

# The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH, at the

Press of the Standard Office, No. 3

[12: 6d. PER ANN. IN ADVANCE.

No 3]

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1857.

[Vol. 24]

## THE QUADROON GIRL.

The tropical heat of noonday was over, but the air was still sultry and oppressive. A slight breeze had indeed sprung up, but too languid to raise the heads of the drooping flowers, it only whispered to them, perchance in praise of their luxuriant grace, and then died again into stillness.

There was but one moving figure to be seen, and it ill accorded with the desolate character of the landscape, for Lucille, the Quadroon girl, was very beautiful, and, clad in the brilliant hues which so well became her, seemed to tread the lonely path by the light of her own loveliness.

It was indeed a dreary scene, for she was approaching one of those extinct volcanoes with which the island of Martinique abounds, and the rugged ground was scarred and darkened by the hot breath which had passed over it. Here and there the masses of gray stone were clothed with the exuberant vegetation of that glowing climate, but for the most part all was bare and black, as though some ancient curse rested upon the spot, and chilled the generous hand of nature.

Lucille seemed little to heed the scene; her large eyes, dark as night, were sadly gazing eastward, and her small head set so proudly on the column-like throat, was bent dejectedly. Occasionally she raised it to reconnoitre, and at last a gleam of pleasure and recognition shone across her face. A stranger would never have dreamed of human habitation in that wild spot, but Lucille's eyes sought out a dark hollow in the rock, and already distinguished within it the stooping form of an aged woman. As she approached, her step quickened, and at last, seemingly in unaccountable impatience, she started forward into the cavern.

"What, Lucille, and hast thou come at last?" said the old woman, "and wilt naught but sorrow ever bring thee to my side? Nay, deny it not, there are tears in thy heart, hanging like thunder rain in the heavens and see, the first touch of my hand has brought the torrent down."

It was true, Lucille had flung herself to the ground in an agony of tears, the violence of her sobs shaking down her hair into a wilderness of darkness round her polished shoulders. Very soon, however, like the storm-steps to which the old woman had compared them, the large tears ceased to flow, and she looked up.

"Mother, you are right," she said, "whether by the power of that dark air which all ascribe to you, or whether by the love you bear me, I know not—but you read clearly as ever the secret of my heart, and I dare not, if I would deny it."

"Gabriel has deserted thee?"

"It is so, mother, but oh! tell me, tell me, at least that my heart is still my own—that he has striven to free it, but cannot."

"Lucille, canst thou hear it? I can tell thee somewhat."

"Oh! mother, there is nothing I could not bear if he loves me still—did I not tell you long since, when first I heard of his flight, that I could live, and see his face no more, if but once I heard him say that he loved me?"

"And thou hast that wish?"

"No great wisdom was needed for that prophecy, child," rejoined the other, "with a fondness of tone that came strangely from her thin withered lips. 'Even now, I marvel as I see thee, that he could ever gaze enough on those eyes of thine.'

"Hush! mother, hush!" said Lucille, impatiently, snatching away a sicken look which the old woman was smoothing over her fingers; "you said you had somewhat to tell me, conceal it not, if it concern him or his."

"Thine own tears have sufficiently forewarned thee, my child. The girl had her face in her loosened hair. 'He will marry,' she whispered, at last, as if afraid to give voice to the words. 'But, mother, may he not love me still? Oh! the white woman's eyes may be as blue as our summer heavens, but will she love him as I have done? Will her pale cheek burn as mine, at the sound of his footsteps?—will she toil for him through the heat of noon, and watch through the silence of the night? Lucille raised not her head, and her companion, in compassion as it seemed, broke the pause."

"My child he may love thee yet."

"Oh! think, mother, think, your words are ever true—now will I cast off the selfishness of this sorrow, and, if only he will, sometimes say that he loves me still, be happy as of old."

"Lucille, what of this child? he is wont so to fill thy talk, and to-day thou hast told me nothing of him."

There was, alas! no shadow of shame on the young girl's cheek as she answered: "He is well, mother, and fairer than ever; you say that my skin bears scarcely a trace

of the swarthy hue of our people, but his—oh! it is purer than moonlight, our darkness has all died into his eyes! I would that they had been blue, but he has at least his father's rosy mouth, and clustering golden hair. Did I tell you, mother, that when last Gabriel saw him, he wept?"

"Thou didst not, child. I am glad for thy sake that the tale is so fair, perchance even yet he may save thee, or even if Gabriel wed this Madeline de Beaumont, who is doomed by some fate or other to cross thy path in life; even her heart may be touched by the beauty of this child, and knowing the wrongs of our race, she may stoop to save him from poverty, and labor, and set him amongst his father's people. Thou wouldst be a happy mother then, Lucille?"

"I know not that I could gaze aught from her hand," answered the girl, "proudly looking unconsciously so majestic in queenliness of her beauty, that her companion wondered for the hundredth time how Gabriel Delacroix, even with his pride of descent and worldly ambition, could resist its influence."

