

The St. Andrews Standard.

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Evangelium est optimum.—Cic.

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No 37]

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1857.

[Vol. 24]

European Intelligence.

Arrival of the Europa.

The steamship Europa, which sailed from Liverpool about two o'clock on the afternoon of the 29th of August, arrived at Halifax at 1 A. M. on Wednesday, the 9th inst. The Europa reports, Aug. 31st, having passed barque Felicity, bound West.

The Baltic arrived at the Bell buoy, at 11 o'clock on the night of Thursday, the 27th; she was detained for a tide, and reached Liverpool at 5 o'clock on Friday morning. The steamer Antelope takes the place of the Circassian, and sails for Newfoundland on the 6th September.

The Circassian has been chartered for India.

The Persia arrived at Liverpool at 8 o'clock on the morning of Saturday the 29th.

Parliament was prorogued on the 28th Aug. The Queen's Speech was delivered by commission, was read by the Lord Chancellor. The following are the material points:—Her Majesty commands me to express to you her satisfaction that the present state of affairs in Europe inspires well grounded confidence in the continuance of peace. Arrangements connected with the full execution of the stipulations of the treaty of Paris have, from various causes, not yet been completed, but her Majesty trusts, that by the earnest efforts of the contracting parties to the treaty, all that remains to be done with reference to the stipulations, may ere long be satisfactorily settled. Her Majesty commands us to inform you, that the extensive mutinies which have broken out among the native troops of the army of Bengal, followed by serious disturbances in many parts of that Presidency, have occasioned Her Majesty extreme concern, and the barbarities which have been inflicted upon many of Her Majesty's subjects in India, and the sufferings which have been endured, have filled Her Majesty's heart with the deepest grief; while the conduct of many civil and military officers, who have been placed in circumstances of much difficulty, are being exposed to great danger excited her warmest admiration. Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she will omit no measures calculated to quell these grave disorders, and is confident that with the blessing of Providence, the powerful force at her disposal will enable her to accomplish that end.

The Speech then thanks Parliament for the liberal supplies for the Princess Royal's dowry, and the assurances of support to restore tranquility to India; expresses satisfaction at the liquidation of the Danish dues redemption, without adding to the national debt, and gratification at the passage of the Divorce Bill, and sundry other acts of local importance.

In the House of Commons, prior to the reading of the Speech, Lord Palmerston said that the telegraphic communication with India, via the Euphrates, had not yet been sanctioned by the Turkish Government. The British Government would, of course, be glad to avail themselves of the line via Suez, when completed.

Sir Delacy Evans enquired whether it was intended by Government to render any aid to British residents who had suffered by the mutiny in India. Lord Palmerston replied in the affirmative.

Capt. Mangles, on behalf of the Court of Directors of the East India Company said that aid would be rendered to all sufferers, both civil and military.

Both Houses adjourned sine die.

The Queen had gone to Balmoral. Nothing official had been promulgated as to the Atlantic Telegraph, but it appears to be taken for granted that the enterprise will be postponed till next summer.

The London Times and other leading papers are strongly urging the immediate construction of the telegraph to India, and the acquisition of the Atlantic Cable for the purpose. The Times, in its leader on the subject, says:—The Atlantic Telegraph Company, in the exercise of their discretion, have decided on not immediately renewing the attempt to connect England with the United States, and their cable is disposable for a similar enterprise in another direction. The impression prevailed that the Cable would be bought for India.

The twenty-seventh annual congress of the British Association assembled at Dublin on the twenty-sixth.

The special correspondent of the Times writing from Mecca, Georgia, ridicules the famous Arrowsmith Georgia Railroad hoax, and pronounces it a mere hallucination.

There was no foundation whatever in Liverpool for the report, that John Doherty, an extensive dealer in American produce, who lately suspended, had been charged with obtaining money under false pretences, and was held to bail.

Two Princes from Siam were expected in

England for the purpose of entering into commercial treaties with Great Britain. A British man-of-war was waiting at Alexandria, to convey the embassy to England.

INDIA.

The Indian mails had reached Marsailles, and were expected in London on the day the Europa sailed. Bombay dates are to July 30. The main features of the government dispatch from Cagliari, are confirmed, and interesting details added. Sir Henry Barnard died of Cholera, before Delhi, on the 5th July, and Sir Henry Lawrence died from a wound on the 4th, at Lucknow.

The Mutineers still held Delhi, and on the 14th July had made three more sorties, but were totally defeated in each with a severe loss. Sir Hugh Wheeler was killed at Cawnpore. The garrison, pressed by famine, surrendered the place to Nana Sahib, by whom, in violation of solemn promises, all were massacred. Nana Sahib was subsequently twice attacked, and utterly defeated with great loss by General Havelock, who rescued Cawnpore. Sahib murdered 240 women and children at Cawnpore; amongst the killed at that place are Sir Geo. Parker, Col. Williams, Brigadier Yack, and other officers. On the 5th July, an obstinate battle was fought before Agra, between the Garrison of that place and the Nernish mutineers, who had marched thither with reinforcements, which brought their numbers up to ten thousand men. The British force were obliged to retire with heavy loss, having several officers killed. Two native regiments had mutinied at Salkote. At Panjau, on the 19th of July, they massacred Captain Bishop, Dr. Graham, Rev Mr. Hunter, with his wife and child. The remaining Europeans were safe in a fort. These mutineers were totally defeated on the 16th.

