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GEO. N. SMITH.

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ADVERTISEMENTS,
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The Standard.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 5. SAINT ANDREWS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1838. *Number 48*

MONTHLY ALMANAC.

1838. Dec.	First week	Second week	Third week	Fourth week	Days of the month
Saturday	1	8	15	22	29
Sunday	2	9	16	23	30
Monday	3	10	17	24	31
Tuesday	4	11	18	25	
Wednesday	5	12	19	26	
Thursday	6	13	20	27	
Friday	7	14	21	28	

USEFUL MEMORANDA.
Average time of Sun rise this day 58m. after 6
Do ——— Sun set ——— 26m. before 10
Moon's First Quarter, on the 24th at 1h. 48m
Do. Full ——— 1st 40m. before
Do. Last Quarter ——— 8th—56m. before
Do New ——— 17th 18m after
High Water at Full Moon—28m. after

FAMILY MEDICINES.

EVANS' CAMMOMILE AND APERIENT PILLS. These valuable Medicines were introduced under the direction of the "Society for the Restoration of Health," in London, and having gained in England great celebrity by innumerable well authenticated cases of cure, have recently been introduced into this country and are now offered to the Publick, with confidence that their highly distinguished character will stand the test of the most thorough scientific investigation.

It cannot be denied that whilst many medicines which are recommended to the public, have not even the negative merit of harmlessness, there are others which it would be great injustice indeed and suicidal prejudice to involve, in a common condemnation. And when a medicine comes indorsed with all the great names that have adorned the annals of the medical profession, and warranted by, the seal and signature of long and uniform success the proprietor makes no unreasonable demand upon public confidence, when he claims for it a superior consideration.

The Cammomile Preparation of Dr W Evans is undeniably entitled to this enviable distinction; for whilst no medical authority in existence condemns it, every medical work which alludes to it, and every medical practitioner that is acquainted with it, freely acknowledges its pre-eminent virtues; and that the latter should do so in opposition to their personal interests must be attributed either to their candor and love of truth, or to their unwillingness to fly in the face of all observation, and the testimony of thousands.

Aware that great imposition is constantly put upon the public in the shape of *deleterious drugs*, it is deemed important that it should be known that they are a *Vegetable Medicine*, and that they are regularly recommended and prescribed by the most experienced Physicians in New York, Philadelphia Albany and other cities of the Union where they have had an extent ve sale. That they should thus conquer professional prejudice and interested opposition and secure the agency of the most eminent and best informed physicians in the Country to render them useful to all classes, can only be fairly ascribed to their undeniable and pre-eminent virtues.

Enviable, however, as this distinction is, it can easily be accounted for from the intrinsic and peculiar properties of the medicine itself. It does not pretend to too much and it accomplishes all that it promises. Dr. W. EVANS does not pretend, for instance, that either his *Cammomile* or his *Aperient Pills* will cure all diseases by merely purifying the blood; but he certainly does pretend, and has the authority of daily proofs for positively asserting that these medicines taken as recommended, will cure a great majority of diseases of the stomach the Lungs, and the Liver, by which impurity of the blood is occasioned. The blood is made from the contents of the stomach; has its red colour and vitality given to it by the action of the lungs, and as it performs its duty in circulating through the veins and arteries, has its yellow or bilious excrement, which maybe termed its refuse or worn out sediment, collected and discharged by the liver.—These viscera, then, are the anatomical mechanism or apparatus by which the blood is manufactured and preserved; and it is therefore obvious that the state of these should be the first consideration of the physician. Now there are various causes that will afflict and derange these organs with which the blood has nothing whatever to do. Thus the stomach may be utterly debilitated in one moment by affright, grief, disappointment, heat of the weather, or any other nervous action; and be wholly unable to digest its food. Is the blood to blame for this? A nervous action of long continuance will produce settled dyspepsia, with headache, hide mental and physical debility, and a funeral retinue of other evils. Is the blood to be for this? Intemperance, by inflaming the coat of the stomach, and leaving it in flaccid prostrate weakness: and an undue quantity and continuance of purgative medicines by producing the same effects, will put this organ almost out of use for digesting wholesome and solid food, and thus impoverish the blood and the whole system. Is the blood to be blamed for this? Again, with regard to the Lungs; it is well known that a slight cold, occasioned by damp feet, or by a current of air, will inflame the bronchia, all down through the branching air tubes of the lungs, and create either excessive mucus, or that dreadfully insidious disease, Consumption, with pustules and suppuration of the lobes, which, though timely remedies may prevent, no earthly skill can cure. Is the blood of the fair and blooming victim to blame for this? so the Liver when climate, sedentary habits, intemperance, or other prostrating causes have withered it away or paralyzed it with distention, becomes unable to carry off the bile from the circulation, and instead of discharging it through the gall bladder, leaves it to come through the skin in jaundiced and sallow fluids, and to rush upon the stomach, in irregular and excessive quantities. Is the unfortunate blood to blame for this? No: these vital organs are never affected by them; they are its makers and masters, and it is merely their work and their passive agent.

