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The Standard

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

NO. 40] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1850. [Vol. 17

HEALTH where 'tis SOUGHT!



Holloway's Pills

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND
STOMACH, WHEN IN A
HOPELESS STATE.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Matthew Harvey, of
Chapel Hill, Andros, Scotland, dated the
10th of January, 1850.
SIR—Your valuable Pills have been the means
with God's blessing of restoring me to a state of
perfect health, and at a time when I thought I was
on the brink of the grave. I had consulted several
famous doctors, who after doing what they thought
best for me, stated that they considered my case as
lost. I was last summer seized with a bilious
attack, which soon gave relief and by persevering in
their use for some weeks, together with taking night
and morning your Ointment, ever my chest and
stomach, and, I repeat, I have by the means of
alone got completely cured, and to the astonish-
ment of myself and every body who knows me.
(Signed) MATTHEW HARVEY.

CURE OF A CASE OF WEARINESS AND DEBILITY, OF FOUR YEARS' STANDING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Smith, of 77, Little
Thomas Street, Golden Square, London,
dated Dec. 12th, 1849.
TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.
SIR—I beg to inform you that for nearly five
years I have been unable to do any work, and
suffering from extreme weakness and debility,
with constant nervous headaches, dizziness,
and sickness of the stomach, together with a great
depression of spirits. I used to think that nothing
could be done for me, and had been to many
famous doctors, who after doing what they
thought best for me, stated that they considered
my case as lost. I was last summer seized with
a bilious attack, which soon gave relief and by
persevering in their use for some weeks, together
with taking night and morning your Ointment,
ever my chest and stomach, and, I repeat, I have
by the means of alone got completely cured, and
to the astonishment of myself and every body who
knows me.
(Signed) WILLIAM SMITH.
(Frequently called EDWARD.)

CURE OF AN ANGINA, OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. E. Hooper, 28 King
Street, Sydney, dated 10th of November 1850.
TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.
SIR—I have the pleasure to inform you that
my extraordinary case of Angina has been
restored to me by means of your Pills. I was
last summer seized with a bilious attack, which
soon gave relief and by persevering in their
use for some weeks, together with taking night
and morning your Ointment, ever my chest and
stomach, and, I repeat, I have by the means of
alone got completely cured, and to the astonish-
ment of myself and every body who knows me.
(Signed) J. E. HOOPER.

ASTONISHING CURE OF THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH

By this Miraculous Medicine after every other
means had failed.
A Copy of a Letter from the Earl of Aldborough
at Villa Marina, Leghorn, 21st Feb. 1845.
TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.
SIR—Various circumstances prevented the
possibility of my thanking you before this time for
your politeness in sending me your Pills as you
did. I now take this opportunity of sending you
an order for the amount, and at the same time, to
add that your Pills have effected a cure of a
disorder in my Liver and Stomach, which all
the most eminent Physicians at home, and
all over the Continent had not been able to
effect: nay, not even the waters of Carlsbad and
Marianbad. I wish to have another Box, and a
Pot of Ointment in case any of my family should
ever require either.
I remain, with much respect,
Your most obliged and affectionate
(Signed) ALDBOROUGH.

TIME should not be lost in taking it as Remedy for any of the following diseases:

- Ague Consumption Fits Rheumatism
- Tumors Ulcers Debility Gout
- Retention of Urine Aclera Bilious Complaints
- Diarrhoea Dropsy Head-aches Spasmodic
- Yenereal Affections Blotches on the skin
- Dysentery Indigestion Scrophulous King's Evil
- Wounds of all kinds Erysipelas Inflammation
- Hoarse Complaints Female Irregularities
- Jenitric Stone and Gravel Colic
- Liver Complaints Secondary Symptoms
- Weakness from whatever cause Leucorrhoea
- Constipation of Bowels Excess of all kinds
- Piles The Dropsical
- These Medicines in England are sold at 1s. 1/2
2s. 3d. 4s. 6d. 11s. 2s. and 3s. each Box and Pot.
There is a considerable saving by taking the large
size.
- Sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout
New Brunswick, and by A. B. Thompson,
and S. Stephen; Birming & Deor, Liverpool,
and THOS. A. SMITH, O. S. Andrews.
- Wholesale Agents for the County of Charlotte,
N. B.—Directors for the Guildhall of Patients
in every Disorder attended to each Box or Pot.

