

The St. Andrews Standard.

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Et carissimum est optimum.—Cic.

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SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1857.

[Vol. 24]

European Intelligence.

Arrival of the Atlantic.

New York, Aug. 31.
The Steamer Atlantic arrived yesterday. No decision has been made regarding a further attempt to lay the Submarine Cable the present season. A meeting of the Directors was being held on the subject the day the Atlantic sailed.

The general opinion of those most qualified to form a judgment, appears to be that we have learned enough in the first essay to render the success of the next attempt to lay the cable morally certain. Two important points have been decisively set at rest, by what has already been achieved. The unparalleled length of the cable, and the vast depth to which it was sunk, have presented no obstacles to its telegraphic working. Until the final disaster occurred, messages were flashed along the 2500 miles of wire, a portion of which was submerged to the depth of two miles in the ocean. The principal troubles appear to be in the paying-out gear, and the great force of the under-current. In the next venture, everything of this kind will be taken into calculation. The mechanism for passing the cable into the water will receive all those improvements of which it is susceptible, and if the time be so fortunately chosen as to secure three weeks of favorable weather, there can be no reason for despairing of ultimate success. So says the London News.

The London Star says it is estimated that the outside loss the company will sustain in consequence of the failure will be £23,000. It is fully expected that at least one-half of the sunken cable will be got up, but that portion in deep sea will, in all probability, not be recovered. The cable will be under-stood, be forthwith hauled up.

The London Times says a merchant recently deceased at Liverpool, is said to have left liabilities reaching £300,000 of which £100,000 are thought to be forged acceptances to bills of exchange. The Liverpool Post pronounces the story a hoax.

The mail steamer for India, to sail on the 15th of August, would take out about £1,000,000 sterling in silver.

FRANCE.—The Fêtes Napoleon, on the 15th of August, passed off well, although the outdoor amusements were marred by wet weather. The Emperor granted pardons, remissions, or reductions of punishment to 1142 prisoners.

A Paris letter says the government will demand of England the extradition of Ledru Rollin, and that communications on the subject have already passed between Count Walewski and Lord Cowley. It is believed that the conviction of Ledru Rollin would bring him within the provisions of the extradition treaty. It is added that Ledru Rollin has already left, or intends to leave for the United States. The Daily News indignantly protests against the sacrifice of a political exile.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News mentions the departure for Versailles of Gen. D. Orgoni, and predicts that he will be found at the head of the insurgents of Delhi before November. It was he who stirred up the last Barmes war.

The Emperor and Empress had gone to Biarritz.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says the French government contemplates sending a naval and military expedition to support a demand for satisfaction for an insult offered to the French representative by the Emperor of Annam. He also says it is proposed to found a maritime and commercial settlement in the Bay of Touraine, in Cochinchina.

PRUSSIA.—Great anxiety was felt at the continued fires that were taking place throughout Prussia, believed to be the result of an incendiary spirit, although it was thought they might have been caused by the heat of the sun's rays. In the town of Boyen, Province of Boyen, 360 out of 420 houses were burnt, rendering 2000 persons homeless.

(Daily News City Article.)—The funds were a little flatter, but towards the close, buyers came forward, and the final quotations were the same. In the discount market the demand for money was more active, owing to the extensive operations which are now going forward in bullion.

The papers announce the death of Lady Littleton, sister of Mr. Gladstone.

The crops in England had been damaged by storms, but succeeding good weather would probably counteract the effect.

Nothing politically important.

Markets.
Consols 91½. Sugar dull, and 6d to 1s. lower. Flour and Wheat slightly advanced. Corn dull. Other markets generally unchanged.

A youth of 13 years of age, the son of Mrs. Panson, of Montreal, was drowned at

Brockville, C. W., on 21st ult. His mother, with whom he was on a visit to that place, upon hearing the melancholy intelligence, fell back almost immediately, and died of a broken heart. He was her only son, and she a widow.

My Cruelty to My Relatives.

I had an aunt coming to visit me for the first time since my marriage, and don't know what evil genius prompted the wickedness (I acknowledge, with tears in my eyes, that it was such) which I perpetrated towards my wife and ancient relative.

"My dear," said I to my wife, on the day before my aunt's arrival, "you know Aunt Mary is coming here to-morrow; well I forgot to mention a rather annoying circumstance with regard to her. She's very deaf; and, although she can hear my voice, to which she is accustomed, in its ordinary tones, yet you will be obliged to speak extremely loud in order to be heard. It will be rather inconvenient, but I know you will do everything in your power to make her stay agreeable."

Mrs. S. announced her determination to make herself heard, if possible.

I then went to John Thomas, who loves a joke about as well as any person I know of, told him to be at my house at 6 P. M. on the following evening, and felt comparatively happy.

I then went to the railroad station with a carriage the next evening, and when I was on my way home with my aunt, I said, "My dear aunt, there is one rather annoying infirmity that Amelia has, which I forgot to mention before. She's very deaf; and, although she can hear my voice to which she is accustomed, in its ordinary tones, yet you will be obliged to speak extremely loud in order to be heard. I'm sorry for it."

Aunt Mary, in the goodness of her heart, protested that she rather liked speaking loud, and to do so would afford her great pleasure.

The carriage drove up—the steps were my wife and the policeman on the opposite side of the street started and my aunt nearly fell down the steps.

"Kiss me, my dear," howled my aunt; and the windows shook as with the fever and ague. I looked at the window—John had disappeared. Human nature could stand it no longer. I poked my head into the carriage, and went into strong convulsions.

When I entered the parlor, my wife was helping Aunt Mary to take off her bonnet and cape; and there sat John Thomas with his face of woe.

Suddenly, "Did you have a pleasant journey?" went off my wife, like a pistol, and John Thomas rather jumped to his feet.

"Rather dusty," was the response, in a war-whop; and so the conversation continued.

The neighbors for streets around must have heard it; when I was in the third story of the building, I heard every word, plainly.

