

# The St. Andrews Standard.

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*Evans sumendum est optimum.*—Cic.

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## Martyrdom.

"We are apt to mistake our vocation in looking out of the way for occasions to exercise great and rare virtues, and stepping over the ordinary ones which lie directly in the road before us. When we read, we fancy we could be martyrs; when we come to act, we find we cannot bear a provoking word."

There is a great deal more truth than poetry in the above, which we cut from one of our exchanges. How true it is that many of the would-be martyrs cannot bear the slightest thing that is annoying. We have seen a man who no doubt thinks he could suffer martyrdom with the grace of a Polycarp, who gets so out of patience if the baby cries more than a quarter of minute at a time, that he almost flies out of his skin. One pious saint thinks he could go to Africa and die with pleasure, if he could do good to the poor, wretched, sable sons of Ethiopia—who would not walk ten rods in the city of Boston to do good to a negro breathing his last in a miserable dance-hall or a stifled attic.

It is the name, the clat, the pomp of circumstances often in this world, that make men such willing martyrs in imagination. We believe, however, that there are some real martyrs in the world; some who suffer all the time: who are living every day a martyr's death—if allowed so to speak. There are those whose path through life is indeed hard, wearisome, painful; but let them take courage: there is One who never sleeps nor slumbers; and He will hear their cry.

## THAT'S MY WAY.

Yes, I know it is; but why have such a way? How much more does it cost to be pleasant and polite, than it does to be rude and churlish? That's my way! Yes to be sure it is—to hurt people's feelings by speaking to them so roughly—and sometimes frightening the timid ones half out of their wits. But you have no business to have such a way. You ought to change it for a more agreeable way. A man might go along the street striking every individual he met, and when remonstrated with for such indiscriminate assault, say—O, I mean nothing, it is only my way. But would that excuse him in the eyes of those who had felt the weight of his blows? Who would be willing to be knocked down every time he met a certain man, because it was that man's way of doing things? And yet this would be about as interesting as it is, every time you speak to a man to receive a cross, snappish or harsh answer, and then when you complain of it—express any surprise, be calmly told—"it is only my way."

We recommend all those men who are invariably unkind in their conduct toward others, and think it should invariably be overlooked, because it is only their way, to consider seriously the question whether they have a moral right to have such an offensive way.

## THE TWO FAILURES.

BY IDY.

Fail! fail! Mr. Smasher f-a-i-l! I'm good gracious! I'm going to faint, and if I don't faint I mean to drown myself. Fail! and the money I set you up with! what's become of that? Fail! and that great store of your's with I don't know how many millions worth of silks and laces, and all that—can't you sell 'em off? I can tell you what, Mr. Smasher, if you fail, you may fail alone—I shall go off and live with my rich relations, and you may live in a log hut if you please. I don't mean to share your disgrace. I've been two well brought up, it cost hundreds and hundreds to educate me like a lady, and here I've been married only three years and you must fail! Don't talk to me about my extravagance; I never wore anything less than a five hundred dollar shawl, and I never mean to; I guess my father can afford it if you can't.

Given up every thing! Well if this ain't a pretty business! O! you mean spirited man! oh! you wretch, to abuse me so—me, your poor, delicate wife, that never carried the water to wash her hands! O! to think it should come to this! Why did't you fail like Brak & Co., who live in a handsome house and keep two horses since, when they only used to keep one.

Wanted to be honest! Do you call it honest to beggar your poor wife? Is that honest? Very well, Mr. Smasher, henceforth you and I go different ways. I had a vague idea that I should be supported when I married you; and there's a Dasher I might have had, if I hadn't been a fool—he hasn't failed—he's a man. Dasher is. He wouldn't give up every thing to a parcel of hungry creditors, just for the sake of appearing honest—which heaven knows you ain't, thus to deceive a poor, unsuspecting woman. Don't you try to come near me, don't you speak to me, don't you look at me! don't you "dear" me. Edge on your affection! Peter, stop that ominous, and

look here; if anybody call for me, say that hereafter Mrs. Smasher can be found at her father's residence.

Never mind, Thomas; don't look so down about it. No matter for me; I guess if you can hear it who have the hardest trial, I can. Yes, yes, every thing. Give up house and all, though—there, never mind, that tear was for the happy hours we've spent together here. I'm sure I'd rather go West and live in a log hut, than that your creditors should taunt you with want of integrity. After all, it's no such dreadful thing—a misfortune to be sure—but, oh! Thomas! it isn't as if you were taken from me, or I from you. Think how terrible that would be! The very thought is agony to me.—Let us see, we can find a couple of rooms or so, and I know I can manage. Perhaps I can earn back the hundreds that poor father spent on my education. I am sure I can teach music. As for my finery, I can sell all that. I can be just as happy under a five as a five hundred dollar shawl. We married for love, you know, dear, and promised for better for worse. Now the worse has come, I'm going to prove how much I love you. Don't stand there in that despairing way—come here; sit down by me, and let me put my arms about your neck.—There now I'll kiss out the wrinkles, every one of them.

Makes you feel worse to see me bear up so bravely!

"Well, that is a smart speech! What shall I do? faint? go into hysterics? Come, any thing to order? There! now you feel more cheerful! Confess that it isn't so very bad, after all. True, you lose one sort of a good name for a little while, but if you are careful, you can win it back. I'll help you; I know I can. I've been by, extravagant and thoughtless. I don't think my intimacy with Mrs. Smasher has done me any good; but I promise you, I'll be just as economical!"

What, Thomas! Mr. Smasher failed!—Mrs. Smasher gone back to her father's?—O! Tom! Tom! don't you pity the poor man? No wife to love and help him! No home to go to.

O! Tom, I'll never leave you nor forsake you! I'll stand on the same round with you, Tom, though it's at the bottom of the ladder. And who knows but my arm may aid you to get to the top again. Excelsior! Tom! we'll begin again, and cry—"there's no such word as fail!"

