOUR, a nice article.

Boxes Manufactured Tobacco, Coffee, &c.

JAMES W. STREET.

Dec. 25, 1857.

**LIFE Association of Scotland.**  
FOUNDED 1838.

Empowered by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.  
Subscribed Capital £400,000 Sterling.  
Annual Income, £125,000 do.

Chairman - Mr JAMES FORBES, Bart. of Coniston.

THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND which has now extended its operations to British North America is specially empowered by its Act of Parliament for Life Assurance in the Colonies, and is enabled to offer unusual facilities and advantages to residents there.

While thus affording facilities superior to what most other offices can offer, the Association is not of recent origin or of limited resources. It is one of the most extensive and successful amongst British Assurance Offices, and policy holders in the British American Provinces have the benefit of the large annual business transacted in Great Britain and Ireland, and the ample and constantly accumulating funds now yielding an income of upwards of 125,000 sterling per annum.

Last year the new transactions exceeded those of any other in Europe, and the policy holders incur none of the risks of partnership, they are free from all responsibility, and the sums assured are guaranteed.

The whole Constitution, Regulations and System of business are framed in the most liberal and popular spirit.

The policies as now being issued are free from any of the restrictions commonly imposed on assured lives, and confer unusual and important privileges, far beyond what have hitherto been granted by Assurance Offices in North America; and after some years the policies become nearly absolutely and indefeasible securities for the sum assured—the Assured being protected against harsh proceedings on the part of the office in the event of omission to pay the premium.

A share of profits of the business is allocated every year to all participating policy holders of five years standing, and is applied in reducing their next premiums. A large reduction of the premiums is thereby effected. The association has allocated profits at thirteen successive annual periods, and the annual returns of profit to policy holders of the first series has now reached 55 per cent of the premiums—that is the policy holders are required to pay only 13s. per £1 of their premiums.

The rates of premium are moderate, and until the time of participation in the profits, a policy holder for £1000 standing or upwards, need pay only one half of the annual premium, the other half remaining unpaid at interest as long as the policy holder pleases.

The Association's business in North America is under the charge of the Board of Directors at Montreal for the Canada, and at Halifax for Nova Scotia, and at St. John for New Brunswick.

**NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH.**  
HEAD OFFICE—Saint John.  
DIRECTORS: Francis Ferguson, Esquire, Rev. Wm. Donald, A. W. H. Adams, Esq., Medical Officer, Dr. James Walker, SAM'L. D. BERTON, Secretary, BENJ. R. STEVENSON, Agent for St. Andrews.

**PROVINCIAL GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.**  
THE annual convocation of the Provincial Grand Royal Arch Chapter, will be held at St. Mark's Chapter Room, on Wednesday next, the 13th January. A punctual attendance of the members is requested. Companion Royal Arch-Masons generally are invited to attend.  
By command of the M. E. G. Sup't. S. T. GOVE, Grand Scribe Prov. G. Chapter. St. Andrews, Jan. 5, 1857.

**Flour, Meal, Pork.**  
Just received from New York, and for sale at the UNION STORE:  
200 Bbls Superfine Flour.  
50 do Extra Family Flour.  
400 Bags Corn Meal, of good quality.  
10 Bbls Pork, which together with a general stock of Provisions and Groceries on hand will be sold at the lowest market prices for prompt payment. Daily expected, a further supply of superior Family Flour.  
J. R. BRADFORD, Agent. St. Andrews, Jan. 6, 1857.

**MORE NEW GOODS**  
Just received per Packet ship Middleton, via St. John.  
CLOTHS: Beavers, Pellets in black, blue, brown, mixed Oxford, Raglan, Pelletier and superfine Cloths, Doekins, twilled Casimeres, in black and fancy latest styles, and excellent quality German and Seal Cloths, for ladies' cloaking DITTO, PER IMPERIAL. Blankets of every size. Horse Blankets and Rugs. Red, blue, white, and fancy colored Flannels in plain and twilled. Fur Caps and Gloves, of every description. A splendid assortment of ready-made Clothes, of all descriptions, which will be sold at extremely low prices. A splendid assortment of Carpeting, in new patterns, 1, 2 and 3 ply. An excellent assortment of Rugs to match. Which will be sold extremely low.

