

# The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.]

*Ex variis sumendum est optimum.*—Cic.

[12s. 6d. PER ANN. IN ADVANCE.]

No 12]

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1857.

[Vol. 26]

## THE BACHELOR'S BUTTON;

Or, How a Single Gentleman got into difficulty, and how he got out of it.

### CHAPTER I.

Some years ago, when I was a single man and dreaming (as some single men do) of double bliss yet destined to arrive, I went to a concert at the Music Hall of Boston. Music is, poetically and proverbially, "the food of love," and in my sentimental state I consumed a good deal of it; not that I had any object in view. Mine was abstract love; I cultivated it, I increased my stock, so that I might have a good stock of the tender passion on hand whenever I saw an eligible opportunity of investing it. Well, to return to the concert; it was crowded to excess, and the rush, on leaving, to reach cabs and carriages was very great. I wore on that memorable night a blue coat with brass buttons, and I flattered myself there were worse looking men in the room. I tell you candidly, I admired myself, and next to myself, the other party I was struck with was a fine girl, with dark eyes and black hair, who sat with some young friends a few forms distant. I hoped she noticed me and my blue coat and brass buttons. I looked at her often enough to attract her attention to both; and being as my friends would say, in rather a *spooning* state, worked myself in to a towering passion—of love. But how was I to come at the object of my admiration, for I was as diffident as devoted—"as shy as I was vain," as an over-cautious friend once said? "Hail Columbia," which concluded the concert, surprised me, as unprepared on the first glance to "improve the occasion," and the company were shuffling out, while I stood mutely gazing after the object of my love at first sight. She and her party dodged for a while by the inner door of the concert room, and were then drawn out into the refreshing current, and lost to sight.

I followed quickly after, lest I should lose forever all opportunity of identifying my idol; but, alas! the lights in the outer corridor were few and so far between, that no glimpse of my star could I get. I pushed and elbowed through the crowd, with a view of getting to the outer door before my fair one's party had emerged, and thus gaining once more a sight of my sweetening.

"Hang it!" I muttered impatiently, as I felt a tug at my coat skirt, and was instantly conscious of one of my hind buttons having hitched to some lady's dress; my progress was suddenly arrested—"How provoking!" thought I, as I was brought to a stand, for I could not push on without losing a button or tearing a dress; "how provoking the modern fashions; a lady now has as many loops and as many tentacles about her apparel as a sea anemone. It was with some irritation I stopped to undo the button, but my hurry made the task more difficult, and instead of undoing, I only bungled and more twisted the loop around the button.

"Please to let me try," said the lady herself as I bumbled over the business; she unglued her hand—it was a sweet white hand; so I looked at her face. Stars and garters! but it was the very fair one, black hair and dark eyes, I was in pursuit of. As she stooped over the entangled button, a slight flush came over her cheek. Oh, it was delicious. I hoped she never would undo the loop; and, indeed she never would for her fingers twitched nervously, and my heart was beating audibly; I tried to help her; our fingers met.

"Please to make way there," shouted a gruff voice behind. We were blocking up the passage; was there ever such an unlucky spot for so lucky an entanglement. "You hinder the people from going out, Annie," exclaimed one of her companions, with some asperity; "plague upon the tiresome loop, break it!" and suiting the action to the word, the speaker leaned forward, caught the sleeve of her beautiful friend's dress in one hand, and my coat tail in the other, and giving a quick and decided tug, severed us. The crowd behind bore on, and we were separated; not however before I gave my "star" a look which I intended to speak volumes. I thought she did not seem unconscious of my meaning—our eyes met. I know, and this was the only consolation left me, for immediately afterwards I lost her and her party from view in the darkness outside.

### CHAPTER II.

This night I hardly closed my eyes, thinking of my bright particular star, and what means I should use to find her out. I knew little of the town which was a large one, and to expect to know the name of my fair one, by a mere description, was hopeless, for there doubtless must be a great many with dark eyes and black hair within the "bills of mortality" there as elsewhere.

My love fit grew more and more violent during the day; but tired out by my search, I returned to the hotel, and took out my dress coat from my portmanteau to feed my

flame even with the contemplation of the inniginate business button that had detained the "black-eyed divinity" so long. It was no little delight I now discovered what did not before catch my eye—a fragment of the silk loop of her dress still adhered to the button, twisted round the shank. I pressed it to my lips; it was lilac in color—and stooped to gently disentangle it from the bit of brass as gently as though it were a tress of my loved one's hair, when something clinked in my skirt pocket. I supposed I had left some money there, for in my perturbation and excitement I omitted to search the coat on taking it off the night before. I thrust my hand into the pocket. Gracious me! What did I behold—what did I take out—a gold chain bracelet!

You could have brained me with my lady's fan. I saw at a glance how matters stood—in the excitement and flurry of undoing the loop from my button, the lady had undone the clasp of her own bracelet, which had not unreasonably fallen into the coat skirt with which she was engaged, and doubtless, on missing it, instead of regarding me in a romantic light, she put it down that I was of the swell mob, and had purposely entangled in her dress in order to rob her of her jewelry.

Here was an anti-heroic position to find one's self, when I wished to be considered the most devoted of knights, to be remembered only as the most expert of pick-pockets! Was ever an honest lover in such a plight, and to make it worse I could not see how I was to escape from such a dilemma. I must go down to the grave remembered only in that dear one's mind as the nefarious purloiner of her bracelet. To find her out was impossible; but a bright idea struck me as my eye lighted on a newspaper lying on the coffee-room table. I rang the bell and inquired of the waiter when the local paper was published. "To-morrow morning," he answered. I sat down and wrote an advertisement it was in the following words:

"If the lady, whose dress got entangled in a gentleman's coat button, in leaving the concert last Wednesday, will call at or send to the Tremont Hotel, she will hear something to her advantage."

There, I thought, as I gave the advertisement to the boy, and five shillings to pay for insertion in the Traveller, there, if it will not give me a clue to escape from a very unpleasant dilemma, and at the same time to know who my enchanter is, the fates must be very unpropitious.

My plans being thus so far adopted, I ordered dinner, and waited patiently or rather impatiently, the appearance of the newspaper next morning. It was brought up to my room from the press, and then I read, in all the glory of large type, my interesting announcement. But, my stars! with what an advertisement was it followed in the very same column. I only wonder that my hair did not stand on end, as I read as follows:

REWARD.—Lost, or stolen, on the night of the Concert, at the Hall, a Gold Chain Bracelet. It is thought to have been taken from the lady's arm by a pick-pocket of gentlemanly appearance, who wore a blue coat with brass buttons, and kept near the lady on her leaving the hall.

Any one giving information as will lead to the recovery of the bracelet, or the capture of the thief, (if it was stolen), will receive the above reward, on applying to No. 7, Cambridge Place.

### CHAPTER III.

Here was a pretty plight—to be advertised in the public papers as a pick-pocket, when my only crime was like Othello's, that of

"Loving, not wisely, but too well."

My determination, however, was quickly adopted. I went up stairs, put on the very identical delinquent blue coat, so accurately described, and taking the paper in my hand, proceeded to 7 Cambridge Place.

I knocked at the door, and asked the servant who answered, the name of the family. Having heard it, I said, "Is Miss Raymond in?"

"Yes, Sir," replied the servant woman: "Who shall I say wants her?"

"Tell her," I replied, "that the pick-pocket, with a gentlemanly address, and blue coat, with brass buttons, who stole her bracelet, is here and wishes to return it to her."

The woman stared at me as though I were mad, but on repeating my request to her, she went in and delivered my message.

Soon there came out, not my fair one, but a stalwart brother.