In the course of the evening my aunt took occasion to say to me, "How loud your wife speaks! Don't it hurt her?"

I told her that all deaf persons talked loudly, and my wife, being used to it, was not affected by the exertion, and that Aunt Mary was getting along very nicely with her.

Presently my wife said softly, "Alf, how very loud your aunt talks!"

"Yes," said I, "all deaf persons do. You're getting along with her finely; she hears every word you say." And I rather think she did.

Elated by their success at being understood, they went at it hammer and tongs, till every thing on the mantle-piece clattered again, and I was seriously afraid of a crowd collecting in front of the house.

But the end was near. My aunt, being of an investigating turn of mind, was desirous of finding out whether the exertion of talking so loud was not injurious to my wife. So said she, in an unceremonious hoot, for her voice was not as musical as it was when she was young. "Doesn't talking so loud strain your lungs?"

"It is an exertion," shrieked my wife. "Then why do you do it?" was the answering scream.

"Because—because—you can't hear, if I don't," squealed my wife.

"What!" said my aunt, fairly rivalling a railroad whistle this time.

I began to think it time to evacuate the premises; and looking round and seeing John gone, I stepped into the back parlor, and there he lay flat on his back, with his feet at a right angle to his body, rolling

from side to side, with his fists poked into his ribs, and a most agonized expression of countenance but not uttering a sound. I immediately and involuntarily assumed a similar attitude; and I think that, from the relative position of our bodies and heads, and our attempts to restrain our laughter, apoplexy must have inevitably ensued, if a horrible groan, which John gave vent to, in his endeavor to repress his risibility, had not betrayed our hiding place.

In rushed my wife and my aunt who, by this time, comprehended the joke; and such a scolding as I then got I never got before, and I hope never to get again.

I know not what the end would have been, if John, in his endeavors to appear respectful and sympathetic, had not given vent to such a diabolical noise, something between a groan and a horse-laugh, that all gravity was upset, and we screamed in concert.

ADVENTURE WITH A TIGER.

It was in the cold season that a few of the civil and military officers belonging to the station of Ascarhur, in India, says Lieutenant St. Clair, agreed to make a shooting excursion in the vicinity of Arga and it gave occasion to an animated scene. A convenient spot had been selected for the tents, beneath the spreading branches of a huge banyan; peacocks glowered in the sun upon the lower boughs, and troops of monkeys grinning and chattering above. The horses were fastened to the surrounding trees, and there fanned off the insects with their graceful feet; farther off stood a stately elephant, watching the progress of the evening repast preparing by his driver, and taking under his special protection the pets of his master, a small dog, a handsome bird, six feet high, decked in plumage of lilac and black; and a couple of goats, who, knowing their safest asylum kept close to his trunk or under the shelter of his huge limbs.

Beyond reposed a group of young camels with their drivers—some lying down, others standing or kneeling. Numerous white bullocks, their companions in labor, rested at their feet; while pack saddles, panniers, and sacks piled around, completed the picture.

Within the circle of the camp lively scene was passing fires blazed in every quarter, and sundry operations of roasting, boiling, and frying were going on in the open air. Every fire was surrounded by a busy crowd, a leagued in that important office—preparation for the evening meal. The interior of the tents also presented an animated spectacle as the servants were, putting them in order for the night; they were lighted with lamps, the wall hung with chairs of tiger skin, carpets were spread upon the ground, and sofas surrounded by curtains of transparent gauze—a necessary precaution against insects—became commodious beds. Polished swords and daggers, silver-mounted pistols and guns, with knives and bows arrows and quivers, of native workmanship, were scattered around. The tables were covered with European books and newspapers; so that it was necessary to be continually reminded by some savage object that these temporary abodes were placed in the heart of an India forest. The vast number of persons—the noise, bustle, and many fires about the camp precluded every idea of danger; and the gentlemen of the party collected together in front of the tents, conversed carelessly with each other, or amused themselves with looking about them.

While thus idly beguiling the few minutes which had to elapse before they were summoned to dinner, a full grown tiger of the largest size sprang into the centre of the group, seized one of our party in his extended jaws, and bore him away into the wood with a rapidity that defied pursuit. The loud outcries raised by those faculties not entirely paralyzed by terror and consternation, only served to increase the tiger's speed. Though scarcely a moment had elapsed, not a trace of the animal remained; so impetuous was the thicket through which he had retreated; but notwithstanding the apparent hopelessness of the case, no means which human ingenuity could suggest was left untried. Torches were instantly scattered, weapons were hastily snatched up, and the whole party rushed into the forest—some beating the bushes on every side, while others pressed their way through tangled underwood, in a state of anxiety incapable of description.

The victim seized by the tiger was an officer, whose presence of mind and dauntless courage, in the midst of the most appalling dangers, most providentially enabled him to meet the exigencies of his situation. Neither the anguish he endured from the wound already, the horrible manner in which he was hurled a long through brush and brake, and the prospect so immediately before him of a dreadful death, subdued the firmness of his spirit; and meditating with the utmost coolness upon the readiest means of effecting his

deliverance, he proceeded cautiously to make the attempt. He wore a brace of pistols in his belt, and the tiger seizing him by the waist, his arms were constantly left at liberty. Applying his head to the monster's side he ascertained the exact position of the heart, then drawing out his pistol, placed the muzzle to port and fired. Perhaps some slight tremor in his fingers, or a jerk occasioned by the rough road and pace of the animal caused the ball to miss its aim, and a tighter gripe and accelerated trot alone announced the wound he had received. A moment of inexpressible anxiety ensued, yet undismayed by the ill success of his efforts, though painfully aware that he possessed a single chance for life, the heroic individual prepared with more careful deliberation, to make a fresh attempt. He felt the pulsations of the heart a second time, placed his remaining pistol firmly against the vital part, and drew the trigger with a steadier hand and with nicer precision. The jaws suddenly relaxed their grasp, the tiger dropped dead beneath his burden! The triumph of the victor as he surveyed the lifeless body of the animal stretched upon the ground, was subdued by loss of blood, and the pain of his wound. He was uncertain, too, whether his failing strength would enable him to reach the camp, even if he could be certain of finding his way to it; but his anxiety upon this point, was speedily ended by the loud shouts which met his ear, from his friends searching for him. He staggered onward in the direction whence the sound proceeded, and issued from the thicket covered with blood and exhausted, but free from wound of a mortal nature.