Later from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ILLINOIS. The U. S. mail steamer Illinois, C. Boggs, U. S. N., commander, from Aspinwall and Havana, arrived at the New York Quarantine on Wednesday, at half past 11 o'clock.

The Illinois sailed from Aspinwall on the 19th of August. On the night of the 23d she ran ashore on Colorado Reef, near Arenas Key, where she remained until the night of the 26th. On the 27th, she arrived at Havana, which place she left on the 29th. She brings the California mails of Aug. 5, and \$1,593,557 in treasure, having connected with the Golden Age, which left San Francisco on the morning of the 5th of Aug. and arrived at Panama on the morning of the 19th. The Golden Age brought to Panama \$2,028,338 in treasure, £444,728 of which was on foreign account.

The Alta California says the affairs of the State treasury have never been in so healthy a condition. The issuance of scrip has been abolished, and business is now transacted on a cash basis.

From all sections of the mining country we receive favorable accounts, and quite as great quantities of gold are being taken out as ever before.

The crops are mostly harvested, and have been gathered in good condition. The yield is far better and more abundant than was anticipated a few weeks since. The fruit crops have never been so plentiful as this year.

An extensive vein of alum rock, of remarkable purity, has recently been discovered in Calaveras County.

The various wagon road enterprises on the eastern borders of the State still attract much attention. A regular line of coaches now plies between Placerville and Carson Valley.

Disastrous fires have swept over the State during the two weeks last past, and a large amount of property has been destroyed. On the 20th ult., in Sacramento, a number of frame buildings on the corner of J and 5th streets were burned. Loss \$5,000. On the 22d, the flourishing mining village of Michigan Bluffs, Placer county was totally annihilated by fire. Loss \$162,000. St. Louis, an active mining town in Sierra county, was, on the 25th ult., also obliterated by the devastating element—not a house left standing. Loss \$200,000. In Shasta, on the 23rd, a brewery, stable, and several other buildings were destroyed by fire. Loss 10,400. In Grass Valley, the Winchester Saw Mills were burned on the 25th. Loss \$25,000. On the 19th ult. the brewery of Goodwin & Co., Mokelumne Hill, was burnt to the ground; loss \$5,000.

The tubs along the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers have also been in flames for several days past, and considerable fear is felt for the safety of crops, fences, and other valuable property. We have, however, heard of no material damage thus far.

Lieut. Cook has had another fight with the Pitt river Indians, of whom he killed twenty-three.

Mother Mary de Sales, second Superior of the order of "Sisters of Mercy," an institution established in San Francisco, died recently. She was a cousin of Daniel O'Connell, a relative of the celebrated Tom Steele, and formerly possessed of great wealth in her native country, Ireland, which she expended in benefactions to the poor and in behalf of her religious order. She was a lady of great piety and personal influence. She was the founder of the Magdalen Asylum in Limerick, Ireland, of which she had the charge for some thirty years.

South America.

Erom Chilli we learn that the President had given assurance to a committee of foreign merchants of a modification of the law which compels them to submit their account books to the inspection of the authorities.

In Bolivia, the fever continued to commit fearful ravages. In the department of La Paz, 15,000 Indians had died; in Corocoro 300, and in proportion in other provinces. Whole districts had been depopulated, and agriculture had been so neglected that provisions had doubled in price in La Paz.

A Calao letter of July 26 gives information of mutinies in several American ships:

"During the last week we have had several serious disturbances on board of American ships. The mate of the American ship Morning Star was stabbed by one of the men while getting the ship under weigh, the rest of the crew drawing pistols, knives, &c. The captain half masted his flag, when two armed boats from H. B. M. frigate Monarch went to his assistance and put the disaffected in irons. The mate's wound is not dangerous; the ship went to sea the following day. Another mutiny occurred on board the Oliver Jordan."

The crew drew pistols and knives on the mates; the Monarch again sent armed boats and at the captain's request put seven of the ringleaders in irons. On the 25th, the Electric Spark, Capt. Titcomb, arrived with his crew, in a state of mutiny; they had had possession of the ship for two weeks, committing all kinds of outrages, and using abusive language to the captain. Captain Titcomb informs me that for two weeks he had to subsist on preserved meats and any thing else that he could find in the cabin, the cook and steward having refused to cook any viands for him. Immediately upon his arrival here he obtained assistance, and had all the crew put in the castle.

The Defence of Delhi.

All readers of Indian history are aware that so long back as 1857, when the defences of Delhi were in a very imperfect and ruinous state, the city was successfully defended by a small force of native troops under Colonel Ochterlony and Burr against Holka's army of 20,000 men and 100 guns. No doubt the besieged showed as much spirit as the besiegers did cowardice and incapacity, but the fact remains that the garrison of about 2000 Sepoys and irregulars were able to defend Delhi against an army which had a few days previously destroyed Manson's force of five regular battalions, with artillery in proportion, and 3900 horse.

After this siege, up to 1858, large sums amounting to several lakhs of rupees, were spent by the British in improving the fortifications. In that year Lord Auckland visited Delhi, and with the singular infelicity which seems to have attended all his counsels, recommended additional works. It is remarkable that the hostile feelings of the inhabitants did escape his observation. In consequence of his views, further sums were expended in repairs and improvements, which may be fairly regarded as rendering the city imprugnable to a force unprovided with siege main. In particular, the Eastern, or river face, then the most assailable being entirely rebuilt, the glacis was raised, the ditch, which is fifty feet wide, cleared, martello towers erected, and each bastion, eleven in number, mounted with new guns.