Knowing it to be a sound and demonstrated fact in science and experience, Dr. W. EVANS' system of practice is in faithful accordance with it.

These medicines, which can be purchased either together or separately, are confidently recommended for the following complaints, and directions for use accompany them:—Dyspepsia, in all its forms, Diffous and Liver affections in every stage and degree; Female sickness, more particularly the nauseas incident to mothers; Fluor Albus; Fever and ague; Incipient Consumptions or declines, whether of the liver or lungs; Headache and Giddiness; loss of appetite; nervous tremors; Inebriation, or Delirium Tremens; spasmodic affections of all kinds, Rheumatism, whether Chronic or Inflamatory, Nervous and bilious fevers of every variety, scorfula, salt Rheum and all blotches, bad humors, and impure complexions of the skin, restlessness at night and daily irritability melancholy, the summer complaint and Cholera Morbus, or diarrhœa in grown persons, worms and flatulency, with bad breath, chlorosis, and palpitation of the heart or body, changes of female constitution; and for impaired and unorganised constitutions in either sex which have been permanently relieved by any other medicine. A single trial of Dr. W. EVANS' medicines to any of these cases will produce such effects as will indicate their incomparable superiority, and introduce such use of them as will ensure a speedy and unquestionable cure. The purchaser, however, should be careful to get them genuine of the authorised Agents, as all others are base and ignorant impositions.—For further particulars, he respectfully request the public to peruse his other advertisements and medical papers, which may be depended upon for their strict and acknowledged truth.

Among the multiplied certificates that have been given, to the Public the following are given

PARALYTIC RHEUMATISM—*A perfect cure effected by the treatment of Dr. W. Evans.*—Mr John Gibson, of North Fourth st. Williamsburg, afflicted with the above complaint for three years and nine months;—during which time he had to use crutches. His chief symptoms were excruciating pain in all his joints, but especially in the hips shoulder knees, and ankles, an aggravation of the pain towards night; and for the most part all times from external heat, an obvious thickening of the fascia & ligaments with a complete loss of muscular power. For the benefit of those afflicted in a similar manner, Mr. Gibson conceives it meet to say that the pains have entirely ceased, and that his joints have completely recovered their natural tone, and feels able to resume his ordinary business.

MRS. MARY DILLON, Williamsburg, corner of Fourth and North sts completely restored to health by the treatment of Dr. W. EVANS, 7 Division st

The symptoms of this distressing case were as follows; Total loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart twitching of the tendons, with a general spasmodic affection of the muscles, difficulty of breaning, giddiness, langour, lassitude, great depression of spirits, with a fear of some impending evil, a sensation of fluttering at the pit of the stomach, irregular transient pains in different parts, great emaciation, with other symptoms of extreme debility.

The above case was pronounced hopeless by 3 of the most eminent physicians, and the dissolution of the patient daily awaited for by her friends, which may be authenticated by the physicians who were in attendance. She has given her cheerful permission to publish the above facts, and will also gladly give any information respecting the benefit she has received to any enquiring mind.

