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SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1860.

Vol 27

THE STANDARD.

London Quarterly Review.

The number for April has been received, and contains the usual amount of interesting matter. The articles in the present number are:

- Labourers Homes.
- Souvenirs et Correspondance de Madame Recamier.
- Vicissitudes of Families, and other essays.
- The Bar of Philadelphia.—Washington's Farewell Address.
- Miss Nightingale's Notes on Nursing.
- Fox-hunting.
- Recollections of Leslie.
- The Budget and the Reform Bill.

North British Review.

The May number has been received from American publishers, Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co. of New York. Contents:

- 1. Reading's Hermitism.—Thomas Carlyle.
- 2. Quakerism.—Past and Present.
- 3. Sir Henry Lawrence.
- 4. Australian Ethnology.
- 5. Poems by Heinrich Heine.
- 6. Church and State.
- 7. The Origin of Species.
- 8. British Lighthouses.
- 9. The State of Europe.
- 10. Recent Publications.

European Intelligence.

Four Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE AT NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Steamship *City of Baltimore*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 23d May, arrived off Cape Race at noon on the 1st inst. The House of Lords in rejecting the Commons Bill for repealing the duties on paper expended much attention. The vote was 104 to 104; majority against the Government, 89. The vote was preceded by an extended debate, in which Lord Lyndhurst and other eminent Peers asserted the constitutional rights of the Lords to reject the bill although it was a money bill.

Lord Palmerston stated in the Commons that he would move for a Committee to examine the precedents for the course pursued by the two Houses of Parliament in handling the bill. It was reported that the Cabinet would accept the decision of the Lords, and resign the office.

THE WAR IN ITALY.
Official Neapolitan statements current at the time of the departure of the *Arabia*, to the effect that Garibaldi's force had been completely routed are daily contradicted. The Neapolitan troops were totally defeated near Moriani, and Garibaldi's troops had captured that City which commands Palermo. The latest rumours say that Garibaldi had obtained a decided victory at Moriani.

The Neapolitan Government has very little to say, but the last bulletin said that two columns of Garibaldi's army were pursuing the dispersed troops.

Insurgents were gaining strength in Sicily. It was vaguely reported that France and Russia had signed a treaty on the 10th, relative to the Eastern question.

The Russian troops in the Southern Province are reported to have been placed on a war footing.

CHINA.
A private telegraph from China says that the Chinese Government absolutely refuses the mediation of England and France, and that war is the only alternative.

Consuls 95 for money, 95 for account.

St. John's, N. F. June 5.
Galway steamer Prince Albert, arrived at the 25th May.

Sicilian news meagre and conflicting. It reported, and some authorities say correctly, that Garibaldi entered Palermo with 100 infantry and a squadron of cavalry; and Neapolitan troops were laying down arms, and that Garibaldi issued a stirring proclamation, stating he assumed provisional Dictatorship of Italy; received with great enthusiasm at Palermo. The news requires confirmation; some regard it premature.

Great panic at Messina among the authorities. Official Neapolitan despatches of the 22d and 23d assert, that insurgents were driven, and twice driven from their positions; and named: one of their leaders, Roberto Pilo, being killed.

Albert Smith died suddenly of Bronchitis. Emperor of Austria contemplates visiting Paris; also that Montevideo is about to publish a speech of the French Am-

bassador to the Sultan of an alarming nature. The friends of the Grand Duke of Tuscany continue the agitation at Florence for his restoration.

Government seized important documents containing instructions for an insurrection in the States of the Church, Calabria, &c. Gortschakoff issued a circular, explaining reasons why Turkish Ambassador was not admitted to diplomatic meeting on subject of Christians in Turkey.

Keeping Sheep.

At a recent meeting of one of the Farmers' Clubs in Maine, during a discussion of some questions connected with sheep husbandry, Mr. R. A. Davis made some interesting statements in regard to the cost of keeping and comparative value of the fine and coarse woolled breed of sheep. In the course of his remarks he gave the substance of a conversation with an intelligent farmer in an adjoining town, who kept a flock of 20 of the native breed of coarse-wooled sheep. They weighed on an average 100 pounds per head, and required three pounds of hay each day. The average clip of wool per head was three pounds, which sold for 33 cents per pound, making \$32.80. From the 20 sheep 16 lambs were sold at \$2 per head, amounting to \$32, making in all a total of \$64.80.