"That," I said, handing him the bracelet, "is Miss Raymond's property; and though, as you perceive, I wear a blue coat, with brass buttons, and am flattered to think my manners are not ungentlemanly, I am bound in candor to say I am not a pick-pocket."

"Then, sir, you shall have the reward," said the brother, taking out his purse.

"No," I replied, "for strange as it may appear, though I am no pick-pocket, I stole the lady's bracelet."

The man looked puzzled, but when I told the truth, and pointed to my advertisement in the paper, as a proof that I did not want to walk off with the property, he laughed heartily at the whole story, and not the least at his description of the gentlemanly pick-pocket.

"Well," he said, "you had better walk in and have tea with us, and my sister will be able to say whether she can speak to your identity, after which it will be time enough to canvass the propriety of sending for a constable."

You may be assured that I accepted the invitation. Need I go further with my story. The young lady (to use the words of the advertisement) captured the pick-pocket. The bachelor's button no longer adorns my blue coat, and I now have framed and glazed over the fire-place, the advertisement in which I have been publicly described by my wife, as "a pick-pocket with a gentlemanly address."

When I change her with the libel, she always does what she has just this moment done, pay damage for the slander in any amount of kisses, declaring though not a pick-pocket, I was a thief, and stole her heart and pocketed her bracelet.

So ends the story of "A Bachelor's Button."

## PARKHURST'S SAW MILL.

Hearing that one of Parkhurst's saw mills has been purchased for Australia, some few weeks ago, we had the curiosity when at Brunswick last week, to go down on to Shad Island, and examine it for ourselves. We cannot omit expressing our admiration of it. We witnessed it at work, and saw it cut timber, joist, plank, slats, laths, clapboards, and shingles, of any length and thickness, sash blind stuff, treenails, and in fact all kinds of dimension stuff, either square, beveling, or angling, that can be sawed with a circular saw.

Straight lumber used by carpenters, sash, blind and door-makers, mill-wrights, cabinet makers, and the manufacturers of cars, carriages, and agricultural implements, can be sawed with this machine from the round log, without removing any part of the machines, or making additions to it.

It can be built of any size, stand in a mill and be driven by water, or be put on trucks with a steam engine, and moved from place through the forest or elsewhere.

With this machine 5 and 6 inch clapboards are sawed from any kind of lumber that is seven inches in diameter, or larger, with a uniform thickness on the thin and thick edges, without regard to the width.

For persons wishing to operate to a limited extent only, it is the most useful machine we have ever seen.

This Mr. Parkhurst is quietly at work in building these mills, for which a demand has already sprung up throughout the country. It seems to us to be as great a fortune to the inventor as was Woodworth's planing machine.—[State of Maine.]

## Born to Good Luck.

The St. Louis Leader tells the following story:

"Not over a dozen years ago, a merchant of this city, well known and highly respected, failed in business, and after settling up his affairs, gave to his principal creditor a deed of trust on certain real estate, to secure the payment of \$12,000. At the time the property was barely valued at that, so the creditor put the deed in his safe, and there, so far as he was concerned, the matter ended. The merchant, broken down, disappointed, poor, but yet enterprising, went South, visited California, Mexico, and South America, speculated, made half a dozen fortunes, and lost them again. A few weeks since he returned to the city, sick, travel-worn, needy and disheartened. By chance he met his own lawyer, high in his profession and who is deservedly respected. After the first greeting, the lawyer remarked, 'I am glad to see you back, and as you seem to be in want of funds, the sale will be just in time.'"

The merchant looked hard at his friend, and finally said, 'Sale! what sale? I've got nothing to sell.'"

"Nonsense, my dear fellow, you are richer than you imagine. Don't you remember the deed of trust I drew up for you some twelve years ago?"

"I do, what of it?"

"Well, at that time the property would not have realized the sum, so it was let lie, but it is now in the market, and I expect to close a contract for its sale this week."

"You amaze me; what price do you expect to get?"

"I've asked \$86,000, and shall get it too. Your debt and interest will amount to 21,000 or thereabouts, so you will have \$65,000 to go upon."

The sensations of the party may be more easily imagined than described, as the penny-a-liners have it, but one thing is certain, Mr. A. went home a happier man than he had been for ten years at least.

Reader, what we have here related is simple fact, and more, the occurrence is not yet a week old.

NEW BRUNSWICK VESSELS.—We copy from the Circular of Messrs. Robert A. Munn & Co., Ship Brokers, Liverpool, the following statement of vessels sold since 13th Feb.

Jane Cochrane, 223 tons, built at Moncton in 1856, sold for £11,005.

Falkland, 979 tons, built in New Brunswick in 1856, no price mentioned.

Andromache, 1194 tons, built at Richibucto in 1856, sold for £11,000.

Lady Milton, 902 tons, built at St. Andrews in 1856, no price mentioned.

AN INGENUOUS CAT.—A certain family in Kingston own a very ingenious cat. The feline gentleman is a pretty old stager, and has had the benefit of both years and experience to perfect him in his knowing tricks. Lifting latches and turning knobs of doors are amongst his commonest performances; but lately he has gone beyond this. On one of the late cold nights, when even cats got indignant at the weather, master "Bill" being out, a loud military rap, several times repeated, was heard at the heavy iron knocker. "Visitors of course!" thought the girls—"perhaps Soddgers!" The latter idea—the lateness of the night, and the peculiar character of the rap, made them somewhat backward in going to the door. The rap being continued, the door was at length opened, and master Pass was at length observed holding on with his fore paws to the projecting sill of a small window above the door, his hind feet against the rafter—an occasional kick being all that was necessary to produce a very passable single rap.—[Kingston Whig.]

## EXTRAORDINARY CANINE INSTINCT.

The most remarkable instance of instinct or sagacity in a dog, that we remember to have heard of, occurred in the town of Fairhaven a few days since; it was this. Two children between the ages of five and seven years, were playing in the middle of the street in Fairhaven, when an unloaded wagon, without a driver, drawn by a runaway horse, was seen approaching at a furious rate. A large dog, a cross of the Newfoundland and mastiff breeds, who was lying near, saw the approaching peril, and going to the rescue of the unconscious innocents, "took up by their clothes in his teeth, first one of the children and deposited the little thing out of danger on the sidewalk, and then returned and took the other, and also placed it safely on the walk." As the wagon was passing, the dog made a spring at the horse and tried to seize him by the nose, but failed to stop him. We have these curious facts from a gentleman whose veracity is unquestionable. Who shall say that the brute creation is devoid of rational intelligence after this?—[New Bedford Mercury.]

A MISER.—The late Moses Shepard of Baltimore, is thus spoken of by a correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post:

"The circumstances revealed by the death of this extraordinary man, are as extraordinary as any of the incidents of his life. His morbid parsimony not only adhered to him up to his latest breath, but is perpetuated by his will. He was worth over half a million of dollars, the bulk of which he dedicated to the establishment of an insane asylum, and left not a single cent to the poor old woman who kept house for him on starvation board and wages for many years. He left but a miserable pittance to his man servant, and only \$500 to his nephews, who were his nearest relatives, and poor. Only two or three weeks before his death he called his old housekeeper to his bedside to say that as milk had risen to eight cents a quart, they must take but a pint for the future. He left a number of poor relations, whom a small bequest would have comforted. He gave away considerable money, however, yet never under the impulse of personal feeling, but as he economized, according to a system. He has at times bestowed small sums towards the Colonization cause, which, for many years, has been the constant theme of his conversation. He seems, however, to have very recently lost confidence in the utility of that movement, for I understand that he has left the society nothing of consequence. Mr. LaFroche, the President of the society, was one of his most familiar friends. He never indulged himself with more than two glasses a day, and one of those consisted usually of brandy and milk. His letters, of which I have several, were written upon the coarsest and cheapest kind of

paper. The sheet was always cut off close under the signature, so that none of it should be wasted. I do not remember to have ever received a whole sheet from him since the first of our correspondence."