MARY DILLON.

MORE CONCLUSIVE PROOFS of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. *Wm. Evans'* celebrated *Cammomile and Aperient Anti Bilious Pills* in eliviating afflicted mankind, Mr. Robert Cameron, 191 Bowery. Disease, Chronic Dysentery or bloody Flux, symptoms, unusual flatulency in the bowels, severe griping, frequent inclination to go to shoot, tenesmus, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, frequency of pulse, and a frequent discharge of a peculiar fœtid matter mixed with blood, great debility sense of burning heat, with an intolerable bearing down of the parts. Mr. Cameron is now enjoying perfect health, and returns his sincere thanks for the extraordinary benefits he has received.

DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCHONDRIACISM

Interesting Case.—Mr. William Salmon, Green just above Third, Philadelphia, afflicted for several years with the following distressing symptoms—Sickness of the stomach, headache dizziness, palpitation of the heart, impaired appetite, sometimes acid and putrescent eructations, coldness and weakness of the extremeties, emaciation and general debility, disturbed rest, a sense of pressure and weight at the stomach after eating, night mare, great mental despondency, severe flying pains in the chest, back and sides, costiveness, a dislike for society, or conversation, involuntary sighing and weeping, langor and lassitude upon the least exercise.

Mr. Salmon had applied to the most eminent physicians, who considered it beyond the power of medicine to restore him to health; however, as his affections had reduced him to a very deplorable condition, and having been recommended by a relative of his to make trial of Dr. W. EVANS' medicine, he with difficulty repaired to the office and procured a package, to which, he says, he is indebted for his restoration to life, health and friends. He is now enjoying all the blessings of perfect health.—Persons desirous of further information will be satisfied in every particular of his astonishing cure at Dr. W. Evans Medical Office, 100 Chatham st, N. Y.

LIVER COMPLAINT, Ten Years' standing—Mrs Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North sixth st near second st. Williamsburg, afflicted for the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr W. EVANS.

Symptoms—habitual costiveness of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, immoderate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but yet received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Brown procured some of Dr Wm Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss;
Joseph Browne, of Williamsburg, Long Island being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, is just and true.

J. BROWNE.

Husband of the said Hannah Browne
Sworn before me, this 5th day January, 1837
PETER PINKING, Comr. of Deeds.

PATHOLOGY OF CONSUMPTION.

1. *BY DR. WILLIAM EVANS.*—If the medical maxim be true, that "the knowledge of a disease is half its cure," how greatly is it to be deplored that the knowledge of those prevalent diseases which annually carry off millions of the human race, is not more generally diffused. How lamentable is it that so few of the great human family possess any information upon a subject in which, of all others, they are most vitally interested. It will probably be an incredible marvel of future generations of the world, that the past should have been acquainted with every thing, except that which it most concerns them to know.

To convey this knowledge more extensive than has yet been attempted by any other practitioner, and to direct the attention of the afflicted to those few and simple remedies by which many of the most prevalent diseases may be arrested and removed, is the object of Dr. William Evans in this and other pathological summaries which he will publish, upon the authority of the highest medical writers of the age. His instruction will necessarily be brief, but its accuracy will be undeniable.

CONSUMPTION.—Of this disease, in one or others of its forms, four thousand persons have died in the city of New York within the seven years, this is proved by the city bills of mortality; and its victims throughout the country, have been in almost the same proportion to the population. Consumption (or Marasmus Phthisis) is of three kinds the Catarrhal, the Apostematous, and the Tubercular. In Catarrhal Consumption, the cough is frequent and violent, with a copious excretion of a thin, offensive, purulent mucus, sometimes, but not frequently, streaked with blood. There is generally a soreness about the chest, with transitory pains shifting from side to side. Its ordinary cause is a neglected cold, and is therefore a common kind of consumption in climate subject to such sudden and extreme changes as ours.—2. In Apostematous Consumption, the cough returns in fits, and is for some time dry; without very little expectoration, and that very difficult. There is often in this kind, a fixed, dull, circumscribed pain the chest, which is increased by lying upon the side.—The dry cough at length changes to a copious expectoration of purulent matter, which occasionally threatens suffocation, although many other painful symptoms are temporarily relieved. At this stage, the disease is rarely if ever cured. 3. In Tubercular Consumption, the cough is short and tickling, and is often an excretion of the watery, whey-like sanies, sometime tinged with blood. The pain in the chest is slight, and there is an almost habitual elevation of the spirits. This variety is usually the result of a scrofulous taint in the system generally, which when thus seated in the lungs, can seldom be arrested in its fatal progress, unless met in its first advances.