If sheep have been wintered in good condition, (says the Country Gentleman,) they still need good care and attention in the Spring. Though the flock was properly sorted in the Fall, and kept in small numbers together during the Winter, they should again be looked over and re-arranged as their condition may indicate. It is well to give all the ewes with lambs a quiet place by themselves, where they may be fed with a view to the expected increase. Those ewes, day ewes, &c., which it may be thought advisable to sell after shearing, should receive extra feed; they will show their effects very profitably after a short run to grass, and will command much better prices as mutton. Indeed, good mutton is always in demand, and if thoroughly fattened will attract buyers who will pay for it.

APPLIED SCIENCE.—The success of nearly all modern manufactures depends upon the application of rational mechanics to machinery, and the ability of a nation to hold its own against other nations depends upon the skill and activity of its workman. A recent writer on this general theme thus states the almost universal adaptation of machinery at the present day:

The principles of the lever, the wheel and the axle, &c., are involved in ever machine; every machine is a solidified mechanical theorem; and to machinery in these times we owe nearly all production.

Trace the history of the breakfast roll; the soil out of which it came was drained with machine-made tiles; the surface was turned by a machine; the seed was put in by a machine; the wheat was reaped, and thrashed and winnowed by machinery; by machinery it was ground and bolted; and had the flour been sent to Newport it might have been made into biscuits by a machine. Look around the room in which you sit. If modern, probably the bricks in its walls were machine made; by machinery the flooring was sawn and planed, the metal shelf sawn and polished, the paper hangings made and primed, the veneer on the table, the turned legs on the chairs, the carpet, the curtains, are all the products of machinery. And your clothing, plain figured, or printed, is it not wholly woven, nay, even sewed by machinery? And the volume you are not its leaves fabricated by one machine and covered with these words by another?

ONLY THE HEADACHE.—If the word "only" was an impertinence, it is so in this case. It is very well for you to be philosophical about it—you, who never endured it; whose heads might be made of wood or iron for any intimation they ever give you to the contrary; you, who never felt the blood rush to the top of your cranium, as if it were on a wager to force up your scalp; you, who never carried your head on your shoulders as if it were some dainty bit of porcelain, which, in a fatal moment, might receive some annihilating smash, and you, for that very reason, were always doomed to get into bumping cars, joggling over uneven roads, or some new fangled omnibus, with a low roof built with an express suicidal reference to your particular case, or that ferry-boat which, so sure as you embarked in it, came against the pier with a fore-ordained Jonahism, confirming your fatalistic ideas with stunning intensity.

"Only a headache," indeed! Well, there's some consolation to be squeezed out of everything. They who have such barometrical heads are never attacked by any other kind of sickness; and with this crumb of comfort I patiently bide my next attack.

Still for all that, I should have a higher opinion of this world, if head-aches were curable, or if people wouldn't afflict my soul by saying, "Only a headache."—*Fanny Fern.*

GYMNASTICS.—Hall's Journal of Health for May has an article of Gymnastics, from which we take the following extract:

It is reported that arrangements are in progress for establishing gymnastics for students, and members of Young Men's Associations. Are our embryo doctors, and lawyers, and clergymen, going to make Tom Myers and Bill Poles and Yankee Sullivan's of themselves? Does the ability of a jurist depend upon the amount of beef he carries? Is a physician's skill to be determined by the hardness of muscles? Is a clergyman's efficiency measured by the agility of his monkey capers, by his dexterity in hanging on to a beam by his hind leg, and swinging up to touch his nose against the big toe of "luther foot"?

A man's intellectual does not depend on the amount of brute force which he possesses. It does not require a "giant" strength to write a sermon, or make a book, or clear a field, or feel a pulse. Of an assembly of French *savans*, on a certain occasion, Humboldt being present, was found by an accurate mode of measurement, to have the least muscular strength of the whole company, of which he was the greatest and the oldest. Small men, fragile men, men of little muscular vigor, may have good bodily health, and among such are found a vast excess in numbers of the opposite class, and in all ages and countries who are the brightest among the world's bright stars. As a very general rule it holds good—the bigger the man the bigger fool he is.