There once lived in an old brown cottage, a solitary woman. She was some thirty years of age, tended her little garden, knit and spun for a living. She was known every where, from village to village, by the cognomen of "Happy Nancy." She had no money, she had no relatives; she was half blind, quite lame, and very crooked.

There was no comeliness in her, and yet there, in that homely, deformed body, the great God, who loves to bring strength out of weakness had set his royal seal.

"Well Nancy, singing again!" would the chance visitor say, as he lounged at her door.

"La! yes, I'm forever at it. I don't know what people will think!" she would say with her sunny smile.

"Why, they'll think as they always do, that you are very happy."

"La! that's a fact, I'm just as happy as the day is long."

"I wish you'd tell me your secret, Nancy; you are all alone, you work hard, you have nothing very pleasant surrounding you—what is the reason you're so happy?"

"Perhaps it's because I haven't got nobody but God!" replied the good creature looking up. "You see, rich folks, like you depend upon their families and their houses; they've got to keep thinking of their business, of their wives and children, and then they're always mighty afraid of trouble ahead. I ain't got anything to trouble myself about, you see, 'cause I leave it all to the Lord. I think, well, if he can keep this great world in such good order, the sun rolling day after day, and the stars shining night after night, make my garden-things come up the same season after season, he can surely take care of such a poor, simple thing as I am; and so, you see, I leave it all to the Lord, and the Lord takes care of me."

"Well, but, Nancy, suppose a frost should come after your fruit trees are all in blossom, and your little plants out, suppose—"

"But I don't suppose; I never can suppose; I don't want to suppose, except that the Lord will do everything right. That's what makes you people so unhappy; you're all the time supposing. Now why can't you wait till the suppose comes, as I do, and then make the best of it?"

"Ah! Nancy, it's pretty certain you'll get to heaven while many of us, with all our wisdom will have to stay out."

"There, you are at it again," said Nancy, shaking her head. "always looking out for some black cloud. Why if I was you, I'd keep the devil at arm's length, instead of taking him right into my heart—he'll do you a despit right of mischief."

She was right, we do take the demon of care, of distrust, of melancholy foreboding, of ingratitude, right into our hearts, and pet and cherish the ugly monsters, till we assimilate to their likeness. We canker every pleasure with this gloomy fear of coming ill; we seldom trust that pleasures will enter, or hail them when they come. Instead of that we smother them under the blanket of apprehension and choke them with our misanthropy.

It would be well for us to imitate happy

Nancy, and "never suppose." If you see a cloud, don't suppose its going to rain; if you see a frown, don't suppose a scolding will follow—do whatever your hands find to do, and there leave it. Be more child-like towards the great Father who created you; learn to confide in his wisdom, and not in your own; and above all, "wait till the 'suppose' comes, and then make the best of it." Depend upon it, earth would seem an Eden, if you would follow happy Nancy's rule, and never give place in your bosom to imaginary evils.

A Boston lady, having a drunken husband resolved to frighten him into temperance. She therefore engaged a watchman, for a stipulated reward, to carry "Philander" to the watch-house, while yet in a state of insensibility, and to "frighten him a little," when he recovered.

In consequence of this arrangement, he was waked about eleven o'clock at night, and found himself lying on a pine bench in a strange and dim apartment. Raising himself on his elbow, he looked around, until his eye rested on a man sitting by a stove, and smoking a cigar.

"Where am I?" asked Philander.

"In a medical college!" said the cigar smoker.

"What a doing there?"

"Going to be cut up?"

"Cut up!—how comes that?"

"Why, you died yesterday, while you were drunk, and we have brought your body here to make a 'natomy'!"

"It's a lie—I ain't dead!"

"No matter; we bought your carcass any how, from your wife, who had a right to sell it, for it's all the good she could ever make out of you. If you're not dead, it's no fault of the doctors, and they'll cut you up, dead or alive!"

"You will do it, eh?" asked the old sot.

"To be sure we will—now—immediately," was the resolute answer.

"Wa! look o' here, can't you let us have something to drink before you begin?"

Honorary Degrees.

An exchange paper contains an account of the conferring of the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon a certain clergyman, by an Eastern College, and the same paper publishes, in another column, a letter from this same clergyman of fifty-one lines, containing nine gross errors in spelling, and more than twenty, equally gross, in punctuation."

But, after all, the ignoramuses are the very ones who need *Doctoring*. How could such persons remain, or obtain situations, as pastors in cities, and over large societies, unless D. D.'d? We know of some doctors of divinity who are noted for their want of scholarship and correct use of language.

One of them, in fact, says that he never studied geography nor grammar in his life.

How is the Doctorate often obtained? Through the efforts of influential and wealthy friends and churches! This accounts for the well known fact that this degree is generally conferred on the wrong persons. Many of our best and most gifted pastors of churches and professors in colleges and theological institutions have never received the degree of Doctor of Divinity, while undeserving men have had it bestowed upon them.

"Kissing goes by favor," so do honorary degrees. Let this degree be conferred only on such as can bear the test of a suitable examination, and how quickly would it grace some who have it not, and no longer disgrace many who now have it.—[Olive Branch.]

The Scoffer Scoffed.

Carrington was a famous infidel speaker in the West, who was the terror of many of the preachers, unable as they were to meet, at a moment's notice, the cavils with which he often interrupted them in the midst of their discourses. He met with his match, however, in the Rev. Mr. Quickly who had a dash of eccentricity with his native good sense, making him a popular as well as instructive preacher. He was speaking of the nature and of the destiny of the immortal soul, when the infidel suddenly rose in the crowded house, and said "he knew the Hebrew and the Greek, and the word that is translated *soul* in the bible might just as well be rendered wind, or smell, or smelling bottle, or anything of that sort; and it was all nonsense about people having a *soul* in them to live forever."