The defences of Delhi, therefore, can no longer be styled contemptible, though, no doubt, they are not such as to afford a chance of holding out against a sufficient army with proper batteries. As it is, the garrison probably exceeds the besieging force by two to one, even leaving out of account the armed inhabitants in a population of one hundred and fifty thousand, and who, in successive reports, have been, for many years past, noted as unfavourably disposed towards us.

It is a significant fact, that the garrison are able to encamp a force of 3,000 men outside the Ajmere gate, probably in the walled suburb of Ghazi Khan, which lies contiguous, and have made repeated sorties with very large bodies of men. If they can do this, and man a wall which extends seven miles in circumference, their strength must be very considerable—at all events, much too large to allow of General Barnard hazarding a coup de main. It must be remembered,

too, that the rains will greatly strengthen the position of the insurgents by protecting the Eastern face of the city with the deep and rapid current of the Jumna, filling the ditch, and adding to the sufferings of the besiegers. It will be well, therefore, without indulging in any gloomy anticipations as to the result, to realize fully the difficulties our troops have to encounter and so better appreciate the merit of their triumph.—Smith, Elder, & Co's Home-ward Journal.

Ludicrous Scene.

The following ludicrous scene is copied from an article in the April number of Blackwood, entitled a Remonstrance with Dickens.

One of the most shameful recollections of our almost irremediable life lies at the door of that wag, Dickens. We were attending service in a cathedral in a city where we were a stranger, and had been shown into a pew already occupied by two old ladies; for time we behaved with our wonted decorum, till some absurdity committed by the elder Welles (one of Dickens's characters,) of which we had been reading the night before, rose up to haunt us. Had we been in the open air, a good laugh would have relieved us; but cabbined, cribbed, confined as it was, the risibility expanded till our form swelled visibly, our face grew purple, and we saw a medical man in the next pew feel in his waistcoat pocket as he anxiously watched the veins in our forehead.

The choral symphonies of the anthem invested Mr. Welles's image with fifty-fold absurdity blending him, as they did, in his top-boots and shawl with angels ever bright and fair.

Despairing of our ability to prevent an explosion, and feeling the danger becoming each moment more imminent, for India rubber itself must have given away under the accumulating pressure, we suddenly dived with our head under the shelf on which the prayer book rested, and laughed silently, while our tears dropped like rain upon the foot stool.

We were now beginning to grow calm, when looking round, we saw the two old ladies regarding us with pious horror through their spectacles, sliding off to their own end of the pew.

This set us off again, and down went our head in a vain, ostrich-like attempt at concealment, for our shoulders and back, convulsively agitated from nape to waistband, told the internal struggle, to say nothing of sounds that occasionally broke forth, noways resembling the responses. Conscious that prebendary and preceptor were regarding us from their eminence, we raised our head with desperate gravity, and shall never forget the agony of shame with which we beheld an aged verger sternly approaching, while two church wardens were quitting their pews with the faces of men determined to discharge a painful duty. Nevertheless at the instigation of old Welles, off we went again in a fit quite audible, and were eventually marched down the centre aisle between rows of faces fixed in devout horror, with our handskerchiefs crammed nearly down our throat, and our watery eyes starting out of our head, like a land-crab's, and so, turning a corner, out under the old Saxon arch way into the church-yard, where we exasperated the verger and church wardens to frenzy by sitting down on a tombstone and giving full vent to our mirth. Next day, all repentant, we waited upon the dean, who, being himself a Pickwickian, gave us absolution in the most kindly way, and we caused a copy of "Pickwick" to be bound in morocco and gold, with the inscription, "From a Penitent Sabbath breaker," which is to this day conspicuous on a shelf of the Episcopal library.

Picture of New-York on Sundays.

The New York correspondent of the Boston Journal gives the following terrible picture of New York morals on the Sabbath:

"The open and wanton, noisy and drunken violation of the Sabbath is most frightfully apparent, and most frightfully on the increase. Much has been feared from the result of the Irish emigration. But the emigration of the Germans will prove thicker in the finger than the loins of the Irish. Many of them are Red Republicans, and have no idea of liberty but freedom from all restraint. Many of them are German Jews, and do not keep their own Sabbath or observe ours. Many of them have no Sabbath in the land of their nativity, and do not welcome ours, except as it gives them a noisy day of dissipation. In Chatham street, the home of the Jews, all the stores are open on the Sabbath, and their noisy trades go on in the very sight of the City Hall. Clothing stores, candy shops, shoe stores, jewelry and all others are in full operation. No one would think any Sabbath was near. A little further up will be seen in the Bowery the lowest and vilest of the theatre