A moment's thought, however, and she sighed deeply. What availed the charm of that mien, or the warmth of that heart?—Did a European ever wed with one of her despised race? and was not Madeline de Beaumont, whose name rumor had united with that of Gabriel, a daughter of the wealthiest family of all their wealthy oppressors?

Lucille at that moment was saddened by no such sorrowful reflection, her elastic nature had already thrown off for the time the burden of her grief. Of her poverty she thought little; a flower-maker by trade, she could always earn a sufficiency by the exercise of her graceful art, either amongst the luxurious ladies of the island, or by exporting her handiwork to Paris. To her position, sanctioned, alas! by custom amongst our race, there attached little idea of disgrace, and could she have hoped to retain something of her lover's affection and to bring up her child in greater ease and refinement than she had known herself, she might have been happy. "Mother," she said, after a pause, "it would relieve my heart to look upon the beauty of this white woman, Madeline; I know her father's chateau well, I will take the boy in my arms, and if she is alone, I will even speak to her, and hear the voice that has charmed my Gabriel. She cannot see the child unmoved, for he is fairer than the fairest babe ever cradled beneath their rich robes."

"Do as thou wilt, my Lucille," replied the old woman fondly, "and," she added, "with a bitterness that seemed far better to afford with her harsh features, "see unto her and her's, if she show thee aught of the over-weening pride of her people."

It was bright burning day with scarcely a breath stirring even through the cool jalousies of the Chateau Beaumont.

The fair Madeline lay languidly on a sofa; the delicacy of her transparent skin was enhanced by the soft, white drapery and rich lace in which she was robed. The room was partially darkened, and on one side of her knelt a servant, who gently agitated the air with a large fan of beautiful eastern workmanship, while on the other, a young girl, who served as a companion to the heiress, was reading to her the last French novel.

Within the shrubbery, and not many paces from the house, poor Lucille had lain, crouching in the stifling heat, for many hours; anxiety to accomplish her object, and the fear of detection having induced her to take up her station much earlier than was necessary.

The excessive heat, and the want of nourishment, had made her very faint, though her child, whom she had fed, and rocked to sleep in her arms, lay still and peaceful as a waxen image of infancy.

She had dressed herself with unusual care, and bore in a light basket on her arm, some of the choicest specimens of her skill—delicate night-blossoming buds, and gorgeous tropical flowers, united with wonderful accuracy and grace.

At length her child awoke, and she began to fear from his restlessness, she should be obliged, for that day at least, to give up her plan, when from the lofty door of the chateau, Madeline de Beaumont, attended by a lady and gentleman, entered the grounds. Lucille's eyes dilated, and her bosom leaved, but no! it was not he, she saw that at a glance, and her gaze was again riveted on the lady. Something like disdain flashed across her beautiful face as she looked, and then faded into an expression of relief and congratulation; truth to tell, with all the adjuncts of wealth and luxury around her, could not be a moment's comparison with the dark-eyed Quadroon, and Lucille felt this instinctively.

A while she paused irresolute, then caressing her child, slowly advanced, with her stately tread, where Madeline had seated herself; but her tongue failed her, and she

could only silently display her gracefully-fashioned flowers.

The lady looked on coldly, and made no answer to her companion's warm comments on the rare beauty of the mother and child. Her gaze was directed to the proffered flower-basket, and after turning over its contents with a careless hand, she glanced at the Quadroon.

"Your own work, I suppose? Ah! I would have purchased some, for they are really very well done, but you have nothing all white, I see, and these gaudy colours badly suit my complexion."

"Strange, is it not?" she continued, turning languidly to her companion, "that the absence of refinement in these people should be so perceptible even in their dress—they all prefer those glaring colors."

"Nay," he answered quickly, "but with a little care to subdue his tones as she had displayed, 'if they have all the gorgeous beauty of this splendid creature, they should wear no other hues.'"

Lucille stood motionless, only her curling lip betraying that she was conscious of the words. "Would the white magnolia, or the silver lotus, please the Lady Madeline?" she asked in her soft rich voice.

"Yes; either would do," replied the lady. "You may make me a wreath of the white magnolia, I think, and bring it here by next week—not later," she added, with a half smile, and waving her hand in token of dismissal. But the young girl by her side had started up. "Oh! Madeline, the child, have you noticed it? I never saw anything half so lovely! what magnificent eyes! may I not hold him a moment," she continued, with a pretty beseeching look at Lucille, and already taking one tiny hand in hers."

The mother's face softened, though she held the boy still closer to her bosom.

Therese, however, of what are you dreaming? exclaimed Madeline, angrily, rising from her seat. "I forbid you to touch the child; every other girl, of common modesty, shrinks from these low-born creatures, and the offspring of their depravity; and she swept haughtily into the chateau with her companions, the abashed girl giving a deprecating glance at Lucille."

The Quadroon followed Madeline's retreating steps with a look of fiery disdain, and long after the party had disappeared, still she stood, transfixed to the spot, every muscle quivering with suppressed anger.

Her boy's soft fingers wandered in wonder over her averted face, recalled her thoughts, and she turned away with a step of yet stiffer pride than the lady.