"Well," said old Mr. Quickly, "let us try how it will read here in my text: 'What shall it profit a man to gain the whole world and lose his smelling bottle?' The people took the illustration, and a laugh of derision sent the scoffer away abashed at his own impotence and defeat.

How is it that the trees can put on a new dress, without opening their trunks? It is because they "leave out" their summer clothing.

News by the Vanderbilt.

The steamer Vanderbilt, at New York on the 2nd inst., brought 350 passengers and \$100,000 in specie.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Aug. 15th, gives the amount of notes in circulation at £1,393,025, being a decrease of £154,450, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £11,259,096, showing a decrease of £23,818, when compared with the preceding return. Consols on the 21st, at 99½ for money, and 99 to 91 for account, and touching 91 for money after regular hours. Loans were in rather increased request, and the rate was from four to four and a half per cent.

The master and second mate of the ship Murtha and Jane of Sunderland, have been sentenced to death, at Liverpool, for murdering Andrew Rose, a seaman, by continued ill-treatment and brutal usage.

Orders have been received at Plymouth to prepare for receiving the U. S. Steam Frigate Niagara into Keyham Basin, should it be found necessary. Vice-Admiral Sir Arrington Reynolds visited the Niagara on the 18th, and in the evening entertained Capt. Hudson and the officers of the frigate at dinner.

Official confirmation has been received in England of the murders of the African travellers, Dr. Vogel, and Corporal Maguire, Royal Engineers.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

A meeting of the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held at Liverpool on the 19th ult. A Sub-Committee was appointed to report upon the causes of the accident, and the best means of securing future success. The Directors sat in permanence till their future plans are arranged. The commanders of all the ships engaged will consult with the Directors. Confidence was expressed as to ultimate success.

The experiments of connecting the wire in mid ocean had been successfully tried in 2000 fathoms, during a heavy sea. The machinery only requires some slight improvement. The cable is everything that can be desired, and the engineer has greater confidence than ever as to the final result.

INDIA.—The London Times of the 22d contains the following telegraphic intelligence from India, via Alexandria:—

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 14.—The Nubia arrived at Suez to-day. She brings dates from Calcutta to the 21st of July. The telegraphic message from Suez is meagre and confused and there is no time to receive explanation before the departure of the steamer Begonia for Malta.

It is stated that Delhi is not taken, but the date of this statement is not given.

Gen. Barnard is reported to have died of dysentery.

The news given in the Bombay Times of July 13, by the last mail, respecting the taking of Cawnpore, by the rebels, and the massacre of the Europeans there, is confirmed.

The Simoon and the Himalaya arrived at Calcutta, with about 1500 of the China forces, to proceed at once upon the country. Only 300 more troops were expected.

Gen. Havelock's forces encountered the rebels, who were beaten on three occasions, had several guns taken between Allahabad and Cawnpore. The latter was retaken from Naba Sahib, whom Havelock is following up to Bhadoor, 10 miles from Cawnpore.

Sir Henry Lawrence died of a wound received in a skirmish from Lucknow, where, at present all is well.

The Gvadair Contingent has notified, and is supposed to have marched on India.

No political news from China is given.

All the troops in Oude have notified.

At Agra all is quiet, and the native troops are disarmed.

PERSIA.

Dispatches from Teheran had been received at the foreign office in Paris. The news of the Bengal mutiny had produced a profound sensation in Persia. Fearing disturbance, the Shah had determined not to reduce his army for the present.

By telegraph from Trieste, we learn that Mr. Murray had demanded from Persia the immediate evacuation of Herat.

RUSSIA.

The Russians were stated to have been defeated on the banks of Kurah. They lost six guns and 64 pack horses.

It is said that Schamyl, with 25,000 Circassians, had also defeated the Russian army, which attempted to dislodge him on the banks of a river commanding some passes. After a battle, which lasted ten hours, the Russians were driven across the river. Several fortified places, built at great cost by the Russians for the maintenance of their communications, fell into Schamyl's hands.

TURKEY.

A telegraph despatch from Constantinople announces that the Sultan has communicated to those European ambassadors who had suspended relations with the Porte, that he is occupied with the formation of his new Ministry, and that, until the Cabinet is reconstructed, diplomatic intercourse cannot be resumed.

TUNIS.

Intelligence from Tunis of the 13th announces that a sanguinary disturbance took place three days before, against the Jews, and even the Christians were menaced. Several persons were killed, and the English consul insulted. Military measures of repression were adopted, but not until some grave disorders had taken place.

COMMUNICATION.

[For the Standard.]

MR. EDITOR.—In your paper of the 2d inst. I saw some remarks respecting the Dredging Machine, and as this part of the Province pays its proportion for the keeping of the Machine in order and repair, it is nothing more than justice that the inner harbour of St. Andrews should receive some of the benefits to be derived from its use. The harbour is fast filling up and unless some thing is done, as you charge, the obstructions will be greater than any one can imagine; there are parts of this harbour that thirty years ago, vessels drawing twelve and thirteen feet could lay about at low water, and I doubt very much whether a craft drawing ten feet could do the same now. This matter I have spoken of frequently among my friends, and as I observed, your remarks upon the same subject, it revived my former ideas. Farmers would be glad to purchase the mud taken up for manure for their fields. I think it would help to pay largely towards the working of the Machine. Nature has formed the inner harbour for a wharf dock, and whoever lives to see twenty years hence will find it will be so; in fact the whole outer harbour is good for ships of any tonnage to ride in with safety. I have looked in much worse places than our Eastern Ballast Ground. You appear to wish the Port Wardens to attend to the subject alluded to in your last issue, I as one of that body, and an old Ship Master, will do anything that lies in my power to obtain that object, and will cheerfully comply with anything suggested for that much required improvement.