open for performances, through the day as other places are on holidays. Model artists' establishments and all other dens of infamy, and tents of sin, crowded and noisy.—And then from nine o'clock on Sunday till about two, all the cars, the boats, and steamboats are loaded for the excursionists. All along the East River, up some eight or ten miles, are what are called 'Gardens.' Here assemble thousands of this class of the New York population to pass the day. In one of these establishments it is the boast of the proprietor that he sells one hundred casks of beer, on each Sunday. Men, women, children, young men and women, meet here by appointment; fifty thousand of the people of New York spend thus the Sabbath. The day is passed in drinking, gaming, swearing, singing rude songs, and in conduct the name of which were a shame to mention. And while Broadway is quiet and comparatively deserted; while along its smooth pavement the prancing horses of the wealthy tread, and the easy rolling carriage rumbles along—while the orderly and well dressed tread their way to the elegant church, where, in an elegant seat they can listen to an eloquent sermon, with elegant attendants—the great mass have no religious home; and thousands are at the same moments sinking the morals of New York below redemption, and are rolling over the coming generations a flow of foul iniquity, and are ripening festering sores on the body politic, that no human agency can heal. And our authorities look calmly on and see the rising and coming tide, and do not take the trouble to lift a finger nor to raise one note of warning. "The good time coming" to this stricken city is afar off."

What makes a Man.

A man never knows what he is capable of, until he has tried his powers. There seems to be no bound to human capacity. Insight energy and it will produce astonishing results. How often middest talent, driven by circumstances to undertake some formidable looking work, has felt its own untried and hitherto unconscious powers, rising up to grapple and master; and afterwards stood amazed at its own unexpected success!

Those circumstances, those people, enemies, friends, that provoke us to any noble or manly under taking, are our greatest benefactors. Opposition and persecution do more for a man than any seemingly good fortune. The sneers of critics develop the latent fire in the young poet. The anathemas of the angry church inflame the zeal of the reformer. Tyranny, threats, agonies, torture, raise up heroes and martyrs, who might otherwise have slept away slothful and thoughtless lives never dreaming what splendid acts and words lay buried in their bosoms. And who knows but the wrongs of society are permitted, because of the fine gold which is thus beaten out of the crude ore of humanity?

Here is a truth worth considering. Are you in poverty? have you suffered wrong? do circumstances oppose you? are you beset by enemies? Now is your time! Never tis theirs. despond and melancholy. Spend no more days in idle whining. Up, like a lion! Make no complaint, but if difficulty fights you, roar your defiance. You know not what is in you. You are at school; this is necessary discipline, poverty and pain are your masters—but use the powers God has given you, and you shall be master at last.—Fear of failure is the most fruitful cause of failure. Stand firm upon the rock of your manhood, and in the end you shall not fail. What seems failure at first, is discipline. Accept the lessons; trust the grand result; up and up again, strike and strike again; and you shall always gain, whatever the fortune of to-day's or to-morrow's battle.

A Great Dinner.

The greatest dinner ever known in England was that given by Lord Romney to the Kent Volunteers in Aug. 1, 1799, when George III. reviewed them near Maidstone. The tables amounting to ninety-one in number, were seven miles and a half long, and the boards for the tables cost \$8,000. The entertainment, to which 6500 persons sat down, consisted of 60 lambs in quarters, 200 dishes of roast beef, 700 fowls 3 in a dish, 200 meat pies, 300 hams, 300 tongues, 220 fruit pies, 220 dishes of boiled beef, 220 joints of roast veal. Seven pipes of port wine, bottled off and 16 butts of ale, and as much small beer was also placed in large vessels, to supply the company. After dinner, his Majesty's health was given in a bumper, by the volunteers, all sin ding uncovered, with three times three, accompanied by the music of all the bands.

It is reported that \$2000 in gold, recently robbed from the safe of the American Express Company, at Quincy, Illinois, was found a few days since in a wood pile into which it rather been chased, and which was torn down to catch the rat. The company is getting upon about \$5000.

SHERIFF'S SALES

to take place at the Court House.

Non Residents' Property	Sep. 19
Real Estate of McCull & Russell	Sep. 19
Do John Bolton	Jan. 23
Do Dennis Leary	Feb. 27
Do Thomas Goss	Feb. 27

NON-RESIDENTS' LAND IN PENNSFIELD.

For Sale, for Non-Payment of Taxes.

IN obedience to Warrants received from two of Her Majesty's Justices of this County, I hereby give Notice, that I will sell at Public Auction, on Saturday, the 5th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House in St. Andrews:—

So much of the Real Estate, situated in the Parish of Pennfield, belonging to the following named persons, as will in my judgment pay the sums opposite their respective names—being the amount of their assessments, as non-residents, with the Collectors costs and expenses, viz:—

Hugh Gallagher 8 11 1/2
to which will be added—Sheriff's costs and incidental expenses.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

The above Sale is postponed until Saturday the 10th Sept. at 12 o'clock, noon, then to take place at the Court House in St. Andrews.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff's Office, Sept. 9, 1857.

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

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim whatsoever of JOHN MCCOULL & EDWIN R. ROBERTSON, of, in and to the following piece or lot of Land, in the Parish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, viz:

Being Lot No. 40, Upper Mills Brook, Fiskeburgh, situated in the Parish aforesaid, formerly granted to John McCoull, and containing 100 acres more or less.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of D. M. Gillmor, Esq., against the said McCoull & Robertson, endorsed to levy \$2123 11 3/4, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, 10th March, 1857.

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

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

Being Lot No. TWO, in Block Lettered S. Wentworth's division of the Cape Ann Grant, in the said Parish of St. David, 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, 7th July, 1857.

