

AD ASSISTANCE.
AT AMERICAN REMEDY



YS READY RELIEF

AT EXTERNAL AND IN-
TERNAL REMEDY.

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The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.

ST. ANDREWS, N.B. WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28, 1864.

NO. 52

V. 131

MORNING NEWS FOR 1865!

THE Publishers of the Morning News being determined to greatly extend the already large circulation of their paper, and to make it as acceptable to the public in price as it has hitherto been in interest, have decided to supply

The Weekly Edition for ONE DOLLAR

A YEAR to single subscribers, as well as to Clubs.

Desiring also of compensating the get-together of Clubs in some degree for their trouble, they have determined to offer premiums in accordance with the following terms:

To any person sending a Club of FIFTEEN subscribers, with \$10, we shall give an extra copy of the paper to himself.

To any person sending a Club of FIFTEEN subscribers with \$15, we shall supply a copy of the Weekly News for one year.

To any person sending a Club of TWENTY subscribers with \$20, we shall send the Tri-Weekly News and the "Canadian Farmer" a first class agricultural paper, for one year from first January.

To any person sending a Club of FIFTY subscribers with \$50, we shall send the "Illustrated London News" for one year, or a copy of Worcester's Large Dictionary, suitably bound.

To the person sending us the LARGEST CLUB (not less than 100 subscribers with \$400) we shall give a premium of \$125.

Persons who prefer the "Canadian Farmer" newspaper of this Province to the "Canadian Farmer" can have it instead.

To any person sending us ONE DOLLAR we shall send the WEEKLY NEWS for ONE YEAR.

The Publishers of the News are offering these inducements, desiring to say that these are not for their very large and still increasing advertising patronage, (being unopposed by any journal in the maritime provinces), and for their large subscription list; they could not possibly place the price of their weekly paper at so low a figure. They would also have it understood, that the

WEEKLY NEWS

is not now excelled

either in cheapness, or in the quantity of matter which it contains by any journal in the Maritime Provinces.

During the year 1865 the News will be kept fully up to the mark in point of excellence. It will contain articles on the leading topics of the day, papers on different subjects from leading writers in the Province, correspondence from various sections of the Colonies, a carefully prepared digest of news from all parts of the world, choice original and selected literary matter, a correct list of the St. John prices current, and intelligence of every kind that can be regarded as useful, interesting or instructive.

THE

Tri-Weekly News

is furnished at the low price of \$2.50 per annum payable in advance.

The Publishers respectfully solicit for the News the assistance of any one desiring to circulate a newspaper, whose aim is to preserve the rights of the people, and whose object is to furnish correct and reliable information on all questions.

Communications on all subjects to be addressed to the "Editor of the News."

For weekly copies of either Tri-Weekly or WEEKLY Edition sent on application.

WILLIS, DAVIS & SMITH,
Publishers.

St. John, N.B.
Dec. 8, 1864.

The N. Y. Atlas says an old lady who imagined that the sea must be very dirty because so many people bathed in it, was consoled upon being informed that it was washed upon the beach every morning.

St. Andrews Beacon Railroad.—This road connecting St. Andrews with Lawrence on the line of the St. Andrews and Quebec railroad, is to be commenced immediately. The contract has been made with Lawrence H. Myers, who has been connected for several years in the construction of roads in this and other States. [Port-

land Press.]

A Scotch preference company, the St. Andrews Harbour Improvement Company, has been organized by the hands of the minister, who is in the middle of Loch Lomond, and the minister is Alexander Livingstone, one of the agents of the Baptist Missionary Society for Scotland. He has not only given

the site, but, to lessen the expense, has with his own hands quarried every stone, besides assisting as a labourer to the workmen. It is thirty feet long and twenty feet wide and will comfortably seat 150 persons.

Miscellany.

More than we want and all for Nothing.

"So you won't give me anything?"

"You needn't have put it in that way; I've got nothing to give," said Allan Barrow.

Nobody gives to me. I get nothing but what I work for and pay for, and it's rather hard to come upon such folks; you should get to work as you may say that you want for nothing, and have more than they want."

And old Allan Barrow leaned both his elbows on his garden fence, and turned away from the person he spoke to.

The person he spoke to was a gray-headed man in workman's clothes. He carried a little book in one hand, and in the other, a pencil ready to write.