Your Obedt. Servt.

ONE OF THE PORT WARDENS.
St. Andrews, Sept. 6, 1857.

THE PANIC IN NEW YORK.

The American papers contain a long list of failures, principally the result of gambling in stocks on Wall Street. These gamblers, or brokers as they are called, the Boston Journal says, are an organized band, numbering many hundreds, whose daily business, and almost only occupation, is betting immense sums of money on the rise or fall of stocks, and then setting their machinery at work to produce within a given time the rise or fall on which their bets are pending. Whether the stocks on which they make these bets have any intrinsic value in them or not is a secondary consideration. In many cases the more doubtful this point is the better it suits the parties, because there is more margin for fluctuation—room for a greater swing of the pendulum a better opportunity for puffing up and breaking down, and broader chances for profit and loss. Hence the popularity with them of what are called "fancy stocks," i.e. stocks which may or may not have any intrinsic value.

The same game, however, is played with stocks of real value, and it is the operations performed with these which at times affect the money market; because, to a certain extent, money can be raised on them from the banks. And these institutions are by no means blameless.

A GUNPOWDER PLOT.—The Philadelphia Press gives a thrilling account of an attempt at wholesale slaughter by a gunpowder explosion. An old man, named Evans, had conceived the idea—with how much foundation is not known—that his business partners were defrauding him, and determined to be revenged at the sacrifice of his own life. On Tuesday he procured a half gallon jug full of gunpowder, and hanging it around his neck went into the store, sat down, began to smoke, and withdrawing the cork put the lighted end of his cigar into the jug. The ashes of the cigar prevented the ignition of the powder, and his attempt being seen, the jug was hastily snatched from him. Several persons were in the store at the time. He was arrested and imprisoned.

A GALLANT AND DARING FEAT.—In the Glasgow (Scotland) Citizen we find the following:—

The S. S. Glasgow has arrived at the Broomielaw, with dates from New York to 6th June. She has experienced strong N. W. gales the entire passage. On the evening of the 18th June, a female, with a child in her arms was accidentally swept overboard. A young gentleman on the quarter deck observed the accident, and heedless of danger lost not a moment in plunging into the boiling ocean. A life buoy was thrown to him, which he caught simultaneously with his grasping the sinking mother and infant. The engines were backed, blue lights were burned as it was almost dark, and a life boat lowered, and the woman with her infant as well as their gallant preserver, were rescued from their perilous situation. We understand a medal has been ordered for presentation to the hero of this noble exploit.

The gentleman's name is Robertson, a native of Edinburgh, and formerly cornet and assistant riding master of the Second Royal Life Guards.

The gentleman alluded to is Mr. Robertson, husband of the highly popular vocalist and actress, Miss Georgiana Hodson.

The Dead Sea is so named from no living object being found in it. The northern bottom is almost flat; the greatest depth is 1,128 feet; near the shore the bottom is generally a saline incrustation; intermediate are mud and cubes of pure salt. Its shores are covered with crystallizations. Captain Lynch feels confident that the result of his expedition confirms to the very letter the History of the Holy Land, as regards the sunken cities.

GREAT MEETING IN TORONTO IN RELATION TO THE HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY.

One of the largest meetings ever held in Canada recently took place in the St. Lawrence Hall, Toronto, to take into consideration the Hudson's Bay Territory question. The meeting was more than ordinarily respectable, being largely made up of the merchants, business people, and chief property owners of the city, and seemed unanimously in favor of Canada possessing the territory, planning her institutions in it, and gradually developing its resources. The speeches were characterized by expressions of attachment to the imperial government; but the audience had manifestly made up their minds that British America must and ought to be controlled by British Americans; that foreign monopolies are bad in principle, and injurious to any country; and that the Hudson's Bay Company neither civilizes nor promotes civilization; and that they ought not longer to have it in their power, literally to push back advancing humanity. This was the unmistakable tone of the entire meeting, and is, in fact, the universal feeling in Canada.

St. John papers speak of a serious riot having occurred at the Nine Mile House (Scribner's) on Sunday evening, among the Railway laborers. The disturbance arose from a quarrel between two men, one a German and the other an Irishman named Doran. They had been drinking, and for some cause (says the Leader) Doran struck the German. The latter immediately resorted to his knife, and stabbed Doran on the left side over the lower rib, cutting from nine to ten inches towards the stomach. He lies dangerously ill, and it is the opinion of the medical gentlemen who attend him that there is but little chance of his recovery.

Visiting, Invitation, and other Cards, struck off at short notice.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, SEP. 9, 1857.

SUBSCRIBERS indebted to this Office for the last year, are requested to pay the amounts of their respective accounts as soon as convenient. We have bills to meet for printing material, next month, and trust they will not disappoint us. All accounts of two years and upwards standing, will be handed to a Magistrate for collection, after the first proximo.

To Correspondents.

The letter of — M. is received. The writer must comply with our rules, viz: "to give us his name, as a guarantee of the truth of his statements." Of course it will be kept secret. In no case will we depart from our established rules; and there is no necessity for any correspondent to disguise his hand-writing, as we take the trouble of copying all correspondence intended for publication. — M.'s letter looks more like a sly hit at an inoffensive person in town, than a genuine desire to make known his wishes. "Old birds cannot be caught with chaff." — M. must ply off his tricks on his friends, through some other source; — we will not intentionally offend any one, whether friend or stranger, for the gratification of one "lover a fictitious signature."

FRIGHTFUL RAILWAY—SPEED!—Last week, a gentleman having some business at the head of the marsh, stepped into the Railway passenger train when starting from Portland Bridge, and after having sat a while, and thinking the process rather tedious on account of the numerous stoppages, left the cars and walked to his destination, where he arrived before the train!!! — Chronicle.