## A Marriage Lottery.

We are not much in the habit of commending or patronizing lotteries. Still, we may not be guilty of a violation of law, in just calling the attention of our readers, particularly the ladies, to a lottery of rather a novel character, that we see announced in an exchange. One of that interesting class of human bipeds called bachelors, who, for some reason, cannot master sufficient courage to "pop the question" "in propria persona," publishes the following, for the special benefit of young ladies and widows:

BRILLIANT SCHEME.—I propose myself as a prize in a lottery to be called "The Old Dominion Marriage Lottery," to be drawn in the usual way. The tickets to be of various prices, in the following order:—Young ladies of 18 to pay the smallest price, those of 20 higher; widow ladies much higher than young ladies of 25, and old maids—I mean here make digression—by old maids I mean those young ladies who have felt the glow of fifty summers—they will have to pay much higher than the widows.

When \$50,000 is raised, the lottery will then be drawn, and the lucky holder of the ticket is to marry my own lucky self, the prize! If after seeing me she should be unwilling to enter the hymenal state, she can annul the contract by dividing the sum between us.

There can be no doubt of a ready sale for these tickets, as each of the ladies will wish to try one, just out of curiosity—nothing else of course. But we think, if the lady who draws the highest prize, should prefer half of the money, rather than to be the man with the whole of it, the lady who draws next to the highest, should have the bachelor, if she should wish.—I.

## Ten-Tenths of a Man.

Poor man! I pity him. There he sits cross-legged before that little window from morning till night, stitching, stitching, stitching. I should think he'd be bent nearly double, I'm sure, and I suppose he is, poor little four-tailor. They say a tailor is only nine-tenths of a man. If I had thought so before—which I did not—I should say it was a libel upon the profession, for that man is fully ten tenths of a large measure for that. They say his wife left him last year, that means ran off, I suppose, and three little

children are always in the tailor's one little room. I see him go every morning with his little pitcher full of milk and a big loaf, and then—for I can look right into his poor little sanctum, if I want to—then he unfolds an old newspaper and spreads it over his tailor's board, and picks up each little chicken there tucks something round its throat and sets it to eating. Just about an hour before dinner he goes to the old eating-house over the way, and carries home a nice covered dish full of something good, I know, by the way the little hands clap.

And then on Sundays, he manages to dress them so nicely! and seems so proud of them (though honesty obliges me to confess that they are homely little pugs,) but to him they are beautiful as roses, every one of them.

He says, (what do you think) he's not going to marry any common woman to put over his children, he's going to bring them up himself. There's a father for you, and I ask triumphantly, if he isn't ten tenths of a man and two or three tenths of a man and two or three tenths over.—Olive Branch.

## Mary and her Mother.

"Mother, why do you read the Bible so much?" said little Mary; "haven't you read it all through?"

"Yes, my dear, a great many times," said her mother.

"Well, then, you must know all there is in it by this time; and yet you read it every day."

"Do you remember, last Summer, Mary, when you were away at Miss Brooke's school?"

"Yes mother."

"You told me that when you got a letter from home, you used to read over and over till it was almost worn out."

"And so I did, mother."

"Well, what made you read the letter so often? you knew all there was in it."

"Because it seemed a pleasure, and made me think about home, and you and father."

"So, my dear, I read over some parts of the Bible that I have read hundreds of times before, for the same reason, that it reminds me of my home, of my heavenly Father, and my Savior, and of what he wishes me to do; and therefore I love to read it."

"Is heaven my home, too mother?" said little Mary: "shall you take me with you when you go?"

"I cannot tell you, my dear; I cannot give you leave to go to heaven, but I know who can."

"Ah you mean Jesus Christ, mother?"

"Yes, my dear, you must ask Him; and you must read and learn to understand this Book, which is like a letter from Him to us, to tell us all about Himself and heaven.—When you can, I hope you will love to read the Bible as much as I do."

THE LARGEST MUSIC STORE IN THE UNITED STATES.—We condense the following description of Ditson & Co's new Establishment from Dwight's Journal of Music. It is the most extensive Music Publishing House in America—the largest probably in the world:

Ditson & Co's.—The splendid new store, No. 277 Washington street, which has sprung up in our midst like a palace in the night, as in the olden days of magic, has become occupied by Messrs. Ditson & Co., and is undoubtedly the most extensive and best establishment of the kind in the country, if not in the world. The building is of granite on the front, five stories high, and from the foundation stone to the top is devoted to the sale of music. The retail department is on Washington street, and is very tastefully & conveniently arranged for public accommodation. In this department, the music, embracing every published note that has come from the press for years, is classified and lettered so accurately, that a demand for a piece of music of remote or recent date, whether foreign or domestic is, instantly answered. The various kinds of music are placed in compartments by themselves—arranged under the system of numbers and letters, and the naming of a piece, with a statement of its character if instrumental or vocal, immediately suggests its locality, and the clerk of the department specified is enabled at once to place his hand upon it. The system is perfect, and its advantages are constantly tested. Below the retail store, in the basement, is the vast stock of reserve sheet music to supply the store above, and the visitor walks through lanes of silent song, where is every piece of written musical composition, from the call to be heard. Passing up and up, through the five stories, the same excellent method is observable. The second is appropriated to the storage of pianos, of which a large number are constantly let. The third is devoted to the storage of books, comprising mostly the publications of the firm, including the valuable edition of the opera lately published.

All the musical publications of the land may also be found in this department. Farther up, the operation of plate stamping is performed, and again farther up, in the top-most story, is where the printers throw off the sheet music that is prepared for the stampers below. Over one thousand reams of music paper are consumed annually in the publications thus prepared. An immense safe, for the reception of the plates after printing, is situated in the basement of the building, which is full from top to bottom. The increase of business to call for this must be very great. We remember Mr. Ditson when he commenced at his old stand, then full commodious enough for his operations, and have watched his increase since with interest. We feel glad at his success, and regarded it as another instance of the power of music.

## Bless the Laboring Man.

THE LITTLE TIN PAILS.

The following, from the Springfield Republican, is well worthy of perusal, and will lead every true man and woman to exclaim, God bless the laborers, and those loving wives who put up their dinners for them in the "little tin pails."

