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Evangelium est optimum.—Cic.

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FARM WORK FOR OCTOBER.

October has been styled the *sober* month, from the fact of its being the winding up of the busiest part of the year on the farm.—Let us see what important work we have to perform this month.

In the first place, there is the potatoe patch. Dig your potatoes now, and house them with all the dirt that adheres to them. It is even beneficial to add more dirt to potatoes in the bin or cask to exclude external air as much as possible. Keep their surface slightly moist, and the atmosphere which surrounds them as little above the freezing point as possible. This manner of housing potatoes may appear strange to those who never tried it; but observation has taught us that it is the only true method of preserving potatoes in their natural state throughout the winter.

It would not be amiss now to look to your manure heap. Rake together all the leaves of trees and the mould which has been produced by the decay, and cast them into your barnyard as a layer to absorb the liquid manure from your cattle.

Be careful about gathering your apples, if you wish to preserve them from rotting.—Gather winter apples by hand, in the middle of fair days, and by putting them down in sand, well dried, it is said you may keep them till apples are again in season.

Put your beans, and stack them on stakes put into the ground in the form of an X, where they should remain just one week before thrashed.

Previous to the commencement of severe frosts, (and we have already had a foretaste of them,) you should take up the roots of your turnips, carrots, parsnips, &c., and they may be preserved, according to an eminent writer, in this way: On the surface of a very dry spot of ground, in a well sheltered situation, lay a stratum of sand two inches thick, and on this a layer of either sort, covering them with another layer of sand, (the drier the better,) and so continue, layer above layer of sand and roots until all are laid in, giving the whole on every side a roof-like slope; then cover this heap or ridge over with a good coat of straw, up and down, as if thatching a house, in order to carry off wet and prevent its entering the roots; then dig a wide trench round the heap, and cover the straw with the earth so dug up, to a depth sufficient to preserve the roots effectually from frost. An opening may be made on the south side of this heap, and completely covered with bundles of straw, so as to have access to the roots at all times when wanted for sale or use. Now we know that many of our readers will think lightly of this plan of storing roots out of doors, when there is plenty of room in the cellar. Well, these roots may be preserved in like manner in the cellar; but in such a place they are subject to vegetate and become stringy earlier in Spring. The only advantage of this latter method is, that in the cellar they may be had when wanted more conveniently during winter than out of the field or garden.

You may now transplant fruit trees. The best time to take them up is, unquestionably when the sap is least active. Don't suspend the operation of the hoe. If you do, pigweed, purslane, couch grass, and numerous other vegetable intruders will spring up to leave their seed for next year. If you neglect these weeds now, after all your pains during the summer to keep them down, they will give you a very troublesome practical exemplification of the old adage, that "Laziness folks take the most pains." Let, therefore, the provident tiller recollect that a scratch of his hoe now will save nine scratches next summer. To close our October suggestions, we will give a little rhyme on this subject, with the hope that the similarity of sounds, at the close of the couplets, will aid the memory of those for whose use the maxims are evidently intended:

"Since the best way of weeding
Is to prevent weeds from seeding,
The least procrastination
Of any operation
To prevent the sowing
Of noxious vegetation
Is a source of tribulation.
And this, in truth, is a fact,
Which gardeners ought to practice,
And tillers should remember,
From April to December."

VERY FAIR.—The Post says—A young gentleman who was ardently arguing in favor of Fremont's election, was replied to by a buxom young miss; who expressed doubts of Fremont's success; whereupon the gentleman proposed to bet a kiss that his candidate would win upon these terms:

"If Fremont is chosen, you are to kiss me.—If Buchanan is elected, I am to kiss you."

We shouldn't mind gambling ourselves a little after this fashion.

Mighty Cedars of California.

Rev. Dr. Bushnell, of Hartford, writes from California to the New York "Independent," a graphic account of the immense cedars of California, the greatest trees in the world. One of them which had been felled, he ascertained, by counting the grains of the stump, to be twelve hundred and eighty years old. When Mahomet was at nurse, this tree was sprouting. Says the reverend gentleman:—

"It is forest, yet nothing that we mean by forest. There is no undergrowth, scarcely anywhere a rock; the surfaces are as beautifully turned as if shaped by a landscape gardener, and dotted by myriads of flowers, more delicate, if not more various, than any garden ever grew. Moving along these surfaces, rounding over a hill, or galloping through some silent valley, winding here among the native oaks, and here among tall pines and cedars, drawing their huge conical shapes on the ground, we seem in fact, to be riding through some vast park. Indeed, after we had seen the trees and taken their impressions, we could think of nothing but to call it the park of the Lord Almighty. The other trees we observed were increasing in size as we neared the place, till finally descending gently along a western slope among the files of little giants, we came to the gate of the real giants, emerging into the cleared ground of the Big Tree Hotel, between the sentinels, which are 500 feet high, and stand only far enough apart for the narrow road pass between. These were the first of the Washington cedars we had seen; it would really seem that we had never seen a tree before. And yet they were medium specimens."

Close by the house lay the first cut of the Big Tree, *par excellence*, the remaining part or top had been cut up and removed. Near this first cut stood the stump, about six feet high with an arbor mounted on the top, which had been squared down for this purpose, the posts of the arbor standing out in the lines of the largest circuit at the ground, and the space between them and the circuit to the top filled in by a floor of short boards. The diameter of the top is by measurement twenty-five feet one way, twenty-three and one-half the other. The diameter at the ground was thirty-one feet. They are included in a space of fifty acres, and are only nineteen in number. The ground occupied is a rich wet bottom, and the foot of the most northern slope adjacent, covered also with an undergrowth. And why are they here just here, and nowhere else? This, I confess, is to me the greatest, strangest wonder of all, that no where in the whole earth is there another known example of these Anakims of the forest; ninety seeds alone have been started, ninety and no more. Is there, was there no other piece of ground but this, in the whole world, that fity take the seeds of such a growth? Why have they never spread, why has no one seed of the myriads they sprinkled every year on the earth, ever started in any locality?

What a starting, it is, when such seed begins to grow. Little did that tiny form of matter, about the size of a parsnip seed, and looking more like it than any other, imagine what it was going to do, what feelings to excite, when it started the first sprouting of the Big Tree! We measured an enormous sugar pine recently felled.—Sixty feet from the ground it was six feet in diameter, and it was two hundred and forty feet high. We measured one of the prostrate giants, and it was two hundred and forty feet from the ground, it was six feet in diameter. The top was gone, but it could not have been less than three hundred and fifty feet high. And yet this tree was only eighteen feet in diameter, where the Big Tree was twenty-five. If the Big Tree were hollowed, one might drive the largest load of hay through it without even a brush or contact.

Many of the trees, and all the largest of them that remain, are greatly injured by fire. Their time is therefore shortened, and a long time will be required to bring the smaller ones to their maximum of growth. That a man instigated by the infernal love of money, should have cut down the biggest of them, and skinned the next, one hundred and twenty feet upwards from the ground, (viz.: the mother) that he might show or sell the bark of her body, both sound as a rock at the heart, and good for a thousand years to come—Oh, it surpasses all contempt! And yet to see this giant mother still growing up as before, and bearing her fresh foliage, ripening her seeds, and refusing to die; hiding still her juices and working her pumps in the deep masses of her barkless body, which has not been able to season through, dead as it is, and weather-racked without—it is a sight so grand as almost to compensate for all we suffer by the baseness of the human scamp."

PERSEVERE.—If a seaman should put about every time he encounters a head wind, he

would never make a voyage. So he who permits himself to be baffled by adverse circumstances, will never make headway in the voyage of life. A sailor uses every wind to propel; so should the young man learn to trim his sails and guide his bark, that even adverse gales should fill his belling canvass and send it forward on its onward course.

POETRY.

CONTRASTS.

How beautiful is sunshine
That follows after rain!
How pleasant are the dreams of ease
When purchased by a pain!
How sweet when true love quarrels,
To make it up again!

How merry is the streamlet
That hath a rock to leap;
How blessed is the daily toil
That brings refreshing sleep;
Then prythee, Love, a quarrel,
But neither long nor deep.

How dull would be the morning,
Had night not gone before!
How tame would be the summer days
Were't not for winter hear!
And were life all pleasure,
Delight would be no more!

After the dark, the dawning,
After the cool, the heat,
After the rain, the buds of spring,
After the sour, the sweet,
And after all thy chiding,
Behold me at thy feet!

SECRET CORRESPONDENCE.

A young lady, newly married, being obliged to show her husband all the letters she wrote, sent the following to an intimate friend:—

"I cannot be satisfied, my dearest friend! blest as I am in the matrimonial state, unless I pour into your friendly bosom which has ever been in unison with mine, the various sentiments which swell my almost bursting heart. I tell you my dear husband is the most amiable of men.—I have now been married seven weeks, and have never found the least reason to repent the day that joined us. My husband is both in person & manners far from resembling ugly, cross, old, disagreeable, and jealous monsters, who think by confining to secure; a wife it is his maxim to treat as a loquacious friend, — — — — — and not as a play-thing, or mental slave, the woman of his choice. — — — — — Neither party, he says, should always obey implicitly, but each yield to the other by turns. An ancient maiden aunt, near seventy, a cheerful, venerable, and pleasant old lady lives in the house with us—she is the delight of both young and old; she is civil to all the neighbourhood round, generous and charitable to the poor. I am convinced my husband likes nothing more than he does me; he flatters me more than the glass, and his intoxication, (for so I must call the excess of his love,) often makes me blush for the unworthiness of its object & wish I could be more deserving of the man whose name I bear. To say all in one word — — — — — and to crown the whole, — — — — — my former lover is now my indulgent husband, my fondness is returned, and I might have had a Prince without the felicity I find in him. Adieu! may you be as blest as I am unable to wish that I could be more happy!"

N. B.—The key to the above letter (in ciphers) is to read the first, and then every alternate line only.

Anecdote of Shelley.

Shelley took great pleasure in making paper boats, and floating them on the water.—The New Monthly has the following curious anecdote on this subject:—

"So long as his paper lasted, he remained riveted to the spot, fascinated by this peculiar amusement. All waste paper was rapidly consumed, then the covers of letters, next letters of little value; the most precious contributions of the most esteemed correspondents, although eyed wistfully many times, and often returned to his pocket, were sure to be sent at last in pursuit of the former squanders. Of the portable volumes which were the companions of his rambles, and he seldom went without a book, the fly leaves were commonly wanting; he had applied them as our ancestor Noah applied gopher wood. But learning was so sacred in his eyes that he never trespassed further upon the interior of the copy; the work itself was always respected. It has been said that he once found himself on the north bank of the Serpentine River, without the materials for indulging those inclinations which the sight of water invariably inspired, for he had

exhausted all his supplies on the round pond in Kensington Gardens. Not a single scrap of paper could be found, save only a blank note of fifty pounds. He hesitated long but yielded at last. He twisted it into a boat with the extreme refinement of his skill, and committed it with the utmost dexterity to fortune, watching its progress. If possible, with a still more intense anxiety than usual. Fortune often favors those who full and frankly trust her; the north-east wind gently wafted the costly skiff to the south bank, where during the latter part of the voyage the venturesome owner had awaited its arrival with patient solicitude.

A Holy Life.

The beauty of a holy life constitutes the most eloquent and effective persuasive to religion which one human being can address to another. We have many ways of doing good to our fellow creatures, but none so efficacious as leading a virtuous, upright and well ordered life. There is an energy of moral suasion in a good man's life, passing the highest efforts of the orator's genius. The seen but silent beauty of holiness speaks more eloquently of God and duty than the tongues of men and angels. Let parents remember this! The best inheritance a parent can bequeath to a child, is a virtuous example, a legacy of hallowed remembrance and associations. The beauty of holiness, beaming through the life of a loved relative or friend is more effectual to strengthen such as do not stand in virtue's ways, and to raise up those that are bowed down, than precept, command, entreaty or warning. Christianity itself, owes by far the greater part of its moral power, not to the precepts or parables of Christ, but to his own character. The beauty of that holiness which is enshrined in the four brief biographies of the Man of Nazareth, has done more, and will do more, to regenerate the world and bring in an everlasting righteousness than all the other agencies put together. It has done more to spread his religion in the world than all that has ever been preached or written on the evidences of Christianity.

A Case of Conscience.

"Friend Broadbrim," said Zephaniah Straitside to his master, a rich Quaker of the city of Brotherly Love, "thou canst not eat of that leg of mutton at thy noontide table to-day."
"And wherefore not?" asked the good Quaker.
"Because the dog that appertaineth to that son of Belial, Lawyer Foxcraft, hath come into thy pantry and stolen it—yes, and he hath eaten it up."
"Beware, Friend Zephaniah, of bearing false witness against thy neighbor. Art thou sure it was Friend Foxcraft's domestic animal?"
"Yea, verily, I saw it with my eyes, and it was Lawyer Foxcraft's dog; even Pinch'em."
"Upon what evil times have we fallen!" sighed the harmless secretary, as he wended his way to his neighbor's office. "Friend Gripus," said he, "I want to ask thy opinion."
"I am all attention," replied the scribe, laying down his pen.
"Supposing, friend Foxcraft, that my dog has gone into thy neighbor's pantry, and stolen therefrom a leg of mutton, and I saw him, and could call him by name, what ought I to do?"
"Pay for the mutton, nothing can be clearer."
"Know then, friend Foxcraft, thy dog, even the beast men denominated Pinch'em, hath stolen from my pantry a leg of mutton of the just value of four shillings and sixpence, which I paid for it this morning."
"Oh! well, then it is my opinion that I must pay for it;" and having done so, the worthy friend turned to depart.
"Tarry yet a little, friend Broadbrim," cried the lawyer. "Of a verity I have yet further to say unto thee. Thou owest me nine shillings—for advice."
"Then verily, I must pay thee, and it is my opinion I have touched pitch, and been defiled."

EXPLORATION OF THE NILE.—The new expedition to the head waters of the Nile, under the command of the French Count d'Escayrac de Lauture, and under the protection and auspices of Said Pasha, promises to exceed all similar projects hitherto set on foot. At Vienna twelve officers of the Austrian general staff expressed their willingness to join the expedition, from which number three were selected, who, together with the mineralogist, Mayer, recently in the service of the Dutch government in Borneo, make up the complement of Germans in the expedition. The whole force will comprise twelve Europeans, besides the leader, and three hundred soldiers furnished by the Egyptian government. Among these latter,

who are principally natives of the interior of Africa, there are supposed to be a sufficiency of interpreters. For the navigation of the Nile the expedition has thirty barks and two small steamers, and a crew of one hundred men, besides the necessary men and means to continue the journey by and beyond the head of navigation. Never before was a scientific expedition fitted out in like manner.

The expedition will leave Europe on the 10th of September, Count d'Escayrac with the Germans embarking at Trieste, and the French expeditionists at Marseilles. The entire party will meet at Alexandria, and expect to reach Chartoum by December, where they will remain some time to complete the organization.

THE SHADOWS OF CHILDREN.—God bless the little children! We like their bright eyes, their happy faces, their winning ways, their rosy dreams! Nothing seems to weigh down their buoyant spirits; long misfortune may fall to their lot, but the shadows it casts upon their life-path are fleeting as the clouds that come and go in an April sky. Their future may, perchance, appear dark to others, but to their fearless gaze it looms up brilliant and beautiful as the walls of a fairy palace. There is no tear which a mother's gentle hand cannot wipe away, no wound that a mother's kiss cannot heal, no anguish which the sweet murmuring of her soft voice cannot soothe. The warm, generous impulses of their nature have not been fettered and cramped by the cold formalities of the world; they have not yet learned to veil a hollow heart with false smiles, or hide the basest purposes beneath honeyed words. Neither are they constantly on the alert to search out our faults and foibles with Argus eye; on the contrary, they exercise that blessed charity which "thinketh no evil."

A DARING ENCOUNTER WITH A BEAR.—On the morning of Friday last, the loud bellowing of a cow under torture was heard in the Big Marsh Settlement, Lot 42. Three men, Donald and Mathias MacCormack, with a neighbour by the name of MacInnis, armed only with axes, immediately started for the place from which the now painful groans proceeded, with the intention of rescuing the suffering animal. When they reached near the scene of distress; they could see through the thicket a huge bear preparing for himself a sumptuous repast. So intent was he upon his prey, that he was not disturbed by their near approach, until a dog, a few paces in advance of the men, ran up to him; but the experienced butcher, far from retreating, attacked the dog most furiously, following him as he retreated, until a few paces brought him in contact with the men, who, seeing evidently from the unpleasant grin of their aggressor, that he was bent on their destruction, and seeing no hopes of safety by flight through thickets and windfalls, put themselves in a state of defence, an instinct of self-preservation. MacInnis, in performing some hurried manoeuvre, was tripped by a small twig, and thrown off his feet, and while the bear was attempting to take advantage of him as he lay prostrate, by springing upon him, the two MacCormacks, with their faithful battle-axes, dealt such a well aimed blow upon the formidable antagonist, laying him prostrate at their feet while a few more blows, given with right good will, left him as lifeless as the carcass of beef within a few paces of him.—*Edinburgher.*

A HINT TO THE LADIES.—The following paragraph, which we cut from an exchange, is local in its application:—
"Among all the 'accomplishments' which our young ladies are expected to acquire, it is to be regretted that the art of conversation is not included.

No grace of person or manners can compensate for a lack of this. In youth, the conversation of our women is apt to be trifling and insipid, and in middle age is too often confined to complaints of health and the scandal of the day. Lively conversation upon instructive and elevating topics, is but little practised, but wherever it is found, it gives a charm to the society of females which nothing else can. It triumphs over deformities and old age, and makes ugliness itself agreeable. Curran, speaking of Madame de Staël, who was by no means handsome, but a splendid conversationalist, said that she "had the power of talking herself into a beauty." Ladies should think of this.—Beauty "in other things than fine features and cosmetics."

"What is the oligarchy, I wonder," said Mrs. Partington, as she read some hideous tale about the oligarchy of the south. "What can it be?" "I guess," said Mr. S., "it's something they make out of turpentine, something like rosin oil, may be." She deferred to this, and didn't guess what it was, saying, "Well, I hope it will be, for it may have a tendency to make lamp oil cheaper."

European Intelligence.

Arrival of the Niagara.

One Week later from Europe!

The Niagara from Liverpool soon after 9 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, 27th ult., arrived at Halifax on Wednesday evening at 9 o'clock.

The North American arrived at Liverpool from Quebec at half-past 8 p. m., on Thursday, the 25th ult. The Ericsson arrived on the evening of Friday, the 26th. The Arago sailed from Southampton on Monday, the 24th, with 280 passengers. The City of Manchester, with 236 passengers, and the Anglo-Saxon, left Liverpool on the 25th ult. The United States Frigate Merrimack arrived at Southampton on the 25th, where she is the object of much admiration.

The Quebec and Philadelphia steamers from Liverpool on Wednesday the 24th, carried out intelligence that the Spanish constitution had been promulgated, and that O'Donnell had tendered his resignation, (which was incorrect); that an Anglo-French fleet is really destined for the Bay of Naples; that Russia remained firm in her intention to possess the file of Sicily, and that the British fleet remaining in the Black Sea—all which created great anxiety and depressed the funds. Consols were then quoted for money 93 1/2.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

Since the sailing of those steamers Italian affairs have continued to excite attention, but beyond the intention to send a fleet to Naples, nothing definite has transpired, the Anglo-French ultimatum being retained a few days in Paris to allow an opportunity for the Neapolitan Government to make the required concessions. The contemplated expedition is of a formidable character; eight steamers are provisioning at Spithead, and the Oscar, Colossus, Dauntless, Malachite, Gordon, Perseverance and Argus, all British auxiliary steamers, are to sail. The French ships are the Bretagne, Ulen, Algeras, and Napoleon; the expedition is said to be very unpopular in France. Sardinia takes part in the expedition, and will send ships for the protection of the Sardinians in Naples. A Vienna letter states that the English and French ministers there had notified Austria of the intended expedition, to which the Vienna cabinet had opposed no obstacles. This however is doubtful. The Prince Petrucci, the Neapolitan Envoy at the Austrian Capital has resigned; the cause is not stated. It is understood that immediately M. Brenier, the French minister, leaves Naples, the Marquis Antonini, the Neapolitan minister, will withdraw from Paris, and go to Brussels. Meantime hopes were entertained that during the present week we should be in receipt by telegraph of such an answer from Naples, as would supersede the necessity of the fleet's sailing. The London Star of the 26th says:—“Something serious has certainly occurred to stay the Anglo-French mission to Naples, for it has not yet sailed. There is a statement that King Ferdinand has fired his coast, and is likely to secure the enthusiasm of his army; another statement is that if he is compelled to yield, he will proclaim the constitution of 1848, and thereby present his complicity to Palmerston and Napoleon—it may be that these events are as seen by the two men who rule France and England, so they may have heard that Naples would be supported by Austria and Russia; at all events, the game, whatever it may be, does not go on well.”

BRITAIN.

Lord Hardinge, late Commander-in-Chief, is dead. He had attained the age of 71 yrs. Mr. Dallas, the American minister, as the guest of Sir E. B. Lytton, dined with the Hants Agricultural Society, and made a speech in return to the toast of “Lasting concord between America and England.” At a meeting of the Court of Directors of the East India Company Mr. Lewin moved—“That the annexation of Oude was an unjustifiable act of spoliation.” The motion was negatived. The Gazette publishes a treaty between Britain and Siam. British subjects may trade freely with all ports of Siam, but may reside only at Bangkok.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and family are making the most of rural enjoyments at Biarritz, including bull fights. The bank of France has raised the rate of interest to six per cent.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times alludes to a report of its being the intention of the United States to form an alliance with those European Powers who may be disposed to adopt as an article, the immunity of merchant vessels and merchandise from capture in time of war even by men of war.

SPAIN.

Madrid letters of the 15th mention the resignation of Señor Calata, from which probably originated the report that O'Donnell had resigned. The Espana announces that the Council of Ministers, on the evening of the 15th, have stipulated the sales of church property, consequently the ministerial crisis has ceased. Marshal Serrano the new Spanish minister to France, goes to St. Petersburg on a secret mission, and will return to Paris in a month.

PORTUGAL.

By order of the Lisbon board of health three Brazilian ships were sunk at Q. Marinha because infected by yellow fever. Cholera at Lisbon is declining.

ITALY.

United States Ships, Congress, Constitution, and Sagadahoc were at Palermo on the 18th and would leave in a fortnight for Genoa.

The Vintage in Italy is generally satisfactory. Maize is a good crop and Rice is abundant, but Silk unfavorable.

SWITZERLAND.

Berlin letters state that Napoleon has entered into communication with the Swiss Federal Government respecting the offer of Neuchâtel. Napoleon leans towards the Prussian side of the question.

BELGIUM.

The International Free Trade Congress has been in session at Brussels. The subject of discussion were classified under four heads; first, explanation of customs reform during the first ten years with results; second, obstacles which obstruct international commercial relations; third, means proposed to remove these obstacles; fourth, criticism of objects offered to custom reform.

PRUSSIA.

The Bank of Prussia has raised the rate of discount to six per cent., the maximum allowed by law. A special meeting of the cabinet was held to consider the question of the Danish Sound Dues; the discussion is understood to be in favor of any talization, but the price asked by Denmark is considered too high.

DENMARK.

Mr. Andrea, Minister of Finance has resigned, cause not stated.

TURKEY.

The Frontier Commission was at Belgrad on the 8th of Sept., and it was expected the survey would be completed by October. The frontier line is marked off by a furrow turned with a plough.

GREECE.

An Athens letter says the English and French Ministers had drawn up a list of a new ministry which they demanded should be appointed; the Queen refused to accede, alleging the absence of the King.

RUSSIA.

The Brussels Nord has a telegraphic dispatch from St. Petersburg, stating that the network of railways throughout Russia are granted to a mixed company, among whom are the Paris Credit Mobilier and Messrs. Hottinger, Baring, Hope, and Stieglitz. The concession is for 95 years, the Russian government guaranteeing five per cent interest; the lines must be complete in ten years.

PERSIA.

La Presse D'Orient intimates that the differences between England and Persia are not likely to be promptly adjusted.

By TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON.—Friday night.—The rate of the rate of discount in the Bank of France and further fall of three quarters per cent in the French funds caused consols to open heavily and closed at half per cent decline. Money is in active demand. It was believed that the rate of discount would be immediately raised by the Bank of England to five per cent at least from 4 1/2 per cent its present rate. A fresh decline of all continental stocks is reported. In the Silk markets there is a decline of from two to three shillings to one shilling and sixpence in China descriptions.

LATEST.—LONDON, 8 A. M., Saturday 27th.

It is rumored at Vienna that some Austrian ships of war are ordered to Naples as a squadron of observation. The news that Sardinia intends taking a part in the expedition to Naples is not confirmed.

MARKETS.

Consols, for money 93 1/2. Breadstuffs, unchanged. TIMBER.—Yellow Pine, 19d to 24d; Red 14d to 16d; Spruce 16d to 17d; Birch 16d to 18d; Deals 29 1/2 to 31 1/2. CORN.—Fair bowels 6 1/2; Mobile 6 1/2; Orleans 7 1/2.

DEATH BY LAZARUS.—Yesterday morning an inquest was held before Jacob Wortman, Esq., Coroner, and a jury, on view of the body of Nathaniel Purinton who died suddenly on Tuesday evening about 8 o'clock. At the examination the following facts were elicited.—On Tuesday afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock, deceased went to the shop of Messrs. Miles & Wood, Druggists, and procured an ounce of laudanum from Abraham Wood, a young lad in the employment of M. & W., and in a short time afterwards retired to bed, no suspicion however was excited until tea-time, when Mr. Purinton's daughter-in-law went to his bed-room with a cup of tea, thinking the old gentleman might be unwell and did not wish to get up; alarmed however by his appearance, she communicated with the rest of the family, but it was too late, and before medical aid could be procured he had ceased to breathe. Various causes have been assigned for the commission of the rash act, but we forbear making any comments.—Westminster Times.

OUR MARKETS.—Hay is now worth eight dollars per ton. Potatoes from eight to ten shillings per barrel. Butter one shilling per lb. Eggs one shilling per dozen. Country meat—chiefly lamb and mutton—from 3d to 4d. per lb. Butcher's meat—beef steak 7 1/2d per lb; or beef 6d; lamb and mutton 5d to 6d. Every thing is on the rise but meat; that is coming down and must come lower yet, owing to the failure of the potato crop, and a light yield of hay.—Head Quarters.

DEATH BY LOCKAW.—In our last we announced that Mr. George Barker had his hand cut off by a circular saw. Amputation was subsequently made by Dr. Dow, but lockjaw set in, and the unfortunate man died on Saturday last.—(Tb.)

THE MIDDLETON.—We are pleased to

find that the Packet ship Middleton, has arrived at this port all well and in good condition. It will be remembered that the Middleton met with an accident, some weeks since, which has been the cause of her detention and non-arrival until the present time.—(News.)

CAUTION TO PARTIES SETTING FIRE IN THE WOODS.—A few weeks ago Mr. John Brown (of the Mountains) had his barn burnt to the ground with its entire contents consisting of about 12 tons hay, 250 bushels oats, 10 bushels buckwheat, 25 bushels barley, together with a quantity of farming implements, and other things. The loss to Mr. Brown is heavy, as he had no insurance on the premises, and the whole disaster was caused by sheer carelessness of parties having set fire to a lot of brush or other combustible in the immediate neighbourhood, and the only wonder is that Mr. Brown's dwelling and other houses did not share the same fate as the barn.—(Westminster Times.)

On Thursday evening a boy named Sobay, about 12 years of age, while playing with another boy, fell from Smyth street, near Hon. John Robertson's warehouse, into the water and was drowned. The pass is said to be in a most dangerous condition, the road sloping down at a sharp angle, with no fence or guard of any kind. About three months ago a younger brother of the deceased fell off the South Wharf, and was drowned.—(Freeman.)

A party of young men from Niagara, were out shooting ducks on Sunday last at the six Mile Creek, on the American side, when two of them, Mr. Walkerley and Mr. Fin, very recklessly fired their guns in spirit at each other. One of them, Mr. Walkerley, received the discharge of the other's gun in the face, destroying one, if not both of his eyes, and otherwise injuring him. It is surprising that notwithstanding the innumerable accidents that have happened from the careless use of fire arms, persons will not learn to be cautious in the handling of them, and especially refrain from pointing loaded guns in sport at others.—(Toronto Colonist.)

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, OCT. 15, 1856.

The Standard Office is removed to Mr. Phillips' building, in the Market Street, near Mr. John

One of the leading measures to be brought forward at the next meeting of the Legislature will be a new School Law, as the present Act expires in May, 1857. The subject of Education," said one of our legislators, "is of all others the most difficult to deal with—every one seems to have his own scheme, and also we feel convinced that the only proper mode is direct taxation for schools, yet the Government that will frame an Act taxing the people for support of Parish Schools, will surely go to the wall."

We cannot agree with them in the supposition, that, because taxation would be introduced in any new law that may be framed, the Government would be defeated; we are firmly convinced that it would be otherwise; they would be most popular. We do not pretend to say how the School Act should be framed, but, without the element of taxation, no Act for the support of Parish Schools would be effective. The present Act is decidedly an improvement upon the late law; now we have County Inspectors, who from the published report of the Chief Superintendent of Schools, appear to have performed their duty; and we hope the system will be continued in any law that may be framed.

We know that there are a number of persons, who would strenuously oppose a law, no matter how good or beneficial, merely because it contained the principle of taxation—others again, such as bachelors, and married persons, who have no family, urge that they have no right to pay for the education of other people's children. But they must remember, that a school tax is absolutely necessary—that they would be assessed in proportion to the amount of their property—and not as at present according to the number of children. Besides they should be for others; the children of the poorer classes must be educated, the tax being distributed according to the property of the contributors, the burden would undoubtedly be lessened upon their poor neighbors—as the Schools would then be free. Besides when people have to pay a tax for the support of Schools, they would take a greater interest in them, and those who are unwilling to send their children to School, because of their miserly disposition—would then do so. The teachers would be better paid, and we believe, more respected.

BAZAAR.—We have been requested to notice that a Ladies' Bazaar will be held at Mr. James Grant's Hall, St. Stephens, on the 14th inst., and that a large quantity of Fancy and useful articles will be offered for sale. The proceeds are to be devoted to aid

in repairing the Parish Church. A Public Dinner is also to be provided, with Tea in the Evening. The St. Stephens Brass Band will be in attendance.

St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad.—We have the satisfaction of announcing the arrival of J. W. BYRNE, Esq., accompanied by Jos. Bates, Esq., but owing to this circumstance, we are unable to allude to the important results which must follow, from their visit to this country, as fully as we could have wished.

As we stated however, in a late number, the mere act of making the transfer to the new Company, ought only to be a mere form on the part of the Board here; and likewise on the part of the Government, we expect that a liberal and enlightened policy will regulate the party they have to take in the business, which these gentlemen are delegated to arrange.

The St. John papers report, that the Nisi Prius Court closed its proceedings on Tuesday, after a three week's sitting. A complimentary address was presented by the Petit Jury to the Hon. L. A. Wilmet, the presiding Judge. The address and reply notice some altercation which took place between the Judge and a member of the Bar, arising out of the Counsel "insisting on speaking in a cause in which he was retained, contrary to the decision of the Judge." It is to be regretted that the matter was not dropped in the Court House, as the mention of it in the public Journals will not have the effect of "pouring oil on the troubled waters."

The new Steamboat Landing, we are happy to announce, is a credit to the town, and the contractor, J. F. Hanson & Co., ballast, regularly at the steamboat wharf, which, although not so central as the Market wharf, is nevertheless accessible at all tides, indeed they be extremely low; this, however, might be remedied by obtaining the Provincial Dredging Machine, and deepening the water not only along the wharf, but at the Western bar, and on the Middle ground near the entrance of the harbour. We perceive that a railing, which is much required, is being placed round the landing, and that the public have generously subscribed the amount required for this purpose.

THE WEATHER during the last few days, was as warm as the early part of August, affording to the Farmers as good an opportunity as could be wished for harvesting. The crops generally, if we except potatoes, have been abundant.

We are happy to notice that the price of Timber and Deals have advanced considerably in the markets of Great Britain; as may be seen by reference to the quotations per Steamship Niagara.

An infant in a box, was left in a porch in Queen street, last week.

BOSTON MARKET, Oct. 11.—Corn Exchange.—There is a steady demand for Flour at first prices; sales of common brands Western at \$6 50; fancy brands at \$6 75 to \$7; and extras at \$7 50 to \$7 75 per bbl, including all kinds. Corn is firm at 76c for Southern yellow; 74c for Western mixed, and 72c for white.

There is no doubt but the St. Andrews Railroad will soon be completed as far as Woodstock. When it reaches Woodstock it will be carried on further, Canada meets it at or near Grand Falls. The Bangorians are also pushing on their line in the valleys of the Penobscot and the St. Francis. What will the people of St. John say then? They have been paying their attention to a line parallel with the coast. How will they feel when they find both St. Andrews and Bangor connected with Quebec by railways, and each line intercepting the up-river trade. If St. John folks do not wish to be checked, it is high time for them to wake up.—[Head Quarters.]

LIGHT WEIGHT.—An important discovery has been made within the past few days by the grocers and general dealers of Pictou, viz., that the casks and hogheads of sugar which they purchase in Halifax do not contain the quantity of sugar marked upon them, and which of course they pay for. A number have been weighed, and in no case has the weight of the cask come within 116 lbs. of that for which it was purchased, and in one instance the deficiency was over 200 lbs. At this rate the sugar trade must prove very far from a profitable one to retailers, unless they can remedy the evil by weighing their goods before purchasing in Halifax, instead of taking the cask at the importer's weight marked upon it.—[Eastern Chronicle.]

Holloway's Pills, a certain cure for Coughs and Asthmatic Complaints.—Mrs. Vennet, of Liverpool, Canada, took a violent cold, which resulted in a severe cough, and, mingling with the tendency, and at times the young lady was so bad as to become quite

livid in the face, with the violence of the coughing; she became thin and emaciated, and her dissolution appeared to be near, when she determined to try the effect of Holloway's Pills, this medicine quickly relieved her, the bowels became regular, the phlegm was thrown off the chest, and the disorder vanished like snow before the sun. She describes the effects of the remedy as truly marvellous, and recommends all sufferers to have recourse, without delay, to Holloway's Pills.

If you can paint fire with charcoal, light with chalk, and make colors live and breathe, then you can with words give a faint idea of the excellence and magic effects of PAIN EXPELLER, V. G. TABLET PAIN KILLER. Its reputation is of world wide renown; its introduction is received with great favor in foreign lands.

Married.

On the 9th inst., by the Rev. George Johnson, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. John Ingram, to Miss Lucy Rolls, both of St. Andrews.

On the 8th inst., at All Saints' Church, St. Andrews, by the Rev. T. W. Street, Curate of St. Stephen, the Rev. J. S. Williams, Missionary at Campo Bello, to Catherine Emma, eldest daughter of the late Edwin Julian, Esq., of Walton and Trimley, St. Mary's, Suffolk, England.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. Thos. W. Street, Curate of St. Stephen, Mr. John McBratney, Jr., to Miss Mary Elizabeth Maxwell, both of St. Stephen.

Died.

At St. George, on the 29th ult., in the 62d year of his age, Mr. Peter Mellemott, for many years resident of said Parish; leaving a wife and six children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and an affectionate parent.

Shipping List.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.—Oct. 6th.—Schr. John Frederick, Hiarup, Boston.—J. F. Hanson & Co., ballast. CLEARED.—9th.—Schr. John Frederick, Hiarup, Boston, wood and bark.—J. F. Hanson & Co. 14th.—Rge. Black Duck, Smith, Liverpool, deals.—R. Townshend.

At New York, 7th inst., Schr. Alma, Snellgrove, from Jamaica. Would sail on 15th inst. for Norfolk to load for West Indies.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, in consequence of the late fire, has opened a STORE at the head of the new Steamboat Landing, where he will keep on hand, for sale, FLOUR, MEAL, and PROVISIONS generally. 100 Barrels New York State FLOUR, extra brand, and warranted from new wheat. 50 Bbls. Baltimore Household Flour, extra brand. 50 Bbls. extra SALT, of Lake P. L. SOAP. 10 Bbls. extra Sugar, 25 lb. Cansons Co. 25 Bbls. CORN MEAL. 4 Casks pure quality Szechong TEA. SUGAR, COFFEE, and FISH. F & each only. Flour and Meal will be sold in small quantities. Oct. 14, 1856. JAMES BOYD.

Apprentice Wanted. Wanted, a Boy from 12 to 14 years old, who can read and write well, to learn the Printing business. Oct. 8, 1856. Apply at the Standard Office.

FALL GOODS.

Per Royal Mail Steamships Canada & Arabia. We have received

24 Cases Fall Goods, COMPRISING IN PART—

Marlborough and Vincennes Long Shawls DRESS GOODS, in Mohair, Cashmere, Cashmere, Cashmere, Wines, Tannins, Mohairs, Cashmere, &c. FURS, in Stone, Martin, Sable, Mexican, Musquash, Kolinsky, Sea Side, &c. Gloves, Gauntlets, Brackets, Ribbons, Polkas, Sleeves, and Hoods. LADIES' CLOAKINGS, in Wadded Cassimeres, Reversible Cloaks, &c. Prints, Shirtings, Linens, Hosiery, Dress and Mantilla Trimmings, &c. A large stock of MOURNING GOODS. The whole have been selected only fifteen days since from the manufacturers in England, and will comprise the very latest styles of Goods. The remainder of WINTER STOCK to arrive per ship "John Howel," from Liverpool. ODELL & TURNER. St. Andrews, Sept. 23, 1856.—61. pd.

The Court of Probates.

FOR the County of Charlotte, will in future be held on the first Tuesday in each month, at the hour of noon, at the Registrar of Probate's Office, in St. Andrews, of which all persons will take notice.

By order of the Court. GEO. D. STREET, Registrar of Probates. St. Andrews, Sept. 17, 1856.—21.

Cooking Stoves for the Provinces.

A Tall price to suit purchasers. Also Patent Stoves, Griddles, ranges, Ranges, Iron Sinks, Hollow Ware, Tin Ware, Furnaces, &c. Also, an assortment of Carpenters' TOOLS, Farming Tools, Nails, &c. at J. H. HENDERSON & CO'S, 103-105 Market Street, Boston, Mass. sp 10 tm

TO LET.

THE HOUSE at present occupied by Capt. GALEN. Aug. 26, 1856.

CROWN LA.

THE right of Licence to her and Lumber in 1857, from Bertha's application, persons in the undermen offered for sale by Public Wednesday the 15th inst. (Not to interfere with; or which may have been year previous to the date for Licence.)

("In all cases of comp immediately pay the a "or else the Bertha will "excluding bids from d "All Bidders within Lines of Railroad with is of the European and Company to take Time's construction of the Rail No. Name. 127 Joseph Hope 128 Anna Plummer 129 Enach Lunt 130 Henj. Yerka 131 Wm. F. Dibbl 132 do 133 Thomas Leary 134 Hiram Davis 135 Wm. D. Curti 136 John E. O'Br 137 J. L. Cameron 138 Adolman Seely 139 A. W. Raymond 140 do 141 Wm. F. Dibbl 142 Charles Perley 143 Chas. Mayhew 144 Jas. W. Lapey, 145 Benj. Kilburn 146 Thomas Hunter 147 William L. owie 148 James Ritchie 149 Joseph McDona 150 Thomas Mura 151 do 152 John McDoug 153 T. W. Under 154 George M. H 155 do 156 John Ferguson 157 do 158 Wm. J. Berio 159 do 160 do 161 do 162 do 163 Chas. Sherman 164 Wm. A. M.L 165 do 166 do 167 do 168 Robinson Co 169 Richard Hau 170 do 171 do 172 do 173 do 174 do 175 John E. W 176 John Henry 177 William G (24)

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SHERIFF'S SALES

to take place at the Court House.

Real Estate of R. Brockway Jr. & Co. Nov 1
Do Samuel Joy Dec 6

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on Saturday the 1st day of November next, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in Saint Andrews—

ALL the right title, interest, property, claim, and demand, of Reuben Brockway, Junr., Silas Brockway, and William Brockway, to the following properties, viz:—

All that certain Mill Site, or Lot, together with the Mill thereon now occupied by the said Reuben Brockway, Junr., and William Brockway, situate, lying and being, on the Western side of the river Magaguadavic, at the second Falls thereof, in the Parish of St. George, together with all the rights, privileges, sluices, sluice ways, dams, water courses, and piers to the same belonging.

Also, That half of Farm Lot, No. 2, situated on the Western side of the Magaguadavic river, at the second Falls thereof, in the Parish of St. George, and now occupied by Reuben Brockway, Junr., opposite the Meeting House.

And all other the Real Estate, and possession right of the said Reuben Brockway, Junr., Silas Brockway, and William Brockway, or either of them, wheresoever situated in my Bailiwick.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution in favour of Tobias G. Mesly and Samuel Johnson.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte
19th April, 1856.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 6th day of December, 1856, at the Court House in St. Andrews—

ALL the right title, interest, claim, and demand of Samuel Joy, of, in and to, that PIECE OF LAND, situated in the Parish of St. Stephens, lying on the Eastern side of the road leading to Clarke's Point, containing ONE ACRE, more or less, purchased by the said Joy from Samuel Getchell.

To satisfy an execution at the suit of Seth Kimball, endorsed to levy £48 12 0 Sheriff's fees, &c.

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

"ADMIRAL," For EASTPORT, PORTLAND, and BOSTON
Steamer "ADMIRAL," CAPT. M. SWELL.

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

GEORGE THOMAS, Agent, 82, Water Street.

"SOUTHERN and WESTERN STATES and CANADA."—Through Tickets to all the principal places on the Southern and Western States and Canada can be obtained at the Admirals Office.

St. John, 9th April, 1856.

Ufford's Smoke Consuming Patent Lamp.

Is warranted to produce, without smoke and with only the poorest quality of oil or grease, at an expense of less than half a cent per hour, a light equal at least to four wax candles. Extremely simple and durable, less injurious to the eyes than any other artificial light, and will prove the truth of these statements.

Price \$1 25, £30, 67c.

We have one of the Lamps in use, and are able to conform to the favorable testimony of the Traveller, having found it answering well to what is claimed for it. (Puritan Recorder.)

No person who has ever tried one of the Lamps could be willing to give it up for ten times its cost, if it could not be replaced. (New England Farmer.)

Boston, 117 Court street, head of Southbury.

PARKS & FOLSOM, 236, Washington St., Boston

CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S CATTLE SHOW & FAIR.

The Annual Cattle Show and Fair of the above Society for 1856, will be held in the town of ST. ANDREWS, on Tuesday the 21st October, next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. when the following Premiums will be offered upon articles to be exhibited, subject to the Regulations hereinafter mentioned.

CATTLE & STOCK

On Brood Mares.

1st premium 15s; 2d do 12s 6d.

Colts, Geldings or Fillies, under 3 yrs. old.

1st prem. 12s 6d; 2d do 7s 6d.

Spring Calves.

1st prem 10s; 2d do 7s 6d.

Bulls over 2 years old.

1st prem £1 0 0; 2d do 10s.

Cows.

1st prem 10s; 2d do 7s 6d.

Heifers, under 3 years old.

1st prem 10s; 2d do 7s 6d.

Spring Calves.

1st prem 7s 6d; 2d do 5s.

Yoke of Steers, under 4 years old.

1st prem 10s; 2d do 7s 6d.

Rams, under 3 years old.

1st prem 7s 6d; 2d do 5s.

Ewes.

1st prem 7s 6d; 2d do 5s.

DAIRY PRODUCE

Butter, in samples not less than 30 lbs.

1st prem 12s 6d; 2d do 10s.

GRAIN CROPS.

(in samples not less than one bushel each.)

Wheat.

1st prem 10s; 2d do 7s 6d.

Oats.

1st prem 7s 6d; 2d do 5s.

Barley.

1st prem 7s 6d; 2d do 5s.

Smooth Buckwheat.

1st prem 7s 6d; 2d do 5s.

Rough Buckwheat.

1st prem 7s 6d; 2d prem 5s.

Bush Beans (unmixed.)

1st prem 7s 6d; 2d do 5s.

Peas (in samples not less than one bushel.)

1st prem 7s 6d; 2d do 5s.

ROOT CROPS.

(in samples not less than one bushel.)

Carrots.

1st prem 7s 6d; 2d do 5s.

Mangold Wurzel.

1st prem 7s 6d; 2d do 5s.

Parsnips.

1st prem 7s 6d; 2d do 5s.

White Blue-Nose Potatoes.

1st prem 7s 6d; 2d do 5s.

Other Potatoes unmixed.

1st prem 7s 6d; 2d do 5s.

Swedish Turnip Seed.

(not less than 3 lbs exhibited as a sample.)

6. Cattle and Horses competing must be provided with suitable halters.

6. No Judge on any description of articles entered, to enter an article of the same kind for competition.

7. Judges have the right of rejecting any or all of the articles entered, should they think them unworthy of premiums; and the Judges are particularly requested to strictly enforce this Rule.

8. A bushel measure has been provided for measuring grain, root crops, &c., and their relative values will be adjudged, according to the weight per bushel.

9. All specimens of Cattle and Domestic Manufactures exhibited, must be ticketed at the price per yard, or by the piece, at which the owner would be willing to sell the article, and also whether it is for sale or not.

10. In future, all persons receiving Premiums from this Society, and who may be found to have accepted them in violation of the Rules of the Society, will be prosecuted by the Society to recover back the amounts received by them.

A suitable field will be provided for the reception of the Cattle.

By Order of the Board,
A. T. PAUL, Secretary.

St. Andrews, Sept. 1, 1856.

French's Mercantile & Nautical Institute.

95 TREMONT ST. BOSTON.

PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING, NAVIGATION.

Students can commence at any time, there being No Classes. Tuition of Terms &c., sent by mail.

THIS is the most extensive and complete Institute of the kind in the United States, and was founded for the express purpose of affording young men a

Thorough and Practical, Mercantile and Nautical Education, and aiding them when qualified, in obtaining Good Situations.

CHAS. FRENCH, A. M., Principal. Four Assistant Professors. References—Hon. Edward Everett, L. L. D.; Rev. James Walker, D. D. President Harvard University, and many others.

Garden and Agricultural SEED.

Per ship "Rover's Bride," from Liverpool. WINDSOR and Bush BEANS, Marrowfat, Dwarf, Imperial, and Sugar PEAS, varieties of Cabbage Sams, Cauliflowers, Lettuce, Carrot, Celery, Leek, varieties of Lettuce, do. Onion radish, &c. &c.

AGRICULTURAL. Purple Top Sweet Turnip, White Norfolk, Veitch's, &c. &c. warranted fresh and true to their kinds. A large assortment of new style

Paper Hangings. ODELL & TURNER. St. Andrews, April 15, 1856.

To Let,

THE HOUSE at present occupied by Mr. Joseph Walton, on the corner of Water & Elizabeth streets; to which is attached a large Garden. Possession given 1st May next. Apply to

G. F. CAMPBELL. St. Andrews, 26th March, 1855.

E. D. SPEAR, INDIAN DOCTOR.

19 Kneeland Street, BOSTON, Mass.

THE great success which has ever attended the Indian Practice of Medicine, as perfected by E. D. SPEAR, M. D., excites envy in the hearts of the many advocates of Mercury. Many of his remedies, as the public have already learned from newspapers of the day, are prepared from recipes which are believed to have originally been received from the Indians one hundred and seventy five years ago. No other remedies deserve the name of Indian.

DR. SPEAR'S GREAT INDIAN MEDICINES. (For names and description see his "Family Physician")—to be had, free, at his office, or sent to order, prepaid on receipt of a paper postage stamp.

Are certain cures for Asthma, Ague and Fever, Barber's Itch, Boils, Bronchitis, Cancer, Canker, Colds, Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Cramps, Debility, Diabetes, Derangement of the Bowels, all humors in the blood, Giddiness, Headache, Inflammation of the Eyes, Jaundice, Kidney Complaints, Liver Complaints, Loss of Hair, Lumbago, Milk Leg, Nightmare, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the side, back, and other parts of the body, Painful Menstruation, Pin Worms, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Scrofula, Shortness of Breath, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Stragury, &c. &c.

Dr. Spear's Female Medicines have become very celebrated, and it is now admitted that his treatment of Female Weaknesses, Prolapsus Uteri, Irregularities and Suppressions is far superior to any other treatment for these complaints.

DR. SPEAR, Is also celebrated in the treatment of children. His medicines being vegetable, do not poison the system.

Dr. Spear is now being visited by one thousand patients every month, some of whom travel hundreds of miles to consult him and to obtain his medicines.

Dr. S. will warrant a cure in every curable case. After giving his remedies a fair trial, if a cure is not effected, he will pay any other physician, who will effect a cure, his bill, not exceeding \$100.

Persons at a distance can consult him by letter, enclosing a stamp to pay the answer.

Dr. Spear consults with patients at his Office No 19 Kneeland street, upon all conditions and diseases of the system, free of any charge.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE. St. John, 10th April, 1856.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JOHN SWAN, now, has been appointed keeper of Hospital Island in the County of Charlotte, and of the public buildings thereon.

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Emigration Officer for New Brunswick.



LET US REASON TOGETHER.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

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

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

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

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

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

GENERAL DEBILITY, ILL HEALTH.

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

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

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

Ague, Bilious complaints, Blisters on the skin, Bowel complaints, Colic, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Head-ache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Sore Throat, Stone and Gravel, Secondary symptoms, Tic Douleur, Tumours, Uterine Affections, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness, from whatever cause, &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishments of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and 50 Maiden Lane, New York, also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

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

ODELL & TURNER, Of Saint Andrews.

Wholesale Agents for the County Charlotte January 15, 1856.

House and Lot for Sale.

To sell or Let, and immediate possession given, that commodious and comfortable COTTAGE, on west side of Frederick street, owned by the Subscriber; it is situated in one of the pleasantest parts of the Town, in close proximity to the Court House. There is a well of good water in the yard, a Garden plot stocked with Fruit Trees—Apple, Plum, and Cherry—besides currants and gooseberry bushes. Terms of payment made easy.

JOHN SNELL. St. Andrews, 15th July, 1856.

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE!

Holloway's Ointment.

THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY.

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

ERYSIPELAS, RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC HUMOURS.

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

SORE LEGS, SORE BREASTS, WOUNDS & ULCERS.

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St. Andrews, 15th July, 1856.

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