Owing to our Goods being late this season, will be much in our favor, also in the favor of those purchasers from us, as they have been bought after Goods had fallen very much in the English market, and of course will afford us an opportunity of selling Goods much lower than any other here, which are determined to do.  
\* See handbill next week.  
British House, DENNIS BRADLEY, St. Andrews, January 2, 1857.

**CRUSHED SUGAR, TEA, &c.**  
Ex the "Imperial" from Liverpool, via St. John  
30 Chests Congee Tea.  
13 Boxes Woodstock Pipes.  
1 Hhd. old Port Wine.  
1 " old Sherry &c. &c.  
JAMES W. STREET, Dec. 21, 1857.

**New Brunswick and Canada Railway.**  
**THROUGH ROUTE FROM ST. ANDREWS TO WOODSTOCK.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that arrangements have been completed for running a **DAILY STAGE** TO AND FROM WOODSTOCK AND THE BARBER DAM STATION, TO CONNECT WITH THE Trains from St. Andrews.

The Coach will leave Woodstock EVERY MORNING in time to catch the 2 P. M. Down Train at the Barber Dam, which arrives in St. Andrews at 5 P. M., and returning the same afternoon, will also enable passengers from St. Andrews to reach Woodstock in ONE DAY.

**THROUGH FARE £1**  
For further information apply at the Railway Station, St. Andrews, and at English's Hotel Woodstock.  
JULIUS THOMPSON, MANAGER. St. Andrews, December 17, 1857.

**Advertisement**  
The BRITISH REVIEWS, AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. Premiums and Reductions.

L. SCOTT & CO, NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals viz:  
LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative.)  
EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)  
NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church)  
WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)  
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical,—but possess forms only one feature of their character. As Origins of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion they stand, as they ever have stood unparalleled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can possibly be obtained from any other source.

**EARLY COPIES.**  
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.

**TERMS. (Regular Prices.)**

For any one of the four Reviews	\$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

**POSTAGE.**  
The postage on any part of the United States will be but TWENTY-FOUR CENTS a year for "Blackwood," and but FOURTEEN CENTS a year for each of the Reviews.

At the above prices the Periodicals will be furnished for 1858, and as a Premium to New Subscribers, the New of the same Periodicals for 1858, will be furnished complete, without additional charge.

Unlike the more ephemeral Magazines of the day, these Periodicals lose little by age. Hence, the year of the Nos. (with no omission) for 1856 may be regarded nearly as valuable as for 1858.

Subscribers wishing also the Nos. for 1857, will be supplied at the following EXTREMELY LOW RATES.

**SPLENDID OFFERS FOR 1856, '57, '58 TOGETHER.**

For Blackwood's Magazine	5 00
For any one Review	5 00
For any two Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood and one Review	8 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	10 00
For three Reviews	10 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	13 00
For the four Reviews	12 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15 00

N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the first Periodicals above named is \$31 per annum.

We shall never again be likely to offer such inducements as those here presented.

**NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!!**  
Remittances must, in all cases, be made direct to the Publishers, for at these prices no commission can be allowed to agents.

Address—**LEONARD SCOTT & Co.** No 54 Gilt Street, New York.

**WILLARD & MECUM, Manufacturing Jewellers,** 55 Washington Street, BOSTON.

**G. HICKLAND** GENERAL BUILDING AND JOINER.  
RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity, that he will be happy to execute any orders connected with the Building trade.  
Mr. H. has had considerable experience in the above business in England, and also for the last five years in this Province; and has been largely connected with Public and Railway works. He trusts by strict attention to receive a share of patronage.  
House Specifications, and estimates furnished.  
St. Andrews, May 27th 1857.  
CHAS. A. THOMPSON.

**J. F. ROGERS, TAILOR and DRAPER.**  
RESPECTFULLY intimates to the Inhabitants of St. Andrews, that he has commenced business in the above line, in the premises in Wm. Henry Street, adjoining Mr. J. Irwin's store.  
From his long experience having worked in many of the principal cities in England and the United States, and by strict attention and a desire to please, he trusts to receive a share of public patronage.  
Garments cut in the best style and warranted to fit.  
Fashion plates from London and New York received monthly.  
St. Andrews, May 27, 1857.

**London Paint and Oil.**  
Nov. 3, 1857.  
EX "Arthur White" from London, via Saint John—  
25 Cwt. Brandram's No. 1 & 2 London White PAINT.  
8 Hhds. best Double Boiled & Raw Linseed OIL. For sale low.  
JAS. W. STREET.