AWFUL CATASTROPHE BY FIRE.—A highly esteemed correspondent of Cornwallis, (Edward J. Ross, Esq.,) furnishes us with the subjoined particulars of the recent awful catastrophe, by conflagration, at that place:

On the morning of Thursday, the 6th inst. the house of Mr. Allan C. Barnaby, near the Steam Mill in Cornwallis, was totally consumed by fire and dreadful to relate four of his children perished in the flames. His family consisted of six children one of whom was providentially absent. The eldest, a girl in her fourteenth year, was sleeping with her mother, who was confined to her bed by illness, in a bed room on the first floor. Mr. Barnaby slept on the flight above, and the first intimation of danger he had was the screams of his wife. When he arose, the staircase was in flames, and he rushed down to the rescue of his wife, calling upon a servant man who slept in an adjoining room to open their bed room door and call the children; but he in the confusion of ideas naturally attendant upon such an awful moment, threw open a shutter in the gable and leaped a distance of twenty feet to the ground wounding himself severely. Mrs. Barnaby rushed to the staircase and succeeded in grasping two of her children, but alas! the raging element overpowered her,—she was forced to relinquish her grasp and fell senseless to the foot of the stairs, from whence she was rescued from the flames at the imminent peril of his life by her agonized husband, who had in the mean time by smashing in the bed room windows succeeded in rescuing his eldest daughter. The children lost are a daughter aged eight years, and three sons of the respective ages of ten years, two years, and three months. The whole family had a narrow escape from destruction, for the lateness of the hour—it being between two and four o'clock in the morning—prevented the possibility of aid being at hand.

The survivors are dreadfully scorched. Mrs. Barnaby's life being almost despaired of. It is not known how the fire originated.—[Herald Chronicle.]

AN EXCITING SCENE IN THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.—It must be "as much as one's life is worth" to sit in session during the deliberations of the Missouri legislative body. On the 24th ult. Mr. Albin, a member from Gentry, in a personal explanation, made some harsh strictures on Mr. Singleton, of Andrew, and what followed is described in the legislative report in the Missouri Inquirer:—

Here Mr. Singleton, of Andrew, rose from his seat and advanced to the side of his desk, towards the left centre aisle; when he had arrived at the front edge thereof, he, with his right hand, gripped for his ink bottle; a second clutch secured it. Drawing back, he threw it with much force towards said Mr. Albin. The bottle, scattering its contents all along on its route, struck the desk of Mr. A. in front of him, and bounced off, carrying with it a handkerchief just glancing over the face of Mr. Darnes, of Scott, whose seat is about in a line with the seat of Mr. Albin.

Upon this, and quicker than we can pen the act, Mr. Albin drew from his breast a seven inch Colt's revolver, which he pointed with unerring certainty, and which he held with a wonderful steadiness directly at Mr. S. Gentlemen surrounding either party rushed towards them, not, however, until Mr. Singleton had stooped down in the attempt, as it would appear, to raise a spittoon. Mr. Glover of St. Louis, who happened near, caught the arm of Mr. A., and at the same time with his left hand forced the pistol upwards to the ceiling.

By this time the Speaker collected himself and ordered the parties under arrest.—Mr. A. made some resistance by words, but on recommendation of his friends, he left the jail in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. S. was not for the present molested.

THE PRESS.—Mr. G. W. Day, the Printer of the Intelligencer, issues no less than seven papers per week from his office, and one monthly besides. These are the following:—The Religious Intelligencer (about 4700 copies) on Friday; the Christian Visitor (about 4100 copies) on Wednesday; the Catholic Presbyterian (about 1200 copies) on Thursday, formerly on Saturday; the Leader, morning edition, (about 3900 copies) on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; and a weekly edition on Friday; the Casket (about 6000 copies) monthly. The influence of these papers over the Province must be immense, and while they retain their existence, it will be pretty hard to go back to the old days of exclusiveness in Politics.



## Latest from Europe!

### Arrival of the Alps.

#### DEFEAT OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

Boston, March 20.  
The Alps, from Liverpool, with dates to the 4th inst., arrived to-day. The British Government had been defeated in Parliament, 263 against 247, on Mr. Cobden's motion relative to the operations against Candia.

A treaty of peace has been signed at Paris between England and Persia.

The latest report from Canton asserts that the fire kindled by the British bombardment and spread to the city proper, which was one sheet of flame when the overland mail left.

Breadstuffs quiet and lower. Provisions were more active. Teas had considerably advanced.

Consols 93 3/4 to 94 1/4.

## Provincial Parliament.

### House of Assembly.

FREDERICTON, March 19th.

Hon. Attorney General brought in a Message from His Excellency with reference to the appointment or recommendation since the 1st of February, of any person or persons to the Legislative Council. No appointment provisionally or otherwise, had been made. His Excellency did not consider it consistent with the public interest to communicate as to prospective appointments, to vacancies in another branch of the Legislature.

The House went into Committee on a Bill to amend an Act to incorporate the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick, adhering to the Westminster Standards.

Hon. Mr. Gray explained the object of the Bill, and argued that this denomination having asked leave to manage their temporal concerns in a certain way, the House should allow them to do so.

Mr. Boyd said that if the Bill passed, it would lead to the most disastrous consequences to the Free Church. It interfered with the dearest rights and privileges of the members of that Church. By the present Act of incorporation the pew-holders and communicants elect the Trustees; by this Bill the right is vested in contributors to the stipend. By another section of the Bill the management of the temporalities was placed in the hands of the deacons. If the members of the several congregations had asked for this Bill it would be all very well; but the only petitions in its favor were from the thirteen Ministers, and three or four of their creatures. He read two letters from parties in St. John, one, an elder in St. David's Church, protesting against the Bill, and showing that it had been concocted and brought forward in a suspicious manner. He thought the Bill should be postponed for 3 months; and if the people really wished it, they would have an opportunity of saying so.

Mr. Johnson opposed the Bill because he thought it interfered with the right of other Presbyterian Churches in the Province, and because it took away from the congregations certain rights which the House had no certainty that they wished to resign.

The Speaker thought the Bill highly objectionable.

Messrs. McAdam and Gillmor supported the Bill.

Mr. Kerr thought it had better be referred to a select Committee.

Mr. Botsford thought the Bill was wrong in principle, but that it should be referred to a select Committee.

Mr. Lawrence said that there was a petition emanating from a numerous and highly respectable meeting in St. John against the Bill, and there was nothing before the House to show that those whose rights it took away wished it to pass.

Progress was reported; and the Bill was referred to a select Committee consisting of Messrs. Kerr, Boyd, and McLellan.

House adjourned.

March 20th.  
Read a first time, the Bill incorporating The St. Martin's Mining and Manufacturing Company. The Provincial Secretary will move the House for the first time on Tuesday next, and go into Committee on Supply. Mr. McAdam asked questions of the Post Master General relating to his intentions respecting the carrying of the mails to and from St. Stephens. The Post Master General replied: "I will answer to-morrow."

On motion, the House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to amend an Act relating to the establishment of a Board of Health in St. John. Progress was reported.