Each of these three varities of phthisical Consumption, begins with the following common symptoms, by removing which, it may certainly be cured. The patient is sensible of an unusual langor, breathed with less than his usual freedom, and consequently with more frequent respirations, with sometimes induce him to relieve himself by making a deeper respiration similar to a sigh. When he does this he usually feels an uneasiness across the chest; and as these symptoms increase, they are attended with more than ordinary perspiration at night, so as to leave him unfeebled in the morning, disinclined for exertion and affected with more or less of headache. He coughs occasionally without complaining of the inconveniences but if his sleep be not disturbed by coughing, he usually coughs shortly after waking in the morning, gradually becoming debilitated, and experiencing an aggravation of all the above symptoms This is the first stage of consumption in general, and this being the only step at which there is any reasonable hope of being cured, Dr. Wm. Evans will not go on to describe the truly melancholy and dreadful symptoms by which its other stages are characterised. To do this, would be unprincipled and unfeeling quackery, for he pretends only that his medicines cure it in this early stage, however much they may relieve it when more advanced.

The above Pills are sold by Mr. M'Millan at the Phœnix Book and Stationery Ware House, in this City; Robert Chesnut, Esq. Fredericton; Chas. Connell, Esquire Woodstock; Ingersol & Putnam, Houlton; John Beckford, Eastport; Brewer & Smith, Calais.

St. John, Dec. 1, 1838.

THE COINCIDENCE.

By the author of "the funeral;" "the farewell," &c. &c.

The day was clear and bright, as it generally is after a heavy gale and severe storm in the autumnal months, when my friend and myself sallied forth to view the devastation this one had made. It was a rough wide place which we were in, and whither we had sought refuge from the fury of the impending storm, two days previous to its occurring.—We returned to dine at the miserable inn, and then strolled out to view the surrounding country. Tilson took his gun in his hand, and, about two o'clock, we started on our way. We had walked about four miles up the shore nearly opposite to the spot where the wreck of a fine brig was lying; she had struck on the night of the gale, parted immediately, and all on board of her had perished. We turned up from the shore to strike across the fields, when our attention was arrested by the appearance of two young girls, who stood leaning over a low stone wall, and gazing in silence upon the wrecked vessel.—On nearing them, they turned away from the scene they had been contemplating, and fixed their attention upon us; the younger seemed to be about nine years old, the latter appeared to have numbered sixteen summers. She fixed her dark pensive eye on mine and looked into it with a calm but melancholy gaze, which tended forcibly to arouse my curiosity. I made some passing enquiry, to which she only replied, alluding to the lost brig,—"they have all perished, and I knew they would; there was *one* I could have saved, but it could not be,—forty one was the number, Sir." This strange remark naturally led me to enquire how she became acquainted with the number that had perished? The question met with only an evasive reply—"she *knew*, and she would tell no more." We pressed her closely for a definite answer, and tried to intimidate her into one, she smiled at our importunity, and, taking a white handkerchief from her bosom, and waving it in adieu, she hurried from the spot she had occupied, and, with her little companion, turned towards the woods.