"You have told me of two sorts of people," said Silas Pyle, "that I don't expect to meet with—those that have nothing but what they pay for, and those that have more than they want."

"Very likely," said Allan; "but there's some of both in the world; for all that, I've got nothing but what I pay for, but I haven't got more than I want."

"What do you shake your head at?" asked Allan gruffly.

"Why, at the mistake you are in, friend," answered Silas, "in thinking you pay for everything."

"Make it out that it's a mistake, and I'll give you leave to put me down five shillings in your book," said Allan.

"Thank you, Silas," said Allan, "I begin to see now, will you just give me a draught from your well? It's the best water anywhere about."

"That it is," answered Allan, readily giving a cup for him; "and it's a prime thing for me, that can't drink much of anything else."

"Ah, what should we do without water," said Silas, taking a deep draught, "when you come to think how it comes into all things that keep life together?"

"Oh, it's wonderful useful," replied Allan; "it may be the most useful thing in life."

"As for that," said Silas, "we couldn't live in it, though we couldn't live without it. Air, good fresh air, is the thing we couldn't be any more without."

"And for that," said Allan, "you never have finer than this; blows over the common."

"I take it it's worth ten years of life to be in good air."

"You are right there," said Silas, "and I should say you're a proof of it; you took as firm as a rock, and as red as a rose."

"Not a bit," said Allan; "never knew much about it."

"And yet you've lived many years," said Silas.

"Just up to my three score and ten," answered Allan, nodding.

Silas began to write in his book.

"What are you putting down?" asked Allan.

"Your name for five shillings," said Silas; "didn't you say that I should have it, if I could prove that you had things more than you want that you neither work for nor pay for?"

"Yes; but you've begun to do that yet," said Allan.

"What do you pay for air?" asked Silas.

"For water?" said Allan.

"For water?" said Allan again.

"For health and having been brought through three score years and ten?" continued Silas.

"Oh, as to them—of course we never count up the things that God gives us," said Allan; "I wasn't thinking of them."

"No, friend; few people do think of them," said Silas. "The best blessings—of which those belonging to life—are such as cannot be bought with silver or gold; and they are freely given to the rich and poor, without any difference—yes, and more than they want."

"And are taking as matters of course, without any praise or thanks to the giver. Come now, I have chosen you that you don't pay for the things that you couldn't live without, and I should tell you of many more—such as you find in your heart to give something to give poor sinners, young and old, a knowledge of your better blessings of salvation through Jesus Christ? Surely, such a thank-offering would be a becoming one."

"Well," said Allan, putting his hand into his pocket, "I'll give you a shilling for a shilling."

"I'll give you a shilling for a shilling," said Allan, "I'll give you a shilling for a shilling."

"Name your own sum," said Silas, "Give what you will, it must be trifling looking at

what you have received. I've told you of four blessings that the Bank couldn't buy; aren't they worth a shilling a piece?"

Old Allan smiled, and taking out two half-crowns—Well, and there's a fifth that is worth another; and that's a friend that is faithful to mind one of one's days; so, you needn't scratch out my name, here's the five shillings—Cottages.

MURDER WILL OUT.

The following account of a strange case we copy from the New York World of recent date.

The way in which secret crime reveals itself is wonderful. The stain of blood will not wash out. The very means taken to conceal a crime and fix it upon the guilty such is the conscious restlessness guilt, it spits itself, in fear, to be split.

A case is now under examination in Albany, which shows what trivial circumstances lead to the detection of the secret murderer. On Thompson, a cattle dealer of the city, accustomed to purchase in the Albany market, usually carried on his person \$4,000 or \$5,000 on his visits there. On the 16th of September he had been engaged all day at West Albany, but had made no purchases. He went out in the evening with a stranger to look at some cattle that had come from Saratoga, and was placed in the most remote place in the market. Next day a steamer he was found dying, his head broken with a sling shot it is supposed; his money, \$1,200, and a check for \$3,200 gone. Who had done the deed? Who had taken Thompson off to show him the cattle? A man with a slouch hat had been seen with Thompson. He had been seen with Thompson. He had been seen with Thompson. He had been seen with Thompson.

Thompson offered to put up an amount on the other side. He produced his well-stuffed wallet, and it was noticed the stranger struck him all day after this.