The Railway Bill was committed at 12 o'clock. Mr. McNaughton in the Chair. The Attorney General very briefly explained the nature of and reasons for the alterations of the Act contemplated by the Bill. Mr. Harding followed, condemning the conduct of the Government in the matter, and opposing the Bill. Mr. Johnson next took the floor, and had only fairly got under way at one o'clock, when the House separated.

After dinner Mr. Johnson resumed his speech on the Railway in opposition. Provincial Secretary followed approving of the Bill. Mr. Smith came next in opposition. Mr. Lewis in a brief speech expressed his determination to vote for the Bill. Mr. Gilbert was the next speaker, he denounced the whole Railway scheme, and should vote against the Bill. Progress reported.

The Provincial Secretary laid before the House the estimates for 1857; the expenditure £122,810; Revenue £132,900. On

motion of Mr. C. Parley, resolved that the House do on Monday next at 12 o'clock, go into consideration of His Excellency's Message, in answer to the Address relating to the appointments to the Legislative Council.

A Fredericton correspondent writes to the Freeman:

The closing speech of the Attorney General was very clever in all respects. You will remember having seen in the Reports of debates of the House some time since, where it was reported that Hatheway gave the Attorney General a severe castigation for having called him an "untutored Indian." Well, I can assure you that of all the castigations that has ever been visited upon the head of a shuffling member of an assembly on this side of the Atlantic, the rebuke given to Hatheway was the most cutting and terrible. The Attorney General began by saying that he did not call the hon. member for York, Mr. Hatheway, an "untutored Indian" as Mr. H. had alleged, for although he possessed the rudeness and cunning of the savage and savage life, yet together with that rudeness he possessed in a very high degree all the vices of civilization. He then described a scene in the gulf stream, where a ship under full press of canvas, the day fine and the sea smooth, is passing very speedily through the water, while in her wake are to be seen fish of various kinds gambling and darning in every direction as if desirous to court inspection and admiration from those persons who are enjoying themselves upon the quarter deck. But said the Attorney General, yet a little further off, and in the still water may be seen a fish near the surface calmly and cautiously guiding along, but upon closer examination you see the blue body of a large fish from time to time approach the side of the ship and voraciously swallow up the oil of all sorts that is thrown to feed it by the passengers and crew. The scene is suddenly changed, a storm comes on, sail after sail is taken in, to ease the vessel and secure safety to those on board, all that scientific knowledge aided by nautical skill can suggest is effected, but to no purpose, and the ill-fated ship with her living freight is shattered and cast upon the stormy waves. Then it is that you know this monster that appeared to glide so gracefully along when the weather was fine and all things prosperous; now, in the hour of peril and confusion you can see the merciless jaws of this fish destroyer spreading death and desolation around, and he who had constantly fed it, is the first in this scene of confusion to perish upon its monster fangs.

The Opposition felt it so terrible cutting, that Smith, Johnson and Mitchell, and it was too bad; but as for Hatheway himself, he appeared as white as a piece of paper.

## Communications.

FREDERICTON, March 20.

To the Editor of the Standard.

DEAR SIR,—I suppose you have no objections to hearing from an old correspondent, who for a time has been a "lobby" Member of the Assembly. I need hardly inform you, that I am neutral in politics; nevertheless, the proceedings of the Legislature always were interesting to me, as I presume they are to every colonist. Without entering into the state of parties in the House, I fearlessly assert, that much time has been wasted during the present Session. By whom, it may be asked? By designing men; for, although I am strongly tinged with pure liberal principles, I am heartily ashamed of the party—*action*, more properly speaking, who arrogate to themselves the title of "Liberals," they were hurled from power, and they richly deserved it. It is true that the Lieut. Governor possessed the power he exercised, but he did so reluctantly, the Executive Council having refused, as proved by their own correspondence, to advise a dissolution of the House. His Excellency knew, and so did the people, that the Assembly, did not reflect the opinions nor carry out the wishes of a very large majority of the people; and it was the Governor's bounden duty to see that the will of the Province were conducted upon the pure principles of Responsible Government.

The Opposition, by manœuvring and holding out the tempting gilded bait, succeeded in filling up their ranks, and the parties are so evenly balanced, that it appears to me next to impossible, for the Government to bring down measures of importance, as they are met with factious opposition; they really do not lie upon "a bed of roses," they have not had fair play, nor will they while the House is so equally divided. Were they to copy the example of their opponents, and hold out inducements and buy over adjacents, they could, no doubt, have a fair working majority. But I know they will not descend to such low subterfuge. The people see who are the real obstructives, and the day of reckoning, I believe, is at hand, when the *Office Seekers* will be, to use a common phrase, "rowed up Salt River."

Our Charlotte Members are very attentive and look sharp after the interests of the County. Storer has introduced several Bills, and they have been carried through the House handsomely. He is not flippant, but is fluent; his speeches are classical, and to the point; from appearances, he is becoming a favorite with all parties, and will be a leading Member of the House. My old friend, Born, is busy later and early; there is no fear of his rusting out, but he cannot help wearing out, if he continues to work as hard as he has done.

Taking a walk the other morning, before the people generally were up, I think it was about 6 o'clock, I saw Lord entering the House of Assembly, and passing these a few minutes afterwards, there he was working night and day among a huge pile of documents; and when he came to the breakfast table, only remained a few minutes and went back again to the House.

I don't know but he may be annoyed at my alluding to this, and may guess the writer, but it is not a matter of moment to me. McADAM appears to be a person of few words. He is a strong Opposition man, but I do think he is sincere; he does not seek office, nor would he accept it if offered to him; from what I learn from those who know him, it would be more to the interest of his section of the country, to have him attending to his own large mercantile business, than spending his time here. GILLMOR I have seen something of; he is like myself, a temperance man; but he unfortunately carries this feeling too far in the House; he is an out-and-out prohibitionist, and feels keenly that his party in the Assembly "misses a figure" by introducing and forcing the prohibitory law upon the people. He speaks often, and is rather flippant; his logic would answer much better for some other meridian than the legislature. He labors for his constituents, but his ideas of politics are too republican for me.

Your new Legislative Councillor, Capt. ROBINSON, is a working bee; he speaks better in the Council than he did in the Assembly; he is a man who may be depended upon—and prudent, honorable and straightforward; a good deal of the sailor about him, without any quarter-deck arrogance. He is called by the Opposition a Tory, but there is not a more liberal gentleman in the Legislative Council.

I have now filled my sheet, with perhaps nothing new to many of your readers; but, as I promised to write you, I have given my view of men and things as they appear to me. I may drop you a line again in a few days, if anything of interest turns up.

I remain yours,

FREDERICTON, 21st March, 1857.

MR. EDITOR.—Not having seen my last communication in your paper, I had concluded that you were careless about what was passing in the Legislature; but another thought struck me that it must have miscarried, and might perhaps turn up yet—I shall therefore once more essay to let you know what is passing. The Government keep pouring in document after document. Bill after Bill, but still the Opposition complain that they have nothing to do; in fact they do not seem willing to do anything, but oppose everything that comes before them. They made a great deal of fuss about the papers connected with Railway operations not being brought in, and now that they have got them, they seem unwilling to do anything with them. I should think, from the bulk of these papers, as brought in by the Attorney-General, that there was matter enough in them to occupy the time of a select committee for at least ten days, but the fact is, as I am informed, they are afraid of burning their fingers with them. Boyd, I perceive, is busy making extracts from them, in order to prepare himself to do battle against any objection that may hereafter be taken on them. I presume he must be as good a judge in matters connected with Railway operations, as any member of the Opposition. There was number of a Bill brought in to incorporate sundry Presbyterian churches in the Province. Boyd took objections, and made a lengthy speech on the occasion, quoting letter and Church authorities in support of his objections. There was considerable talk on the subject, when it was agreed to by the mover of the Bill to refer it to a committee, and I suppose that will be the last of it. The Railway Bills were committed, the subject matter of which was not of much moment, merely to appoint three Directors instead of five; the Chief Commissioner to give bonds in two thousand pounds, and thus he alone would have power to check for or to draw money. The opposition knew it would be useless for them to attempt any amendment, and contented themselves by throwing ridicule on all the acts of the Government in respect to their Railway management. Two Members of your County are on the scrutiny committee between Lund and Tapley, consequently much of their time will be taken up; the Railway Bills will pass with a fair majority. Next week will be a busy one. The Budget for that time will be handed in, which must stop the clamor of nothing to do. I shall not trouble you again until I know what has become of the communication referred to.