Surely there must be some mistake; our contemporary has been misinformed! It cannot be that the locomotives at Saint Andrews run so much faster than those at Saint John, where the line has cost more than double the Saint Andrews line, and the locomotives a third more than the newly imported one running daily on our railway. There are not quite so many stopping places in the same distance on the New Brunswick & Canada railway as there on the St. John line, but we will guarantee that the gentlemen alluded to by our contemporary, may take the fastest nag in the city, and at its swiftest speed, our locomotive will leave it out of hailing distance in two minutes.

We expect our St. John brethren are many days elapse, of judging of the speed of our locomotives, and the qualities of the railway, not for four miles, but at least ten times that distance. Should they be too busy this season and prefer waiting until next fall, it is probable they may take breakfast in St. Andrews and dine at Woodstock—then, truly, as a friend remarks—"there will be universal rejoicing at the marriage of Charlotte and Carleton."

THE CIRCUS.—Rivers & Derious' Circus gave two performances here on Monday last, which were well attended; the riding was good—the posturing well performed, and the jumbling equal to any ever seen here.

NEW LOCOMOTIVE.—Another new locomotive arrived here on Saturday last from Portland, U. S. for the New Brunswick & Canada Railway Company. In our next we hope to be able to announce that three locomotives are engaged on our line. Our Woodstock friends would rejoice to witness the activity on the works on this end—indeed we might say, midway between St. Andrews and Woodstock. "There's a good time coming."

Our remarks last week, upon the necessity of applying for the Provincial Dredging Machine, has called forth a letter from one of the Port Wardens, which corroborates the views advanced by us. It is to be hoped measures will be taken at once to obtain the Machine, and that the work of clearing out the harbor will be accomplished this season.

LAUNCHED at Grand Manan on the 2d inst., a beautifully modelled and thoroughly fastened Schooner, named the "Grape Shot." She is owned by Capt. E. Gaskill, and intended for a mail and passenger packet, and fitted up accordingly with a spacious and convenient cabin. We understand that a large number of persons were present at the launch among whom we may mention the hon. Capt. Robinson, hon. Chas. Watters, Solicitor General; Major Brown, and other gentlemen. It is much to be regretted that after Capt. Gaskill has expended so much money in building a substantial vessel, that for the paltry sum of £15 he should have lost the mail contract, and the whole community should be sacrificed. The price rendered is so low, that he will be obliged to give up the contract in mid winter, and thus the Province will have to pay nearly double the amount, as no person can perform the service with a suitable Vessel for so small a sum.

MACQUEL.—The outer harbor of St. Andrews has been teeming with Mackel for the last fortnight; and large quantities have been caught not only by hook but also in the weirs. They are large, very fat, and have been sold at remunerative prices. The lovers of piscatory amusements have had excellent sport during the last week.

THE WEATHER during Thursday and Friday last, was the warmest experienced this season. On Friday afternoon the thermometer indicated 92° in the shade—and a number of men working on the Railway were obliged to stop work, owing to the extreme heat. On Saturday it was equally warm.

PIVOT AND CURLEW.—Large flocks of these birds have visited this neighborhood within a few days. And if we may judge from the frequent reports of guns for three or four days past, the sportsmen have been thinning the numbers of these delicious birds.

We are sorry to see that a pretty warm controversy has been going on for some weeks in England between two Champions of the Temperance cause—J. B. Gough and Neal Dow, both in England. It appears to have grown out of some strong statements of the former in disparagement of the Maine Law, of which the latter is the well known author, and which Gough pronounced a total failure everywhere. Hence arose columns and sheets of condemnation and re-contradiction, all of which will be nuts for the Anti-Temperance folk, and will therefore be regretted. Our countryman, Judge Marshall, has felt himself also called upon to appear in print to vindicate himself from some remarks of the same gentleman, whom he handles without gloves in consequence, and disposes Mr. Gough's statements as to the nullity of the Prohibitory Law.

We hope the combatants are done with the subject and are retiring in trying their steel on the common foe—which will give their time and talents full employment. From something in Judge Marshall's letter we should gather that Gough has had thoughts of returning to America sooner than was intended. We wish that he could be induced to repeat his visit to Halifax.—[Halifax Journal.]

PERSONAL.—General Cushman, United States Commissioner of Fisheries under the Reciprocity Treaty arrived in this place on Wednesday evening, having just returned from a tour through the eastern and northern sections of the Province. The General gives a very glowing description of the country through which he passed, and is enraptured with its prospects. He says if he had ten sons he would rather see every one of them settle in New Brunswick than in any part of the United States.—St. Croix Herald.

The Toronto Bank Robbery.

Moses R. Cummings was brought up on Monday morning for final decision of the Magistrates, relative to the charge of having feloniously robbed the branch agency of the Bank of Upper Canada—at the Parliamentary Buildings—of large sums of money. The Magistrate said "We feel that it is very questionable whether the evidence will lead

to a conviction before a jury—it is in truth very doubtful; but still we consider that it is our bounden duty to send the charge to a higher tribunal, but the evidence being so very doubtful, we will admit the accused party to less bail than we should have under stronger testimony; we will take his own recognizance in £1,000 with two sureties of £500 each." Cummings was remanded until Wednesday, to give him time to get bail, if possible.

At an examination of the College of Surgeons, a candidate was asked by Abernethy—"What would you do if a man was blown up with powder?"

"Wait until he came down," he replied coolly.

"True," replied Abernethy, "and suppose I should kick you for such an impudent reply, what muscles would I put in motion?"

"The flexors and extensors of my arm, for I would knock you down immediately." He got a diploma.

VACCINATION BY THE TONGUE. "So sensitive, so porous, and so powerfully absorbent is the human tongue, that were not the idea repulsive the application of a quill of vaccine virus to that organ for one minute, would as perfectly vaccinate a person, as if it had followed the lancet into the arm."

So says our medical friend, Dr. Cogswell, of Boston, the discoverer of the Antiphlogistic Salt, which he introduces into the system through the tongue, thereby subduing inflammation of every form, as he claims it will do.—[York Pennsylvanian.]