We insert below, from the "Farmers' Guide," several extracts on the chemical composition of soils, in the hope that they may prove interesting and instructive to our Farmers, who, with few exceptions, are cer- tainly unacquainted with the subject. Let them study it therefore, and endeavor to obtain a knowledge of the scientific prin- ciples on which, in England and other coun- tries, all successful farming is conducted:—

Chemical Composition of soils.—Soil, to be useful to the British agriculturist, must contain no less than 12 different Chemical substances, viz. silica, alumina, oxide of iron, oxide of manganese, lime, magnesia, potash, soda, sulphuric acid, sulphuric acid, chloro- gen, and organic matter. I shall confine my observations almost solely to their relative importance to plants, and their amount in the soil.

"Silica."—This is the pure matter of sand,
and also constitutes on an average about 60
per cent. of the various clays; so that in soil
it generally amounts to from 75 to 85 per
cent. In its combined state, it has no direct
influence upon plants, beyond its chemical
action, in supporting the plants, &c.; but, as
it possesses the properties of an acid, it unites
with various alkaline matters in the soil, and
produces compounds which are required in
greater or less quantity by every plant. The
chief of these are the silicates of potash and
soda, by which expressed it means the com-
pounds of silica, or, more properly, silicic
acid with the alkalies potash and soda.

"Alumina."—This substance never exists
pure in soil. It is the chief oxide ingredi-
ent of clay, although it exists in that com-
pound in the form of only 20 or 40 per cent.
It exerts no direct chemical influence on veg-
etation, and it is scarcely ever found in a
state of purity. In fact, it is so combined
with a more or less of iron, that it is more
resistive to moisture. Its amount varies
from 1 to 10 per cent. of soil.

"Oxide of Iron."—There are two oxides of
iron found in soils—namely, the protoxide
and peroxide; one of which, the protoxide, is
frequently very injurious to vegetation;—
indeed, so much so, that 1/2 per cent. of a soluble
salt of this oxide is sufficient to render soil
infertile. The peroxide, however, is
found in small quantities in the ashes of
plants. The two oxides together constitute
from 1 to 10 per cent. of soil. The blue, yellow,
red, and brown colours of soil, are more
or less dependent on the presence of iron.

"Oxide of Manganese."—This oxide exists
in nearly all soils, and is occasionally found
in plants. It is a powerful oxidizing agent, and
exerts an important influence either mechani-
cally or chemically. Its amount varies from
a mere trace to about 11 per cent. It assists
in giving the black colour to soil.

These four substances constitute by far
the greatest bulk of every soil, except the chalky
and platy varieties, but, nevertheless, chemi-
cally speaking, are of trifling importance to
plants; whereas, the remaining eight are
so absolutely essential that no soil can be cul-
tivated with any success, unless provided with
them either naturally or artificially. And yet
when it is considered that scarcely any of
them constitute 1 per cent. of the soil, their
value will no doubt excite surprise. The sole
cause of their utility lies in the fact, that they
constitute the ashes of the plants; and as no
plant can, by possibility, thrive, until its
inorganic constituents (its ashes) have been
restored to it, it is evident that these eight in-
gredients of which these are made up, the
very same percentage of these ingredients in
every soil necessitates a minute analysis of
every soil before it can be ascertained whether
or not it contains any, or what proportion of
these ingredients. But the reason for such
minuteness in analysis becomes obvious when
we consider the immense weights which have
to be dealt with in practical agriculture; for
example, every imperial acre of soil, consid-
ered as only eight inches deep, will weigh
188 tons, so that 0.002 per cent., that is,
only two-hundredths per cent.—the amount
of sulphuric acid in barren soils—amounts to
80.64 lbs. in the imperial acre!