Yours, &c.

YORK.

FROM NEBRASKA.—OMAHA, N. T., Feb. 21.—We are under the government of a Vigilance Committee, not for the purpose of reform in administration, but for the vindication of squatter sovereignty. Claims have been jumped contrary to the code and several jumpers have already been flogged, and forced to withdraw their filing. Our streets are filled with citizens, armed with rifles and muskets. Our best men are heart and soul in the movement. This is to support the 320 acre claims. I was yesterday witness to the destruction of a jumper's cabin. The army is again under arms to-day. No examples have been made, but should any other resistance, I should not be surprised at anything in the way of punishment. The surrounding towns have sent delegates

to a mass meeting, and offered assistance and support.

New Brunswick & Canada Railway and Land Company.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.  
HON. CHAS. J. ROBINSON, R. N. Councillor.  
JULIUS THOMPSON, Esq., Manager.  
W. M. RICE, Esq., Engineer.  
GEO. D. STREET, Esq., Solicitor.

Charlotte County Bank.  
GEO. D. STREET, Esq., President.  
C. W. VARDARE, Esq., Cashier.

Willington Hatch, Esq., Solicitor.  
Bills and Notes for discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they will be lost, until next week.

Poor House Commissioners.  
T. T. O'Neil, R. Stevenson, C. E. O. Hatheway.

## The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, MARCH 23, 1857.

In our columns this morning we have given the latest Legislative intelligence at hand, and also the letters of our correspondents "TH" and "York." The Government appear desirous to carry on the business of the country, but the Opposition are, throwing every obstacle in their way, raising frivolous objections, bullying and badgering them, on every occasion. Persons from various parts of the Province have been present in the gallery, and have witnessed the dignified conduct of the opposition and the many tone of the Govt. and its supporters; and no doubt these people will on their return to their homes, give such an account of the sayings and doings, as will open the eyes of their friends to the fact, that it is useless to send men to represent them whose sole aim is "office," and not the good of the country. The Government deserve well of the country for their open and firm conduct, and will be sustained when they appeal to the people, which will be done, perhaps, early in the summer.

Of this the people are assured, that the Government have acted nobly in not creating offices,—that they have saved some thousands to the Province, while their predecessors in office, not only created unnecessary offices, but ran the country in debt.

OPENING OF THE RAILROAD AT ST. JOHN.—On Tuesday afternoon 17th inst., the first locomotive was started on that portion of the St. John & Grand Falls Railroad, which runs from St. John to the Marsh, about three miles and a half. Our St. John contemporaries are in raptures at the event, and give glowing descriptions of the thousands who witnessed the great feat. Six hundred persons started in the first train, which was greeted with volleys of cheers; and an equal number availed themselves of a ride on the rails on the return of the engine, the distance was accomplished in about twelve minutes, and the train was under the direction of Mr. Light, as conductor. We shall have to make ready for a "flourish of trumpets," sure, when merry rolls of our road are opened this summer.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—Through the politeness of Messrs. L. Scott & Co., of New York, we have received the February number of this old and popular Magazine. Its contents are:—

The War in Asia.—Scenes of Clerical Life.—The Sad Fortunes of the Rev. Amos Barton, Part 2.—Tickets of Leave, a letter to Ireneus.—The Atchings; or the Three Gifts, Part 9.—From Pera to Bucharest.—Letters from a Lighthouse, No. 1, by Phosphorus.—St. Leonards.

The contents of this Number are unusually interesting—particularly the letter of "Phosphorus," which is an admirable satire, as well as a severe rebuke upon Sir R. Peel, for his personal allusions to the Diplomatic Representatives at the Coronation of the Emperor of Russia.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.—The January Number has been received from the same publishers. Its contents are:—

History and Antiquities of Northamptonshire.—Ferus and their Portraits.—Morace, and his successors in Epic Poetry.—Rats.—Salmon Fishery, Breeding, and Legislation. Lord Raglan.—Life of Sir Charles Napier.—Prospects Political and Financial.—All articles of sterling merit.

T. B. PETERSON, Philadelphia, will issue, on the 14th inst., The BORDER ROVER, by Emerson Bennett, in two vols., price \$1.00. The scene of the Border Rover is in the Territory of Kansas. The same publishers will issue, on the 21st, Vivia; the Secret of Power. By Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth. In one vol. cloth, 1. 25. In paper covers, 1.00.

LAIR FROM CALIFORNIA AND AUSTRALIA.—The steamer George Law, arrived at New York on Monday from Aspinwall, with California dates to the 20th Feb. She brings upward of \$1,000,000 in gold.

The news from California is unimportant. The mining news is rather favorable. There have been heavy rains in various

parts of the State, causing much damage.

The markets had been extremely dull. Flour quoted at \$11.

The California Legislature had impeached Dr. Bates, State Treasurer, and G. W. Whitman, Comptroller, for misappropriation of State funds to the amount of \$220,000. Bates resigned, and James English, ex-Mayor of Sacramento, succeeded him.

Twelve of the band of robbers who recently murdered Sheriff Barton, have been hung by the people of San Diego.

Two shocks of an earthquake were felt at San Francisco on the evening of the 21st. Much consternation ensued. No damage occurred.

A flood at Nevada had done damage to the amount of \$70,000.

AUSTRALIA.—Dates from Australia are of Dec. 2. The mines were yielding immensely. A fire at Adelaide had destroyed property to the amount of half a million.

THE RICHEST MAN IN CANADA.—Among the passengers killed in the late shocking catastrophe on the Great Western Railroad from Toronto to Hamilton, C. W., is Samuel Zimmerman, Esq., the richest man in the Province. He came to the country while a boy, lived for a time in Pennsylvania, and subsequently went to Canada; where, by industry, sagacity and luck, he became in the course of a few years, immensely wealthy. A no inconsiderable part of his fortune was made as a railroad contractor, but the greater part was by the time of land. He was owner of the famous Clifton House, in the vicinity of which is his own private residence—a princely mansion.—Boston Traveller.

The Winter at Newfoundland has been remarkably mild and open, the bay of St. John's freezing over only twice, and neither time so strongly as to interfere with the rowing of boats. Fish left on the deck of ships remained without freezing, and even had to be salted in order to be preserved.

The official return of the number of British killed in the late war in the East has been published. The total loss was 30,301, which was considered to be a monstrous disproportion to an army of only 80,000 men.

The Sydney Morning Herald states that a nugget of gold was recently found at Louisa Creek, New South Wales, the value of which is estimated at £20,000. It weighs about five cwt. but there is very little gold visible on the surface. This is the largest nugget of gold yet discovered in the world. Its discovery produced quite a sensation.