At about six o'clock a passenger cannot walk through the quietest streets in the city without meeting men each with a little tin pail in his hand. As the bearer swings it by his side, and raps it against his large buttons, one can readily know that it is empty. Where has he been? What has he been doing? What is the pail for? One may not be able to see any thing in the pail, but, after all, it has a pleasant story in it. Early in the morning that pail is filled. Before the breakfast things are washed and put away, it is placed upon the table by a good industrious woman, who rose before the sun to prepare the morning meal and bathe and dress the children. Her fingers and feet have been very busy all the morning, and now she stops all other work to see the laboring husband off to his work and prepare his noon meal for him. The bread and meat, the large piece of pie, the gingerbread, the pickles, and perhaps some dainty bit which he loves, and placed in the little tin pail, one after another, until it is full, and the lid placed snugly on. He, the laborer, stands by and looks on. When all is finished, he gives a kiss to the youngest, says a pleasant good morning to his wife, takes his pail in his hand, and away he goes.

From that he disappears for the day. No one asks where he goes, and few know. He swings the hammer, or pushes the plane, or practices some other handicraft, in doors or out. He toils all day for bread and clothing for himself and family. His arms are strong, his heart is courageous, and his mind content. The rich roll by in their carriages, but he cares not. Gay idlers attract his eye for a moment, but he despises them. When noontide comes and the long whistles sound at the shops, he drops his work and opens his little tin pail. Down goes the meal, with the true zest, and the bread tastes as sweetly as manna, for he has the health which labor brings. At last he reaches the bottom, and his eyes moisten as he sees there a piece of fruit or some little delicacy which the kind wife has smuggled in unknown to him—something which had cost her self-denial. Isn't that a sweet meal? With his appetite, and with the sweet associations which embalm it, it is a feast for the gods.

The whistle sounds again, and again the strong and courageous hearts are at work.—The day is now upon the wane, but he grows little weary, for there is a place in his heart that feeds the fire on which labor depends. His eye is lifted to the clock, hour after hour, during pauses in his labour, and down falls the index, until at last the stroke of six runs out, and the whistle of release for the day gives the welcome blast. Before him are twelve or fourteen hours rest! The rough hands are washed, the shirt-sleeves rolled down and buttoned, the coat put on, the little tin pail taken from its hiding place, and he is in the street again.

Now we meet him. Now the streets are full of little tin pails. They are carried by men who have self respect, manly live, who earn and "owe not any man." The little tin pail rings carelessly at their side, the celebration of a day's labor achieved—of hard money hardly won. A thousand children run to meet the little tin pails, and beg the privilege of carrying them into houses and tenements scattered all over the city. In five hundred of these the table is already set out, and at the table sits the neatly dressed wife and the hissing teapot awaiting the husband's return. Behold the family group gathered around the evening board! Before these happy appetites how quickly the "hands disappear!" And then the good wife washes the tea things where they stand, and the little tin pail is cleanly wiped out and polished off for the next day's service. Thus and thus again the days go round, with so much sleep between.

Toiling, rejoicing, sorrowing,  
Onward through life he goes;  
Each morning sees some task begun,  
Each evening sees its close;  
Something attempted, something done,  
He has earned a night's repose.

God bless the laborer! God bless his companion the little tin pail. May it evermore be as full of love and all love's sweet associations as it is filled each morn with food, and may the food never fail! Few understand how truly the little tin pail is the index of the prosperity of a community. The more thickly we meet them in the streets the more prosperous do we know that we are growing. Oh, let us feel kindly towards the little tin pails, and deal kindly towards those who bear them; for labor is the truly honorable thing among men. There is not a neatly gardened lawn, a pretty garden, or a well-trained tree that does not tell it.

It builds magnificent cities, and builds navies, and bridges, rivers, and lays the railroad track, and forms every part of the locomotive. Wherever a steamer ploughs the waves, or the long canal bears the nation's inland wealth; wherever wheat-fields wave and the mill wheels turn, there labor is the conqueror and the king. The newspaper, wherever it spreads its wings, bears with it the impress of toiling hands. Should not the laborer be well fed?—Should he not be well housed? Should he not have the best wife and the prettiest children in the world? Should not the man who produces all that we have to eat and drink and wear, be honored? To us there is more true poetry about the laborer's life and lot than any other man's under heaven.

It matters not in what calling a man toils if he toil manfully, honestly, efficiently, and contented. The little tin pail should be a badge of nobility everywhere, and in the "good time coming, boys," it will be.

## Decidedly Cool.

"Take it all in all, we doubt whether in all its history England has ever known a more terrible month than this October of 1857 must be. Simultaneously with the heart-rending account of the slaughter of their poor fellow countrymen, with their wives in India, and of the utter destruction of British prestige throughout the country which was their proudest boast, the English will learn that the debts due to them in America cannot be paid, and that we, instead of feeding their banks with gold, must draw gold from them to sustain ourselves. Mails from the East, and from the West will arrive charged alike with disaster, misery and ruin. No sooner shall they have recovered from the blow of the loss of a city in Bengal, than a New York steamship will arrive with intelligence fatal to a city in England. Each successive week will have its burden of losses, sorrow, bloodshed. One such disaster as these was enough to any country, however stout her heart and vast her resources; the two combined—the sweeping financial crisis in the United States superadded to the appalling catastrophe in British India—might overwhelm any nation. In these terrible times, it may keep up our own hearts to perceive that after all there are those who suffer even more than we."

For our part (Anglo-Saxon) we think that the picture here drawn by the "New York Herald," instead of being matter to "keep up our hearts in these terrible times," ought rather to be subject of shame to "us," seeing that by our inability to pay "our" debts one half at least of the evils of this grim portraiture must lay at "our" door.

THE TELEGRAPH IN THE PUNJAB.—"What wonderful mercy the telegraphic communication has been kept up in the Punjab; here is a use it was put to. A letter intercepted at Pindce, which said, 'Three natives—of high rank (giving names) sit in council to decide what to do against the English.' Telegraph said, 'Let a spy attend report.' This was done, and in a few minutes after, the outlines of the plot were before Lawrence. Telegraph again, 'Hang them all three.' In fifteen minutes they were hung. Short work."