Potash and Soda exist in variable quan-
tities in any of the more abundant min-
erals, and hence it follows that their proportion in
soil will vary according to the mineral which
produced it.

One unacquainted with chemistry will nat-
urally ask the question, How is it that these
alkalies have not been long ago washed away
by the rain, since they are both so very solu-
ble in water? The reason of their not hav-
ing been dissolved is the following—and it
may in justice be taken as an example of
the same principle in other matters, whereby
what is useful is never wasted, and yet is
at all times ready to be abundantly supplied.—

These alkalies exist in combination with
the various other ingredients of the rock in
which they occur, and in this way have such
a powerful attraction for these ingredients,
that they are capable of completely re-
sisting the solvent action of water as long as
the integrity of the mass is retained. When
however it is reduced to a perfectly soluble
powder, this attraction is diminished to a con-

Considerable extent, and then the alkali is much more easily dissolved. Now this is the case in soil, and, consequently, while the stony portions of soil contain a vast supply of these valuable ingredients in a condition in which water can do them no injury, the impalpable powder is supplied with them in a soluble state, and hence in a condition available to the wants of vegetation.

In the rocks which we have mentioned,
the alkalies are always associated with clay,
and it is on this substance that they have the
greatest attraction; it follows, therefore, that
the more clay a soil contains, the more alkali
will it have, but at the same time it will yield
them less easily to water, and through its
medium to plants.

"Analysis of soils."—I shall give you only a
single instance of the genuine analysis of a soil,
without reference to its barrenness or ferti-
lity, in order to show the great variety of sub-
stances found in it. The soil was from a
tract in North Holland, gained by embank-
ment from the sea, and its analysis was
made by Boussingault in Mulder's laboratory
at Utrecht.

On comparing the constituents of such a
soil, with the mineral ingredients obtained by
incineration from the ashes of plants, it is
found that plants withdraw from the soil
silica, alumina, iron, and earthy
magnesia; and if all these were not ex-
tracted by the very existence of the plants, they
would not, of course, be taken up by them;—
and as the plants constituting our cultivated
soils withdraw these ingredients in a varied
amount, it follows that, unless the soils we cul-
tivate contain them in ample amount and vari-
ety, it will be impossible for the plants upon
them to arrive at a perfect state of develop-
ment of all their parts; for chemically speak-
ing, and radically speaking too, soils cannot
be expected to produce crops abundantly, un-
less they contain a sufficient supply of every
ingredient which all the crops we wish to
raise require from them.

"Jenny's Voice."—A correspondent of the
Boston Courier writing from New York, says:
"Jenny's voice seems to me rather silver
than molten. It is clear, but cold—angry,
rather than womanly. The term warbler
suits her exactly. She has the clear, ever
prolonged thrill of the mocking bird or night-
ingale—seemingly often to pass from herself
and tremble on the distant air, long after her
lips are closed. There is something wonder-
ful in this—a ventriloquist's mystery, which
we often find among the feathered minstrels
of the forest, but which no human voice has
ever acquired so perfectly. You have doubt-
less in your rambles, heard some winged
concealer couch in the thicket, which while
filling the air with his music, made it impos-
sible to guess from what point of the won-
derful species of ventriloquism. She even
imitates an echo so perfectly, that you can
scarcely believe the answering notes come
from her, so completely does she make vocal
the whole air around her."