If there be any of our readers who doubt touching the magic power of Perry Davis' Pain Killer to relieve pain, we advise them to buy one twenty five cent bottle and give it a trial. We never yet knew it to fail. Sold by Odell & Turner, and druggists and all dealers in family medicines.

PERSONS intending to apply at the next Sessions for Wholesale or Tavern Licence, are reminded, that no Licence can be issued by the Clerk of the Peace after the Sessions close.

MARRIED.

At Oak Bay, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Wm. Burnett, Mr. James King to Miss Teresa McCoubrey, daughter of Mr. John McCoubrey of this Parish.

At St. John, on the 18th ult., by the Rev. Wm. Armstrong, Mr. Frederic Godfrey, of St. John, to Miss Caroline Conley, of Machias Seal Island.

DIED.

At Fredericton on the 27th ult., after a short illness, Mr. George W. Turner, aged 41 years.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 5th.—Am. schr. Thos. C. Bartlett, Hallett, Portland,—to the New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company, with Locomotive, &c.

Sept. 5th.—Ship Highland Chief, Sturgeon, from Liverpool for New York, which put into Fayal 20th ult. leaking has been surveyed, and was ordered to discharge a portion of her cargo and be calked from the copper up.

Brig Carolina, Parsons, at New York from Calais reports 17th 15 miles South of Cape Cod, was knocked down in a squall from SE, and lost part of deck load.

Sgt. John Murray, of Brookline, Me. from Calais for a Southern port, put back to Seig. 21st inst., having had her stern stove by an unknown vessel off Cape Ann. It will be recollected that the stern of this vessel drifted ashore near Black Rock, Colonsay, 18th inst.

VALUABLE FARM At Auction.

THE Subscriber has received instructions to sell at Public Auction, on Monday, the 22nd day of September at 11 o'clock, A. M., that splendid Farm, adjoining the Glenelg Bridge on the Digby-Quich River, owned and occupied by Mr. Wm. FLEMING, and known as the "ELM FARM," containing by deed 180 acres, but allowed to be 200. The farm is in a high state of cultivation, and under a substantial cedar fence, with abundance of Cedar.

On this farm there is one of the best intervals on the River, it runs a large quantity of Hay, and is capable of being so improved as to cut a much greater quantity. There is on the Farm a good dwelling House, a new Barn 80 feet by 30, and all the necessary outbuildings.

At the same time and place: Will be sold,—all the farm stock and implements of husbandry, viz: one first rate Horse, three Cows, four Heifers, two Calves, and nineteen Ewes and Lambs, all of the most approved breeds—a full bred Ayrshire Bull only four years old, bred from the stock of Mr. Edward Pheasant, two Waggon, Carriage, Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, together with the Harness, and a variety of other articles.

—ALSO—20 Tons of Hay, a large quantity of Oats, and other Growing Crops.

THE TERMS OF SALE.

For the Farm, will be as follows:—Ten per cent. to be paid on the day of sale, 30 per cent. on the delivery of the deed, 10 per cent. on the first day of November, and the remainder in two equal annual payments from the day of sale, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. For the Stock, and Farming Implements, 10 per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder by approved endorsed Notes, with interest; and all articles purchased, and not paid for, on the day of sale, will be re-sold at the expense and risk of the purchaser.

JAMES BOYD, Auctioneer.
St. Andrews, 8th Sept., 1857.

100

SHERIFF'S SALES

to take place at the Court House.

Non Residents' Property
Total Estate of McCull & Russell
Do John Bolton
Do Dennis Leary
Do Thomas Goss

NON-RESIDENTS' LAND
IN PENNSYLVANIA

For Sale, for Non-Payment of Taxes.

In obedience to Warrants received from two of Her Majesty's Justices of this County, I hereby give Notice, that I will sell at Public Auction, on Saturday the 5th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House in St. Andrews:

So much of the Real Estate, situated in the Parish of St. Andrews, belonging to the following named persons, as will in my judgment pay the sums opposite their respective names—being the amounts of their assessments, as non-residents, with the Collectors' costs and expenses, viz:
William Gallagher, (deceased) £1 5 6
Hugh Gallagher 8 11
Thomas Halloway 6 10
to which will be added—Sheriff's costs and incidental expenses.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,
23rd July, 1857.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction on Saturday the 19th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House, in St. Andrews:

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim whatsoever, of
John McCull & Edwin R. Russell, of, in and to the following piece or Lot of Land, in the Parish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, viz:
Being Lot No. 40, Upper Mills Brook, Parish of St. George, in the Parish of St. George, formerly granted to John McCull, and containing 100 acres more or less.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of Daniel Gilmore, Esq., against the said McCull & Russell, endorsed to levy £2123 11s 3d, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
Sheriff's Office, 10th March, 1857.

TO BE SOLD, at Public Auction, on Saturday the 29th day of January, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in St. Andrews:

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim whatsoever, of John Bolton, of, in and to the following piece or Lot of Land in the Parish of St. David's, in the County of Charlotte, viz:
Being Lot No. TWO, in Block Letter, of S. Wentworth's division of the Cape Ann Grant, in the said Parish of St. David's, conveyed by Benjamin Bolton to John Bolton.
The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of John F. Grimmer, for the sum of £48 13 10, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,
July 16, 1857.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, on Saturday the 27th day of February 1858, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House in St. Andrews:

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim whatsoever, of DENNIS LEARY, of, in and to that certain LOT OF GROUND situated in Saint Andrews, being part of the Old Gaoi Lot, so called, having a front of 54 feet 4 inches on King Street, and extending back 62 ft parallel with Water Street, with the BUILDINGS and ERECTIONS thereon, now occupied by David Pollers.
To satisfy an execution in favor of James Reed and Robert Reed, endorsed to levy £24 18 s. 6d. besides Sheriff's fees and incidental expenses.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,
24th Aug. 1857.