AN AFRICAN EXODUS.—The Petersburg (Va.) Express says, that an unusual number of slaves are constantly passing through Petersburg on their way South, and to the minds of many the result appears inevitable that in ten or twenty years Virginia will be completely drained of that part of her population. The Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, says that for the last week or two the number of slaves carried by the Alabama boats down the river, for New Orleans, has been large beyond all precedent. They are mainly from Virginia and North Carolina.

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—One dollar expended in procuring a large bottle of Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, may be worth more to you than thousands of dollars invested in bank stock. It will eradicate disease from your system when all other medicine fails. Thousands and thousands, both in this and foreign countries, readily testify to the fact. Make the investment and try it.

## Ship News.

### PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.  
March 18.—Schr. Crown, Lord, St. John. Mtlze, to J. W. Street.

" Schr. Henry Goldsmith, Tatton, St. John, Mtlze.

" 19.—Packet Sisters, Gaskill, Grand Manan,—passengers, &c.  
Packet Marland, McMaster, Westport,—general cargo.

Beach Presto, Gardner, from Halifax for Boston, was totally lost with her cargo, (supposed pickled fish) 24 inst., on "Venial" head, Maine. The crew were sent home by the British Consul by steamship.

Ship Bondicea, from Liverpool for New Orleans, ran ashore on the N. E. Passage, mouth of the Mississippi river, on the night of 23rd ult., during a thick fog. She was passed Jan 27th, lat 25 21, lon 45 50, with mainmast carried away. Her other masts appeared sound, and she was making good her course to the West.

Sailed from Naples, 17th ult, barque Thalia, Boddie, Constantinople.  
Arrived at Rio Janeiro, Dec 31st, Nugget, from London, in 45 days; at Sydney, N. S. W., 22nd, Edward Oliver, Liverpool, 85 days; at Queenstown, 24th ult, ship Simonds, from Calcutt; at Belfast, 23rd barque May, St. John.

J. BERRINGTON,  
(FROM KENTLAND)  
Clock and Watchmaker,

QUEEN-STREET.  
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity, that he has opened a shop at the head of Queen Street, where he will be happy to attend to all orders in his line.

Watches and Clocks neatly repaired and cleaned. March 23, 1857.







## SHERIFF'S SALES

Real Estate of E. Lynott  
Do. of John McColl  
& Edwin R. Russell.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on Saturday the 11th day of July next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Court House in St. Andrews—

ALL the right, title, and interest of EDWARD LYNOTT, of in and to the following piece or Lot of Land situated in the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, at and bounded thus, to wit:

Northerly by the River Maguadavic, Southerly by land owned by one Anderson, and being the latterly half of lot numbered fifty-four, in the Mascaren Grant, which said half lot is estimated to contain fifty-three Acres and was conveyed by William H. L. Kest to the said Edward Lynott.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of Samuel Getty against said Edward Lynott, endorsed to levy \$200 1/2, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.  
5th Decr., 1856.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, on Saturday the 11th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in St. Andrews—

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim whatsoever of Edward Lynott, to that certain LOT OF LAND, No. 53 in the Mascaren Grant, bounded on the North by the River Maguadavic, and containing 50 ACRES more or less, formerly owned by William Lockyer.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of Robert Ross against said Edward Lynott, endorsed to levy \$45 12 1/2, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.  
5th Decr., 1856.

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

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim whatsoever, of John McColl & Edwin R. Russell, of, in and to the following piece or Lot of Land, in the Parish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, viz:

Being Lot No. 40, Upper Mills Brook, Fishcove, situated in the Parish aforesaid, formerly granted to John McColl, and containing 100 acres more or less.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of Daniel Gillmer, Esq., against the said McColl & Russell, endorsed to levy \$2423 11 3/4, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.  
10th March, 1857.

L. SCOTT & CO.'S  
RE-PRINT OF THE  
**British Periodicals**  
AND THE  
**FARMER'S GUIDE.**  
GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE  
OF THE LATTER PUBLICATION.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK,  
continue to publish the following  
leading British Periodicals viz:

1. LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative.)
2. EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
3. NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)
4. WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

These Periodicals represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but all of them only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion they stand, as they ever have stood unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.  
The receipt of advance sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.  
For any one of the four Reviews \$3 00  
For any two of the four Reviews 5 00  
For any three of the four Reviews 7 00  
For all four of the Reviews 8 00  
For Blackwood's Magazine 3 00  
For Blackwood and three Reviews 9 00  
For Blackwood and the four Reviews 10 00  
Payments to be made in advance.  
Money current in the State where issued will be received, at par.

POSTAGE.  
The Publishers will pay the United States postage.

N. B. The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is about \$31 per annum.

## THE FARMER'S GUIDE

By HENRY STEPHENS F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Lane College, New Haven, Conn. Royal Octavo. 1860. pages and numerous Wood and Steel Engravings.

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to FIVE DOLLARS FOR THE TWO VOLUMES.

When sent by mail (post paid) to California and Oregon the price will be \$7. To every other part of the Union, and in Canada (post paid, \$6.) This work is now the old Book of the Farm.

Remittances for any of above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,  
No. 51 Gold-street, New York.

**Hennessy Brandy—Best Pale**  
GENEVA, &c.

JUST Received—10 Hogsheads Best "Hennessy" Brandy.  
5 do. do. Pale do. (Vintage 1855).  
Per the Ann Rankin from London, via Saint John, 25 Hhds. best Pale Geneva, large "anchor."  
20 cases do do do  
1 do. do do do  
1 do. do do do do  
7 hhd. do do do do do  
2 cases do do do do do  
2 cases do do do do do  
2 cases do do do do do  
J. W. STREET.

Oct. 20 1856.

**Notice to the Public.**  
WHEN any LETTERS are dropped into the Letter boxes, marked "Registered," in need of being handed in at the Window and a Receipt taken for them, they will be Registered, and the Registration, in addition to the Postage, charged to the person addressed.

FRANCIS M. PHELIM,  
General Post Office, Fredericton, Dec. 23, 1856.

**Scientific American**  
TWELFTH YEAR.  
One Thousand Dollar Cash Prize.

The Twelfth Annual Volume of this useful publication commences on the 13th day of September next.

The "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN" is an Illustrated Periodical, devoted chiefly to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanic and Chemical Arts, Industrial Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Millwork, and all interests which the light of PRACTICAL SCIENCE is calculated to advance.

Reports of U. S. PATENTS granted, are also published every week, including Official Copies of all the PATENT CLAIMS, together with news and information upon thousands of other subjects.

\$1,000, in CASH PRIZES, will be paid to the first of January next, for the largest list of subscribers, as follows:—\$200 for the list; \$100 for the 2d, \$150 for the 3d, \$125 for the 4th, \$100 for the 5th, \$75 for the 6th, \$50 for the 7th, \$40 for the 8th, \$30 for the 9th, \$25 for the 10th, \$20 for the 11th, and \$10 for the 12th. For all Clubs of 20 and upwards, the subscription price is only \$149. Names can be sent from any Post Office until January 1st, 1857. There are five chances to secure cash prizes.

The "Scientific American" is published once a week: every number contains eight large quarto pages, forming annually a complete and splendid volume. Illustrated with several hundred Original Engravings.

TERMS—Single Subscriptions, 2 Dollars a year, or 1 Dollar for six months. Five copies for six months; 4 Dollars for a year, 8 Dollars. Specimen copies sent gratis.

Southern, Western and Canada money, or Post Office Stamps, taken at par for subscriptions.

Letters should be directed (post paid) to MUNN & CO., 125, Fulton St., New York.

LETTERS MUNN & CO. are extensively engaged in procuring patents for new inventions, and will advise inventors, without charge, or regard to the novelty of their improvements.