One of the drovers, Genier, of Tribe's Hill, recognized the man "who had asked him, 'Didn't you keep a bar somewhere? Have not I seen you before?' But though the magistrate of Albany offered a reward of \$500, and the drovers added \$2,000 to it, there was no clue to the murderer.

A month afterwards, the drover Genier was riding in the car to Schoenewald, he fell into accidental conversation with a passenger, who, after a few brief words, abruptly asked him, "Haven't you kept a bar somewhere? Haven't I seen you before?"

"Yes," he replied; "I must have seen you at West Albany." The passenger denied this; but Genier replied, "Yes, I am sure, and I expect you as the murderer of Thompson." The man's slouch hat had been replaced by another, his mustache had disappeared, his dress was different. It was the question the accent, the tone of his voice, that were the marks of identification.

After the arrest other proofs came. Gordon, the name of the man arrested, had been spending money recently with great freedom. He had paid out two bills of one hundred dollars each on the Park Bank, at which Thompson had dealings. He was a shifty, dishonest man. He carried a bad character into the army, and made it worse there. He was traced to Schoenewald the night of the murder, and probably ran down to the depot, after the crime, and took the train. The servant girl, the black barber, and others at the Drover's Hotel, identify him with more or less positiveness.

But not upon this single thread alone did justice depend for the case. There was gathered about Gordon a web woven by his own guilty hands, in which he soon would have involved. Many eyes watched him before his crime, and not a few followed his traces afterwards.

A Poor Man's Wife.

A majority of young women, indeed, enter the married state wholly unfit to discharge their new office. The consequence is that we find them at open war with their husbands before they have been married a month. The art of making home happy is not understood by them. Exceptions, of course, there are; but the majority lack cleanly and tidy habits—habits of order, and habits of punctuality. When children cluster about their work is more difficult, but a large loss their influence over their husbands' return from his work. The man comes home from the field or factory to find an orderly and comfortable home, and he is not only comforted, but he is made more contented.

Well, man, I shall have no objection to providing you do the same when I wish to go out.

day's work, more or less in an ill-humor. He is tired, hungry and thirsty, and has perhaps, had to endure some hard rubs in the course of his day's labor. He has been rebuked and threatened with dismissal, justly or unjustly, by his task master; or he has quarrelled with his comrades, or he has had bad weather to encounter, he has broken his tools, and has altogether been unsuccessful in his work. He goes home out of humor with the world, but still hoping to find comfort and consolation where he has a right to look for it. He is disappointed, and he is at no pains to conceal his disappointment—His wife excuses herself and resents his querulousness. There is an end to the happy quiet evening he had promised himself. And if he does not betake himself to the pot-house, he talks in the chimney corner over an unobtainable pipe, and wonders he was such a fool as to marry.

THIRSTING TO DEATH.—It ought not to be forgotten by any on liable to shipwreck that that is quenched by soaking the clothing in salt water twice a day, or even oftener, and allow them to dry upon the person. A noble and humane old sea-captain, Kennedy, published this statement more than a hundred years ago; yet it is very doubtful if two persons out of any company, taken promiscuously, are aware of so important a practical fact to which the generous captain attributed the preservation of his own life and six other persons. If sea water is drunk, the salt portions of it are absorbed into the blood, and fire it with a new and more raging thirst, and a fierce delirium soon sets in. It would seem that the system, imbued with the knowledge that salt water is common water quenches thirst with great rapidity. Persons while working in water seldom become thirsty. And it is further interesting to know, that however soaking wet the garment may become from rain or otherwise, it is impossible for the person to take cold if the precaution is taken to keep in motion with sufficient activity to keep off the feeling of chilliness until the clothing is perfectly dried or facilities are afforded for a change; it is changing the garments after a wetting; it is always safest and best, as an additional safeguard against taking cold, to drink a cup of some beverage before beginning to undress.

ABOUT SNOW.

Snow in latitudes where the temperature is sufficiently low for it to fall, is of vital importance to vegetable life.

Its peculiarly porous structure renders it an exceedingly bad conductor of heat, and hence, requires a long time, to restore the temperature to the general surrounding equilibrium.

If the ground becomes some covered with snow before it is frozen, it will remain unfrozen all winter, though the temperature of the air may be above freezing point.

In our climate, where the ground is exposed in the coldest of winter, without a covering of snow, the ground is liable to winter kill.

Where the grass does not winter-kill, excessive freezing in the absence of snow, injures the next summer crop, as the grass starts heavily and slow after excessive frosts.