"Exciting Steamship Race."—We learn from
the Journal of Commerce, that the harbor
of the city of New York on Wednesday was
the scene of a race between steamships, of an
exciting character. The contestants were
the Asia, of the Liverpool and London, and
the Pacific, of the Havre line; and the new
steamship Pacific, soon to leave for California.
As the Asia passed down the harbor, the
Franklin was seen lying to near Governor's
Island, and simultaneously the Pacific passed
near the Battery, and was soon following at
a moderate rate in the Asia's wake. The
Franklin soon took a position about midway
between the other two vessels, making pretty
rapid progress. Opportunities had been af-
forded to the Asia to make a considerable ad-
vance, and orders were now given to the
Pacific, "to let her go." Two guns were
fired from the Franklin, as the race fairly
began. At once the powers of the Pacific
engineer were taxed to the utmost, and
every tubber trembled under the power that
urged her onward.

At thirty-two minutes past 12 o'clock the
Pacific passed the Franklin—each vessel in
fully hoisting and lowering its flag several
times in succession, as a mark of courtesy.
About five minutes afterwards, the Pacific
was even with the Asia, and the contest was
then decided solely by the Asia and Frank-
lin, and was maintained with vigour, until the
two vessels separated, the latter being a short
distance in the rear, and apparently gaining
little, if at all upon her adversary. The Pa-
cific is of American build, and is believed to
be the fastest, certainly one of the fastest
steamships ever built.

"Sympathy with the Hayman Assaults."—
It is said that a workman named Hayman
was the assailant of the Mechanics and Bi-
rocity of this city to the workshop of Messrs. Harley
& Perkins' Brewery in London, in connec-
tion with their heroic conduct in classing
the Barber Hayman. The flagon is of
a large size, embossed with a view of the

LAW RESPECTING NEWS

Subscribers who do not receive their
papers to the contrary, are not responsible
for continuing their subscription.
If subscribers order their papers to be
sent them till all arrears are paid, they
send them till all arrears are paid.
If subscribers neglect to send their
papers from the office, they are held
responsible for the same, and if they
have directed, they are held responsible
for the same, and if they have directed,
they are held responsible for the same.
If subscribers remove to another
place, they are held responsible for the
same, and if they have directed, they
are held responsible for the same.

Mating and Accident in Post-Office

The ship Shirley, Capt. Shaw, arrived
at this port, on Saturday afternoon, the
10th inst. She proceeded down the coast
with a fair wind, but was soon overtaken
by a heavy sea, and was obliged to
return to the harbor. An immense quantity
of mail was on board, and the second
mate endeavored to get the mail down
but was prevented by the sea. A fight
ensued, and one of them, named Brown,
was severely injured. His head was cut
open with a bayonet. After this struggle,
eight more of the crew refused to do
duty, and insisted upon being
landed. The officers endeavored to
prevent them, but the men were
stubborn and utterly refused.

From Labrador—News of Capt. Ross

Capt. J. W. Dodge, of the schooner Isabella,
arrived at Newburyport, heard just before
his departure, that some Esquimaux
had picked up a cask, inside of which was a
tin canister containing papers which were
brought into English Harbour by Capt. Nis-
bet's trading post, about the 20th July. The
papers are said to contain information relative
to the expedition of Capt. Ross. But the
information Capt. Dodge could not learn
as they were sent to Southampton Bay, and
sent to be shipped to England, by the schooner
Becket, of London, bound home, with
salmon and furs.

The Treasure Seekers Returned

Considerable curiosity was excited on Saturday af-
ternoon by the arrival of the schooner Olive
Branch, which vessel went to Sand Cay, in
search of a quantity of gold, said to have
been buried there a long time ago, probably
at the time when the freebooters frequented
the small islands in that vicinity. What suc-
cess the adventurers in the Olive Branch met
with, we have not yet been able to learn.
Some people appear to be freely of the opinion
that they have succeeded in obtaining the
object of their search; while others are sceptical
in the matter. They have brought back
their cargo of lumber, and on their arrival
appeared to be in good spirits. We would
not hazard an opinion as to the quantity of
money buried under the American flag, and
in the islands contiguous thereto, but of one
thing we are certain, that the seekers have
always been more numerous than the treas-
ure, and if those on board the Olive Branch
have been successful, we shall rejoice at their
good luck. [New Brunswick.]