**FALL GOODS.**  
Per Royal Mail Steamships  
Canada & Arabia.

We have received  
**24 Cases Fall Goods,**

—COMPRISING IN PART—  
Marlborough and Vincennes Long Shawl-DRESS GOODS, in Moldavia, Cardigan, Cobham, Cashmere, Wincey, Tammara, Mohair, (Grosgrain, &c.)  
FURS, in Stone, Martine, Sable, Mexican, Musquash, Kolinsky, Sea Side, &c.  
Gloves, Gannets, Brackets, Ribbons, Polkas, Sleeves, and Hoods.  
LADIES' CLOAKINGS, in Wadded Cashmeres, Reversible Cloths, &c.  
Faint Shirtings, Linens, Hosiery, Dress and Mantilla Trimmings, &c., &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.

## AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

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

BROOKLYN, Mass., 20th Dec., 1856.  
Dr. J. C. Ayer: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever used for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your Cherry Pectoral. It cures me in ten minutes, and my family for the last ten years has used it to prevent superior success for the treatment of these complaints.

BENJ. KNIGHT, M. D.

A. B. MORTLEY, Esq., of Uxma, N. Y., writes: "I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should never pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than to do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

BROOKLYN, Mass., Feb. 7, 1856.  
Dr. J. C. Ayer: I will cheerfully certify your Pectoral is the best remedy I have used for Coughs, Hoarseness, and the chest diseases of children. We of your family in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people.

HELEN CONNELL, M. D.

AMOS LEE, Esq., of Worcester, Mass., writes: "I had a tedious influenza, which confined me in more than six weeks. I have tried your Cherry Pectoral, and it has done for me what nothing equal to your Cherry Pectoral has given me and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

WE might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

Consumption.

Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the CHERRY PECTORAL affords relief and comfort.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, New York City, March 5, 1856.  
Dr. J. C. Ayer: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to state that while your Cherry Pectoral has done for me what nothing equal to your Cherry Pectoral has given me and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

Dr. J. C. Ayer: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to state that while your Cherry Pectoral has done for me what nothing equal to your Cherry Pectoral has given me and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

Dr. J. C. Ayer: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to state that while your Cherry Pectoral has done for me what nothing equal to your Cherry Pectoral has given me and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

Dr. J. C. Ayer: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to state that while your Cherry Pectoral has done for me what nothing equal to your Cherry Pectoral has given me and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

Dr. J. C. Ayer: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to state that while your Cherry Pectoral has done for me what nothing equal to your Cherry Pectoral has given me and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

Dr. J. C. Ayer: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to state that while your Cherry Pectoral has done for me what nothing equal to your Cherry Pectoral has given me and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

Dr. J. C. Ayer: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to state that while your Cherry Pectoral has done for me what nothing equal to your Cherry Pectoral has given me and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

Dr. J. C. Ayer: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to state that while your Cherry Pectoral has done for me what nothing equal to your Cherry Pectoral has given me and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

Dr. J. C. Ayer: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to state that while your Cherry Pectoral has done for me what nothing equal to your Cherry Pectoral has given me and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

Dr. J. C. Ayer: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to state that while your Cherry Pectoral has done for me what nothing equal to your Cherry Pectoral has given me and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

Dr. J. C. Ayer: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to state that while your Cherry Pectoral has done for me what nothing equal to your Cherry Pectoral has given me and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

Dr. J. C. Ayer: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to state that while your Cherry Pectoral has done for me what nothing equal to your Cherry Pectoral has given me and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

Dr. J. C. Ayer: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to state that while your Cherry Pectoral has done for me what nothing equal to your Cherry Pectoral has given me and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

Dr. J. C. Ayer: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to state that while your Cherry Pectoral has done for me what nothing equal to your Cherry Pectoral has given me and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

Dr. J. C. Ayer: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to state that while your Cherry Pectoral has done for me what nothing equal to your Cherry Pectoral has given me and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

Dr. J. C. Ayer: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to state that while your Cherry Pectoral has done for me what nothing equal to your Cherry Pectoral has given me and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

Dr. J. C. Ayer: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to state that while your Cherry Pectoral has done for me what nothing equal to your Cherry Pectoral has given me and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

Dr. J. C. Ayer: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to state that while your Cherry Pectoral has done for me what nothing equal to your Cherry Pectoral has given me and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

Dr. J. C. Ayer: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to state that while your Cherry Pectoral has done for me what nothing equal to your Cherry Pectoral has given me and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

Dr. J. C. Ayer: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to state that while your Cherry Pectoral has done for me what nothing equal to your Cherry Pectoral has given me and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

Dr. J. C. Ayer: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to state that while your Cherry Pectoral has done for me what nothing equal to your Cherry Pectoral has given me and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

Dr. J. C. Ayer: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to state that while your Cherry Pectoral has done for me what nothing equal to your Cherry Pectoral has given me and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

Dr. J. C. Ayer: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to state that while your Cherry Pectoral has done for me what nothing equal to your Cherry Pectoral has given me and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

Dr. J. C. Ayer: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to state that while your Cherry Pectoral has done for me what nothing equal to your Cherry Pectoral has given me and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

Dr. J. C. Ayer: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to state that while your Cherry Pectoral has done for me what nothing equal to your Cherry Pectoral has given me and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

Dr. J. C. Ayer: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to state that while your Cherry Pectoral has done for me what nothing equal to your Cherry Pectoral has given me and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

Dr. J. C. Ayer: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to state that while your Cherry Pectoral has done for me what nothing equal to your Cherry Pectoral has given me and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

Dr. J. C. Ayer: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to state that while your Cherry Pectoral has done for me what nothing equal to your Cherry Pectoral has given me and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

## AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A  
FAMILY PHYSIC.

There has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as safe and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown that what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical pill, but not easy to make the best of all pills—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These pills produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor and Loss of Appetite, Headache, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; and, in truth, all those are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in Constipation, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Hemorrhoids, Scirrhus and Stricture, Catarrh of the bladder, Uterus and impurity of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Pimples of the Face, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach, acts on the bowels to healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, remove the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism.

Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which physicians are called to the aid of the patient, who suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed this pill will be found to be the best and most reliable.

Of all the Patent Medicines which have hitherto been available to mankind, when their virtues are once known, the public will no longer hesitate to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine.

PREPARED BY  
JAMES C. AYER,  
Assayer and Practical Chemist,  
LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for \$1.  
SOLD BY

ST. JOHN STONE WORKS,  
SOUTH SIDE KING SQUARE,  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE Proprietor of the above Establishment gives notice to the Public, that he has entered into Partnership with his Brother under the firm of

J. & R. MILLIGAN,  
and they have added largely to their stock of different Stone and Marble, and are prepared to supply at the shortest notice—Monuments, Headstones, Tombs, Vaults, Fountains, Mantel Pieces, and Table Tops, &c., &c., all the latest and most improved patterns, and all kinds of custom for Building.

They also beg to intimate, that they are not under the necessity of importing men from the United States to execute their work, but have found in this City, without sending for foreign labor, and thereby throwing on people out of employment. Our motto is Protection to our own Mechanics.

JAMES MILLIGAN,  
ROBERT MILLIGAN

WE have always on Hand, a great variety of

Finished Monuments, Tombstones, and Head Stones,

Of all shapes and the best quality, and sold at lower prices than can be purchased anywhere else in the same style.

Also—Gravestones, and Stone Pipe Stones all sizes, sold cheap.

AGENTS,  
St. Andrews—Capt. James.  
St. James—Rev. Mr. Turnbull.  
Do. Rev. Mr. Milten.  
St. George—F. Hubbard, Esq.  
Fredericton—Mr. G. H. merchant.  
Penfield—Mr. Josiah Prescott.  
St. David's—Mr. Wm. Hyslop.