Alpine plants that outlive the severest winters of mountain districts become protected by snow, have perished in the comparatively warm climate of England for want of such protection.

Snow is an absorbent and absorbs the smoke and odor of the winter atmosphere, and as it slowly melts, transfers them as manure to the soil through which the snow water percolates.

Bill's Idea of the Angelic State.

A gentleman lately overheard the following conversation between a man and a woman who appeared as though they had just returned from a pleasure trip to some of the out-of-the-way resorts of the continent.

Woman.—"How do you like it, Bill?"

Man.—"Miserable, ten times as miserable as a miserable world this country is, or even better, that I do, and now that I am here I wish myself dead again!"

Woman.—"Why, don't I tell you, I am as miserable as a rat." Man.—"Miserable, indeed! Why, what on earth would you have? You were drunk on Monday, and you were drunk again on Wednesday, and I'm blest if that isn't pretty near enough pleasure for you, I don't know what is, I suppose you want to be a downright hangel here upon earth."

Well, man, I shall have no objection to providing you do the same when I wish to go out.

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NAMING NAMES.—The following anecdote affords a fine illustration of the harmless character of many of the "bugbears" that keep grown people, even of the present enlightened age, from straying out of the beaten paths, in social and political as well as in parliamentary life.

It told of a certain Speaker of the House of Commons that, finding himself unable to reduce to order a particularly fractious country member, he proceeded reluctantly enough to the ultima ratio, the supreme resource of his authority. From the immemorial it has been tacitly recognized as a most mysterious and awful power lodged in the hands of the Speaker, that he may threaten, when all other means of compelling a member to decorum have failed, to name names. If the "honorable gentleman does not come to order," exclaimed the Speaker, on the occasion to which we allude—"if the honorable gentleman does not come to order, I shall name names."

Instantly a horror of silence fell upon the whole house and the ill-conducted member fell as one smitten by lightning into his seat. "May I ask," at last observed a senator more audacious and less reverent of antiquity than his fellows, "may I ask the right honorable Speaker what would be the probable consequence of the naming names?"

An awkward hush of a few moments followed the explosive question, broken at last by the Speaker, who frankly responded: "Listen above only knows, for I do not."

NEW DISCOVERIES.—The hook and line with which an angler caught a cold.

A pair of spectacles to suit the eyes of potatoes.

The club with which an idea struck the poet.

An umbrella used in the reign of tyrants.

A stick to measure narrow escapes.

A glass of lemonade made of a sour temper and the sweets of matrimony.

A knot from the board a man paid twenty shillings a week for.

A late English paper, in treating of the poor rates of Great Britain, states that due to the influx of the inhabitants of London into a charitable institution; and one in eleven in the work house; and that about one-fifth of the entire population have to submit more or less on public or private charities.

The following is the transcendental for "Miss" will you take my arm?

Young lady will you condescend so far to sacrifice your own convenience to my pleasure, as to insert the five digits, and a part of the extremity of your contiguous arm through the angular aperture formed by the locking of my elbow against the perpendicular portion of my frame?

One estate in England of 40,000 acres contains iron stone enough, if converted into iron and sold at present prices, to more than pay off the British national debt.

The Hon James Gordon, brother of the Earl of Aberdeen, was the challenge medal of the Aberdeen, Banff, and Kinross and Forfar Range Club with the splendid total of 90, the ranges being 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, 10 shots at each. The Earl of Aberdeen was second, with a total of 93. The competition took place at the Fettercairn range.

The oldest man in Wisconsin was married a few weeks since. His name is James Steel, of New York, State of New York, 160 years old. The bride, a Mrs. Medley, was 45.

A lady wrote with a diamond on a pair of glass:—

"God did at first make man upright; but he—"

To which a gentleman added:—

"Most surely he continued so."

C. E. POTTER, Carver, Glider, Looking Glass & Picture Frame MANUFACTURER, 55, Prince William Street, St. John, N.B. Importers of Looking Glass Plates, Paints, and Foreign Plate and best Glass, &c.

SKETCHES OF STONEWALL JACKSON, giving the leading events of his Life and Military Career, his dying moments and the sketches at Richmond and Lexington for sale at this Office.

BRANDIES. To arrive per "Swift" from Cognac, 22th. Charles Martell & Co. best Cognac, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 21

