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Evans sumendum est optimum. - Cic.

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No 50

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[Vol. 23]

From a New Work on Southern Africa, by
the Rev. F. Fleming.

Many of the tribes in Southern Africa are even more brutalized than the wild beasts of the forest, and display to a shocking extent the most depraved and debased instincts which human nature can entertain. Mr. Fleming thus describes the tribes of Namaqua bushmen:—

MONSTERS IN HUMAN FORM.

Respecting their domestic habits, if indeed they can be said to have any, little is known, except from missionaries who have been amongst them. Polygamy is universal, while conjugal affection seems totally unknown. They appear to care little for their children, seldom correcting them for offences, and when they do so it is merely in a fit of passion, when they nearly kill them. The children appear to be the scape-goats on which are visited their parents' offences: for when a father deserts the mother, or in the case of a quarrel between the father and mother, or the several wives of a husband, the deserted and defeated party always wreak their vengeance by murdering their opponents' children. There are even instances, says Mr. Kieker, of a most zealous missionary, who lived amongst them, of parents throwing their tender offspring to the hungry lion who stood roaring before their cavern, refusing to depart until some piece of flesh was made to him. In general, he adds, they cease to be the object of a mother's care, as soon as they are able to crawl about in the field. In some few instances, however, you meet with a spark of natural affection, which places them on a level with the brute creation. These creatures are altogether the slaves of passion, and even the females seem as barbarous as the men—no softness of heart or nature appearing to characterize their sex. They are wanting, as above described, even in what we term the common instincts of a fallen but virtuous nature; for, from equally authentic sources as those from which we have already quoted, we have heard that, on the least pretext, they will murder their offspring without compunction on their own part, and without any crime being imputed to them by their companions. If pursued by enemies, in great want of food, when the child is born deformed or ill-shaped, or in case of spite or revenge to the father, the mother frequently has been known to smother her infant, strangle it, or bury it alive, or casting it from her, leave it exposed to perih of famine or drought, or, perhaps, to be devoured by the wild beasts, in the scorching plains of their desert habitations. They not unfrequently, also, forsake their aged parents and relatives, when obliged to move their location; and, making the trouble of carrying them, or their usefulness, the frivolous excuse for their brutality, they leave them to perish by slow torture, sometimes merely giving them the shell of an ostrich's egg filled with water, and a small piece of meat to support life, and sometimes nothing at all. To the other coloured races around them they seem to bear a more deadly hatred than to the white man; for, if, per chance, an isolated and unprotected Hottentot or Fingoe should fall into their hands, they subject them to the most cruel torture, putting them to a slow and lingering death in the most execrable manner. Mr. Shaw, in his "Memorials of Southern Africa," gives the following instance of a Hottentot, who had the misfortune to fall into the ruthless clutches of a party of these wild people. They placed him up to the neck in a trench, and then wedged him in on all sides with earth and stones, so that he was incapable of moving. In this dilemma, he remained all night, and the greater part of the next day; when, happily for him, some of his companions passing that way effected his release. The poor fellow stated that he had been under the necessity of keeping his eyes and mouth in constant motion during the whole day, to prevent the birds of prey from devouring him.

THE PLANET JUPITER.

Jupiter is now the evening star, and will continue so until April 11, 1857. Jupiter is the largest of all the planets, and next to Venus, the most brilliant. It is thirteen hundred times larger than the earth; it is about four hundred and ninety-five million eight hundred thousand miles distant from the sun, and is accompanied by four moons, which help to light it. It is twelve years in revolving round the sun, and turns about on its axis once in ten hours, which gives it a velocity at its equator of four thousand six hundred and fifty-eight miles in a minute, or a speed of two thousand times greater than that of a cannon ball. Its axis being perpendicular to the plane of its orbit, the sun is almost always in the plane of its equator.

Care of Animals.

The season has now arrived when animals should be housed, and every man who has any humanity in his breast, will endeavor to make his animals comfortable. A proper regard for his own interests demands this. A warm and comfortable stable will make a great saving of food. And deficiency of requisite warmth in a stable has to be made up by increased quantities of food as fuel to keep them from freezing. A good supply of bedding will not only help to make animals more comfortable, but it will serve to increase the quantity and improve the quality of manure.

But while farmers are building and making their barns and stables more tight, so as to exclude the cold air, they must not forget that animals need pure air. They should see to it, that proper arrangements for the thorough ventilation of their buildings are made. The want of this in many of the new barns, made as tight as beards, clapboards and shingles can make them, will prove a fruitful source of disease among animals kept in them. We knew of several instances of this, last winter. Farmers came near losing some of their most valuable animals in consequence of the bad air of their stables, and all the while were wondering what could cause the trouble.

The best way to ventilate a barn or stable is through the roof, either by one ventilator or a number of them, extending directly from the stalls, out of the roof in the form of chimneys. The last is undoubtedly the best and most thorough, if the tubes are from the heads of the animals. We commend this matter to the special and serious attention of farmers. Let them make their barns and stables as tight and warm as possible. This is true economy. But let them not forget that animals breathe, and that pure air as well as pure water, and an abundance of both are essential to their health. Without this, disease, deformity, and unprofitableness will be the fruit of their doings. —Oxford Democrat.

MESSAGE

Of the Governor of South Carolina. Disunion and the Slave Trade.

We copy the following extracts from the Message of Gov. Adams to the Legislature of South Carolina, and bespeak for it the candid attention of our readers. It is the language of a Governor addressed to the Legislature of a State, and is entitled to a very different consideration from that given to an anonymous newspaper speculation. —Gov. Adams says:—

"Our enemies have been defeated—not annihilated. A majority of the Free States have decided against the South in a purely sectional issue, and in the remainder of them, formidable minorities fiercely contended for victory under the same banner. The triumph of this geographical party must dissolve the confederacy, unless we are prepared to sink down into a state of acknowledged inferiority. We will not yet employ the interval afforded by the late election in earnest preparation for the inevitable conflict."

The Governor then discusses, at some length the slavery question, and suggests several plans for extending the peculiar institution, and for adding to its security.

With regard to the reopening of the African slave trade, he says:—

"To maintain our present condition, we must have cheap labor. This can be sustained in but one way—by re-opening the slave trade. Until Providence interposes, and changes his organism, the African must continue to be a heaver of wood and drawer of water. It is a diseased sentimentality which starts back at the idea of legalizing the slave trade, and at the same time contemplates the capital exerts of labor for the world over. There was a time when certain philanthropists instilled into us a belief that slavery was wrong. Investigation has entirely changed the once common sentiment on this point."

"The South now believes that a mysterious Providence has brought the two races together on this continent for wise purposes, and that the existing relations have been mutually beneficial. Southern slavery has elevated the African to a degree of civilization which the black race has never attained in any other age or country. We see it now exist in its true light, and regard it as the most safe and stable basis for free institutions in the world. Had the slave trade never been closed, the equilibrium between the North and South would not have been destroyed. Irrespective, however, of interests, the act of Congress declaring the slave trade piracy, is a brand upon us, which I think it important to remove. If the trade be piracy, the slave must be plunder; and no ingenuity can avoid the logical necessity of such a conclusion. My hopes and for-

tunes are indissolubly associated with this form of society. I feel that I would be wanting in duty if I do not urge you to withdraw your assent to an act which is itself a direct condemnation of your institutions."

We hope our readers will pardon us for calling their attention so frequently to the subject of the reopening of the Slave Trade. It has, we know, long been the opinion of many who have watched the signs of the times and the progress of events that this subject would be presented for the consideration and for the action of the people of this country, and before the lapse of a long time. The signs we think have been for several years pretty significant, and it is now called for in such tones, that it cannot be kept out of sight—Gov. Adams' triumph in the victory of the slave party in the late election. We think he has reason. It has resulted in the choice of 182 slavery extension electors against 111, for the 8 Maryland votes for Fillmore must be counted as pro-slavery. —State of Maine.

TRADE OF THE UPPER COUNTRY.—Few of our readers can form any conception of the immense amount of business done between Fredericton and the upper country during the time of navigation. We learn from the Woodstock Sentinel that during the last season sixty-seven trips were made above Fredericton. Of these, the Richmond made 20 to Woodstock, 5 to Tobique, and 3 to the Falls; the Doon made 19 to Woodstock, 5 to Tobique, and 3 to the Falls; the Reindeer made 6 to Woodstock, 4 to Tobique, 2 to the Falls, conveying, in the aggregate, from Fredericton, some 9,600 barrels, and 3,500 passengers. The freight, we may observe, is all reckoned in barrels, 250 lbs. each called a barrel.

In addition to the above, there was a fleet of some twenty tow-boats on the river, some of them during the whole season, some only for the fall months. These have conveyed—as far as we can learn from the best available sources of information—about 15,000 barrels to Woodstock, and above; in addition to probably 5,000 barrels way freight between Fredericton and Woodstock. Thus the amount of freight in various kinds of merchandise, amounts to nearly 30,000 barrels shipped at Fredericton for the upper St. John's freight on which has, at a low figure, amounted to £4000. —News.

Young men who think it no harm to lead a fast life for a few years, and sober down as middle or old age comes on, will do well to read the following:—

THE TURN OF LIFE.

Between the years of forty and sixty, a man who has properly regulated himself may be considered as in the prime of life. His matured strength of constitution renders him almost impervious to the attack of disease, and experience has given soundness to his judgment. His mind is resolute, firm and equal; all his functions are in the highest order; he assumes the mastery over business; builds up a competence on the foundation he has formed in early manhood, and passes through a period of life attended by many gratifications. Having gone a year or two past sixty, he arrives at a critical period in the road of existence; the river of death flows before him, and he remains at a stand-still. But what is this? It is a viaduct, called "The Turn of Life," which, if crossed in safety, leads to the valley of "Old Age," round which the river winds, and then flows beyond without a boat or causeway to obstruct its passage.

The bridge is constructed of fragile materials, and it depends upon how it is trodden, whether it bend or break. Gout, apoplexy, and other bad characters, are also in the vicinity to waylay the traveller, and thrust him from the pass; but let him gird up his loins, and provide himself with a fitting staff, and he may trudge on in safety with perfect composure. To quit metaphor, "The Turn of Life" is a turn either into a prolonged walk or into the grave. The system and powers having reached their utmost expansion, now begin either to close like flowers at sunset or break down at once. One injudicious stimulant, a single fatal excitement may force it beyond its strength; while a careful supply of props and the withdrawal of all that tends to force a plant will sustain it in beauty and vigor until night has entirely set in.

We consider it to be our duty to expose an instance of deliberate swindling which has been practised on the wholesale purchasers of butter in this market, this season, viz., the insertion of a piece of deal three inches thick, as a bottom for the firkins, thereby increasing the weight of the firkins from four to five pounds over the usual tare. The butter we refer to was purchased in the market from a party from Amherst, Nova Scotia. —Courier.

We have seen the firkin, and pronounced it to be a deliberate swindle. The name of the party ought to be obtained and exposed, as a caution to persons of swindling propensities. Is there no punishment for such offenders? —News.

A BATTLE FIELD FOR SALE.—The battle of Marengo, with its palatial monuments, its rich museum of precious objects, and its richer historic souvenirs, is now offered at public auction in the streets of Paris!

The domain of Marengo is situated near Alexandria in Piedmont, on the line of railroad between Genoa and Turin, and contains about two hundred and fifty acres of ground, vines, woods and fields, watered by the Serio. The monumental palace destined to perpetuate the memory of the glorious battle of Marengo gained in 1800 by Napoleon, was built by the Chevalier Delavio in 1845, and is a large and handsome palace. It contains furniture, objects of art, paintings and statues, commemorative of the battle, and a museum composed of objects which belonged to Napoleon and Dessaix, and arms found in the field of battle. This museum is collected in the old tavern which stood on the ground before the battle, and around which the palace is built.

For the information of foreigners, ambitious for Italian residences and for Bonapartist souvenirs, I should add that the upset price of the whole property is 600,000 francs, and that there is a good mill privilege on the premises. —N. Y. Times.

PATTERNING TURKEYS.—The alimentary properties of charcoal are very great; indeed it has been asserted that domestic fowls may be fattened on it without any other food, and that, too, in a shorter time than on the nutritious grain. In an experiment made to test the value of the article, four turkeys were taken and confined in a pen, and fed on meat, boiled potatoes and oats. Four others of the same breed were also confined at the same time in another pen, and fed daily on the same articles but with one pint of very finely pulverized charcoal mixed with their meat and potatoes; they had also a plentiful supply of broken charcoal in their pen. The eight were killed on the same day, and there was a difference of one and a half pounds each in favor of the fowls which had been supplied with the charcoal, they being much the fatter, and the meat greatly superior in point of tenderness and flavor. This would appear to establish, beyond a doubt, the benefit of charcoal for fattening purposes.

DEADFUL FRAUD IN WISCONSIN.

There's nothing like a startling novelty to attract attention—and one of the most startling on record has been "set up" by the Banner and Volksfreund, or "Banner and Friend of the People"—a Democratic paper published by J. J. Conson. According to the Banner, the election in Racine, as well as Walworth county, Wisconsin, were actually carried illegally, of course—by strong-minded ladies disguised as men, who inspired by a great love of Fremont, carried out their principles by treacherously passing themselves off as specimens of the sterner sex, and voting. If this be true—and we never heard that the Banner was in the habit of lying—the ladies of Wisconsin must emphatically be Jesseccites of the strongest possible description. Furthermore, we are inclined to think the Democracy of Racine and Walworth counties must be a brave party indeed, and gifted with either excessive gallantry or great bluntness, to suffer themselves to be beaten by the fair sex. We have seen some illegal voting in our city, but nothing quite equal to an election determined by ladies. Fancy the conversation of these votaries of Republicanism on their return: "Well, Anna, dear, did you vote?" "Oh, yes, no trouble at all—aye, they only made me swear to the truth; what a duck of a man that was who gave us our tickets!" "How many girls did you get to vote?"

A STARVING CREW CATCHING A SEAL.

With a wild yell, each vociferating according to his own impulse they urged both boats upon the floes. A crowd of hands seized the seal and bore him up to safer ice. The men seemed half crazy; I had not realized how much we were reduced by absolute famine. They ran over the floe, crying and laughing and brandishing their knives. It was not five minutes before every man was sucking his bloody fingers, or mauling long strips of raw blubber. Not an ounce of this seal was lost. The intestines found their way into the soup kettles without any observance of the preliminary home process. The cartilaginous parts of the fore flippers were cut off in the melee, and passed round to be chewed upon; and even the liver, warm and raw as it was, bade fair to be eaten before it had seen the pot. The

night, on the large halting floe, to which, in contempt of the dangers of drifting, we happily had hauled our boats, two entire planks of the Red Erie were devoted to a grand cooking-fire, and we enjoyed a rare and savage feast. —Kane's Arctic Explorer.

A WIFE'S INFLUENCE.—A woman, in many instances, has her husband's fortune in her power, because she may or may not conform to his circumstances. This is her first duty, and it ought to be pride. No passion for luxury or display ought to tempt her for a moment to deviate in the least degree from this line of conduct. She will find her respectability in it. Any other course is wretchedness itself and inevitably leads to ruin.

Nothing can be more miserable than to keep up appearances. If it could succeed, it would cost more than it is worth; as it never can, its failure involves the deepest mortification. Some of the sublimest exhibitions of human virtue have been made by women who have been precipitated suddenly from wealth and splendor to absolute want. Then a man's fortunes are in the hands of his wife, inasmuch as his own power of exertion depends on her. His moral strength is inconceivably increased by hers; morally, her counsel, her aid. She can aid him immensely, by relieving him of everything which she is capable of taking upon herself. His own employments are usually such as to require his whole time and his whole mind.

A good wife will never suffer her husband's attention to be distracted by details to which her own time and talents are adequate. If she be prompted by true affection and good sense, she will perceive that when his spirits are borne down and overwhelmed, she, of all human beings, can minister to its needs. For the sick soul her nursing is quite as sovereign as it is for corporeal ills. If it be weary, in her assiduity it finds repose and refreshment; if enterprise be dead, her patience and fortitude have the power to rekindle them in the heart, and he again goes forth to renew the encounter with the toils and troubles of life. —Life Illustrated.

"My dear Amelia," said a dandy, "I have long wished for this opportunity, but hardly dare speak now, for fear you reject me; but I love you; say that you will be mine! Your smiles would shed"—and then he came to a pause; "your smiles would shed," and then he paused again.

"Never mind the woodshed," says Amelia, "go on with the pretty talk."

"We have to pay for everything," as the man said, when the mosquito, after a voluntary sirenade, sent his bill into him.

"Tell your master that I have torn one of the window curtains, and he must charge the damage to me," said a bar-ender, at a certain hotel, to Peter, the attentive waiter. "Yes, sir," was Peter's reply; "surely he'll put it down in the book as rent."

A hatter advertises that "Waits on the Mind," is of great importance, but declares that what's on the head is of greater.

"That sir," is the spirit of the Press," said Mrs. Bigelow, as she handed a glass of cider to her neighbour, Mr. Brown.

The best pills for school teachers are pupils.

If you want to kiss a pretty girl, why kiss her—if you can. If a pretty girl wants to kiss you, why let her—like a man.

CAPTAIN AND ALL HANDS.—The schooner Dandy, 40 tons burthen, Capt. Currier, arrived at this port on Tuesday, from York, with a load of wood, having no living soul on board but the captain. Usually he has carried a cook, but as the lad was sick when he left home, he started alone—being captain, and cook and all hands—and performed the voyage alone. Who knew that? We don't know what wood pays now, but we should think the Maine man could beat the crowd on clear profits, though he is a presumptuous fellow, and may some day find himself short-handed. —[Newburyport Herald.]

POLITICAL RHETORIC. A foreign wag hits off something of our political rhetoric and morality as follows: "A New York journal contains an electioneering speech, in which occurs the following paragraph:

My honorable colleague who has done me the honor to contend with me in this election, is as a private man very amiable, but as a politician he is an evil-minded, graceless, coward renegade. I allow he is wise, and upright in his private business, but for an office he would sell his father and make over his soul to the devil. He is a man of honor and of honesty, but as a legislator he would betray any trust that might be reposed in him, for in political matters he is an out and out knave. In all his private relations of life he is a sincere friend, but in public affairs as treacherous as a Kentucky allygator!"

ILLS,
ready for the
stomach, indigestion, nervous
dyspepsia, biliousness,
headache, &c. &c. &c. &c.
It is a powerful
and much used
remedy for all
the above ailments,
and is perfectly
safe. It is a
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DAIRY,
WEDNESDAY, BY
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Saint Andrews, N. B.

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END OF THE YEAR

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European Intelligence.

Four Days later from Europe.

Arrival of the Atlantic.

New York, Dec. 9.
The Collins steamship Atlantic, Capt. West, arrived off the light ship at 9 o'clock this morning, and reached her dock about noon. She brings dates from Liverpool to 25th ult., four days later than the Arabian's advices. The Cunard steamship Asia arrived at Liverpool at 6 P. M., 22d ult., from New York. Her advices had no perceptible effects upon the Liverpool markets, which continued down to the sailing of the Atlantic, extremely quiet. The Atlantic has experienced very strong head winds on the passage.—Dec. 5th, Cape Race N. N. E. 20 miles, saw a large island of ice.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—The various Liverpool circulars quote the market generally as very quiet, without any material change in prices. Richardson, Spence, & Co. quote red wheat 8s and 9s; flour, Western canal not quoted; Baltimore and Philadelphia 32s a 33s 6d; Ohio 31 a 33s 6d; Corn, mixed, 33s a 33s 6d; white 34s a 35s. The market generally closed dull. Bulk continues to increase in the Bank of England, and Money market is easier.—Crossed, 912.

According to the Kilkenny Moderator, order have been issued to the Colonels of Militia regiments in Ireland to complete the quota of their respective corps.

Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, the Baptist preacher, was again preaching at the Surrey Garden at 10 o'clock on Sunday last.

A court martial was assembled at London, under the presidency of Sir Colin Campbell, to investigate charges made by Gen. Shirley against Gen. Henson, late in command of the Bashi Bazoos.

The Vice-Chancellor had in the case of the Royal British Bank, dissolved the injunction against the official assignees under the bankruptcy proceedings, to whom must be given up all the papers and property of the bank.

The examination of the parties accused of stealing £15,000 in gold on the South-eastern railway was still going on. Richard Cobden, Esq., M. P., has published a letter endorsing entirely Mr. Secretary May's views on the abolition of privateering.

The murderer of Mr. Little, of Dublin, the railway cashier, has not yet been discovered. An attempt at garroting and highway robbery, was made in St. James's Park on a life evening, and was only prevented by the timely arrival of a day laborer, who happened to have been detained at his work beyond the usual hour.

France.—The Neapolitan Minister at Paris, M. de Manteuffel, had received his passports. Neapolitan subjects in Paris were to be considered as under the protection of Prussia.

Spain.—M. Louis Gonzalez Bravo had been appointed to the Embassy at London, in place of M. Pacheco.

Narvaez, who had been seriously indisposed, had recovered sufficiently to meet the Cabinet at his own house.

Malaga was quiet. Twenty of the rioters were killed or taken prisoners. The troops had twelve horses de combat. The disturbance took place on the night of Nov. 12.

Naples.—The Neapolitan question is without change. It is stated that Sir Hamilton Seymour had said in Vienna that the British Government would do nothing in the matter that would encourage revolutionary purposes of movements.

Intelligence from Naples represented the King as entering upon a course of clemency, and it was expected that "an amnesty" will follow those special acts of grace that have already been granted. But it is added, that the amnesty will only be granted to those who will leave the Kingdom for ever, or will allow themselves to be put under the supervision of the police. Some little administrative reforms are likewise expected in Naples.

TURKEY.—It is again asserted that the differences between the Porte and Montenegro have been settled through the mediation of Austria.

A telegraphic dispatch from Marseilles, dated Nov. 24, announces that a fire had occurred at Pera, by which 600 frame houses had been destroyed. The houseless were sheltered by the authorities, aided by the Sisters of Charity.

Another fire had occurred at Adrianople. The dispatch adds:—
"The fire at Rhodes was caused by lightning, which struck the immense powder magazine placed in vaults of the ancient fortifications constructed by the Knights of St. John. The Turkish quarter of the city was destroyed, and only three children were saved."

GREECE.—Advices from Athens are to the effect that the elections had resulted in favor of the Ministry. The allied troops were to leave Greece on the return of King Otto.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.
ARRIVAL of the "Anglo-Saxon" at PORTLAND.

Portland, Dec. 10.—The steam-propeller Anglo-Saxon from Liverpool, arrived at this port this morning. She was detained by a dense fog in the Mersey, and did not leave until the 27th.

In the London Stock Exchange on Wednesday evening, Nov. 26th, the English funds opened rather heavily. Some large purchases of stock were made, and the market gradually rose 1 per cent, but close d

with rather a weak bias for Foreign Funds. Consols were quoted the same as per Atlantic.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The London Globe understands that Major-General Wyndham has relinquished his appointment to the Bengal army, and that Major-General Sir H. Barnard, now commanding at Shorncliffe, will proceed to India in his place.

THE BALTIC.—Riga, Nov. 20. Navigation is completely closed. Upwards of 200 vessels are frozen in, but steps will soon be taken to cut them out.

INDIA AND CHINA.—Trieste, Nov. 25.—The steamship America arrived here this morning, in 122 hours from Alexandria.

The Bombay and China mails left Alexandria on the 20th, with advices from Bombay to the 3d of November.

Final arrangements were in the course of execution for the embarkation of the expeditionary corps in the Persian Gulf. The fleet was expected to sail Nov. 10th.

The cash balances in the Government treasuries of India are stated by the Gazette to have amounted to £13,000,000, an impossibly large sum.

At Bombay the money market was rather more tight, and the banks had raised their rates of discount 1 per cent. Government and other securities were lower than before. Freight continued high. The import market was steady.

A good harvest was reported from the interior.

At Calcutta the import market had improved. Money was plentiful. Freight to Europe firm.

FROM THE ISTHUS.

Dates from the Isthmus are of Nov. 20. Advices there from Costa Rica to Oct. 30th, state that Congress had voted \$75,000 for the campaign against Gen. Walker, and had also purchased the American brig Dwyer, to convert into a war vessel.

The Chilean Government had offered assistance to Costa Rica, and Commissioners had left the latter country on a special mission to Peru and Chili.

Eight hundred San Salvadorians were employed at Realajo, Oct. 21st, and eight vessels were waiting at La Union for 2,000 Guatemalan troops under Carrera.

James Mansfield, a butcher in Essex, England, died last week at the age of eighty-two. He is described as a second Daniel Lambert. Though not above the ordinary height, he was of immense magnitude, measuring nine feet round, and weighing thirty-three stone of fourteen pounds. When sitting on his chair, (made especially for his own use, four feet wide,) his abdomen covered his knees and hung almost to the ground. When he reclined it was necessary to pack his head to prevent suffocation. He could only lie on one side; but in other respects is described as a hale, hearty, cheerful, and sanguine and happy temperament.

THE RAILWAY.—We learn that the last Cars now run quite through from Shedd to the Bend; that the workman are employed fitting up Passenger Cars, and that in a very short time the road will be regularly opened.

It is the intention to construct a temporary Railway through the Pond and quite to York Point Ship, and the line is already staked. In a very short time men and materials will be taken up at York Point and conveyed by steam to the rock cuttings near the Five Mile House. Will the Courier persist in saying this is all humbug? or will it instead of honestly acknowledging its error talk of outside pressure, &c. &c. (Free-man.)

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

William A. McLean, Calvin L. Goodspeed, Francis M. Manas, Joseph Myhrall, John McIntosh, Robert Forman, John S. Elligood, John Hea, James M. Hillman, Ezekiel Crookhite, John Guion, Thomas Temple, Hugh McKay, Benson Smith, and Thomas Herbert, Esquires, to be Justices of the Peace for the County of York.

James A. James, Esquire, to be Judge of Probates for the County of Kent.

By His Excellency's Command.
R. D. WILMOT,
Secretary's Office, 2nd December, 1856.

The London Post says: The whole process of cultivating the soil in England is undergoing such progressive changes by the introduction of artificial manure, the use of improved implements, and the increasing substitution of steam for manual labor, as to amount to a revolution.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE EDITOR.—The President of the United States receives the same yearly salary as the Editor in Chief of the London Times—20,000 dollars. The President is a great man and occupies a proud and lofty position; yet we suspect that the editor of the Times is the more important man of the two. The Times is valued at \$2,740,000; its advertisements bring it \$3,000,000 a year. Truly the Times is one of the wonders of the age.

A white man who was lately taken up by a mob in Arkansas, on suspicion of enticing slaves to rebellion, received one thousand lashes.

CANADIAN DEFENCES.—The Hamilton Spectator says:—The Imperial Government is proceeding with the defence of this Province both in Upper and Lower Canada. Quebec is now undergoing the necessary alterations for stronger fortification; two tow-

ers are being built at St. Lambert, near Montreal, and we understand that Lieut. Gen. Eyre's visit to Niagara was in connection with certain plans of defence for that place.

The naval force in commission on the 1st ult. consisted of 261 ships, with 5,037 guns and 49,644 men. On the 1st of January the ships numbered 125, with 6,231 guns, and 63,353 men.

A subscription list of £100,000 has just been completed in London towards the construction of a railway, twenty miles in length, by the side of the Welland Canal, connecting Lake Erie with Lake Ontario. The total cost of the line is to be about £175,000 currency.

The steamer Merlin, which sailed from St. John's, N. F., on the 29th Nov., for Halifax, (for whose safety great fears were entertained, arrived at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening, 10th inst., having experienced severe gales and obliged to put into Sydney, no goal.

FIRE.—A fire broke out in a house owned by Mr. Wymond, Blacksmith, in Harding street, St. John, on Wednesday, 3rd inst., about 4 p. m., and a woman was burned to death in one of the rooms. She was wife of John North, hand-cart-man, who occupied a part of the house. The house was nearly destroyed.

New Brunswick & Canada Railway and Land Company.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.
Geo. J. J. ROBINSON, R. N., Commissioner.
JULIUS THOMPSON, Esq., Manager.
W. M. BUCK, Esq., Engineer.
O. D. STREET, Esq., Solicitor.

Charlotte County Bank.
Geo. D. STREET, Esq., President.
C. W. WARDLAW, Esq., Cashier.
Wm and Note for discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they will not be cashed next week.

Poor House Commissioners.
T. T. Auld, R. Stevenson, C. E. O'Halloran.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, DEC. 17, 1856.

The Regulations for facilitating the sale of Crown Lands to actual settlers, passed in Council on the 9th December, have been published in the Royal Gazette. In our next we will give full details of this scheme, which, taken altogether is one of the best digested and most comprehensive measures ever brought forth for the encouragement of emigrants and the settlement of the Province and is another evidence of the solicitude of the Executive to carry on the government, and business of the country, "according to the well understood wishes of the people."

The Regulations are simple, and at the same time comprehensive, and contain "Form of application for Land—Location Ticket"—with "Instructions to Emigrant Agents," and a notice of the Tracts of Land already surveyed and schedule of the same, which have been set apart for settlement under the Regulations above mentioned.

GAS.—The Mirror papers have urged upon the people of Chatham the propriety, nay the necessity of having that Town lighted with Gas. The inhabitants at once responded to the call, and a Public Meeting was advertised for last week, for the purpose of forming a company and raising the requisite funds for that object, and also to apply for an Act of Incorporation at the next Session of the Legislature.

We suggest to the inhabitants of St. Andrews to bestir themselves, or they may be outrun in the race of improvement. A Company was formed and an Act of Incorporation passed May 1854, under the title of the "St. Andrews Gas Company" with a prospective capital of £5,000; nothing further has been done since. We trust that those who interested themselves in obtaining this Act, will call a Public Meeting at once, and arrange the amount of stock required, and raise matters so that early in the spring operations for building a Gas house, and laying the pipes may be commenced. Then indeed we may look forward, in the words of the Act, for "the means of lighting the Town in a superior manner; and we trust the efforts of the Company may be crowned with success in their laudable efforts. The Act has four years to run from 1st May 1854, two years and a half have already expired, and it is to be hoped the company will take immediate action, call a public meeting and organize.

ST. ANDREWS FOUNDRY.—Messrs. A. & J. Watson, are manufacturing ships patent windlasses, stoves, mill gear, &c., and are now prepared to execute any work in their line, in the best style. Their new pattern of "PROVINCIAL COOK STOVE," is one of the best stoves for culinary purposes, ever introduced into the Province. We trust these enterprising men will receive that encouragement which their public spirit and

energy entitle them to. By all means encourage domestic manufactures.

Imports, per Julia, Waycott, from New York:—
433 lbs. flour, 192 bags meal, 175 do. corn, 25 bbls. pork, 6 do. apples, 2 do. onions, 1 do. beans, 1 do. hams.

The steamer "Lord Elgin" was lost on its passage from Toronto. It had 2,000 barrels of flour on board.

STOVES.—Those in want of a nice article of stoves for hall, parlor, kitchen, or shop, will find a good assortment at W. White-Lock's, at low prices.

A HUMAN BODY FOUND CUT UP IN A BARREL AT ROUSE'S POINT.—On Monday evening last, we learn that the men employed at the railway station, Rouse's Point, found offensive odors arising from a barrel, which had been left there on the Friday previous, by the steamer Boston. The barrel had no owner, nor any mark on it; nor was it known who had left it. It had been taken on board the Boston at Port Kent; accompanying it was also a trunk containing old clothes, powder, balls &c. Some person unknown accompanied both barrel and trunk to the Point, and then disappeared, leaving it, it is said, instructions to send the barrel to Lacelle. In consequence of the odor above alluded to, the barrel was opened and found to contain the remains of a man cut up in pieces. The deceased from appearances was young, healthy, and fleshy; he had a cut on the back of the head.—An inquest was to be held yesterday at Rouse's Point. Such are the particulars, as they have been narrated to us.—Montreal Gazette.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN CANADA.—We have it on good authority that the Royal assent has been refused to the Hon. Mr. Cameron's Bill, giving permission to the Church of England to hold synods in its various dioceses in the province. We are not surprised at the result as similar permission has for years been demanded by the church at home, and for divers weighty reasons has been withheld.—Montreal Transcript.

The ministers of the Church of England have spent some time, since August last, in visiting the congregations in the London district to procure subscriptions to create a fund for a Bishopric, to be formed out of the Diocese of Toronto. The ministers in the sections of country included in the proposed diocese have contributed one-ninth of the sum required, which is £12,500.—Ib.

The Ball Tuesday night in the St. Lawrence Hall in compliment to Major Wells, of Her Majesty's First Royal Regiment, was attended by between five and six hundred persons. The Governor General, Lady Head, and suit, several members of the government, a great number of officers, dressed in their scarlet uniforms, and most of our influential citizens were present.—Toronto Globe.

It has been lately ascertained by actual measurement that Mount Hood, in Oregon, is 18,361 feet high. This is the highest peak on the North American continent; it is higher than the highest of the Alps; and it is surpassed by very few mountains in the world.

If there be any of our readers who doubt touching the magic powers of PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER to relieve Pain, we advise them to buy one twenty-five cent bottle of the Agent, and give it a trial. We never yet knew it to fail. Its great sale caused some unprincipled men to put up an imitation in itself a worthless nostrum; owing to which the genuine is now put up in new bottles, with two fine steel engravings on each bottle.

Holloway's Pills, the most celebrated remedy for Liver Complaints and Indigestion.—Henry Stillford, of St. Catharines, was afflicted with an inveterate liver complaint, indigestion, and great weakness consequent upon a bad state of the fluids; many very eminent men prescribed for him, but their medicine did not touch his complaint, and he became thoroughly tired of consulting the faculty, as they did him no good whatever. His sister, who had been cured of Dropsy by the use of Holloway's Pills, begged him to try them, which he did, and this celebrated remedy, in six weeks thoroughly restored him to the digestive organs, corrected the fluids, and left him in robust health, making him think of his former suffering as the remaining vestiges of some horrible dream. These Pills are also a certain cure for asthma.

Married.

At Calais, Me., on the 10th inst., by the Rev. W. Nicholls, Mr. William Edwards, of St. Andrews, to Miss Eliza Woodcock, of Calais.

Died.

At St. George, on the 3rd inst., Grace, wife of Mr. John McLeod, and daughter of the late Colin Campbell, Esq., aged 34 years.

Shipping List.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.—
Dec. 10, Packet Matilda, McMaster, Eastport—gen. cargo, 1000 lbs. sugar, 1000 lbs. flour, &c. to J. Dougherty, and others.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

Professor d'Arny, Chief Superintendent of Schools in this Province, is in possession of an official letter from the Provincial Secretary under the authority of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, wherein he is informed, and reference is made to a complaint of his against me, that as a petition of such discreditable conduct on my part will render it impossible to retain me in the public service.

Some public notice of this official proceeding is necessary, because Mr. d'Arny will doubtless, as heretofore, make it the foundation of slander under official authority and protection.

I received official intimation of the contents, or binding over to the peace, on 30th October last, and immediately justified myself as far as possible under the circumstances, for I had neither received a copy of Mr. d'Arny's complaint, nor seen it, nor have I up to the present moment notwithstanding my immediate application for it.

The leading facts, however, must be these. I returned on the evening of Sunday the 7th of September last, that Mr. d'Arny had some time before stated as in the presence of witnesses, that I had stolen £140 of the Parish School Book Fund—a sum, it is stated, which was before His Excellency in Council, and which every one present knew or could easily have ascertained, to be absolutely false and malicious in all its approaches. Inquiry satisfied me that although Mr. d'Arny's words were actionable, I could not vindicate myself by an action at law owing to certain official proceedings which I have found it necessary to bring under the notice of Her Majesty's Imperial Government. On 10th September observing Mr. d'Arny in the office of the Provincial Secretary, a few minutes before 10 A. M., the office hour, I, under immediately antecedent irritating circumstances, said to him, to the effect, that I would have shot him had I found at the time a remark he made to Mr. Grosvenor in the presence of the Rev. Mr. Elwell—referring of course to the villainous assertion above mentioned. Some few words then ensued, neither loudly nor boisterously spoken, and there being only two other persons present, both belonging to the office, I ultimately called him a contemptible puppy, a most mean contemptible puppy, and a scoundrel.

In the presence of the Almighty—a Being of infinite perfections—my words were sinful and demand repentance; but I admit nothing in them to be irreparable, and such as should disqualify me for public service in the estimation of men influenced by the like passions and frailties when unjustly assailed. Nevertheless, submit I must, unless, indeed I would alter my pursuit in life, which thirty years of faithful public service would render no easy task to any man, particularly when birthed by a large family.

Professor d'Arny can now attach what antecedents he chooses to his official complaint. I am in the same predicament as when on 30th September last I addressed the Secretary of State for the Colonies as follows:—

"By official irregularity; by the suppression of evidence; by the falsification of my accounts; by adverse because unexpounded testimony irregularly put into the possession of an unscrupulous enemy, my reputation can now, under the protection of the Government, be undermined to any extent. I cannot, however, believe that Her Majesty's Government will sanction me being subjected to so grievous a wrong, and I claim the protection of Her Majesty's Government so far as the wrong is, inflicted by Her Majesty's Representatives. My conduct in regard to matters of account has been open and most scrupulously correct; and when I trace the obloquy to which I have been subjected to the irregular official proceedings resorted to in these letters and elsewhere; and when I reflect on the vast social and political interests involved in the depths of the education question, the conclusion becomes irresistible to my mind, that my adverse position is not the result of mere inadvertency. I have yet to be convinced that it is a principle of the British Government that he who dares to interfere, even legitimately and officially, with the educational question, in any way tending to the amelioration of the system, regards the comparatively poor, is deemed worthy of being degraded and wronged at the expense even of the sacred and eternal principles of justice so fully enshrined in and so truly protective of monarchy."

J. GREGORY,
Late Secy of the Prov. Board of Education.
Fredericton, N. B., 9th Dec. 1856.

Hibernian Lodge,
No. 318,
Under registry of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

THE BROTHERS of Hibernian Lodge, No. 318, intend celebrating St. John's DAY, (27th inst.) by dining together at their Lodge Room. Dinner on the table at 5 o'clock.

Transient and Visiting Brethren are invited to attend.
THO. T. ODELL,
Secy.

St. Andrews, Dec. 9, 1856.

Hennessy Brandy—Best Pale
GENEVA, &c.

JUST Received—10 Hogsheads Best "Hennessy" Brandy.
5 Do. do. do. Pale do. (Vintage 1855).
For the Am. Rankin from London, via Saint John, 25 Hds. Best Pale Geneva, large "anchors."
20 cases do. do. do.
2 Hds. old Port Wine do.
1 do. Sherry do.
7 Hds. Boiled and Raw Lard Oil do.
2 tons best London White Paint do.
32 racks London Bottled Porter, (quarts and pints) &c. &c.
J. W. STREET,
Oct. 20 1856.



SHERIFF'S SALES

to take place at the Court House.

Real Estate of Samuel Joy Dec 6

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 6th day of December, 1856, at the Court House in St. Andrews:—
ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of Samuel Joy, of, in and to, that PIECE OF LAND, situated in the Parish of St. Stephens, lying on the Eastern side of the road leading to Clarke's Point; containing ONE ACRE, more or less, purchased by the said Joy from Samuel Getchell.

To satisfy an execution at the suit of Seth Kimball, endorsed to levy £45 12 0 Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte
St. Andrews,
19th May, 1856.

"ADMIRAL"

For EASTPORT, PORTLAND, and BOSTON

Steamer "ADMIRAL"

Capt. M. SMALL

will leave St. John every MONDAY, at Eight A.M. for Portland and Boston, returning leaves Boston on Thursdays. For Freight, or Passage, apply to

GEORGE THOMAS, Agent,

82, Water Street.

*SOUTHERN and WESTERN STATES

and CANADA.—Through Tickets to all the principal places on the Southern and Western States and Canada can be obtained at the Adm.

al's Office

St. John, 9th April, 1856.

HENRY TOLMAN,

151 WASHINGTON STREET,

BOSTON.

Publisher of Music, Importer of Musical Instruments, and Manufacturer of Musical Instruments.

Just Published—TOLMAN'S AMATEUR

BAND BOOKS,

containing twelve pieces arranged for Military

and Brass Bands. Price \$3 00

Directly opposite the Old South Church.

THE UNDERSIGNED

HAVING appointed D. J. MOWAT, Esq.

his Attorney, forbids all persons cred-

iting or paying any other person on his

account.

W. H. MOWAT.

St. Andrews, May 1, 1856. (Impd.)

Flour, Tea, &c.

Just received by steamer from Boston,

via EASTPORT.

30 Bbls fancy superfine family flour made

from new wheat.

20 Chests superfine Congou tea.

J. W. STREET.

House and Land for sale

TO be sold, a convenient Cottage residence

owned and occupied by the Substancer, with

about twelve Acres of Land, a homin. The Town

of St. Andrews. The House contains—Din-

ing room, Parlor, kitchen, Hall, five good Bed-

rooms, Kitchen &c. There are also a new Barn,

and other outbuildings on the premises. The

house is pleasantly situated, commanding good

views of the bay and river.

For particulars, apply to Messrs. Odell & Turner, St. Andrews, or to the subscriber.

March 30, 1856. C. H. RICE.

Samuel J. Crosby,

WATCHES, JEWELRY, & SILVER

WARE.

69 Washington Street,

3 doors south of Court Street, Boston.

NOW IS THE TIME!

WHO WANTS A GOOD CARPET,

FOR A LITTLE MONEY

As I am about to change my

business, I propose to close off my Stock of

Carpets and Window Shades,

at a Discount!

Please call soon at 163 Hanover Street, Boston, to examine for yourselves. S. MARTIN.

French's Mercantile & Nautical Institute.

95 TAYLOR ST., BOSTON.

PENMANSHIP,

BOOK-KEEPING,

NAVIGATION,

ENGINEERING, &c.

Students can commence at any time, there being

No Classes. Catalogue of Terms &c.,

sent by mail.

[THIS is the most extensive and complete Insti-

tute of the kind in the United States, and

is founded for the express purpose of affording

young men a

thorough and Practical, Mercantile and

NAUTICAL EDUCATION,

and aiding them when qualified, in obtaining

Good Situations.

CHAS. FRENCH, A. M., Principal.

Four Assistant Professors.

References—Hon. Edward Everett, L. L. D. Rev.

James Walker, D. D. President Harvard University,

and many others.

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY

FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE!

Holloway's Ointment.

THE

GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY.

By the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these this Ointment, when rubbed on the skin, is carried to and organ or inward part. Diseases of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Asthma, Coughs and Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows that salt passes freely through bone or meat of any thickness. This healing Ointment far more readily penetrates through any bone or fleshy part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means.

ERYSIPELAS, RHEUMATISM

AND SCORBUTIC HUMOURS

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, as this Ointment. Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula, or Erysipelas, cannot long withstand its influence. The inventor has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals dispensing this Ointment, giving advice as to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health.

SORE LEGS, SORE BREASTS,

WOUNDS & ULCERS.

Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, when having to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swellings, and tumours. Professor Holloway has dispatched to the East, large shipments of this Ointment, to be used in the worst cases of wounds. It will cure any ulcer, glandular swelling, stiffness or contraction of the joints, even of 20 years standing.

PILES AND FISTULAS.

These and other similar distressing complaints can be effectually cured if the Ointment be well rubbed in over the parts affected, and by otherwise following the printed directions around each pot. Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| Bad Legs | Chieft-foot |
| Bad Breasts | Chilblains |
| Burns | Chapped hands |
| Bunions | Corns (soft) |
| Bite of Mosquitoes | Cancers |
| and Sand Flies | Contracted and Stiff Joints |
| Coco-bay | Fistulas |
| Elephantiasis | Glandular Swelling |
| Gout | Lumbago |
| Scurvy | Piles |
| Sore Heads | Rheumatism |
| Tumours | Scalds |
| Ulcers | Sore Nipples. |
| Wounds | |
| Yaws | |

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World; in Pots, at 1s. 3d., 3s. 3d. and 5s. sterling, each Pot.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder, are affixed to each Pot.

Sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout New Brunswick, and by A. H. Thompson, St. Stephen; Billings & Dyer, Eastport, and

ODELL & TURNER,

Of St. Andrews,

Wholesale Agents for the County Charlotte Dec' 28, 1855.

Molasses.

EX "UTICA" from Boston, now land-

ing—

25 Hhds. CAROLINA MOLASSES,

a prime article for retailers,

For sale low

J. W. STREET.

May 8, 1856.

Waggons, Carts, &c.

EDWD. STENTIFORD,

offices for sale,

WAGGONS, Carts, WHEELBARROWS, &c.

N. B.—Pine & Spruce Boards, Hemlock Bark

Laths, Shingles, and Country Produce, taken in

payment

An Excellent Horse for Sale.

To Let,

THE HOUSE at present occu-

ped by Mr. Joseph Walton, on

the corner of Water & Eliza-

beth streets; to which is at-

tached a large Garden. Possession given

1st May next. Apply to

G. F. CAMPBELL.

St. Andrews, 26th March, 1855.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE

St. John, 10th April, 1856.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JOHN SHAR-

son, has been appointed keeper of Hospi-

tal Island in the County of Charlotte, and of the

public buildings thereon.

M. H. PERLEY,

A. H. M. Emigration Officer

for New Brunswick



LET US REASON TOGETHER.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

It has been the lot of the human race to be weighed down by disease and suffering. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are specially adapted to the relief of the WEAK, the NERVOUS, the DELICATE, and the IRRITABLE. of all climates, ages, sexes, and constitutions. Professor Holloway personally superintends the manufacture of his medicines, and offers them to a free and enlightened people, as the best remedy the world ever saw for the removal of disease.

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD

These famous Pills are expressly combined to operate on the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the skin, and the bowels, correcting any derangement in their functions, purifying the blood, the very fountain of life, and thus curing disease in all its forms.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COM-

PLAINTS.

Nearly half the human race have taken these Pills. It has been proved in all parts of the world, that nothing has been found equal to them in cases of disorders of the liver, dyspepsia, and stomach complaints generally. They soon give a healthy tone to those organs, however much deranged, and when all other means have failed.

GENERAL DEBILITY.

ILL HEALTH.

Many of the most despotic Governments have opened their Custom Houses to the introduction of these Pills, that they may become the medicine of the masses.—Learned Colleges admit that this medicine is the best remedy ever known for persons in delicate health, or where the system has been impaired, as its invigorating properties never fail to afford relief.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

No Female, young or old, should be without this celebrated medicine. It corrects and regulates the monthly courses at all periods, acting in many cases like a charm. It is also the best and safest medicine that can be given to children of all ages, and for any complaint consequently no family should be without it. Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Disorders—

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Aque | Jaundice |
| Asthma | Liver complaints |
| Bilious complaints | Lumbago |
| Bleaches on the skin | Piles |
| Bowel complaints | Rheumatism |
| Colics | Retention of Urine |
| Constipation of the | Scrofula, or |
| Bowels | King's Evil |
| Consumption | Sore Throats |
| Debility | Stone and Gravel |
| Dropsy | Secondary symptoms |
| Dysentery | Tic Douleur |
| Erysipelas | Tumours |
| Female Irregularities | Ulcers |
| Fever of all kinds | Veneral Affections |
| Fits | Worms of all kinds |
| Gout | Weakness, from |
| Head-ache | whatever cause |
| Indigestion | &c. &c. |
| Inflammation | |

Sold at the Establishments of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and 80 Maiden Lane, New York also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—

1s 4d; 3s 6d; 5s 6d each box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

Sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout New Brunswick, and by A. H. Thompson, St. Stephen; Billings & Dyer, Eastport, and

ODELL & TURNER

Of Saint Andrews

Wholesale Agents for the County Charlotte January 15, 1856.

Old Stand Union Store.

GEO. A. MANSFIELD.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in, Boots,

Shoes, and RUBBERS, LEATHER and FINDINGS.

No. 4 Market Square, and 5 North Street

Opposite North Side Faneuil Hall, BOSTON

Best Superfine Flour.

Just received ex schr. "Bonita" from Phila-

delphia, via Calcutta.

60 Barrels best superfine Philadelphia Flour.

J. W. STREET.

July 9th 1856



AYER'S PILLS.

A new and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious Diseases—Constipation, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fever, Gout, Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Inflammations, Headache, Pains in the Head, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female Complaints, &c. &c. Indeed, for few are the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and such sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a clogged habit of body prevails; besides it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is alike true of Child, Female symptoms, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep-seated and formidable disorders which lead the horses all over the land. Hence a reliable family physic is of the first importance to the public health, and this Pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Patients, has shown results surpassing anything hitherto known of any medicine. Cures have been effected beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Among the eminent gentlemen to whom we are allowed to refer for these facts, are—

PROF. VALENTINE MOIT, the distinguished Surgeon of New York City.

DOCT. A. A. HAYES, Practical Chemist of the Port of Boston, and Geologist for the State of Massachusetts.

ISA I. MOORE, M. D., an eminent Surgeon and Physician, of the City of Lowell, who has long used them in his extensive practice.

H. C. SOUTHWICK, Esq., one of the first merchants in New York City.

C. A. DAVIS, M. D., Surg't and Surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital at Chelsea, Mass.

Mid space permit, we could give many builded such names, from all parts where the Pills have been used, but evidence even more convincing than the certificates of these eminent public men is shown in their effects upon trial.

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