REFERENCE.  
St. James—Rev. Mr. Turnbull.  
Do. Rev. Mr. Milten.  
St. George—F. Hubbard, Esq.  
Fredericton—Mr. G. H. merchant.  
Penfield—Mr. Josiah Prescott.  
St. David's—Mr. Wm. Hyslop.

REFERENCE.  
St. James—Rev. Mr. Turnbull.  
Do. Rev. Mr. Milten.  
St. George—F. Hubbard, Esq.  
Fredericton—Mr. G. H. merchant.  
Penfield—Mr. Josiah Prescott.  
St. David's—Mr. Wm. Hyslop.

REFERENCE.  
St. James—Rev. Mr. Turnbull.  
Do. Rev. Mr. Milten.  
St. George—F. Hubbard, Esq.  
Fredericton—Mr. G. H. merchant.  
Penfield—Mr. Josiah Prescott.  
St. David's—Mr. Wm. Hyslop.

REFERENCE.  
St. James—Rev. Mr. Turnbull.  
Do. Rev. Mr. Milten.  
St. George—F. Hubbard, Esq.  
Fredericton—Mr. G. H. merchant.  
Penfield—Mr. Josiah Prescott.  
St. David's—Mr. Wm. Hyslop.

REFERENCE.  
St. James—Rev. Mr. Turnbull.  
Do. Rev. Mr. Milten.  
St. George—F. Hubbard, Esq.  
Fredericton—Mr. G. H. merchant.  
Penfield—Mr. Josiah Prescott.  
St. David's—Mr. Wm. Hyslop.

REFERENCE.  
St. James—Rev. Mr. Turnbull.  
Do. Rev. Mr. Milten.  
St. George—F. Hubbard, Esq.  
Fredericton—Mr. G. H. merchant.  
Penfield—Mr. Josiah Prescott.  
St. David's—Mr. Wm. Hyslop.

REFERENCE.  
St. James—Rev. Mr. Turnbull.  
Do. Rev. Mr. Milten.  
St. George—F. Hubbard, Esq.  
Fredericton—Mr. G. H. merchant.  
Penfield—Mr. Josiah Prescott.  
St. David's—Mr. Wm. Hyslop.

REFERENCE.  
St. James—Rev. Mr. Turnbull.  
Do. Rev. Mr. Milten.  
St. George—F. Hubbard, Esq.  
Fredericton—Mr. G. H. merchant.  
Penfield—Mr. Josiah Prescott.  
St. David's—Mr. Wm. Hyslop.

REFERENCE.  
St. James—Rev. Mr. Turnbull.  
Do. Rev. Mr. Milten.  
St. George—F. Hubbard, Esq.  
Fredericton—Mr. G. H. merchant.  
Penfield—Mr. Josiah Prescott.  
St. David's—Mr. Wm. Hyslop.

REFERENCE.  
St. James—Rev. Mr. Turnbull.  
Do. Rev. Mr. Milten.  
St. George—F. Hubbard, Esq.  
Fredericton—Mr. G. H. merchant.  
Penfield—Mr. Josiah Prescott.  
St. David's—Mr. Wm. Hyslop.

REFERENCE.  
St. James—Rev. Mr. Turnbull.  
Do. Rev. Mr. Milten.  
St. George—F. Hubbard, Esq.  
Fredericton—Mr. G. H. merchant.  
Penfield—Mr. Josiah Prescott.  
St. David's—Mr. Wm. Hyslop.

REFERENCE.  
St. James—Rev. Mr. Turnbull.  
Do. Rev. Mr. Milten.  
St. George—F. Hubbard, Esq.  
Fredericton—Mr. G. H. merchant.  
Penfield—Mr. Josiah Prescott.  
St. David's—Mr. Wm. Hyslop.

REFERENCE.  
St. James—Rev. Mr. Turnbull.  
Do. Rev. Mr. Milten.  
St. George—F. Hubbard, Esq.  
Fredericton—Mr. G. H. merchant.  
Penfield—Mr. Josiah Prescott.  
St. David's—Mr. Wm. Hyslop.

REFERENCE.  
St. James—Rev. Mr. Turnbull.  
Do. Rev. Mr. Milten.  
St. George—F. Hubbard, Esq.  
Fredericton—Mr. G. H. merchant.  
Penfield—Mr. Josiah Prescott.  
St. David's—Mr. Wm. Hyslop.

REFERENCE.  
St. James—Rev. Mr. Turnbull.  
Do. Rev. Mr. Milten.  
St. George—F. Hubbard, Esq.  
Fredericton—Mr. G. H. merchant.  
Penfield—Mr. Josiah Prescott.  
St. David's—Mr. Wm. Hyslop.

REFERENCE.  
St. James—Rev. Mr. Turnbull.  
Do. Rev. Mr. Milten.  
St. George—F. Hubbard, Esq.  
Fredericton—Mr. G. H. merchant.  
Penfield—Mr. Josiah Prescott.  
St. David's—Mr. Wm. Hyslop.

REFERENCE.  
St. James—Rev. Mr. Turnbull.  
Do. Rev. Mr. Milten.  
St. George—F. Hubbard, Esq.  
Fredericton—Mr. G. H. merchant.  
Penfield—Mr. Josiah Prescott.  
St. David's—Mr. Wm. Hyslop.

REFERENCE.  
St. James—Rev. Mr. Turnbull.  
Do. Rev. Mr. Milten.  
St. George—F. Hubbard, Esq.  
Fredericton—Mr. G. H. merchant.  
Penfield—Mr. Josiah Prescott.  
St. David's—Mr. Wm. Hyslop.

REFERENCE.  
St. James—Rev. Mr. Turnbull.  
Do. Rev. Mr. Milten.  
St. George—F. Hubbard, Esq.  
Fredericton—Mr. G. H. merchant.  
Penfield—Mr. Josiah Prescott.  
St. David's—Mr. Wm. Hyslop.

REFERENCE.  
St. James—Rev. Mr. Turnbull.  
Do. Rev. Mr. Milten.  
St. George—F. Hubbard, Esq.  
Fredericton—Mr. G. H. merchant.  
Penfield—Mr. Josiah Prescott.  
St. David's—Mr. Wm. Hyslop.

REFERENCE.  
St. James—Rev. Mr. Turnbull.  
Do. Rev. Mr. Milten.  
St. George—F. Hubbard, Esq.  
Fredericton—Mr. G. H. merchant.  
Penfield—Mr. Josiah Prescott.  
St. David's—Mr. Wm. Hyslop.

REFERENCE.  
St. James—Rev. Mr. Turnbull.  
Do. Rev. Mr. Milten.  
St. George—F. Hubbard, Esq.  
Fredericton—Mr. G. H. merchant.  
Penfield—Mr. Josiah Prescott.  
St. David's—Mr. Wm. Hyslop.

## AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A  
FAMILY PHYSIC.

There has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as safe and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown that what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical pill, but not easy to make the best of all pills—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These pills produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor and Loss of Appetite, Headache, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; and, in truth, all those are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in Constipation, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Hemorrhoids, Scirrhus and Stricture, Catarrh of the bladder, Uterus and impurity of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Pimples of the Face, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach, acts on the bowels to healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, remove the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism.

Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which physicians are called to the aid of the patient, who suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed this pill will be found to be the best and most reliable.

Of all the Patent Medicines which have hitherto been available to mankind, when their virtues are once known, the public will no longer hesitate to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine.