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E. VARIS. — MUNDUM EST OPTIMUM. — C. C.

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[Vol 26.]

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

The sad fate of Sir John Franklin and his party will ever be a memorable chapter in the history of Arctic enterprise, and the report of Capt. McClintock's voyage will be read with deep interest in all parts of the world.

Sir John Franklin was a native of Lincolnshire County, England, and was born April 16th, 1786. He was intended for the church, but showed such a decided passion for the sea, that after a short voyage, he entered the British navy as a midshipman at the age of 14, and was in the battle of Copenhagen in 1801. The next year he accompanied an English expedition to explore the coasts of Australia; while engaged in this service he was wrecked and suffered many privations, and on his passage home narrowly escaped capture by a French squadron. He was in the battle of Trafalgar in 1805 where he evinced great courage and coolness. During the war of 1812-1815 he was stationed on the coast of the United States, and commanded the *Porpoise* in the conflict with the American gunboats at New Orleans, one of which he captured. He was wounded in the action, and after his return home was rewarded by being made a lieutenant.

In 1818 Franklin was appointed to the command by the Admiralty of one of the vessels sent by the British government to attempt the passage to India by crossing the Polar Sea to the north of Spitzbergen. An accident to the other vessel from the ice, occasioned a return of the expedition, although Franklin was very desirous of proceeding with his own vessel, but was overruled by his superior officer. His conduct, however, brought him prominently into notice, and the next year secured him the command of an expedition to travel overland from Hudson's Bay to the Arctic Ocean. This party explored the Northern coast of America, and in three years travelled more than 5500 miles. The record of their journey shows an amount of labor and endurance almost too great for belief.

Franklin returned home in 1823, and published a narrative of his journey. In August of the same year, he married Eleanor Porden, daughter of the eminent architect. The present Lady Franklin is the third wife of the explorer, having married him in 1828. Her maiden name was Jane Griffin. The heroic devotion of this lady to her husband, is familiar as a household word in all lands. Her zeal and energy prompted the various expeditions that have searched for the "Erebus and Terror." She has offered rewards, raised money, expended her means, maintained a voluminous correspondence with every quarter of the globe, and her whole life the ten past years has been devoted to the one great object of her heart. Her long weary years of uncertainty fare now over, and she will have the world's sympathy, to the end of her days, and her name will ever take high rank in the list of noble women.

In 1825 he started in command of another overland expedition to the Arctic Sea. When the day of his departure arrived, his wife was lying at the point of death. She, however, insisted that he should not delay his voyage on her account, and gave him as a parting token a silk flag, which she requested him to hoist when he reached the polar sea. She died the next day after his departure. He returned home in 1827, and published an interesting narrative of his second Arctic expedition. He was soon afterwards knighted, and received the degree, D.C.L., from Oxford University, and the gold medal of the Geographical Society of Paris. From 1830 to 1843 he served as Governor of Van Diemen's Land, and evinced rare administrative abilities. The colonists remembered him with feelings of such esteem, that they sent his wife a contribution of \$5000 to aid in searching for traces of his last voyage.

In 1845 Sir John took command of a new expedition to discover the Northwest passage. The ships *Erebus* and *Terror* were fitted out in the most complete manner, the officers and men were selected with great care, and they sailed May 26th, 1845, with orders to return in 1847. The last intelligence of the party was received by a whaler who met the vessels moored to an iceberg in Baffin's Bay, in July 1845. For the last 11 years there has been great anxiety to learn the fate of the gallant commander and his companions. Upwards of 20 expeditions have been sent to search for them, and all hope of finding some of the men alive was not abandoned till the return of Dr. Rae in 1855. From the reports of the Esquimaux and the relics found among them, it was inferred that the whole of the party perished before 1851.

The achievements of a Northwest passage was the life dream of Sir John Franklin, but he failed to realize his fond hopes. His life was eventful; his character revealed many fine traits, and his heroism was unquestioned. He made many discoveries in the north-

ern part of America, and now we learn that on the 11th of June, 1847, he passed on to "The undiscovered country."

AUTUMNAL DISEASES.

These are diarrhoeas, dysenteries and fevers. Diarrhoea is when the evacuations are thin, frequent and weakening. Dysentery is when there is blood in the discharges, accompanied with a distressing straining without accomplishing anything called "stamina and tenesmus" by physicians. Fever needs no description.

Diarrhoea, dysentery, fever and ague, bilious fever, are all one and the same disease, in the opinion of many eminent physicians, differing only in degrees, commencing with diarrhoea; this appears earliest in the season, and attacks those who are the weakest, or are most susceptible of disease.

Those who have a stronger constitution hold out longest, but the cause of disease being still and steadily in operation, their effects are concentrated, and at last manifest themselves in the more aggravated form of dysentery in September.

In October, bilious fevers become the ruling disease.

Persons still more robust, who hold out until November, fall under the terrible congestive chill or typhoid fever, to perish within a few days. Yellow fever is the result of a more rapid generation of the causes of these ailments, and in a more concentrated or virulent form, but being more speedy in its manifestations, is not, in proportion to the number of persons attacked, as certainly deadly as fevers of the typhoid or congestive type; hence yellow fevers begin in July and August.

Multitudes of lives would be saved every Fall, if people could be induced to give the subject a little examination, and follow it up by the timely observance of a few precautions. These ailments arise from the decomposition of vegetable matter, requiring however three conditions.

There must be vegetable matter. There must be moisture. There must be heat.

And when these three conditions meet, a gas is always the result; that gas is called miasm, which means an emanation, but it is an emanation of a particular kind—it is that which arises from decaying vegetation alone. The emanations from other things, as a carrion, or a sulphur spring, or privy, are denominated malaria—simply "bad air." Miasm, the destructive emanation from decaying vegetation, as wood, leaves, weeds and the like, has one distinctive feature, although a negative one, it has no smell; it is unclean and unwholesome, but its power cannot be detected by its presence.

But worse than all this, while the carrion drives us with a power from its neighborhood, miasm not only gives no intimation of its deadly presence, but comes in an atmosphere so cool and so delightfully refreshing, that the temptation to indulge in taking in delicious draughts is as irresistible as the lusciousness of yielding to sleep on the point of being frozen to death.

But there is an apparent contradiction. It is apparent only. Investigation not only confirms the statements, but points out the path of safety, uniform and infallible.

Miasm is generated by heat of over eighty degrees Fahrenheit, but this so rarifies the atmosphere, that it shoots up into the sky as instantly as an inflated balloon, and as long as the weather continues hot, it is kept among the clouds.

But the cool nights of the Fall condense this atmosphere, by which condensation it descends at sundown to the surface of the earth, where it is breathed until the weather becomes warm enough next day to carry it up again. Hence the popular prejudice against night air.

The Roman authorities do not station officials to caution travellers against stopping in the Campagna during the day time but in the night, when its swamps are reeking with disease and death.

For the same reason forty years ago the Charles merchants in summer were not afraid to ride to the city at midday and transact their business, but a night's rest there was almost certain death.

But not to make this article too long for universal quotation which ought to be accorded to it, suffice to point out its practical utility in all places where Autumnal diseases prevail, especially if they are epidemic.

1. Sleep with the outer doors and windows closed, especially if the chamber is on the first floor or story, or even the second. This keeps the atmosphere of the room so warm, that the miasm is kept at the ceiling.

2. Take supper at sundown and breakfast at daylight, or at least before leaving the house in the morning, even to go outside of the door, or to sit at the open window; this has the effect to prevent the stomach from absorbing the deadly miasm, as it is preoccupied by taking something more material and substantial. No doubt the Dutch custom of eating breakfast by day light and of the creole, that is the native population of Louisiana, taking their coffee in bed, were founded on observation in this connection without knowing the reason.

3. If a fire is kindled in every dwelling at sundown and sunrise, and the family sit in the same room until bed time, with all outer doors and windows closed, and kept closed during the night all Autumnal diseases, as epidemics, would become impossible of occurrence, because it would be contrary to physical law.

4. A large lump of ice suspended in a sleeper's room, so as to keep the air at the level of his breathing at seventy-five degrees would be equally effective in this regard, because miasm cannot be held in solution in an atmosphere of that temperature. It would, as it were, be precipitated to the floor of the room, as we know carbonic acid gas is thrown to the floor by a certain degree of cold.

It is greatly to be regretted that these things are not more thoroughly known among physicians, as well as the people, for practical and rational attention to them would avert an incalculable amount of human suffering.—Hall's Journal of Health.

A TOUCHING STORY.

The following affecting narrative purports to have been given by a father to his son, as a warning derived from his own bitter experience of the sin of grieving and resisting a mother's love and counsel.

What agony was visible on my mother's face when she saw that all she said and suffered, failed to move me! She rose to go, and I followed at a distance. She spoke no more to me till she reached her own door.

It's school time now, said she. Go my son, and once more let me beseech you to think upon what I have said.

I shan't go to school, said I.

She looked astonished at my boldness but replied firmly:—

Certainly you will go, Alfred. I command you.

I will not! said in a tone of defiance.

One of two things you must do, Alfred—either go to school this morning, or I will lock you in your room, and keep you there till you are ready to promise implicit obedience to my wishes in future.

I dare you to do it, said I; you can't get me up stairs.

Alfred, choose now, said my mother, who laid her hand upon my arm. She trembled violently and was deadly pale.

If you touch me I will kick you, said I in a tremble, rage. God knows I knew not what I said.

Will you go, Alfred?

No! I replied; but gnawed beneath her eye.

Then follow me, said she, as she grasped my arm firmly. I raised my foot—oh, my son, hear me!—I raised my foot and kicked her—my sainted mother! How my head reels, as the torrent of memory rushes over me! I kicked my mother—a feeble woman—my mother! She staggered back a few steps and leaned against the wall. She did not look at me. I saw her heart beat against breast.

O Heavenly Father, said she, forgive him—he knows not what he does!

The gardener just then passed the door, and seeing my mother pale, and almost unable to support herself, he stopped. She beckoned him in.

Take this boy up stairs, and lock him in his room, said she and turned from me. Looking back as she was entering her room, she gave me such a look of agony, mingled with the most intense love! It was the last unutterable pang from a heart that was broken.

In a moment I found myself a prisoner in my own room. I thought for a moment, I would fling myself out of the window, and dash my brains out but I felt afraid to do it. I was penitent. At times my heart was subdued; but my stubborn pride rose in an instant, and bade me not yield. The pale face of my mother haunted me. I flung myself on the bed, and fell asleep. Just at twilight I heard a footstep approach the door. It was my sister.

What may I tell my mother from you?

Nothing I replied.

Oh, Alfred for my sake, for all our sakes, say that you are sorry. She longs to forgive you.

I would not answer. I heard her footsteps slowly retreating, and again I threw myself on the bed, to pass another wretched and fearful night.

Another footsteps slower and feebler than my sister's, disturbed me. A voice called me by name. It was my mother's.

"Alfred, my son, shall I come?" she asked.

I cannot tell what influence, operating at that moment, made me speak adverse to my feelings. The gentle voice of my mother thrilled through me, melted the ice of my obdurate heart, and I longed to throw myself on her neck, but I did not. But my words gave the lie to my heart when I said I was not sorry. I heard her withdraw. I heard her groan. I longed to call her back, but I did not.

I was awakened from my uneasy slumber by hearing my name called loudly, and my sister stood at my bedside.

Get up, Alfred. Oh, don't wait a minute! Get up, and come with me. Mother is dying.

I thought I was yet dreaming but I got up melancholically and followed my sister. On the bed, pale and cold as marble, lay my mother.

She had not undressed. She had thrown herself on the bed to rest arising to go again to me she was seized with a palpitation of the heart, and borne senseless to her room.

I cannot tell you with what agony I looked upon her my remorse was tenfold more bitter from the thought that she would never know it. I believed myself to be her murderer. I fell on the bed beside her. I could not weep. My heart burned in my bosom; my brain was on fire. My sister threw her arms around me, and wept in silence. Suddenly we saw a light motion of mother's hand; her eyes unclosed. She had recovered consciousness, but not speech. She looked at me and moved her lips.

I could not understand her words. Mother mother! I shrieked say only that you forgive me. She could not say it with her lips but her hand pressed mine. She smiled upon me, and lifting her thin, white hands she clasped my own within them, and cast her eyes upward. She moved her lips in prayer, and thus she died. I remained still kneeling beside that dear form, till my gentle sister removed me. The joy of youth had left forever.

Boys who spurn a mother's control, who are a hamed to own that they are wrong, who think it manly to resist her authority or yield to her influence? *behave!* Lay not for yourselves bitter memories for future years.

An eminent American Poet (the Autocrat)

believes thus soliloquizes over a pill-box.

This box contains a treasure rare—

A balm for many aches and ills,

Compounded by the Chemist, Ayer,

And known as AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

The world so beautiful and bright—

A moment—'tis no longer ours—

The grave shuts out the welcome light,

The leaves, the buds, the flowers.

But here is that which giveth life,

And strength the world's rude shocks to bear,

And thousands mid its toll and strife,

Will ever bless the name of AYER.

THE CHINESE MODE OF ESCORTING THE

U. STATES ENVOY.—The Paris Patrie publishes the following account of the way in which Mr. Ward, the American Envoy at

Peking. Whatever may be the result of his mission, the Chinese are determined that he shall obtain no information relative to the state of the country or the domestic habits of the people.

The last news from Shanghai establishes beyond doubt the arrival of Mr. Ward, the American Envoy at Peking. This diplomat ascended the Ki-Tcheou Yun-ho, one of the branches of the Peiho, accompanied by all the members of his Legation. Arrived at Ningbo-few the American corvette, which had brought Mr. Ward, was retained in port. The members of the Legation under guidance of a mandarin, were placed in a huge box about five metres long by three broad, was closed every where but above, so as to prevent those in it from seeing the country. This box, or travelling chamber, provided with all things necessary to the comfort of the traveller, was placed on a raft, and then up the river, and then up the Imperial Canal as far as the gate of the capital. Here it was placed on a large truck drawn by oxen, and in this way the Minister of the United States and the members of his Legation entered the town of Peking. They were politely well-treated by the Chinese but were not allowed to see anything. The truck was drawn into the courtyard of a house which was to be the residence of the American Envoy, but from which they were awaiting their interview with the Emperor. They had not been allowed to have any communication with the outer world, but were permitted to send a dispatch to Mr. Fish, the American Consul at Shanghai, informing of their su-

vey. After the interview, the American Minister was to be re-conducted to the frontier in the same way as that in which he came.

BROWNSVILLE ATTACKED BY A BAND OF GUERRILLAS.—New Orleans, Oct. 8.—Advices from Brownsville, Texas, are received, stating that said place was attacked on the 28th ult., by a band of guerrillas, who killed five citizens, broke open the jail and freed all the prisoners. The most intense excitement prevailed, and the Mexicans sent aid from Matamoros. The guerrillas were headed by Cartinas, who shot the Sheriff of Brownsville last July while he was attempting to arrest him. A party of outlaws, one hundred strong, rode through the city on horseback, and had posted sentinels, when Gen. Canabal and others from Matamoros arrived and persuaded them to leave.

Port Brown was garrisoned with Mexican troops from Matamoros, and the citizens had formed a patrol to keep watch on the outlaws, who were encamped near the city two hundred strong. The Mexican General visited their camp, and obtained a promise from them that they would not molest the city any more. The citizens, however, still expected another attack, as the outlaws boasted they had more on their list to kill. An express had been sent to San Antonio for troops.

The Brownsville Flag, in an extra, thanks the military and authorities of Matamoros for their aid, and blames the government for leaving their defensesless.

The sheriff with a posse came down to Point Isabel with the Arizona's mails. The cause of the difficulty is said to be a desire on the part of Cartinas to revenge the injuries which he alleges he has received. The citizens of Brownsville had mostly fled to Matamoros, having no faith in the promise of the outlaws that they would molest them no more.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.—On Monday evening a crowded meeting of the inhabitants was held at the Town Hall, Woolwich, to consider, (in the words of the handbill) what steps should be taken to promote the abolition of the inhuman and un-English system of flogging now practised in the army and navy of this country. The chair was occupied by the Rev. J. Carlyle, L. L. D., (Congregational). Letters were read from Mr. Solomons and Mr. Angerstein, the members for Greenwich, the former denouncing corporal punishment and the latter deprecating it. Resolutions denouncing the system of flogging in the army and navy as degrading, immoral, and unworthy of this age of progress and humanity were agreed to. And the thanks of the meeting were voted to the editors of the *Times*, and other daily papers for the public spirit they had evinced by their late strictures on the flogging case at Woolwich. It was finally resolved that a petition to Parliament in favor of the object of the meeting should be forwarded to Mr. Solomons, M. P., for presentation.

STARLING EFFECTS OF ELECTRICITY.—

In the course of a violent thunderstorm in the neighborhood of Constantinople, in Algeria, last week, the lightning struck one of the posts of the line of telegraph to Setif, and broke it to pieces; after which it ran along the wires to the office at Constantinople, and there for the space of several minutes produced an extraordinary effect—detonations following each other, and flashes of electricity going round the room, upsetting tables and chairs, and throwing the apparatus into great confusion. Five persons were in the office at the time, and it is thought wonderful that they were not killed or even injured. A fire was caused by the electric fluid, but promptly extinguished. It was not until half an hour after the commencement of this singular scene that the office could be entered with safety.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—PORTLAND, ORE.

14.—Frederick Cumberland, Esq., Agent for the Great Eastern, who has come to make arrangements for her reception, arrived here to-day from Canada. He has no doubt that the steamer will leave Portland, Me., the latter part of October. When he left, the Company did not entertain the thought of her visiting any other port in America, this trip but Portland, where it was expected she would remain about three weeks, to sail for

Quebec and Miramichi. The steamer Lady Head is about to commence her trips for the season between Quebec and Miramichi.

An Irishman being asked which was the eldest, he or his brother, said, "I am the eldest; but if Teddy lives three years longer we shall then be both of an age."

One Public
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AUCTION.
On Saturday Next,
Clearing out Sale at the
BRITISH HOUSE.
Great Bargains to be had.
G. F. CAMPBELL, Auct.
House to Lot.
A Comfortable Cottage on the Hill, suitable for a small family; has a good cellar and well, with a Barn &c, attached.
Apply to
J. W. STREET.
Oct. 17, 1859.
Whiskey, Paint, Oil, &c.
To arrive per the "Conquest" from Liverpool & Alida from Glasgow:
4 PUNS. Best Scotch & Irish whiskeys, ALSO.
Per the Parkfield from London:
4 Hds. Raw Lined Oil,
23 Cwt. "Brandram Bros." best white Paint,
21 Casks London Bottled Porter,
(Qts. & Pints, &c.)
J. W. STREET.
Oct. 17, 1859.

PROVISIONS
and Groceries.
No. 1 King Street.
THE Subscriber respectfully announces, that he has rented the shop next the Albion House on King Street, where he keeps for sale—Provisions, Groceries, and Liquors, of the best quality, and at the lowest prices.
He begs to return his thanks for the patronage bestowed on him, and hopes to receive a continuance of the same at his present place of business, where he will be happy to wait on his customers.
Remember No. 1 King Street.
October 12. **R. T. FITZSIMONS.**

CARD.
DR. GOVE respectfully informs his friends, and the community, that he has removed to his new residence near the Court House.
The shop will be continued as at present, until May next. Office hours in the same, from 9 A.M. till 5 P.M.
St. Andrews, Oct. 12, 1859.

Farm for Sale.
THE Subscriber offers for sale his Farm at the entrance of the Digdegash River. It contains about 20 acres of land, which is under cultivation, and on which are a new House and Barn, with a good wharf. Terms reasonable. If not disposed of at private sale, it will be sold at Public Auction. For further particulars apply to—
St. Patrick, Sep. 29. **THOS. ANDERSON.**

Administrators' Notice.
ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late W. C. MacStay, physician, deceased, 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 the undersigned.
MARY ANN MACSTAY, Adm'r.
ALICE K. MACSTAY, Adm'r.
JOHN PARKINSON, Adm'r.
St. Andrews, July 13, 1859.

MEDICAL ADVICE.
DR. LAMBERT (Registered), L.S.A., Honorary Member of the London Hospital Society, M.D. of the University of Erlangen, &c., continues to be consulted on all cases of Debility, Nervousness, and the Secret Infirmities of Youth and Maturity, daily, at his residence,
37, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.
Patients residing in the Colonies, with whom a personal consultation is impossible, can be successfully treated by correspondence, on forwarding a detailed statement of their cases, accompanied by the customary fee, either in English or Colonial notes. For more complete instructions they are recommended in the first instance to procure from the Local Agent, Dr. LAMBERT's recently-published work, entitled—

SELF-PRESEVATION.
A Medical Treatise on NERVOUS DEBILITY and FUNCTIONAL WEAKNESS, more particularly in reference to the INFIRMITIES and DISORDERS of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM; with numerous Engravings and Descriptive Cases.
CONTENTS.
Section I.—The Physiology of the Generative Organs.
Section II.—Puberty—Manhood—The Morale of Generative Physiology—True and False Morality.
Section III.—Marriage in its Social, Moral, and Physical Relations—its Expectancies and Disappointments.
Section IV.—Spermatorrhoea and Impotence—Sterility in both Sexes, Self-induced Diseases, and Consequences of Neglect.
Section V.—The Vices of Schools, Effects of certain Pervasive Habits on the Mental and Generative Faculties, Importance of Moral Discipline.
Section VI.—Treatment of Nervous and Generative Debility, Impotence and Sterility, Dangerous Results of various Novel Remedies, The Author's Principles of Treatment; Medical, Dietetic, and General, derived from Twenty Years' successful Practice.
"SELF-PRESEVATION" may be had in a sealed envelope, price one shilling sterling, of Messrs. H. Chubb & Co., St. John, N. B., or the Author will forward it, post-free, on receipt of Colonial Postage stamps to the amount of eighteen pence sterling.
Oct. 19th

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.
THE Farm property owned and occupied by the Subscriber, one mile and a half from St. Andrews.
The New Brunswick and Canada Railway passes through the whole length of the Farm; there are valuable shore privileges on Passamaquoddy Bay, and good water power on the farm. The stock and crops and plant will be sold to suit purchasers or not. Terms liberal. For particulars apply to
CAPT. JAMES,
St. Andrews.
Sep. 6.

NEW FALL GOODS.
Just received per ship "Gertrude" via St. John, from Glasgow:
LONG and Square Gala Plaid & plain Shawls, Paisley filled centres long and square do. Ladies embroidered Robes and Skirts, Dress Feathers for Hats and Bonnets, Bleached and unbleached 8-4 10-4 12-4 Linen Table Cloths, Diapers and Hucabees, Imperial 2 and 3 ply Carpetings, Cumb cloths, and Hearth Rugs.
A few pieces of floor Oil cloths, Table-covers, new patterns.
Still Further.
Leeds, Bradford and Huddersfield Goods.
By British Steamship Arabia.
500 pieces Dress Goods, in the latest styles and newest patterns in German & Gala Plaid; Plaid cobburs, Persian checks, Runabout checks, Check cambrics, Girassian and Mantua cloths, Indiana, Parametta and Argentine Lustres, Montabellio, Selferino stripes and checks, An excellent assortment of French Merinos and Thibet in every color.
Silk wares in Lustres, Coughs and Henrietta cloths.
Check, Plain, and crossover Winseys, Ladies Skirts and Aprons, Winsey Skirts and stripes.
October, 1859. 40ft
British House, St. Andrews, and Victoria House, St. Stephen.
D. BRADLEY.

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. 28, 1859.
J. R. BRADFORD, AGENT.

Executrix Notice.
ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late Arthur O'Neill, tailor, deceased, of the Parish of St. George, 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 the undersigned.
JOHANN A. O'NEILL,
St. George, Sep. 5, 1859. Sole Executrix.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHAMCOOK For Sale.
THE subscriber offers for sale that beautiful situated property at Chamcook, fronting the salt water, and containing Two Acres of Land under a high state of cultivation. On the premises are a well built and thoroughly finished COTTAGE, with an L for a Kitchen, good Barn, and Out-Office. The property is well adapted for a private family, worthy the attention of purchasers, and is within four miles of St. Andrews.
For terms, &c., apply to the subscriber at the Rolling Dam, or to the Editor of the Standard, St. Andrews.
NATHAN SMART.
Rolling Dam, Aug. 2, 1859.

CARD.
THE SUBSCRIBER tenders his thanks to the Fire Companies and Inhabitants for their timely assistance in saving his property from destruction by fire on the morning of the 10th inst. He also begs to inform his Customers that he has taken the store in Col. Mowat's building, lately occupied by James Bolton; where he will be happy to wait upon them.
JOHN INGRAM.

NOTICE.
WHEREAS the undersigned has obtained a judgement in the Supreme Court against Robert V. Hanson, upon which he has issued execution to the Sheriff of Charlotte County, against his Real and Personal Estate of the said Hanson, and whereas, as appears by the Records, the said Hanson has given a Mortgage upon his Real Estate to his sons; and whereas, the undersigned having reason to believe, from information he has obtained, that the said Mortgage is void in law, as having been given by said Hanson for the purpose of securing his property from the just claims of his creditors, has determined to test the validity of said Mortgage; the undersigned therefore, hereby cautions all persons against purchasing or taking an assignment of said Mortgage.
ALEX. PETRIE,
June 6th, '59. 23741

Public Notice.
WHEREAS Hannah Wheaton, Administratrix of John Wheaton, deceased, has this day filed her petition, duly verified, in the Court of Probates for the County of Charlotte, for license to sell the Real Estate which the said John Wheaton died seized of, or some part thereof, for the payment of the debts due from the said Estate; Notice is hereby given to the heirs of the said John Wheaton and all other persons interested that the said petition will be taken into consideration at a Court to be held at the office of the Registrar of Probates in Saint Andrews on Tuesday the second day of August next at the hour of noon.
Dated the fifth day of July, 1859.
By the Court.
GEO. D. STREET,
Registrar.

Public Notice.
In the matter of the Estate of John Wheaton, deceased.
PURSUANT to Licences obtained from the Probate Court of the County of Charlotte, the following Real Estate of the said John Wheaton, will be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Town Hall, in Saint Andrews, on Saturday, the first day of October next, at the hour of noon.
A certain tract of Land situate lying and being in the Parish of Penfield, in the County of Charlotte, known as Pea Point or Deadman's Head, lying between Deadman's Harbour, and Black's Bay, containing in the whole about 350 acres, parts of which tract are held by William Wallace and James Thompson, under agreements made with the late John Wheaton deceased, and such parts will be sold in separate lots.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1859.
HANNAH WHEATON,
Administratrix of John Wheaton, deceased.

SLASON & RAINSFORD,
Have for sale in their
NEW STORE
AT THE RAILWAY TERMINUS, HATCH'S WHARF.
GROCERIES, &c.
15 Hds. Porto Rico and Muscovado Molasses, 10 lbs. bright brown Sugar, Bbls. 175-lb. 30 Chests Oolong, Souchong and Congou Teas, 15 Boxes Ceylon and Owen's Tobacco, 5 Kegs Cavendish, extra smoking and Lump do., 5 Cases No. 1 London Starch, (Colman's) Boxes whole Pepper, Saleratus, 5 Tierses Rice, do Ground Ginger, Bbls. Beans and split Peas, Coffee, London Mustard, 10 casks lard & cake Raisins, Common 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, Ground Pepper, Dried Apples, Pickled Sausage, sorts of Meats, Zinc and wood Wash Boards, Xests of Tins, clothes Pins, Pails, Brooms, Boxes Pipes, 3 casks Paraffine Oil.
LIQUORS.
10 Hds. Hennessy's pale and dark Brandy, 10 Cases Brandy, 6 Hds Irish & Scotch Whiskey, 6 Hds. Hollands Gin, 4 casks Jamaica Rum, 10 qr. casks Sherry and Port Wine, 20 cases Old Tom Gin, 24 Bbls. Bottled Ale & Porter, 2 casks draft Porter, Raspberry & Ginger Brandy, Windsor Bitters, 5 casks Burton Ale.
PAINTS, OILS, &c.
30 cwt. White, Black, Red and Green Lead, 8 pipes raw and boiled Oil, Pale Seal & Lead Oil, Sea Elephant and brown Whale Oil, Boxes t.c. d.c. and d.x Tin Plates, Hardware, Crockeryware, and Glass.
Just Arrived:
200 Bbls. double extra family flour, 50 Bbls extra bolted Meal, 20 Bbls Mesa Pork, 5 Kegs Tamarind, 10M Choice Havana Cigars, 1 Crate Stone Jugs, half gallon to 3 gallons, All of which will be sold wholesale or retail
St. Andrews, July 21, 1859.