"Wouldn't you like me to give you a sovereign?" asked a little boy of a gentleman he met in the street.

"To be sure I would," he replied.

"Very well, then," said the boy, "do unto others as you would others should to you."

Groom signifies one who serves in an inferior station. The name of bridegroom was formerly given to the new married, because it was customary for him to wait at table on his bride and friends, on his wedding day.

Curran's ruling passion was his joke. In his last illness his physician, observing in the morning that he seemed to cough with more difficulty, he answered, "That is rather surprising, as I have been practicing all night."



## European Intelligence.

### GLORIOUS NEWS FROM INDIA.

#### Delhi Fallen!

NO QUARTER.—EXCEPT TO WOMEN AND CHILDREN!

New York, Nov. 13.

The steamship Arabia has arrived. Delhi has fallen. No quarter was given except to women and children. Money market unchanged. Bank of England firm. Consols 89½.

#### SECOND DESPATCH.

The British assaulted Delhi on the 14th September, and after six days hard fighting captured the entire city on the 20th. Many mutineers escaped; among them the King of Delhi and his two sons.

The British loss in killed and wounded, up to the 16th, amounted to 600, including 50 officers.

No quarter was given to the rebels; only women and children being spared.

General Havelock was reinforced at Cawnpore, and was marching to the relief of Lucknow.

An outbreak was threatened at Assam.

The Bombay presidency was favourable to peace.

Considerable reinforcements had reached Calcutta.

The Borough Bank of Liverpool has suspended. Several Liverpool merchants and London firms have suspended.

MARKETS.—Breadstuffs dull; Flour 2s to 3s lower; Indian Corn 6d lower; Sugar and Coffee dull unchanged; Tea 1d lower.

#### CANADA.

The Canadian papers state that lumber, the great staple of Lower Canada, has been falling in price since August, and the sale is very dull, although 600,000 tons of shipping have reached Quebec this year against 470,000 last year.

The circulation of the fourteen chartered Banks in Canada is estimated at \$13,094,318 of which at least a million is usually to be found on the United States side of the line. The specie is not estimated at much above \$2,000,000.

The church of England incumbent at Chatham, Canada West, writes that 500 men had left that Garrison for India, whose wives and children remained at Chatham; and he asks what is sixpence a day to maintain a wife and seven or eight children?

In Canada very few debtors are remitting to Europe the sums due, or any part thereof; and not one bushel in ten of the wheat will get to market before the frost closes up canals and rivers.

#### Railway Travelling in Canada.

His Excellency the Governor General on the arrival of the Indian in port, having expressed a wish to proceed from Quebec to Montreal, and thence to Toronto, by Grand Trunk Railway, arrangements were immediately made by Mr. Bidder, General Manager of the Company, to place at the disposal of His Excellency a special train to convey him and suite from Quebec to Toronto. The journey, a distance of 300 miles, was performed in fifteen hours, but as two hours and a half must be deducted for stoppages, including an hour for dinner at Kingston, the running time is thereby reduced to twelve and a half hours, making the rate of speed forty miles an hour for twelve consecutive hours. Such running being managed on a single line of rails, and without as we are informed, interfering in any way with the ordinary trains, reflects not only the greatest credit on the officers generally and their efficient management, but also affords very conclusive proof that the construction of the road must be of first rate character to warrant such high speed for a continuous journey of 300 hundred miles. Comparing this journey of His Excellency with the locomotion of only a few years back, by which at least a fortnight would have been occupied in the transit between Quebec and Toronto the Province has reason to be proud of their great national railroad, "a noble enterprise," as the Hon. Mr. Cayley has characterised it, "so internally blended with the hopes of Canada, that its growth, and strengthened with its strength, and is destined yet to achieve the proudest success with the increasing prosperity of the Province."

His Excellency was pleased to express his gratification at the expeditious manner in which the journey had been performed.

#### United States District Court.

Nov. 10.—The Court came in at 10 o'clock this morning, and the following decree was given.

William P. Peake, vs. owners of the British barque Havana. In this case the libellant was mate of the vessel, having shipped in England for the voyage here and back. When the vessel arrived at her dock in East Boston she was attached by creditors, and the owners or agent neglected to furnish her with any stores or provisions, whereby the libellant who still remained on board, could subsist. Under these circumstances he left the vessel, but still claims his wages. She respondents deny any payment to him after the date of his leaving. The Court held that the mate was justified in leaving the vessel if she was not supplied with provisions, for his use, and therefore ordered a decree for libellant. [Boston Journal.]

MONEY MATTERS IN NEW YORK.—APPROVISIONS FROM THE "HUNGER" MOB.—New York, Nov. 9th.—There is a better feeling in business circles, and money matters

are improving, slowly but surely. Six of our city banks are ready to resume specie payments, and others are gradually coming into line. The specie statement to night will show about \$14,000,000. Four banks were thrown out to-day by the Metropolitan, viz. the Western, of Lockport, Powell Bank, the Chemung Co., and Ontario Co.

The "Hungry" mob are getting turbulent, and fears are entertained of an outbreak. They gathered in front of City Hall to-day, calling Mayor a humbug, and threatening to drag him from his office; but 50 Metropolitan policemen being sent for, the crowd dispersed. The City Hall gates were closed and guarded. From certain threats thrown out by the mob, the Assistant Treasurer has telegraphed to Washington for authority to use troops on Governor's Island and at the Navy Yard, if needed, to guard the Sub-Treasury and the banks.

SILAS PURSUIT OF A BOSTON MURDERER.—A few months ago, during a fight at the North End, a man was so seriously injured that he died in a short time. His murderous assault succeeded in effecting his escape from the city, and went to the British Province. The Police heard of his whereabouts, and two officers started in pursuit. They traced him to one of the parts of New Brunswick, but unfortunately arrived too late, the guilty man having sailed two days previous for India, having enlisted in the British army. He was a part of the expedition which lately left St. John for India, to put down the Sepoy mutiny now prevailing in that country.—Boston Traveller.