**\$200 REWARD**  
WHEREAS some persons did about 17 noon on Tuesday, the 27th ult., cut and carry away a portion of the Telegraph Line near the Digglequash River, and did again on the night of Friday last cut and carry away a portion of the Telegraph line near Musquash, and did again on Saturday night cut and carry away a portion of the Telegraph line about five miles from St. Andrews, and whereas the Telegraph Line between St. John and Fredericton has been several times heretofore cut and carried away—the above reward will be paid to any person or persons who will give such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the offenders or any of them.  
D. B. STEVENS, Superintendent.  
St. John, Nov. 2, 1857.

**Ambrotypes, Milainotypes, and Speculotypes.**  
THE Subscriber, grateful for the patronage extended to him since opening his AMBROTYPE ROOMS, begs to inform the inhabitants of ST. ANDREWS, that he is making a new style of AMBROTYPE, which he claims as his own discovery, and which he has worked into practical use.—The Pictures, in the opinion of competent judges, are far superior to any other style taken upon glass. They are superior to the raised Ambrotype, which have attracted so much attention.—Their tone is soft and rich. Being taken on glass, they are exceedingly brilliant, perfectly distinct in any angle, very different from the Daguerrotype, which must be held in a particular light to see the Picture. The intensity and clearness of the shades, combined with the richness of the lights, and the accuracy of the middle tints, give them a superiority over every other style of picture in light and shade.  
Any one wishing a demonstration of these facts can be gratified by seeing specimens of this new kind of picture at his Rooms.  
In consequence of stormy weather his Rooms still continue open, and wishing to give all an opportunity to obtain a low as well as high priced picture, he will put up three different qualities in the same kind of case at the following prices:—  
SMALL PICTURES, including case, from 3s. 1/4d. to 5s. 7/4d.  
COMMON SIZE PICTURES, including case, from 4s. 4d. to 7s. 6d.  
LARGEST SIZE PICTURES, including case, from 17s. 6d. to £1 5s.  
Speculotypes.

A PERFECT Mirror and a perfect picture as the name signifies. This is a style of picture which I have "got up" since opening Rooms here.  
An assortment of JEWELRY for sale very low, to suit the times.  
Remember! Pictures taken equally well in all weathers.  
DAVIS LORING, Paul's Hall, St. Andrews, Nov. 10, 1857.

**Molasses & Flour.**  
OCT. 31, 1857.  
To arrive in the course of next week, and will be sold low—  
30 Hhds. Prime Muscovado and Clayed Molasses.  
300 Bbls. Superfine & Extra Flour.  
JAMES W. STREET.

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

**Molasses, Flour, BEEF, PORK, &c.**  
30 Hhds. Muscovado and Clayed Molasses.  
300 Bbls. Baltimore Superfine and Extra Flour.  
100 Bags Corn Meal.  
25 Bbls. Extra Mess Beef.  
20 do Heavy Mess Pork, &c. &c.  
Just received, and for Sale by  
J. W. STREET.  
Nov. 16, 1857.

**DRESS MAKING!**  
THE most simple system for Cutting and Fitting Ladies and Children's Dresses, is the **PROVINCIAL LADIES' Dress Scale.**  
With a Tape Measure, and a set of the Dress Scale, any Lady can cut and fit her own Dresses, without the possibility of a failure.  
EVERY FAMILY should have one; and being determined to place it within the reach of all, I have reduced the price from five dollars to only **THO DOLLARS AND A HALF.**  
AGENTS WANTED  
to sell the above. They will be supplied on the most reasonable terms, so that active agents can make from one dollar to five dollars clear of expenses. Those who have learned the "American Ladies Dress Chart System" can teach this.  
All orders and communications to be addressed to me at St. John's, N. B.  
MRS. MARTHA KENNEDY.

**NEW FALL GOODS.**

Per Packet ships "Lampede" and "John Dunce" via St. John:  
**JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OPENING**  
LADIES DRESS GOODS, in Lustres, Coburgs, Alpaccas, Paramettas, Barathas, and Indiana Cloths. Grey, white, and Printed COTTONS, Cotton Warps, &c., which will be sold extremely low, to make room for a **VERY LARGE** Stock of Goods daily expected by the "Arthur White" from London, "Favourite" from Glasgow, and British Steam or via Boston, which will comprise **A Large and General Assortment, and will be sold wholesale and retail.**  
The Subscriber intends confining himself more to the Cash system, adopting only ONE PRICE—therefore purchasers can rely on getting Goods at exceedingly low prices.  
DENNIS BRADLEY, British House, St. Andrews, Sep. 22, 1857.