Sugar and Molasses.
August 9, 1859.
Ex "Abby P. Fenn" from Barbadoes via Saint John.
40 Hds. Muscovado Molasses, 7 do. do. Sugar.
For sale low.
J. W. STREET.

Notice to the Public.
TO prevent inconvenience to the public by the detention of their Letters for non-payment of postage until the new arrangements shall become generally known, Letters addressed to the United Kingdom, posted in this Province, insufficiently prepaid, will be charged with the deficiency of postage and a fine of six-pence in addition, until last November next.
CHARLES CONNELL,
Postmaster-General.
P. O. Department, F'ron, July 25, 1859.

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 low prices, to receive a share of public patronage.
Store at the extension of the Railway, Hatch's Wharf.
SLASON & RAINSFORD,
St. Andrews, June 14th, '59. 24741

FOR SALE.
A SMALL FARM of 18 acres, a little over a mile from Town, on which is a comfortable Cottage, Barn and Sheds.
The above is leasehold property on which there is an annual rent of £2 14s. Possession given on 1st Nov. next. Apply to
St. Andrews, July 2, 1859. **A. T. PAUL.**

Administrators' Notice.
ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late Joseph Walton, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested to the undersigned within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
HELEN H. CARMAN, Administrators, with the will annexed.
JOHN AYMAR, do do.
St. Andrews, 30th June, 1859. 25

Boston and St. John Steamers.
STEAMER ANNEAL will leave Boston for St. John on THURSDAY—14th April Returning, MONDAY, 18th April.
W. WHITLOCK,
April, 12th, 1859. 1507

CRAMP & PAIN KILLER
THE world is astonished at the wonderful cures performed by the CRAMP & PAIN KILLER, prepared by CURTIS & PERKINS. Its equal has never been known for removing pain in all cases; for the cure of Spinal Complaints, Cramp of the Limbs and Stomach, Rheumatism in all its forms, Billious 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 on circulars in the hands of Agents.
THE Subscriber has on hand for sale, and is constantly receiving from Dougherty's Brewery in St. John, ALE of superior quality, in 5, 10, 16, and 20 gallon casks.
June 1, 1859.—**R. T. FITZSIMONS.**

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual 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 Scurvy, and is equally adapted 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 pass of humors, serve to this large class of our afflicted fellow-creatures. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—
SCURVY AND SCURVY COMPLAINTS, Eruptions and Eruptions, Pimples, Pimples, Blisters, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Syphilis and Syphilitic Affections, Macular Disease, Dropsy, Nephritis or the Dropsy, Dermatitis, Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Erysipelas, Rose on St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints 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 them 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 ulcersous 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 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, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this valuable life of disorder, 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 deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue 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 irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, 50 cents per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
has won for itself such a renown 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 section, 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
Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dropsy, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetters, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.
They are super-super, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best agent in the world for all the purposes of a family physician.
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
SOLD BY
Odell & Turner, and Messrs. Hannah & Co., St. Andrews; E. P. Knight, St. George; W. McAllister, St. David; A. H. Thompson, St. Stephens; and by all Druggists.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
CHARLOTTE COUNTY, s. s.
To the Sheriff of the County of Charlotte, or any Constable within the said County,
GREETING:
WHEREAS Daniel Gilmour, of the Parish of St. George in the County of Charlotte, Esquire, a Creditor of the Estate of James Moreland late of said Parish, Farmer, since deceased, who died intestate, hath prayed that the Widow and Next of Kin, and all others interested, may appear, and show cause why Letters of Administration should not be granted to him the said Daniel Gilmour; You are therefore required to cite the said Widow and the Next of Kin, and all others interested, to appear before me at a Court of Probate, to be held at St. Andrews, within and for the said County, on Tuesday the Fourth day of October next, to show cause why administration of the Estate of the said James Moreland, should not be granted to him the said Daniel Gilmour: Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court, this sixth day of September, A. D. 1859.
G. J. THOMSON,
Judge of Probates for Charlotte.

Notice.
ALL Persons who have not paid their Taxes for the current year, are required to do so, within thirty days from date, in order that the return may be made as the law requires.
JAMES STEVENSON,