#### Deliberate Murder and Sad Revelations.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—Richard Carter, President of the Anthracite Bank, of Tanawana, was shot dead, this evening, in the parlor of the St. Lawrence Hotel, by Thomas W. Smith of Cecil County, Maryland. Smith fired the first four balls from his revolver, and two more after Carter fell upon the floor. Carter was a middle aged man, wealthy, and has a family. Smith is aged 30 years, and was laboring under great excitement. Carter had accused Smith of the seduction of a ward or adopted daughter of his. Smith states that he met the girl at a boarding school, and married her. He subsequently discovered that she had been the mistress of Carter. She had a child four months after marriage. The shooting was in revenge. Smith was arrested, and is awaiting a hearing at the Mayor's office.

THE LAND SPECULATORS.—An article in the Chicago Tribune informs us that thousands of people from New England and the Middle States are travelling Westward to look after the farm lands and building lots, in which they invested so much money last summer and spring, at a time of great inflation, or upon the security of which they lent money to Western men. The Tribune adds, that these investments are hopeless now, and will be so for years to come. But this probably depends upon whether the holders of such lands and lots continue to expect good prices. The article we quote from says, that the amount of land now for sale is immense, in fact out of all proportion to the demand at present, or any prospective demand for the next ten years. As for the building lots, nine-tenths of them might as well be sacrificed at once by their owners, for any price they will bring. From the tone of the Western papers, it is quite clear that none of the land held by speculators will be salable for a long time to come, unless thrown into the market for whatever it will bring. The emigrants and settlers will be attracted to the regions which the eager appetites of speculators had swallowed up. But if not, then the next tide of emigration will pass over them entirely, and they will be forgotten.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.—A shocking tragedy occurred at Rangely, Franklin county, a few days since. A boy was shot by his own father, whose name is Henry Wilbur, and who has at times been subject to attacks of insanity. The boy, a lad of eleven years, was lying sick with fever, and so low as to be unable to help himself.

Coming into the room, the father deliberately took down his gun from the wall where it hung, and before his intentions became known to those present, fired with unflinching aim at his son on the bed. The shot took effect in a vital part, and the lad lingered but a few hours and died. There is no doubt that the unhappy father was suffering from mental aberration at the time.—[Portland Advertiser.]

GRAPE CULTURE IN ILLINOIS.—Grapes are becoming quite an article of culture in Illinois. It is estimated that the citizens of Monroe county will market 150,000 gallons of wine, which at present rates, will amount to \$200,000.

FIRST SNOW OF THE SEASON.—Early on Wednesday morning, the white tops of the ridges in the vicinity of this town, indicated that there had been a fall of snow during the preceding night.—[St. C. Her.]

HEAVY SNOW.—Snow fell on Tuesday night to the depth of between one and two inches, on the Central road, about 100 miles beyond Albany.—[Boston Daily Bee.]

We have not been far behind our neighbors. On Wednesday morning snow fell here to the depth of an inch or so, giving the surrounding country the appearance of a badly white-washed wall. Since Wednesday we have had mud in the superlative degree. Noticing the difficulty which ladies experience in crossing the streets, it has occurred to us that our Town Council would

show but a just regard for the public convenience, were they to lay down, at certain places, stone crossings. The lamps do capital service these dark nights. Their light would be still more welcome did it illumine a dry path over the mud.—[Carlton Sentinel.]

None here yet.—[Ed. of the Western News.]

[Not here up to this time, November 18. Standard.]

AN ORGANIZED BAND OF ROGUES.—A young man named Lindo has been arrested in Lima, South America, on the charge of being concerned in a vast scheme for robbery. More than thirty letters were found in his possession, showing that an extensive plan had been organized for wholesale robbery in South and Central America, by a regular organized company, who had their directors, secretaries, treasurers, and other officials. Lindo's father, who is in New York, is alleged to be at the head of the concern.

MARSH LANDS SUBMERGED.—The Marsh lands on the St. John and Kennebec rivers, are completely inundated, owing to the late heavy rains; and the water is still rising. The stacks on the marshes present a curious appearance (as if the hay had been stacked upon the water), they being completely surrounded—many of them seem to be destroyed. Owing to the freshet the chances are that the rivers will not freeze until the last of the month. The St. John River has often remained open as late as the 4th December. Last year it closed about the 15th November.—[News.]

DOMESTIC LOCOMOTIVE.—We are gratified to learn that the enterprising firm of Messrs. Fleming & Humbert have received an order from the Railroad Board to make a locomotive in every respect equal to any thing that can be imported, and at no greater cost, to be delivered on the ground on the 1st June next. This is a new feature in our articles of domestic manufacture; and we believe this and every other description of work required for railroads, can be done as well here as anywhere else. We hope soon to hear of an order being given for railway cars.—[Id.]

The Post Office here was feloniously entered last night, and some loose shillings, with two notes of hand, the property of the postmaster, stolen. The public money had, as usual, been judiciously removed to a place of greater security yesterday evening.—[Fredericton Rep.]

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

## The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, NOV. 18, 1857.

#### FALL OF DELHI!

The news by the steamship Arabia, which arrived at New York on the 13th inst., is highly important: The British troops assaulted Delhi on the 14th Sept., and after six days hard fighting took the city on the 20th. The loss of the British, up to the 16th, was 600 killed and wounded, including 50 officers. The telegraph report states, that many mutineers escaped, among them the King and his two sons. No quarter was given the murderers; women and children alone were spared.

The Borough Bank of Liverpool had failed, and in its vortex swept down several Liverpool and Manchester merchants; and it is feared that there are merchants in this Province who will be seriously injured by this failure.

Provisions were falling: flour had declined from 2s to 3s, and tea 1d.

THE MARKET SQUARE.—Now that the Railway extension has been completed to the Market Wharf, there will be more space required for piling lumber, produce, &c., and as the Market Square is already small enough for the requirements of the town, it would be advisable for the Justices to have the ground on which the Bank property stood, (known as the "Sime Stores and Wharf," filled up and thrown into the present square; the addition would then make the Market Square something like a proper size, which it is not now. Besides, they should look forward to the increase of business, which will necessarily follow on the opening of the railway to Woodstock; as it is, with even the trade which is every day being developed, and rapidly increasing, there is not sufficient room for depositing the freight brought down the line; and complaints have been made of the highway to the Steamboat landing, having been filled up with cordwood for a day or two at a time, rendering the passage to and from the steamer not only difficult but dangerous. We notice that, in other places where trade has increased from the construction of railways and other causes, large sums were given by the City authorities for private properties for the purpose of converting them into public squares and landing places. In view of these facts, we trust their Worships will, without delay, advertise for ten-

ders for the repairing of the wharf, and filling up of the cellars and wharf, for the purpose of enlarging the Market Square.

#### Trial of the Murderers of the McKenzie Family!

The trial of the murderers of the McKenzie family, at Mispeck near St. John, was brought to a close on Friday last after four days patient examination of thirty-three witnesses. Patrick Slavin, Senr., admitted that he slayed the whole family! Breen pleaded guilty, and Pat. Slavin, jr., set the houses on fire. Hugh Breen and Pat. Slavin, Senr., have been sentenced to be hung on the 11th December next. The jury returned a verdict of murder against Patrick Slavin, jr., with a recommendation to mercy. The full details of the trial are given in the St. John papers; but they are so revolting, that we have concluded not to publish anything more than the sentence of the prisoners.

The Grand Jury of St. John have found two bills against Bernard Hageron for harbouring Hugh Breen and Patrick Slavin. Hageron has pleaded "not guilty." He will no doubt be tried in a few days.

THE RAILWAY.—We took the train on Thursday last, and rode up the line to the Barber Dam. The works are progressing rapidly; and the Barber Dam station is fast becoming an important one. Through the kindness of Mr. Marsh, we were conveyed a distance of four miles further up on the engine employed by him, to the Tobique Guggle, and from thence walked some distance up the line which is graded. We returned in time to the Barber Dam to take the 2 o'clock train, and arrived at the St. Andrews station at 5 o'clock. In the course of a week or two, it is expected the rails will be some distance beyond the Guggle; we intend taking a run up and reporting "progress."

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, for October, is received from L. Scott & Co., New York. The contents are interesting, and consist of:

Female Dress in 1857.  
Political Priests.  
Queadah; or, Adventures in Malay and Waters.  
History of Civilization in England.  
Aurora Leigh.  
The Four Empires.  
The Choephori of Eschylus.  
Representative Government—what is it good for?  
Mommien's Roman History.  
The Progress of English Jurisprudence.  
Contemporary Literature.

But we are at liberty to say that up to the present time the proceedings of the Smasher Government have falsified every profession of zeal for the public service made by their own members, or by their papers or their friends in their behalf. The course of the Smashers since their elevation to power has surpassed almost anything that could have been predicted of them for mean-ness, cowardice, want of principle, petty selfishness, want of dignity, and want of everything which brings respect to a body of men engaged in a great and important work. Their bitterest foes could scarcely have shaped for them a course better calculated to lead to their speedy disgrace and downfall. Are they really satisfied with their own acts? Are they really proud of the noble exploit of wreaking their petty vengeance upon the heads of a few School Inspectors, Coroners, and Commissioners? Do they in truth expect the laudations of a discerning public for the amazing display of courage in treading upon the worm which is too weak and powerless to turn upon them? Are such deeds as these the fruits of the ascendancy of the party which arrogates to itself the proud name of the Liberals?—Are all the magnificent pretensions and assumptions and professions and promises of that party to end in such foul smoke as this?

We tell the Government, and we tell the Leader and its other organs, that they must mend their ways if they desire to hold their present position. The Smashers are adepts in the arts of humbug; whatever can be done in that way to cheat the people and begot their minds the Smashers can do. But there is a point beyond which credulity and good nature will not be carried. To that point the Government are fast hastening. They cannot expect to have their drafts upon the faith of the public always honored, if they utterly disregard providing the means for their periodical liquidation.—The day of reckoning must and will come.—[Woodstock Journal.]

I am at some loss in my own mind what to say in relation to Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It really is to be possessed of the power of magic beyond the comprehension of the human mind: The increased sales in this State are truly astonishing.

A. W. HATCH, Druggist, Milwaukee.

#### BOTTLES.

A liberal price paid for empty Ale and Porter Bottles at the Patent Steam Brewery, Aug. 31, 1857. CHAS. A. THOMPSON.

"Billy, how did you lose your finger?" "Easily enough," said Billy. "I suppose so, but how?" "I guess you'd a lost your'n if it had been where mine was!" "That don't answer my question!" Well, if you must know," said Billy, "I had to cut it off, or else steal the trap."

#### Married.

At St. John, on Tuesday morning the 10th inst., by Rev. W. Donald, A. M., Minister of the Saint Andrews church, Mr. Robert Hastings, youngest son of the late John Hastings Esq., to Elizabeth Gentle, second daughter of James McGregor, Esq., Engineer.

At St. John, at the residence of bride's father, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. J. Prince, Mr. John T. Allen, merchant, of Woodstock, to Miss Isabel M. Wolhaupter, of Richmond.

On the 4th inst., at St. George's Church, Halifax, by the Rev. J. W. Clark, M. A., Chaplain R. N., Lieut. J. G. Stanley Clarke, H. M. Flag Ship Indus, to Elizabeth, third daughter of William Sutherland, Esq., Halifax.

#### Died.

At St. John, on the 8th inst., Janet Gibson, the beloved wife of Mr. John Bryden, a native of Mairlock, Scotland, in the 48th year of her age.

At North Branch of Oromocto, on the 24th Oct. Mr. William McEvers, in the 75th year of his age.

At Halifax, on Friday morning, 6th inst., in the 88th year of his age, the Rev. Wm. Bennett, for more than 50 years a minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, in Nova Scotia.

## Ship News.

#### PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.—Nov. 12th.—Schr. Utica, J. Clark, Boston, general cargo.

Schr. Gipsy, H. Meloney, New York, via St. John.—T. B. Wilson, gen. cargo. Packet Matilda, McMaster, Eastport general cargo.

#### FLLOUR, MEAL, MOLASSES, &c.

Ex Alma from New York, and Admiral and Utica from Boston:

375 Barrels Superfine and Extra Flour.  
100 Bushels Baled Corn Meal.  
40 Small Bags Buckwheat Flour.  
17 Hhds. 9 Tierces Muscovado Molasses.  
1 Barrel Lams, Hog's Lard, Cheese, Tallow, Tea, Raisins, Currants, Apples. A good assortment of Cooking and Parlor-Stoves.

ALSO, IN STORE:  
A general assortment of Groceries;  
BOOTS, SHOES, and RUBBERS.  
And, 50 Childrens Sydney Coats.  
St. Andrews, Nov. 17.—[Id.]

#### 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 Mow-Beef.  
20 cdo Heavy Mow-Pork, &c. &c.  
Just received, and for Sale by  
J. W. STREET.

Nov. 16, 1857.

#### LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office, St. Andrews, 1st Nov., 1857.

Butcher, Thomas H.	Johnson, C.
Burnes, William	Kelly-Blanes
Clark, A. Wm	M. Lee, A. M.
Cogan, Hugh	Michel, Charles
Gorman, Catherine	Rudge, Ellen
Gunn, Maria	Scott, Fiebe
Hinds, L.	Scully, John
Hill, James H.	Smith, Thomas
Healy, John	Thompson, George
Irvine, Ann	

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

GEO. F. CAMPBELL F. M.

#### 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.



#### Accommodation.

#### RAILROAD LINE.

ON and after the first day of December, 1857, the Subscriber will run a STAGE to connect with the Train arriving from St. Andrews at BARBER DAM, and will carry passengers to and from the Train and the Town of Woodstock with expedition and comfort, leaving Woodstock in Time for passengers, to take the Train for St. Andrews, and in returning leaving the Barber Dam in time to arrive in Woodstock the same evening.

R. G. ENGLISH.  
Woodstock Nov. 2, 1857.

#### Molasses & Flour.

OCT. 31, 1857.

To arrive in the course of next week, and will be sold low:—

20 Hhds. Prime Muscovado and Clayed Molasses.  
300 Bbls Superfine and Extra Flour.  
JAMES W. STREET.







## SHERIFF'S SALES

to take place at the Court House.

Real Estate of John Bolton Jan. 25  
Do Dennis Leary Feb. 27  
Do Thomas Goss Feb. 27  
Do Wm. Carrick & May 8  
J. W. Carrick, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD, at Public Auction, on Thursday the 25th day of January 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in St. Andrews:

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim whatsoever of John Bolton, of, in and to the following Piece or Lot of Land in the Parish of St. Davids, in the County of Charlotte, viz:

Being Lot No. TWO, in Block Lettered S, Westworth's division of the Cape Ann Grant, in the said Parish of St. Davids, conveyed by Benjamin Bolton to John Bolton. The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of John F. Grimmer, for the sum of £46 13 10, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, July 16, 1857.

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

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim whatsoever of DENNIS LEARY, of, in and to that certain LOT OF GROUND situated in Saint Andrews, being part of the Old Gaoil Lot, so called, having a front of 54 feet 4 inches on King street, and extending back 62 feet parallel with Water street, with the BUILDINGS and ERECTIONS thereon, now occupied by David Polley.

To satisfy an execution in favor of James Reed and Robert Reed, endorsed to levy £24 18 5, besides Sheriff's fees and incidental expenses.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 24th Aug. 1857.

TO BE SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Saturday the 27th day of February, 1858, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House in Saint Andrews:

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

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 25th Aug. 1857.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO BE SOLD, at Public Auction, on Saturday the 5th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in St. Andrews:

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

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

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. St. Andrews, 27th Oct. 1857.

## ECONOMY IN PRINTING.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN Printer. **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 lad of ordinary capacity. All kinds of Fancy Ornamental Printing may be executed with this Press in the neatest possible manner. Any kind of paper, of whatever quality or color, may be used, damp or dry; also all kinds of card-board.

This Press is most admirably adapted for printing Shop Bills, Labels, Visiting or Business Cards, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Railroad Receipts, Tea, Coffee, or Salt Bags, and as a Copying Press, is superior to anything now in use. The larger sizes will be found very useful to printers for making Proof-sheet Impressions and doing Job Work. It may be used by merchants, professional men, or any one who may wish a card of any kind. This Press is very simple, strong, durable, and easy kept in order. The smallest size occupies a space of 5 x 8 inches weighing only 5 1/2 pounds and will be furnished for the

LOW PRICE OF FIVE DOLLARS.

There are three sizes—the 8 1/2 size prints a sheet of paper 5 by 8 inches; the \$10 size prints a sheet of paper 8 by 12 inches; the \$15 size prints a sheet of paper 13 by 17 inches, and on the receipt of the above named prices, the press will be sent to any part of the country.

LOWE PRESS COMPANY, 144 Washington Street, Boston.

L. SCOTT & CO'S.

RE-PRINT OF THE

## British Periodicals

AND THE

## FARMER'S GUIDE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE

OF THE LATTER PUBLICATION.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals viz:

LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative.)

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

EARLY COPIES.

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

TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews \$3 00

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 R-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 Publishers will pay the United States postage.

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

## THE FARMER'S GUIDE

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

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to FIVE DOLLARS FOR THE TWO VOLUMES.

When sent by mail (post paid) to California and Oregon the price will be \$7. To every other part of the Union, and to Canada (post paid, \$6.) This work is not the old "Book of the Farmer."

Remittances for any of above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., No. 54 Gold-street, New York.

PERRY DAVIS'S Vegetable Painkiller.

Internal and External Remedy.

We call attention to the great remedy of Perry Davis & Son, called the Pain Killer. We believe that the public generally have great confidence in the efficacy of this medicine, as it is in this State very generally used.—Biblical Recorder, (N. C.)

"I have seen said of old—'This is a world of wonder'—and to the discoverer is daily presented something new and wonderful, both in nature and art. Men of genius and skill are constantly engaged in seeking out that which may become valuable to the public, and a living emblem to scientific, and from all these wonders which have been brought before the world and particularly our Medical Faculty, there has been nothing as yet surpassed by Perry Davis."

Pain Killer, which is the most valuable family medicine now in use, for many internal and external complaints that flesh is heir to. To convince you of the fact, you have but to call at the Drug Store, where you can get a bottle—from 25 cents to \$1.—Tennessee Organ.

As a means of removing pain from the body no medicine has ever acquired a reputation equal to Perry Davis's Pain Killer.

The sale of this article has exceeded all belief. But it has real merit and that is sufficient.—Newport (Ky) News.

Thomas S. Ramsey, writing from Rangoon, Burma, Dec. 19, 1856, says:—"It is becoming more popular, and in several instances I am assured that the cholera has been arrested and life preserved by its use. The late prevalence of cholera here has swept off about all the Pain Killer I had, and purchasers looking to me for a supply will be disappointed in my inability to supply. Please send me an invoice of \$150 worth by first opportunity."

Dr. J. Phillips, formerly of the Oregon Mission, India, writes:—"My wife is using your celebrated Pain Killer for a rheumatic affection from which she has suffered for years, and with better effect than any other of the various remedies she has tried; and I am using it for dyspepsia and kidney complaints with good success."

ODELL & TURNER, St. Andrews, 4w25

## FLOUR, SUGAR, TEA, &c.

Imported from Boston upon landing.

200 Bbls Philadelphia superfine and extra flour.

70 Bbls prime Massachusetts Sugar.

20 Chests of Congo Tea.

11 Bbls Duff Gordon Old Sherry Wine.

4 Qr Casks Port Wine.

6 Baskets "Hendrick" Champagne &c. &c.

J. W. STREET, May 26, 1857.

## INK, INK.

A NEW IMPERIAL CHEMICAL

WRITING INK.

Warranted not to Injure by Freezing.

THE want of a good description of Black Writing Ink has been long and severely felt in this Province; one great difficulty is, that ink now in use is completely useless after freezing; another is, that it corrodes the pen except gold, destroying pens very fast; it will also become thick after being exposed to the air; it cannot be avoided on account of the ingredients most ink is composed of.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has manufactured in Canada, a fine Chemical Ink, which is warranted not to injure by freezing—in fact, after freezing some five or six times, it becomes thicker—making it the best ink for this climate; it is also warranted not to corrode, making a saving in pens of 50 per cent. It being a Chemical Ink, it is free from the annoyance of sediment, causing no trouble in cleaning bottles. In writing, you can perceive a slight shade of blue, causing it to flow free and easy—Government Offices, Banks and merchants in Canada have pronounced it superior and cheaper by 25 per cent. than any ink they can import. Merchants in different parts of the Province will find it much to their advantage to buy this ink instead of importing, as it will insure them a larger profit, quicker sales, and they can recommend it to be so well adapted to this climate. It is put up in bottles, and retailed in—Plymouth 4b, Pens 1s. 6d., Quills 2s. 6d., or by the Gallon. A large discount made to wholesale purchasers.

Orders received from any part of the Province previous to 1st September next, can be supplied this Fall. The subscriber warrants it as above described, or the money will be returned.

R. S. MILLAR, Agent for New Brunswick, Fredericton, Aug. 12, 1857.

THE Proprietor of the above Establishment gives notice to the Public, that he has entered into Partnership with his Brother under the firm of

J. & R. MILLIGAN, and they have added largely to their stock of different Stone and Marble, and are prepared to supply at the shortest notice—Monuments, Headstones, Tombs, Vaults, Piers, Mantle Pieces, and Table Tops, &c. &c. of all designs and patterns, and all kinds of cut stone for Buildings.

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

JAMES MILLIGAN, ROBERT MILLIGAN, We have always on hand, a great variety of—

Finished Monuments, Tombstones, and Headstones.

All of shapes and the best quality, and sold at lower prices than can be purchased anywhere else in the same style.

Also—Gravestones, and Stone Pipe Stones, all sizes, sold cheap.

AGENTS, St. Andrews, Mr. I. Snodgrass, saddler. Bockabee—Mr. R. Purvis.

St. George—F. Hibbard, Esq. Fredericton—Mr. G. H. Hatt, merchant. Penikese—Mr. Joseph Prescott.

St. David's—Mr. Wm. Hyslop.

REFERENCE St. Andrews—Capt. James. St. James—Rev. Mr. Turnbull.

Do Rev. Mr. Millen. Harvey, York—The Rev. Mr. Smith.

Prince William, York—Rev. Mr. Glas. October 31, 1856.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE. OFFICE is hereby given, that JOHN S. HAYES, has been appointed keeper of Hospital Island in the County of Charlotte, and of the public buildings thereon.

M. H. PERLEY, R. M. Emigration Officer for New Brunswick.

## TO ALL WANTING FARMS.

In a Mild Climate, and

And within an Hour's Ride of Philadelphia, Pa.

FARMS FOR SALE in Camden, Burlington, and Atlantic Counties, 2 miles from Philadelphia, on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, New Jersey. A large tract to be divided into small Farms to suit the actual settler, and all persons desiring a Farm. The soil is of the best quality and very productive. For farming purposes it is unsurpassed. It is situated extremely improved, and contains all the necessary buildings for the farmer, and is well adapted for the production of all the crops raised in the State. The farms are, on the whole, very desirable, and are offered at a low price. Certificates of title to be made in 1858, payable \$5 per month. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

Large Farm, 80 or 100 acres or more, at the same rate.

Yards in the best of order, and are placed upon sections of certain lands, to be sold in lots of 100 acres, and are situated in a most desirable position, and are well adapted for the production of all the crops raised in the State. The farms are, on the whole, very desirable, and are offered at a low price. Certificates of title to be made in 1858, payable \$5 per month. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

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## AYER'S Cathartic Pills

(SUGAR COATED)

CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE RICK.

Invalids, Febrile, Malaric, Rheumatic, and other Diseases, read their Effects, and Judge of their Virtues.

THE CURE OF Headache, Sick Headache, Poul Stomach.

Dr. J. C. AYER: Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once, if they will cure others as they do me, the fact is worth knowing.

ED. W. FRIEDEL, Clerk of Steamer Corwin.

Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints. I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom failed to cure a case of bilious disease so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them.

Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

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