**New Brunswick & Canada Railway and Land Company.**

**TIME TABLE.**

**Up Trains.**

MILES.	STATIONS.	A. M.
0	St. Andrews, (depart)	9
44	Chamcook, (arrive)	9 25
104	Bartlett's,	9 55
13	Waveig,	10 10
144	Roix Road,	10 18
20	Rolling Dam,	10 40
24	Fredricton Road Store,	11
284	Lawrence's,	11 25
34	Barber Dam,	11 55

**Down Trains.**

MILES.	STATIONS.	P. M.
2	Barber Dam, (depart)	2
54	Lawrence's, (arrive)	2 30
10	Fredricton Road Store,	2 55
14	Rolling Dam,	3 15
104	Roix Road,	3 37
21	Waveig,	3 45
204	Bartlett's,	4
294	Chamcook,	4 30
34	St. Andrews,	4 58

JULIUS THOMPSON, MANAGER.  
Oct. 3, 1857.

**New Brunswick & Canada Railway and Land Company.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that from and after this 15th day of December, instant, all freights on Cordwood, will be charged for by the Truck instead of by the Cord as heretofore. The charge for each Truck will be \$3 from the Fredricton Road Store and all Stations South of that point, \$3.12 from Lawrence's, and \$3.75 from the Barber Dam to St. Andrews; and all trucks that the Conductor may consider and declare to be overloaded will not be allowed to be attached to the train. No trucks will be permitted to be discharged or will be forwarded down the Line Extension till after the freight is paid—and if detained over 24 hours a demurrage of \$2 per truck, per day, will be incurred.  
JULIUS THOMPSON, MANAGER.  
St. Andrews, Dec. 15th, 1857.—Provincialist 2i.

**Flour, and Corn Meal.**

Just received from Philadelphia:  
100 Bbls S. F. Flour, in round hoop Barrels, a prime article.  
50 Bags Bolted Corn Meal.  
Also a supply of fresh **GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS** Also in Store:  
A good assortment of Cut Nails  
W. WHITLOCK.  
St. Andrews, April 12, 1857. 4w.

**LETTERS**

REMAINING in the Post Office, St. Andrews, 1st Nov., 1857—  
Bucher, Thomas H. Johnson, C  
Barnes, William Kelly, James  
Clark, William M'Leod, A M  
Gagan, Hugh Mitchell, Charles  
Graham, Catherine Rudge, Ellen  
Gins, Maria Scott, Phoebe  
Hinds, L. Scully, John  
Hill, James H. Smith, Thomas  
Henry, John Thompson, George  
Irwin, Ann  
Persons calling for any of the above, will please say "advertised."  
GEO. F. CAMPBELL P. M.

**FALL AND WINTER GOODS.**

**Per Royal Mail Steamships** "Canada" and "Europa" &c.  
FROM LIVERPOOL.  
**33 Cases and Bales,**—consisting in part of—  
DIBBONS, SILKS, VELVETS. Long Shawls in Royal Stewart, Vienna and Shepherd Plaids. DRESS GOODS—in Thibet Cloths, Tartan Coburgs, Alpaccas, Creasings, Parisian stripes and Poplins. Gauntlets and Gauntlet Gloves, Polkas, Lama and Silk Ties.  
FURS—in Stone Martin, Sable and Squirrel. Laces and Misses Felt Hats, Bionds, Bugle laces, FRENCH FLOWERS.  
BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Sealskin cloths, Beavers, Dooskins, Tweeds, Vestings.  
FLANNELS, Blankets, CARPETS, Druggets, Ladies Cloths and Cloakings.  
Men's and Youths Balmoral and Canadian Caps, Pilot, Siberian, Whitney and Reversible OVERCOATS, &c.  
A large stock of MOURNING GOODS.  
Our Stock will be found to comprise the **newest styles,** and will be sold wholesale and retail as low as by any House in the Province.  
Oct. 21, 1857. ODELL & TURNER.