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

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim whatsoever of DENNIS LEARY, of, in and to that certain LOT OF GROUND situated in Saint Andrews, being part of the Old Gaol Lot, so called, having a front of 84 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 6, 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 at 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.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons liable for Taxes in St. James Parish, will save costs by paying the same into the hands of Mr. James Grant, of the Subscribers, WM. BARRETT, Collector of Rates.

St. James, Feb. 13, 1857.

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AND THE

FARMER'S GUIDE.

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4. WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)

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For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

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THE FARMER'S GUIDE

TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE

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

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, 86¢) this work is not the old "Book of the Farm."

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

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

No. 54 Gold-street, New York.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD MILCH COW 6 YEARS OLD

Apply at the Office of this Paper.

1st JUNE, 1857.

FLOUR AND CORN MEAL, &c.

—Just Received:—

150 Bbls Philadelphia S. P. Flour.

25 do do Corn Meal.

15 do Heavy Mess Pork.

White Beans, Cheese, Lard, Bbls Tarand Pitch, White Lead, and Paint Oil, &c. &c.

W. WHITLOCK.

St. Andrews.

LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, St. Andrews,

30th June, (1857):—

Barker, Mary, Teacher

Breider, Peter

Dansin, Barbara

Downs, Leven

Ferguson, Edward

Gallagher, Francis

Gillis, James

Hume, Mira

Husley, Thomas

Mensin, Michael

Hartford, Alexander

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Colds, Coughs, and

Hoarseness.

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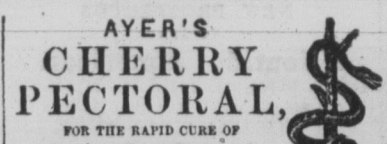
CHERRY

PECTORAL,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Colds, Coughs, and

Hoarseness.



FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A

FAMILY PHYSIC.

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European Intelligence.

New York, Sept. 15.

The Royal Mail Steamer Persia from Liverpool, arrived at this port at 8 o'clock this morning.

The London Underwriters on the Atlantic cable offer to pay 361 per cent. and give up all claims of salvage.

At the race for the Warwick cup three ran. Leconte came in last, beaten twenty lengths by Fisherman, the winner.

Eleven more Regiments are under orders for India.

The Paris Pays denies reported occupation of Formosa by the United States.

Court of Assizes of Paris has condemned Ledru Rollin, Mazzini and others, to transportation.

Spanish papers deny existence of secret treaty between the United States and Mexico.

Stated that diplomatic relations with Naples are shortly to be resumed by France and England.

Russian troops concentrating on Austrian frontier to prevent interference with affairs of principalities.

Advices from Constantinople state Porte still insists England shall evacuate the Isle of Perin, and restore the Turkey.

The steamer Ripon has arrived at Southampton from Calcutta with a number of fugitives from the massacre of Meerut, including the American Missionary, Mr. Hay and family.

MARKETS.

Cotton advanced 1 1/4 on the week with sales 65,000 bales.

Flour unchanged. Wheat and corn have advanced. Beef 5 1/4 a 104 lower. Pork easier. Sugar dull and 1/2 lower. Tea buoyant and dearer.

Money rates unchanged. Consol 90 3/4.

GREAT EASTERN.

A London correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser writes:

"This afternoon I spent on board the steamer Great Eastern an hour, which is all the time that is allotted to visitors, while the men are at dinner. As the dimensions of this mammoth vessel have been often published, I will not repeat them. Her strength is all that iron can afford. Her launch will be a novelty in its way, as she is to slide into the water sideways. Many doubt its feasibility. This, however, will soon be decided, as the company are driving the work as fast as possible, there being at the present time twelve hundred workmen employed on the ship. I do not hear anything said about her going to Portland in the spring, but there is a good deal of talk about sending her to Australia or India. Should government want her to convey troops, she will of course be employed in that service. The Portland people must not be too sanguine of her making that city a visit, notwithstanding preparations made for her reception. I am told the steamer will be launched in October, should no accident occur to delay the necessary preparations."

Serious Riot at St. John.

After we left the flats yesterday we understood a serious riot occurred, growing out of those villainous fields which one would really think in a new country might be allowed to die and be decently buried. York Point has a feud with Portland and the Marsh road, and the least offers an opportunity for the display of violence. Yesterday it seems a boy on the race course gave offence to a York pointer, who beat him, and this was the signal for a general melee between the Marsh road people and the people of York Point. The fighting lasted some time, each party getting the advantage by turns. Captain Scouler, as soon as he was aware of the affray, sent a small party of his force to keep the peace; on their arrival they found three men lying on the flats unable to move away, owing to the severe beating they had received. These they removed, and we are not aware of any serious riot happening afterwards in that neighborhood.

In the afternoon there were several fights about York Point, and we were told had his nose bitten off! Another man was set upon at York Point for no other reason than that he was a Marsh Road man, and if he had not fled into a shop would have been badly beaten. It was rumored that more than one man had been killed on the flats, but up to a late hour last evening we were unable to gain authority for the rumour.

The neighborhood of York Point last evening, was in a very excited state, and threats of vengeance on the Marsh Road people were freely uttered, and it is the general opinion that unless some measures are taken to secure the peace, a serious affray may take place to-day. The flats are not in the jurisdiction of the City Magistrate, and it would seem really worth the attention of the authorities whether it would not be well to obtain the assistance of the military.