Prevailing, with some difficulty, on Tilson to join me in the pursuit, I followed their track, catching distant glimpses of them through the occasional intervals. At length from a deep wood, we suddenly emerged to an open plain, on which the objects of our pursuits were slowly and carelessly moving along; several men, too, were there, engaged in digging a foundation for some building, but, though we passed close beside them they did not appear to notice us. We had occupied nearly four hours, and the sun was sinking into the sea, and night slowly gathering in, when our progress was arrested by a large and old building, into which the elder female entered—the younger one had suddenly disappeared. We entered the building but saw no female there; ascending a flight of steps, we reached the landing place, and, opening a door, entered a spacious court surrounded by four high walls, and having only the canopy of heaven for a covering.—It was well lighted below, and the silent stars above appeared as spectators looking down upon the curious scene. Several groups of persons were scattered over the ground, familiarly and easily conversing together.—Suddenly a flock of birds appeared above us; "fire, Tilson," cried a stranger, "fire"—he did so; the birds all took flight save one, which, describing a circle in the air, burst into a blaze of light and fell upon the floor *a living and terrific animal.* Tilson, with the others rushed instinctively to the door, but I maintained my place, and on looking toward the west end of the Court, I beheld an altar before which stood the very female who had first attracted my attention. I approached her—raising her hand she pointed to the sky; a star seemed descending into the Court, it came within the walls, a small white spot or cloud, and then taking a sudden curve as if swept by a gentle gust of air, it fell on the young girl's bosom;—"*he* was the doomed one, *you* are saved—kiss this,"—and unfolding the same handkerchief I had seen her with before, she threw it to me; I hesitated, her countenance became irradiated with the light of divine beauty. I was enraptured, and approaching her I exclaimed—"Let me, oh! let me but press thee to this bosom, and imprint one kiss upon thy lips, and I am thine, forever thine!" "No, no, the time has not yet come," she replied, "farewell!" I kissed the handkerchief and bowed—"thou hast done it," she exclaimed, and hurrying to the door she bade me follow. Two flights more of steps I climbed, and found myself overlooking the court; a ladder was placed against the part I was leaning on, and a creature below was attempting to ascend; in the energy of desperation I dashed the ladder to the earth,—there was a dream of beauty, and it vanished again. I heard a crash; a shriek a groan, a sigh, blent into one strange sound, ascended to the place where I stood, its duration was momentary—and then it ceased. I turned to descend—my passage was obstructed by a huge and animated mass—in its strong and iron grip it hurried me along swift as on the eagle's wing—the rest is dim and indistinct—I saw the star sink into the silent sky, and behold! the dark and impenetrable mantle of night drawn before the face of nature—and again * * * * * * * *—they unbandaged my eyes, there was one vast blaze of light around me, I saw the instruments of torture, and my agony of spirit was renewed as I looked upon them. Again came the vision of beautiful things, the cords which had bound me were unloosed, and I departed on my way to the inn. Day was just breaking when I overtook Tilson on the exact spot where we first had met the female strangers. He made no allusion to what had passed, his eyes were swollen and almost starting from their sockets, his speech was nearly incoherent, and in an hour Tilson was a *maniac.*

Thirty years have passed away, and twenty of them have beheld me a husband, and yet the strange dream I have just related appears to me as vivid as when it first occurred; and no wonder that it should, it was too intimately connected with any fate to ever be forgotten. The phantom which, in that vision, danced so brightly before me, and, in the end, accomplished my release from these dangers which, in our dreams a mysterious agency seems to threw about our path,—*she* is now *my* wife! And how will the reader account for the strange coincidence when I tell him that on the night which I have alluded to, a brig was actually lost, in which was the intended husband of my present wife, and that upon the same night she too had dreamed that he was lost; and that in her wanderings along the margin of the sea beneath which he lay buried she met with one surrounded with danger she had escaped to death whom she led safely through them to the end, and that this person is *her present husband—is myself*

SOUR KROUT.—The manner of preparing this article of food, is not as generally known as its value entitles it to be; and with a desire to extend it to the benefit of your readers, I have written this for publication in your paper.