Whoever saw a giant who was remarkable for anything beyond the size of his body; while the smallness of his head and the little that is in it is a noble thing. Both body and brain need vital force, the mind is great in proportion as that vital force is expanded in the brain, but if it is used up in developing the muscles, the brain must suffer. If one expects to make his living by the exercise of muscular strength, let him, as a boy and a youth, develop that strength by steady labor and a regular and temperate life; if it is his wish to make money by ledgerdom, by moonkey poses and astonishing feats of ground and looper jumping, then the gymnasium is a very proper place for him, and it is well that the energies of the system should be expended in the direction of the muscles; but if it aims at a professional life, one which is to be followed as a means of living, he must exercise the mental, not muscular powers; to the brain and not to the beef, must the energies of the system be sent; in order that, by their exercise the brain may be developed and the mind work with power.

To sedentary persons, violent, sudden, and fitful exercise is always injurious, and such are gymnastic performances. Soldiers die today they are doing nothing, in mortal combat, the terrible battle summoned up to the very dregs, the emptying of dormant energies. The disabilities and death of a campaign are many times greater by disease than by the bullet, for strokes, great alterations, always cause disease.

The exercise of the student should be regular, gentle, deliberate—always stopping short of felt fatigue. One hour's joyous walk with a cheerful friend in street, or field or woodland, will never fail to do a greater and more unmixed good than double the time in the most scientifically conducted gymnasium in the world. There are individual cases where the gymnasium is of the most undeniable benefit, but masses would be better for having nothing to do with them. A million times better the recipe than the gymnasium for sedentary persons is—

Eat moderately and regularly of plain, nourishing food, well prepared. Spend two, or three hours every day in the open air regardless of the weather, in moderate untiring activities.

THREE POETS IN A PUZZLE.—I led the horse to the stable, when a fresh perplexity arose. I removed the harness without difficulty, but after many strenuous attempts I could not remove the collar. In despair I called for assistance, when aid soon drew near. Mr. Wordsworth brought his ingenuity into exercise, but after several unsuccessful efforts, he relinquished the achievement as a thing altogether impracticable. Mr. Coleridge now tried his hand, but showed no more grooming skill than his predecessors; for after twisting the poor horse's neck almost to strangulation, and the great danger of his eyes, he gave up the useless task, pronouncing that the horse's head had grown since the collar was put on, for he said, "It was a downright impossibility for such a huge *frontis* to pass through so narrow a collar." Just at this moment a

servant girl came near; understanding the cause of our consternation, "La master," said she, "you don't go to work in the right way. You should do this;" then turning the collar completely upside down, she slipped it off in a moment, to our great humiliation and wonderment, each satisfied afresh that there were heights of knowledge in the world to which we had not attained.—[*Cottie's Life of Coleridge.*]

A RARE NIGHT.

I Remember said a British officer at the mess table—passing a winter's night in a very strange manner. When I was about eighteen years old, being quartered near a country village, I bought a fine game cock—not to fight but through a mere freak. He was as fine a feathered biped as ever strutted on a pair of legs. I had carried him home, where he and I had arrived about five o'clock on a winter's evening. It so happened that another youth and myself were obliged for a time to occupy one small sleeping apartment. I had a full-sized bed in it; my companion occupied a small travelling bed, which fitted him like a coffin, folded into a portmanteau in the day, and was laid out at night by his servants. No sooner had I arrived than I was summoned to dinner; but what must I do with Chanticleer? I was puzzled; so I put him, *pro tempore*, into a dark wooden cupboard, close to the door among a parcel of old shoes, and coats and caps, and shut the door. Chanticleer no doubt made the best of his quarters and went to roost. I went off to dinner, and in the hurry and bustle of a party forgot the cock as completely as if he had never existed.

Now it so happened that my friend's little bed was planted with the pillow end close to the same cupboard, the sleeper's ear almost touching the keyhole, the cupboard not being bigger than a good sized box. About twelve o'clock I came home, got into bed and fell fast asleep, still unconscious of Chanticleer and all that was soon to ensue. My friend had been fast snoring in the arms of Morpheus for an hour gone.

How long I slept I cannot tell, but I was startled with a lengthening roar which made me think some horrid convulsion of nature was taking place in the whole country. All I aghast and half asleep, I listened, and presently was made fully aware of what had taken place, and would be persisted in; for these birds, be it known, crow fully twenty minutes at a stretch, quarter minute time—I thought it quite unnecessary to awake my friend, since to sleep was impossible.

On went the cock, yelling at short stated intervals, more like a horse than any other noise I know. The cock was not aware that my friend's ear was only a half an inch distant from his back. Nor was he aware that the cupboard door acted as a perfect sounding-board. So on he went roaring his orisons in a style which set the furniture of the room in a state of tumult. I beg that you will not imagine an abrupt short, deep crow; every croquet of it came from the throat, clear angry, loud, and above all long very long. Presently I heard manifest proofs of uneasiness from the tenant in the bed. On went the single, again and again repeated. At length I heard a voice cry; "O Lord, what is that?" The cock was silent for a moment, till again it blew its angry pipe.

"What is that horrid noise?" Again it was repeated loud enough to tear down the house. I could bear it no longer. The desire to laugh was insupportable; so I crammed the bolster into my mouth. The cock continued his matins; my friend struggled with the horrid annoyance, and also with sleep, till at last Chanticleer, by one violent effort, upset some metallic vessel or pan, upon which, no doubt, he was perched. This compound clamor raised my friend upon his legs. In a dreadful rage, mixed with amazement and curiosity, he flew to the tinder box to strike a light.

When I saw the expression of his face puffing at the match, it was indubitably comic; but it would have required ribs of steel not to explode with laughter, when his question to me of "Oh! dear what is this noise?" was drowned by a yell from Chanticleer; and to see his look, when after allowing the cock to finish, I replied as if awakening from a deep sleep.

"What noise do you mean?" At last wearied with laughter, I told him all, and showed him where the hero was deposited. Instantly he removed the bed. Determined on vengeance he opened the cupboard door which was no sooner done than the terrified bird battered out the light with his wings, and escaped into some corner of the room. The candle was lost; so down laid my friend grumbling. At break of day Chanticleer again commenced, but he was quickly assailed with boots and shoes and all kinds of missiles from both beds, which silenced him until rising time. Such a night of restlessness and fun I never did pass before, and I fear never shall again. It is not often that

one gets so hearty and so innocent a laugh although, to be sure, my friend and Chanticleer were sufferers.

A YANKEE TRICK.

A week or two ago four creditors started from Boston in the same train of cars, for the purpose of attaching the property of a certain debtor in Farmington in the State of Maine. He owed each one separately, and they each were suspicious of the object of the other but dared not say a word about it. So they rode acquaintances, all talking upon everything except that which they had most at heart. When they arrived at the depot at Farmington, which was three miles from where the debtor did business, they found nothing to "put 'em over the road" but a solitary cab, towards which they all rushed. Three got in and refused admittance to a fourth, and the cab started.

The fourth ran after and got upon the outside with the driver. He asked the driver if he wanted to sell his horse. He replied that he did not want to—that he would not sell him for more than \$50, but he would not sell him for that. He asked him if he would take \$400 for him. "Yes," said he. The "fourth man" quickly paid over the money, took the reins and backed the cab up to a bank—slipped it from the harness and tipped it up so that the door could not be opened, and jumped upon the horse's back, and rode off "licky-a-ty switch," while the "insiders" were looking out of the window feeling like singed cats. He rode to a lawyer's and got a writ made out and served, and his debt secured and got back to the hotel just as the "insiders" came up puffing and blowing. The cabman soon bought back his horse for \$50. The "sold" men offered to pay that sum, if the fortunate one, who found property sufficient to pay his own debt, would not tell of it in Boston.

How to go it.—Go it strong in your praise of the absent. Some of it will be sure to get around.

Go it strong when you make love to a pretty widow. Too much in this particular.

Go it strong when you are taking contributions for a charitable purpose. It will pay.

Go it strong when you make a public speech. Nine people out of ten never make any allusion unless it cuts like a short-handled whip or a rhinoceros cowhide.

Go it strong when you advertise. Business is like architecture—its best supporters are full columns.

Go it strong and pay the printer.—Never grudge him his price. Recollect, it is he who brings customers to your very door, who otherwise would never discover your whereabouts.

Not long since the remains of a human head, of an enormous size, were found in a load of Peruvian guano at Petersburg, Va. Last week, in a load of guano received at Norfolk, there was found the vertebrae of a human being, which was about twice the size of that portion of the human frame to be found in above any living. This would seem to be proof of the existence at some anterior time in Peru, of a race of giants. Various bones have also been found of great size, all of which have been pronounced human.

GLASS COFFINS.—Mr. John R. Cannon of New Albany, Ind., has just obtained a patent for glass coffins. Bodies placed in these coffins may be preserved in their natural state for all time to come, and when placed in vaults, can always be accessible to the gaze of those who are left behind.

The expense of these coffins will be no more than that of wooden coffins, and if the expectations of the inventor are realized so far as the preservation of bodies is concerned they will immediately come into general use.

Women require more sleep than men, and farmers less than those engaged in any other occupations. Editors, reporters, printers, and telegraph operators, need no sleep at all.—Lawyers can sleep as much as they choose, and keep out of mischief.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Jesse Norcross, a citizen of Bangor, fell dead in the street on the evening of May 16th. He had been enjoying apparently, his usual health, and was at the time of his death conversing with a friend. He was 48 years of age.

A dead whale was found at Sackville, N. B., on the 25th inst., floating up and down the river, under the covered bridge at that place. It measured 46 feet long, 9 feet across the tail, and is expected to yield 20 barrels of oil.

Pastor cooks generally furnish better proofs than editors do.

MAGNIFICENT ENGRAVING OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS and his crew. This beautiful Engraving was designed by RIVERS, one of the most celebrated artists that ever lived; the cost of the original design and plate being over \$8000, size 22 by 29 inches.

SCHEDULE OF GIFTS
To be given to the purchasers. For full particulars, send for a Bill.
1 Cash, \$5,000 6 Cash, \$300
1 Cash, \$2,000 10 Cash, \$250
1 Cash, \$1,500 10 Cash, \$200
1 Cash, \$1,000 10 Cash, \$150
1 Cash, \$500 10 Cash, \$50
1 Cash, \$300 1000 Cash, \$5000
4 Cash, \$300 2000 Cash, \$5000
Together with a great variety of other valuable Gifts, varying in value from 50 cts to \$25.

Common & Refined Iron Tin Plates &c.
X "Manassas" from Liverpool.
654 Bundles Round Iron assorted sizes,
35 Bars
6 Bundles Plough Plate Irons,
24 " Staffordshire & Marival Sheet Iron
36 Bags Deck Spikes assorted sizes,
1 Bundle Iron wire as it is,
1 Box Block Iron,
63 Kegs Best White, Yellow and green
Paints &c., &c.,
May 25 J. W. STREET & SON.

Notice.
ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late Stephen Lawrence, deceased, of the Parish of St. Andrews, are requested to present the same duly attested, within three months from date—and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to
ROSE LAWRENCE, Administratrix,
St. Andrews, May 29, 1860.

Clear & Mess Pork.
12 Bbls Heavy Mess and clear Pork.
For sale low,
April 9. J. W. STREET.

Notice.
THE Stockholders of the Charlotte County Bank, will meet at their Banking House on Monday the 7th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A.M., to elect Directors, and take into consideration such business as may lawfully come before them.
C. W. WARDLAW, Cashier,
St. Andrews, April 2, 1860.

THE PECULIAR ARRANGEMENTS OF THE Life Association of Scotland.
CONFER facilities and privileges on the Policyholders which, it is believed, CANNOT be obtained from any other Assurance Office.

FREE FROM RESTRICTIONS.—The Policies now being issued are unconditionally free from Restrictions (as commonly imposed by other Companies), and confer important privileges. These relate to Non-payment of Premiums—Indisputability—Limits of Residence and Occupation—Military and Naval Service, &c.; and afford in most cases almost complete protection against forfeiture.

SURETY AND PERMANENCE.—The Association now of Twenty One Years' standing, is one of the most extensive and successful Life Offices, and thus possesses an element of safety and permanence not contained in smaller Institutions.

HALY CREDIT SYSTEM.—Policies of £500 and upwards may be effected and kept up by payment of only One-half the Premiums for the first six years, with interest on the other half.

THREE IS A SPECIAL ADVANTAGE in assuring before the approaching close of the Books for the 21st ANNUAL BALANCE; One Year's earlier participation in Profits will thus be secured.
Applications will be received until 31st April.

Wanted.
A YOUNG GENTLEMAN wants Board and Lodging in a private house, or otherwise. Two rooms required attached.
April 11. Apply at this Office.

BOARDERS.
A Few respectable Boarders may be furnished with comfortable accommodations, at the Subscriber's, in a pleasant part of the Town. Charges moderate.
April 2, 1860. Mrs. CHALMERS.

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES.

The Subscriber begs to inform the Public, that he has rented store next Wm. Ingram where he has for sale a Fresh Supply of the following articles:
Flour, Meal, Pork, Molasses, Hams, Raisins, Currants, Spices, Vinegar, Soda, Saleratus, Rubbers, Brooms, Boots and Shoes, Soap, Candles, Coffee, Cheese, and other Groceries.

together with the usual variety of articles for sale in a Grocery and Provision Store, all of which were purchased for CASH, and will be sold very cheap for prompt payment.
St. Andrews, Dec 21, 1859. B. PETTIGROVE.

SLASON & RAINSFORD,
Have removed to the store lately occupied by Denis Bradley, where they offer for sale:
GROCERIES, &c.
15 HDS. Porto Rico and Muscovado Molasses
10 do. bright brown Sugar, Bbls, crushed
30 Chests Oolong, Souchong and Congou Teas,
15 Boxes Ceylon and Oren's Tobacco,
5 Kegs Cavenish, extra smoking and Lump do.,
5 Cases No. 1 London Starch, (Colman's),
Boxes white Pepper, Saleratus, 5 Tierces Rice,
do Ground Ginger, Bbls. Beans and Split Peas,
Coffee, London Mustard, 10 casks Layer & cask
Haltins. Commou, butter, and fine table Salt
4 casks cider Vinegar, 3 Burning Fluid, 5 Turpentine,
Boxes P. Y. Soap, Mould and Dip Candles,
English and American cheese, Ketchup Matches,
Castor Oil, Blacking, Genoa Pepper,
Dried Apples, Peppercorn, sets of Measures,
Zink and wood Wash Boards, Nests of Fubs,
clothes Pins, Pails, Brooms, Boxes Pipes,
1 cask Paradine Oil.

LIQUORS.
10 Hbls. Hennessy's pale and dark Brandy,
10 Cases Brandy, 6 Hbls Irish & Scotch Whisky

UNION STORE.
THANKFUL for the liberal patronage bestowed on this establishment since it was opened, the undersigned begs to announce, that he has for sale a fresh supply of
Extra Ohio FLOUR, Corn Meal, PORK, DRY FISH,
TEAS, SUGARS, MOLASSES,
SOAP, CANDLES, BOOTS AND SHOES, RUBBERS,
together with all other articles to be found in a Grocery store, which will be sold at the lowest market prices.
St. Andrews, Sep. 25, 1859. J. R. BRADFORD, AGENT.

MRS. WINSLOW
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician presents to the attention of Mothers her
SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—and will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action and is
SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to your nerves, and
RELIEF AND HEALTH to your INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth, that it, what we have never before, medicine—NEVER FAILS. IT IS SINGLE IN ITS ACTION, TO EFFECT A TIMELY CURE. NEVER WHEN THE SYRUP IS USED, DOES IT INFLAME THE BOWELS, OR CAUSE ANY OTHER DANGEROUS EFFECT. IT IS THE ONLY SYRUP OF THE KIND THAT CAN BE RELIED UPON IN ALL CASES OF CHILDREN TEETHING. IT IS THE ONLY SYRUP THAT CAN BE RELIED UPON IN ALL CASES OF CHILDREN TEETHING.

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS AND WIND COLIC and overcome, which, if not speedily relieved, may lead to death. We believe it the best and surest Remedy in the world, in all cases of dysentery and DIARRHOEA in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your Prejudices, nor the Prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle—None genuine unless the face-smile of Curtis & Perkins, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.
Price only 25 cents per Bottle.
For sale by Donald Clark St. Andrews.

THE 20th Annual Meeting of the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND—Founded 1838,
EMPOWERED by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament, was held at the Head Office, on the 9th Aug. 1859, when a highly satisfactory state of the affairs was reported.

OF WHICH THE DIRECTORS ACCEPTED
There were only 18 Deaths during the year amongst the Assured, £33,231 19 11 were covered by 100 Policies for (ACCORDING TO THE MORTALITY TABLE during the year, 133 Policies for £57,610.)

THE ASSOCIATION HAVE PAID TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF DECEASED POLICY-HOLDERS SUMS ASSURED TO THE AMOUNT OF £270,62 10 4
The Annual Income is now £151,078 15 2
The Progressive Increase of the Business has been as follows:—

OFFICE-BEARERS AT EDINBURGH.
Sir James Forrest of Comiston, Bart., Chairman.
Lieut. Col. R. W. Frazer H. E. L. C. S.
John Rutherford, Esq., W. S.
The Rev. Professor Kelland, University.
John Brown, Esq., M. D., F. R. C. P.
Wm. Muir, Esq., Merchant, Leith.
Jas. M. Melville, Esq., of Hanley.
Walter Marshall, Esq., Goldsmith.
George Robertson, Esq., W. S.
Warren H. Sanus, Esq., W. S.
Alex. K. Mackenzie, Esq., Banker.
Medical Officer.
P. S. K. NEWINGG, Esq., M. D., F. R. S. E. MANAGER.—JOHN FRASER.
B. R. STEVENSON, Agent for St. Andrews.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale or to Let.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that large and well finished two story House, on the corner of Water and Adolphus Streets, lately occupied by him as an Hotel, with a large stable and out houses attached. The property is situated in one of the most central localities, and the house has every convenience required. There are also a large yard and garden attached, these are offered as a rare opportunity for investment. If not sold prior to the first of May, it will be let for one or more years.
For terms apply to J. W. Street, Esq., St. Andrews, or to
March 7th, 1860. CHAS. MAGEE, St. George.

W. WHITLOCK,
Has just received of Scher. "Gipsy" from New York:
84 Bbls. Extra Ohio Family Flour, (round hoop 110 " " State " " all from new
10 " " Paste " " Wheat
4 Bags Dried Apples, 1 Keg Lard,
5 Boxes Cheese, 1 Case card Matches
30 Bbls. Cement, 1 Case card Matches
1 cask Paradine Lamp, and Chimneys.
—Ex Schooner "Jane" from Boston—
9 Port Grate Parlor Stoves,
1 doz Cane bottom Rocking Chairs, Child's do.
2 Bbls. Burning Fluid, 2 Hbls. refined W. Oil,
1 Hbl. Spirits Turpentine,
15 coils assorted Manila Rope,
1 Keg prep'd Horse and Nail, 1 box wool cards
5 Hbls tarred and untarred Sheeting Paper,
—Also in Store—
Muscovado Molasses, in tierces and barrels,
Heavy Mess Pork, Tea, Sugar, Coffee,
Soap, Candles, Corn Meal, Common Chairs,
Bells, Shoes and Rubbers, Common Chairs,
Aberdeen Oil, Lamps and Wicks,
Cooking Stoves, Nails and Spikes,
Boiled and Raw Palm Oil, Window Glass,
Varnishes and Japans, &c. &c. &c.
All of which will be sold low for prompt payment.

NEW VOLUMES OF THE FOUR REVIEWS and Blackwood,
Commence January, 1860.
TERMS. Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews, \$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews, 5 00
For any three of the four Reviews, 7 00
For all four of the Reviews, 8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine, 3 00
For Blackwood and one Review, 5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews, 7 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews, 10 00
Money Current in the State where issued will be received at par.
A discount of twenty five per cent, from the above price will be allowed to CLUBS ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. These four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for \$3; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$30; and soon.
Remittances should always be addressed to
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
No. 54 Gold Street, New York.

JUST RECEIVED,
2 Qr. casks Pale SHERRY,
1 Hbl. superior PORT,
2 Qr. casks Compliment Whisky,
2 Hbls. Martell's Dark Brandy.
ALSO,
Superior London Copal, and other Varnishes in cases.
SLASON & RAINSFORD.
To Let.
THAT two story House, near the Railway Depot, with the garden attached—at present occupied by Mr. Thomas Wren—for terms apply to
April 3. E. R. WREN.

NOTICE.
THE Trustees of Schools for the Parish of St. Andrews hereby give Notice, that in future no applications of any kind whatever will be entertained by them, unless made in all cases in strict compliance with the provisions of the Parish School Law and the Regulations of the Board of Education.
T. H. WHITLOCK,
ALEX. T. PAUL,
B. R. STEVENSON, Trustees of Schools,
St. Andrews, March 1, 1860. 2t

HOUSE TO LET.
THAT House Barn &c., in Queen Street, with a large garden attached—at present occupied by Mr. Wm. McLean.
Apply to J. W. STREET.
March 7, 1860.

Assessor's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned Assessors of Rates and Taxes for the Parish of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, will receive, until the 9th day of June next, statements in writing, from all who are liable to be assessed for the current year in the Parish of St. Andrews, of the real and personal properties and incomes they possess.
THOS. T. ODELL,
HENRY HITCHINGS,
JOHN LORRY,
St. Andrews, May 9th 1860.

TO LET.
THAT well finished and pleasantly situated Cottage, at present occupied by H. H. Haich, Esq. For possession given 1st May. Apply to
April 28. D. GREEN.

BLANKS FOR SALE. at the Office.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effective alternative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alternative power as to afford an effective antidote for the disease Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experience on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—
SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, STYLLIES AND STYLLIAC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DRUPEY, NERVALGIA OR THE DOUGLASS, DERMATIT, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYTHREMA, ROSE OF SHIRAZ, AND ALL THE VARIOUS FORMS OF SKIN DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.
This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which foster in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of these many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alternative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, by cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but when the pulsation of life is disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.
Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously misled by preparations of it, partly because the drug itself has not all the virtues that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.
During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irretrievably lost by the ordinary run of the diabolical imitations to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, 25 cents per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$1.50.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
has won for itself such a reputation for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this season, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
FOR THE CURE OF
Constipation, Headaches, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Flat Stomach, Erysipelas, Headaches, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetters, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Diarrhoeal and for Purifying the Blood.
They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.
Price 25 cents per Box; Five Boxes for \$1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies; but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.
Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best and there is for them, and they should have it.
All our Remedies are for sale by
S. L. D. BY

Odell & Turner, and Messrs. Hannal & Co. St. Andrews; E. P. Knight, St. George; W. M. Allister, St. David; A. H. Thompson, St. Stephens; and by all Druggists.

CRAMP & PAIN KILLER

THE world is astonished at the wonderful cure performed by the CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER prepared by CURTIS & PERKINS. Its equal has never been known for removing pain in all cases; for the cure of Spinal Complaints, Cramps of the Limbs and Stomach, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Chills and Fever Burns, Sore Throat, and Gravel; it is decidedly the best remedy in the world. Evidence of the most wonderful cures ever performed by any medicine, are as circumscribed in the hands of Agents.

Notice.
THE Subscribers announce to the Inhabitants of St. Andrews and the County generally that they have commenced business as
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
—AND ALSO—
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS
Hoping by strict attention to business, and a progress to receive a share of public patronage.
Store formerly occupied by D. Bradley, Water Street, near the entrance of the Railway.
SLASON & RAINSFORD,
St. Andrews June 1, 60 24th

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