The Circus, which was pitched a few days ago, was obliged to decamp suddenly, owing to the threats of the York Point rowdies, and the races are likely to be put a stop to by the same desperate ruffians. Whatever we may think of either of these amusements they are both lawful; and in the pursuit of lawful pleasure the general public should be protected from gangs of reckless villains, whose hardened carcasses seem to receive fresh toughness from beating. If the city is to be given up to these rowdies the sooner it is known the better, so that strangers may avoid it, as they do New Orleans in a fever time.

These faction fighters ought to be made to understand that their fighting here will put them into the Penitentiary. *Leader.*

[For the Standard.] RAILWAYS.

BEGINNING TO WAKE UP!

Our prophetic vision, long since publicly announced, and again and again reiterated, in reference to Provincial railways, is beginning to have its fulfilment—and precisely at the time we said it would.

Ours was a veritable vision—that of our neighbors East, merely a dream. The difference is, a vision is a thing seen, a dream, thing imagined.

We long since said and wrote, that the hostility of St. John to the railway from St. Andrews to Woodstock would neutralize itself, whenever the work was completed to Woodstock—that the hostility would last just as long as co-operation was wanted, and cease when it was no longer needed.

Now, that the road is becoming a "fixed fact," our neighbors, as indicated by "The Standard," are beginning to rub the mist from their eyes, and to see, as they never saw before, that St. Andrews' work, they find, that, in shutting the oven, they have shut out the party—the best sign of all. The end is not yet. Next session the Legislature will be besieged, and if not successfully, the next following will be stormed, with all the force that can be brought to bear upon it, for the means to connect itself with this hated railway—and this, after they have weakened, if not destroyed their position, by doing what they ought not to have done, and leaving undone what they ought to have done, namely, gone with the Charlotte road, with an extension to St. John, before they thought of working Eastward.

Charlotte has worked against wind and tide, and all sorts of cross currents, until perseverance has won success. It can now afford to rest on its oars, and to quietly witness, if not enjoy, the withering of its neighbors.

The St. John's darling scheme Eastward will absorb some nine hundred thousand pounds, thereby fixing on the Province an annual drain of fifty-four thousand pounds to pay the interest. To build the section of the E. & A. line West, and thus connect with the St. Andrews & Woodstock road, will cost eight hundred thousand pounds more, and impose an additional drain for interest, of forty-eight thousand pounds a year. These outlays, with the already funded debt of sixty thousand pounds currency, would swell the annual interest to one hundred and five thousand six hundred pounds. We estimate the cost of construction, including rolling stock, at eight thousand pounds, per mile. The average cost per mile of the Canadian railway has been nearly ten thousand pounds.

Can the Province stand such an annual pressure on its finances without derangement, and keep faith with its creditors? After the completion of the St. John and Bedford road, the Province will require a breathing spell, to see what relief it is to get from the carping of the road itself, before it commits itself to another road, doubling the burden.

There will be the danger of bankruptcy on one hand, and the impressing impatience and impatience of Saint John on the other. To which of these will the Legislature yield? It may justly say, and it has to the country, will say, to St. John—You have voluntarily, and of your own solicitation, placed yourself in this dilemma, from which we cannot relieve you, without being derelict to duty—at any rate not until we wait and see if the public income will hereafter justify a measure, which will, in all coming time, fasten upon the country this additional burden. But you have a remedy. Go and do as your St. Croix neighbors have done to the tune of half a million of dollars, and connect yourself in your own way, and at your own expense, with the Charlotte and Woodstock road—You are much better able than they were, in the ratio of five to one. Here is comfort for you. But such comfort, to such a people who all their lives long have, in railway matters, worked against themselves and the country, in which themselves are now becoming witnesses—and the testimony, in this direction, will speedily gather strength.

O. P. M.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Charles E. Hyatt, Esq., of St. Andrews, Zachariah Chapman, Esq., of St. Stephen, and James Campbell, Esq., of St. George, to be Commandant of the Marine Hospital in Saint Andrews.

Thomas B. Wilson, Esq., to be a Director in the New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company in the room of James Boyd, Esq.

Patrick Curran, Esq., to be Seizing Officer of Timber and other Lumber illegally cut from Crown Lands on the River St. Croix and its branches, in the room of John Campbell, Esq.

James M. Parker to be Warden of the Fisheries in the County of Charlotte, in the room of James Brown, Esq.

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.

Secretary's Office, 14th Sept., 1857.

WIRE RINGING FOR SHIPS.—The Liverpool Courier says, three fourths of all the ships fitted out of Liverpool, are rigged with wire-rope. It is described as a fourth less in weight, and not one half the bulk of that made of hemp, and the cost is also 25 per cent. less. It is much less susceptible than

hemp of atmospheric changes, and it is predicted that in a few years it will supersede hemp rope for standing rigging. A trial of wire, hemp and manilla ropes was recently made at the King's dock, Liverpool. The straining tests showed the immense superiority of wire rope over that made even of the best fibrous material. The testing of the hemp ropes proved the strength of manilla to be far superior to Russian hemp, taking many of the merchants, ship masters and riggers present by surprise, as a different opinion had been entertained by many of them.

Visiting, Invitation, and other Cards.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, SEP. 23, 1857.

Excursion on the New Brunswick and Canada Railway.

It is expected that a large number of visitors will avail themselves of the generous (public) invitation, given by the active and zealous Manager, Julius Thompson, Esq., and join the Opening Excursion on the Railway to the Bathurst Dam. Pleasant is making preparations which must satisfy the "innocent man," and the arrangements are such as to warrant "a good time" from the moment of starting until the return to St. Andrews. We are happy to learn that should the weather prove propitious—many, a great many, intend enjoying an eighty mile ride, over the New Brunswick Great Trunk Railway! As suggested in our last number—we trust the occasion will be made a general holiday. The old saying has it—"it is a poor heart that never rejoices," let there be no poor hearts in St. Andrews on the 1st of October, at all events.

STEAMER LOST.—It is reported in the United States papers, that the steamer "Central America," from California, bound to New York, with upwards of 500 passengers, and 12 million in specie, had foundered at sea—all lost except about 60 passengers.

It is an old saying, that there is no sure indication of a town retrograding than when its population is decreasing; and vice-versa, no better proof of its prosperity when its population is increasing. For the last 4 or 5 years many persons left this place from a discontented spirit, others to better their condition. The former "left their country for their country's good"—the latter could ill be spared, and we are informed, some of our old friends are preparing to return to share the prosperity which is in store for this Town, with those who have "borne the burden and heat of the day." Some who have gone to the far west, would gladly return, had they only the means to do so; they went in robust health with full pockets,—now, they are shattered in constitution and bankrupt in means,—true there are exceptions, but the majority declare in letters received from them, that they would prefer living in New Brunswick, where they were comparatively free from taxation—enjoyed their health and earned a comfortable livelihood. Come this way, there is plenty of room; the rents of houses however are increased—land in thriving neighborhoods is much advanced in value, and Wharf lots are rising rapidly. One of the longest wharves in the Town, with the Stores &c., has been purchased by a gentleman who intends removing here and carrying on a large West India business; and we trust ere long to chronicle that others who in treaty for property in the town have completed their purchase.

THE NEW APPOINTMENTS.—We have copied from the Royal Gazette, the recently made Government appointments, so far as they relate to the County of Charlotte.

With respect to the additional Commissioners to the Marine Hospital, we have no comment to make; the selections, as indeed all the others, have been made from the prominent supporters of the Liberal party, but with reference to Major Brown's removal from being Warden of the Fisheries in this County, and the appointment of Mr. J. M. Parker in his stead, we have a word or two to say. Was Major Brown supererogatory having ably and faithfully performed his duty without a salary? Was it because for the last two years he performed the duties of Warden and paid his travelling expenses out of his own pocket? Or was it because he is an intelligent, competent, and honest man, who exercised his right as a freeman and supported his friends at the election? Would it not have been nothing more than justice to have paid him before thus summarily dispensing with his services—for no fault or crime.

On the 1st of October the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway is to be opened forty miles. While we have been playing at Railways

they have been working! We hope, however, to make up for delays and soon to overtake the St. Andrews people.—*Leader.*

All right—Push on the works. But please recollect, that even Government money lavishly expended won't do it, unless you have an active, intelligent, and zealous Manager, thoroughly conversant with railway construction, devoted to his work—and who looks as closely after the interests of his employers, as he does the progress of the railway. The "St. Andrews people" are satisfied that the New Brunswick & Canada Railway has "the right man in the right place" to conduct its affairs.—[Ed. Standard.]

FIRE.—A fire broke out at half-past 1 o'clock on Thursday morning last, in the store owned and occupied by Col. Boyd, head of the Steamboat wharf—and notwithstanding the alarm was immediately given and the engines were early on the ground, all efforts to save the store or adjoining houses proved fruitless. The engines were well and ably worked—particularly old No. 2, which was first at the scene of action, and took its position immediately in front of the fire beside the Steam-mill well, which afforded a bountiful supply of water. The inhabitants worked with a good will; to their exertions and those of the Fire Companies we may safely say, the whole lower part of Water street was saved from destruction. The Railroad extension was several times in imminent danger, but a good look out was kept and little or no damage was done to the road. The properties destroyed are Mr. Boyd's, nearly full of goods and provisions, an adjoining new store unoccupied, and two dwelling houses which had just been thoroughly repaired—the Messrs. Shaw's boat builder shop, with all their tools, moulds, and a considerable quantity of seasoned lumber, and a barn filled with hay, belonging to the widow Healy. Mr. Boyd, we learn, had a small amount insured on his buildings; but we regret to say, that the Messrs. Shaw were uninsured. We respectfully suggest, that refreshments should be provided for the firemen on such occasions, as it is next to impossible for men to work as hard as they do for hours, without using something, such as tea or coffee and biscuits, or other stimulants.

ROBBERY.—We learn that the house occupied by Mr. John D. Cameron was feloniously entered through an upper window on Friday night, and some articles carried off. And that on Sabbath evening about half-past seven, the residence of the Rev. John Ross was entered by means of a ladder placed near one of the upper windows, and a desk containing some valuable papers, taken from his study. Mr. Ross was absent in the country, and the family were sitting in one of the rooms down stairs, where they heard a noise in the study, but were so frightened that for some time, they did not venture out for assistance; but two or three resolute friends upon being apprised of the daring attempt to pilfer the premises, went to Mrs. Ross's assistance, and having searched the rooms went round the house outside, and discovered in the garden among some plants, Mr. Ross's desk, which the robber had dropped. Watch was kept during the night, and about 12 o'clock a faint was seen moving stealthily round the garden, but this night being very dark, he escaped his pursuers.