Variety of Studies

To study successfully
the body must be healthy, the mind at ease,
and time managed with great economy.
Persons who study many hours in a day,
should perhaps have two separate pursuits
going on at the same time—one for one part
of the day, and the other, for the other part,
and these of as opposite a nature as possible
—as Euclid and Aristotle; Locke and Homer;
Harley on Man, and Voyages round the Globe
—that the mind may be refreshed by change,
and all the bad effects of lassitude avoided.
There is one piece of advice, in a life of
study, which I think no one will object to,
and that is, every now and then to be com-
pletely idle—to do nothing at all; indeed this
part of a life of study is commonly considered
so decidedly superior to the rest, that it has
almost obtained an exclusive preference over
those other parts of the system, with which
it wish to see it connected. [Sydney Smith.]

I've Done Smoking

Our friend delivered
himself thus honestly and in earnest. As he
emptied his mouth of the last cigar, our
mouth became full, and full of meetings.
Blessed is the man himself. He is more
wise, more savory, more cleanly, and more
reasonable than when he went smoking and
puffing about like a locomotive.
Blessed is the man's wife. She is the
happier woman for the four reasons men-
tioned in the last sentence, and for many more.
She had hoped against hope for the last puff,
but it has been made at last. We seem to
see her face brighten—her step is more clas-
sic—her voice is sweeter—her welcome to
her husband as he reaches home more cordial.
She has our hearty congratulations.
Blessed is the man's house. An unsavory
spirit has gone out of it. More easily can it
be kept neat and tidy. Old repellencies will
repulse no more.
Blessed is the man's apparel. A certain
fragrance has left it; but not to the narrow
of those in proximity with him. His wardrobe
is minus a real annoyance, and plus the
beneficial of a real friend.
And blessed is the man's health. In the
smoke and fire he so long kept up beneath his
nostrils he fed an insidious enemy. And his
whole nervous and digestive system unites in
the benediction we now indicate.
And blessed is the man's pocket. A leak
is stopped. As such as before will flow in,
and less flow out. We seem to hear a voice
from that quarter, there will be better days
in the department of our master's dominions.
And blessed is the man's resolution. May
he never allow, like a granite pillar, above
the smoke and fire any assiduity. That is

IRELAND.

The rent at the meeting of the Repeal As-
sociation on Monday was £8 and a few odd
shillings.
On Sunday about five hundred men as-
sembled on the lands of Tarryskane within
one mile of Armagh, and there cut down eight
acres of Oats, and carried them away, with-
out any one to obstruct them.
The National Synod at Thurles have de-
cided upon establishing a Roman Catholic
University in Ireland, in opposition to the
Government and Protestant establishment.—
Every ecclesiastic in Ireland will be called
upon to pay an annual tax of two per cent.
on his income for its support; and a com-
mittee has been already named for carrying
the project into effect. The Archbishop and
Dr. Cantwell for Ulster; the Archbishop and
Dr. Barry for Connaught; the Archbishop
and Dr. Healey for Leinster; the Archbishop
and Dr. Moran for Munster. These prelates
are to associate with themselves as many
priests, and a similar number of laymen are
to be associated with both, to form a provin-
cial committee for carrying the project into
effect. Dr. Cantwell is said to have been
by a subscription of £11,000.

Turkey—A Fatal Execution

A letter from Constantinople states that great
excitement had been caused by the wife of Me-
hemet Pasha having arranged one of her En-
servants, assisted by a groom and some other
servants, that she had a right to kill him
if she pleased. She was formerly the wife
of an English physician, but was divorced
from him. It was believed that in spite of
her high rank she would be condemned.

Jewellery, &c.
Vertical Watches,
Silver, and commo-
ber, German dials,
Watch Guards,
old, and Fancy Set
Gold, Silver, and
Cases, Gold and
Silver.

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Pool Condition
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