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Saturday the 27th day of February, 1858, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House in Saint Andrews:

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim whatsoever, of THOMAS GOSS, to that Lot, Piece or Parcel of LAND, situated in the Parish of St. George, being half an acre, more or less, conveyed by ALFRED DAVIS to the said THOMAS GOSS, with the BUILDINGS and ERECTIONS thereon.
The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of Edmund P. Knight, endorsed to levy £23 8 s. 5d. with Sheriff's fees and incidental expenses.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,
25th Aug. 1857.

Best Superfine Flour.

Just received ex. schr. "Bonita" from Philadelphia, via Calais:
60 Barrels best superfine Philadelphia Flour.
J. W. STREET.
July 9th 1856.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons liable for Taxes in St. James Parish, will save costs by paying the same into the hands of Mr. James Grant, or to the Subscribers, WM. BARBER, Collector of Rates.
AMES, Feb. 13, 1857.

BRITISH PERIODICALS

RE-PRINT OF THE

FARMER'S GUIDE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF THE LATTER PUBLICATION.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK,

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leading British Periodicals viz:

LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative.)

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NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church)

WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal)

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These Periodicals represent the three

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only one feature of their character. A

Organs of the most profound writers on

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they stand, as they ever have stood unrivalled

in the world of letters, being considered

indispensable to the scholar and the professional

man, while to the intelligent reader of every

class they furnish a more correct and

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EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of advance sheets from the

British publishers gives additional value as

these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now

be placed in the hands of subscribers about

as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews £3 00

For any two of the four Reviews 5 00

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For Blackwood's Magazine 3 00

For Blackwood and three Reviews 9 00

For Blackwood and the four Reviews 10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance.

Money current in the State where issued

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The Publishers will pay the United States

postage.

N. B. The price in Great Britain of these

Periodicals above named is about \$31

per annum.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE

10 SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE

By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edin-

burgh, and the late J. F. NORTON, Profes-

Scientific Agriculture in Lane College, New

Haven. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1850, paper-

bound. Numerous Wood and Steel Engravings.

This is, confessedly, the most complete

work on Agriculture ever published, and in

order to give it a wider circulation the pub-

lishers have resolved to reduce the price to

FIVE DOLLARS FOR THE TWO VOLUMES.

When sent by mail (post paid) to California

and Oregon the price will be \$7. To every

other part of the Union, and to Canada (post

paid, \$6.) This work is not the old

"Book of the Farm."

Remittances for any of above publications

should always be addressed, post-paid, to the

Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

No. 54 Gold-street, New York.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD MILCH COW 6 YEARS OLD

Apply at the Office of this Paper.

1st JUNE, 1857.

FLOUR AND CORN MEAL, &c.

—JUST RECEIVED:—

150 Bbls Philadelphia S. F. Flour.

25 do do Corn Meal.

15 do Heavy Mess Pork.

White Beans, Cheese, Lard, Bbls Tarant

Pich, White Lead, and Paint Oil, &c., &c.

W. WHITLOCK.

St. Andrews.

LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, St. Andrews,

30th June, 1857:—

Barker, Peter, Teacher

McCull, John

McCull, William

Dannin, Barbara

Downs, Loren

Gallagher, Edward

Gillis, James

Hume, Mira

Henley, Thomas

Munsin, Michael

Hartford, Alexander

Persons calling for any of the above, will please

be advised.

GEO. F. CAMPBELL P. M.

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and best editions of Books in all departments

of Literature, either fine old London Editions

or the latest English and American.

Address, A. WILLIAMS & Co. 100 Wash-

ington St., Boston.

BARLEY.

BARLEY wanted immediately, in any quantity,

at the Patent Steam Brewery. A liberal price

given.

CHAS. A. THOMPSON.

St. Andrews, Aug. 31, 1857.—m.



FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A

FAMILY PHYSIC.

There has long existed a public demand for an

effective purgative pill which could be relied on as

sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has

been prepared to meet that demand, and an exten-

sive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with

what success it accomplishes the purpose designed.

It is easy to make a physical pill, but not easy to

make the best of all pills—one which should have

none of the objections, but all the advantages, of

every other. This has been attempted here, and

with what success we would respectfully submit to

the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the

patient hitherto that almost every purgative

medicine is so irritating to the bowels. Being purely

vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any

quantity; but it is better that any medicine should

be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their

use in the several diseases to which they are ap-

plicable are given on the box. Among the com-

plaints which have been speedily cured by them, we

may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms

of jaundice, indigestion, Languor and Loss of Ap-

petite, Lassitude, Irritability, Bilious Headache,

Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side

and Lungs, for, in truth, all these are but the con-

sequences of disordered action in the liver. As an

aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in Con-

stipation, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Hemorrhoids, Sci-

atic and Scoury, Colds with soreness of the body,

Ulcers and impurity of the blood, in short, any

and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly suc-

cessful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel,

Erysipelas, Pimples of the Face, Pains in the

Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely

taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood

and prepare the system for the change of season.

Occasionally they stimulate the stomach and

bowels into healthy action, and restore the ap-

petite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their

stimulant action on the circulatory system, rena-

te the strength of the body, and restore the

wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism.

These are occasional doses in advance, even

though no serious derangement exists; but un-

necessary dosing should never be carried too far,

as every purgative medicine reduces the strength,

when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which

a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but

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AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Colds, Coughs, and
Hoarseness.

BOSTON, MASS., 20th Dec. 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the

best remedy I have ever found for Coughs,

Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant

symptoms of a Cold, is your CHERRY PECTORAL.

Its constant use in my practice and my family

for the last ten years has shown it to possess

superior virtues for the treatment of these

complaints.

EDW. KNIGHT, M.D.

A. H. MORTLEY, Esq. of Utica, N. Y., writes: "I have used

your Pectoral myself and in my family ever since you invented

it. I believe it to be the best medicine for the purpose ever put

forth. With a bad cold I should sooner pay