PEACHES.—The friend who so kindly sent us a basket of Peaches per steamer Admiral from Boston, will please accept our acknowledgments. They were luscious and delicious to the taste. May his shadow never grow less.

T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia, has in Press and will be ready for sale September 26th, The Lost Daughter, and other true stories of the Heart. By Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz. Complete in one large duodecimo volume, neatly bound in cloth, for \$1.25, or in two volumes, paper, for \$1. The book will be sent to any part of the United States, free of postage, on the receipt of the price.

Mr. Peterson has also in press and to be ready for sale October 3d, Mrs. Hall's Receipt for the million, containing four thousand five hundred and forty five, receipts, facts, directions, knowledge, etc., in one large volume of nearly 800 pages, neatly bound in cloth. Price \$1.25 a copy. The book will be sent to any part of the United States, free of postage, on the receipt of the price. Address T. B. Peterson, No. 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

The complete works of Charles Dickens are published in a variety of styles by T. B. Peterson, varying in price for the full set, from 9 to \$31.25.

Copies of any one, or any set, of either edition of the above works, will be sent to any part of the United States, free of postage, on their remitting the price of the edition they may wish, to the publisher, in a letter, post-paid.

Mr. Peterson we know will forward the books without fail.

A Favorite Remedy.—There is no medicine so extensively and favourably known as Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. Its rapidly increasing sale in South America, India and Europe is ample proof of its success in those countries. Sold by all medicine dealers throughout the United States and Canada.

SUBSCRIBERS indebted to this Office for the last year, are requested to pay, the amounts of their respective accounts as soon as convenient. We have bills to meet for printing material, next month, and trust they will not disappoint us. All accounts of two years and upwards standing, will be handed to a Magistrate for collection, after the first proximo.

Deaths.

On the 17th instant, at her residence in this Town, Sarah, wife of Mr. Joseph Walton, in the 87th year of her age. The deceased had for the last ten years been afflicted with lameness, caused by accident, but otherwise enjoyed tolerable health, until towards the close. She gave birth to a numerous family, most of whom are scattered in various parts of the world. The deceased sprung from a Loyalist family, who came to this County to settle shortly after the peace of 1783.

Ship Arrs.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.—Sept. 18th.—Packet Rosette, Gatecomb, Grand Manan,—passengers and mails. 20th.—Schr. Julia, J. W. G. Scott, New York,—general cargo.

Cleared at Quebec, 10th inst, ship John Owens, Liverpool, At Boston, 18th, bark Palmer, for St. John. 19th inst, ship Meridian, St. John. At Liverpool, 5th inst, ship Imperial, do.

AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, the 6th of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at Public Auction, on the Subscriber's premises, at Campbelltown—

- 1 Imported AYRSHIRE COW, and one BULL.
- 3 Head of young Cattle, (same stock.)
- 2 Excellent MILCH COWS.
- 1 Mare and Foal, 1 GELDING.
- 18 Sheep.
- 10 Tons of OATS in the Straw.
- 18 Tons Good HAY.
- 1 Horse Cart, and 1 Ox Cart.
- 1 Wagon.
- 1 Wagon, Cart, and Plow, Harness. A variety of Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, consisting of: Tables, Chairs, and Bedsteads, Stoves, &c., &c., &c., and a number of other useful articles.

—ALSO—The unexpired term (11 years) of Lease of the farm, containing about 100 Acres, under good cultivation, cuts upwards of 15 tons of hay, and well adapted for tillage. On the premises are a small Dwelling House and out-buildings, all in good repair. Improved to be paid for at expiration of the lease. Terms made known on day of sale. JOHN FARMER, St. Andrews, September 22, 1857.

Sugar, Tea, Molasses, &c., AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY next, 24th inst, at 11 o'clock, the undersigned will sell at Auction, at his Sales Room—5 H HDS. Muscovado Molasses, 3 Chests Congo Tea, 2 Hds. and 1 Barrel's Muscovado Sugar, 10 Bbls. Brandy, London Porter, 20 Bbls. Superior Fancy Flour, from new wheat, 12 bags Meal, 2 Hds. best Martell Brandy, 3 cts. best Holland Gin, 2 Pure-creme Alcohol, 55 per cent. O. P., 2 Qt. Cask, Sherry and 2 dls. Port Wines, 3 Bbls. Elder Vinegar. Boxes Candles, Soap, &c., &c. J. W. STREET, St. Andrews, 8th St., 21, 1857.

NEW FALL GOODS.

Per Packet ships "Lampoon" and "John Duncan" via St. John.

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OPENING. LADIES' BRISTOL GOODS, in Lustres, Colours, Alpacaes, Paramettas, Barathas, and Indian Cloths. Grey, white, and Printed COTTONS, Cotton Wares, &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, "Favorite" from Glasgow, and British Steamers 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, St. Andrews, Sep. 22, 1857.

DR. N. D. G. PARKER,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Graduate of the University of Edinburgh. Residence at Mr. R. Alexander's, corner of King and Queen-streets. (Sep. 23.)

MOWING MACHINE FOR SALE.

KETCHUM'S improved two horse MOWING MACHINE.

Guide new—price £20; delivered in St. Andrews, Apply to

R. D. JAMES, St. Andrews.

June 23, 1857.—(Provincialist, St. Stephen, Paris, 5 ins.

in Poor Condition
Best copy available

1030

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