In the fall, after we have had two or three freezing nights, collect as many solid heads of cabbage as you wish to preserve, salt up, (say fifty for a family of 6 or 8 persons,) take off all the green and imperfect leaves, cut each head lengthwise through the heart, and cut that clean out. A cabbage knife should now be procured on which the cabbage should be cut fine, and a strong cedar, or other barrel, previously well soaked and cleaned at hand, the bottom of which to be laid over with cabbage leaves; fine salt now to be well mixed with portions of the cabbage in the proportion of a pint of the former to a heaped bushel of the latter, and those gradually packed in the barrel by gently stamping with a suitable wooden rammer. When the barrel is nearly full, it should be placed in a cool dry cellar, on boards, the bottom secured from pressing out; a barrel head or pieces of boards laid on the top of the cabbage, and a heavy weight laid on them. In a week or ten days the pickle should cover the cabbage, or a weak brine must be prepared and poured over when fermentation will commence; and from this time to the end of the season, once a week, the froth should be skimmed off, and the boards, weight, and sides of the barrel cleanly washed. At the end of two weeks it will be fit to cook; and as much of its savory and salutary quality depends on this, I will describe the manner I do it. I take up at a time as much as will make two messes, (as warming up what was left the first day is no injury to it;) put it in a tin boiler with a piece of fat pork; and, if I have it a spoonful or two of mutton or other dripping, and just sufficient water to boil it nearly dry over a smart fire in three hours. Boiled potatoes should always be eaten along with sour krout, as alone it is too fat, cooked in this manner to make a meal. The potatoes are better boiled in a separate vessel, but they can be boiled with the krout; though very apt to get heavy. Sour krout should be all used before the approach of warm weather, as the quantity of salt here recommended is too small to preserve it. When it is intended to be used on ship board in a warmer climate, more salt is necessary, and in that case it should be rinsed or soaked in fresh water before cooking.

Gen. Farmer.

New York, Nov. 24.

The Great Western sailed yesterday, having been only eight days in port, and has nearly one hundred passengers. This latter circumstance shows what confidence is reposed in this noble vessel.

Capt. Marryatt sailed for England on Tuesday in the ship President.

Lieut. R. F. Maitland sailed yesterday in the Great Western, with despatches from Sir John Colborne.

Lieut. Col. Couper, Military Secretory to Lord Durham, sailed in the President.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.
Washington, Nov. 22.

The Canada meeting held here on Tuesday night was a failure. The audience was pretty numerous but no enthusiasm was manifested in behalf of the "Patriot" cause.—The attempt to raise a contribution, on all occasions a hopeless one in this city, was of course fruitless. Dr. Theller's "travels & history" has, since the meeting, met with a check. He has been arrested, like his compatriot Col. Dodge, for debt. The meeting here was attended by few or none of the officers of the government. After the publication of the call of the meeting, the heads of the several Departments and Bureaus specially requested their clerks not to attend the meeting, even from motives of curiosity; an injunction which was quite unnecessary, inasmuch as few of them felt any interest in the matter. Even the President expressed his wish that persons connected with the Government should not countenance the meeting by their presence.

Head Quarters, Fredericton,
November 27th, 1838.

Militia General Orders.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following promotions, &c.

Lieutenant Colonel B. L. Peters to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the Regiment of St. John City Militia, vice Drury, deceased.

Captain George D. Robinson to be Major of the First Battalion City Militia, vice Peters promoted.

First Battalion St. John County Militia.—Major George Anderson to be Lieutenant Colonel; to be Captain, John L. M'Conkey gent; to be Lieutenant, Andrew Black, gent to be Ensigns, Charles Theal, Thomas McCrum, Nathaniel Lee, Robert Stevens, gents.

First Battalion Charlotte County Militia.—Colin Campbell, junior, gent. to be supernumerary Ensign.

YOUNG MECHANICS.

There is no class of the community upon whom the future welfare of the country more essentially depends than upon the rising generation of young mechanics. If they are intelligent, sober, industrious and consequently independently able, and accustomed to judge for themselves, and governed, in their conduct, by an enlightened view of their own best interests; if they are men of this sort the mechanics and especially the young mechanics, will form the strongest bulwark of our free institutions, and the best hope of the Republic.—*Am. Paper.*

It is rumoured that the Marquis of Normanby is to be Governor of Canada.

Original issues in Poor Condition
Best copy available