Though that night and the next, and again the next, two women sat together, in the cavern of the gray rock. Of thought pure and holy was their talk, far as the hours sped by, the beautiful face of the younger woman was transformed to something like the bitterness and cruel rage of the elder. Her occupation accorded little with the expression of her features, for she was skillfully fashioning, into all but living beauty, the snowy flowers and swelling buds of the white magnolia.

"Are you sure that it cannot fail, mother?" she whispered, after a long pause.

"As sure as that the sun will rise to-morrow."

"But you have not tried it," she added, with a creeping shudder.

For all answer the old woman tottered across the room, and uplifting the folds of a bright-hued shawl which lay heaped upon the floor, displayed the motionless form of a small motionless goat. It seemed to have laid down and died there without a struggle, so peaceful was its attitude. The girl shuddered violently as her companion dragged her body across the cave, and precipitated it over the hill side.

"No son shall she live to bear him," muttered the old woman, fiercely, as she took the wreath from the girl's hand; then drawing a phial from her bosom, she poured into each open cup and half-closed bud, a few drops of clear white liquid.

The following day was one of rare festivity at the Chateau Beaumont. A grand fete, at which the heiress, in her bridal array, was to appear for the last time as Madeline Beaumont, had been planned; for the next morning was to see her the bride of Gabriel Delacroix. As she sat in her chamber, robing for the ball, she was told that a Quadroon girl waited without, asking to see her.

"Ah! my white magnolia wreath," she said gaily, "it will be more becoming than this tinsel of party; bring the girl here, Therese, quickly." With her own hands, Lucille placed the clustering flowers amid the lady's hair, and then retired with a deep reverence. Through the open windows she watched the bride elect, threading with firm graceful mazes of the dance, her cheek flushed, her blue eyes sparkling.

Still she watched on, and prayed with clenched hands, until she saw the lady's cheek blanch, and her hand seek her brow,

with a troubled gesture. Then she laughed wildly, and sped away from the perfumed air and the brilliant light of that festive scene. Even as she fled, the bride had fallen to the earth, and was borne to her room, silent and motionless. Only when they uncovered her pale bosom, and loosed her shining hair, her hand, in obedience to some strange spell, sought the flowers on her brow, and none could remove them.

The next sun rose upon her, a bride indeed in her bridal array, fair and flower-crowned, but cold, voiceless, and still forever.

MUSICAL MICE AT A CONCERT.—An Exciter paper, in repeating a concert last week at Colyton, mentions the following singular circumstance:—Soon after Miss May had commenced her first song, the party occupying the first seat saw a mouse sauntering leisurely up and down close to the skirting of the platform on which she was singing. At the conclusion of the ballad the mouse vanished, re-appeared, bringing with it a companion, when the next song commenced. At the end of the song the two mice retreated to their hole, but made their appearance on the boards when the singing was again renewed. Eventually six or seven mice came out regularly with every song, and retired when the music ceased. Whilst the melodious tone filled the apartment, all attempts to drive the mice away were vain. Our contemporary concludes this marvellous story by referring any persons who may doubt it to persons of Colyton, whom he names, and who were in the foremost seat.

MORE RIOTING.—Works suspended near Saint Croix.—On Tuesday morning, a report was made to the Government, that the Contractor on the St. Croix Section of the Windsor Branch, had been compelled to discontinue all his men and to temporarily suspend operations. It appears that there had been a fight between six Scotchmen and seven Irishmen, somewhere near to Martin's. The latter having got the worst of it, raised a gang of 50, and were only prevented from committing the good example set them, nearer the Capital, by a promise of somebody in authority that the Scotchmen should be discharged. On hearing of the state of things Mr. Cameron, however, with great good sense and firmness, discharged all hands—suspended operations, and reported the facts to the Government.—[Halifax Chronicle.]

CRUELTY OF GREY BRIGANDS.—The process resorted to by the robbers for discovering the whereabouts of those hidden repositories was a cruel but effectual one. A kettle full of oil was set on the fire. If the unfortunate woman, who protested that she was ignorant where her husband had hid his treasure, relented in view of the coming torture, she was not molested. But if she persisted in her obstinacy, or really did not know where it was, the scalded fluid was poured upon her neck, breast, and body. Five or six were subjected to this inhuman treatment; others were merely beaten; and one, whom we saw, boasted that though the ruffians stabbed her in several places, she had not betrayed her husband's trust.—[Boston's Modern Greece.]

Hon. Charles Sumner has been re-elected to the U. S. Senate by the Massachusetts Legislature, by a vote of 333 to 12.

Hugh Miller, the eminent geologist, was found dead in his bedroom at Edinburgh, shot through the heart. For some time he is said to have kept a loaded revolver in his room, an attempt having been made to break into his museum. It is supposed his death was accidental.

The Vermont State House was entirely consumed by fire on the 7th inst. The building was begun in 1833, and finished in 1837, and cost \$132,077.

UNDER BENJAMIN'S SHERMAN.—Not many hours ago, I heard Uncle Benjamin discussing the matter to his son, who was complaining of pressure. "Rely upon it, Sammy," said the old man, as he leaned on his staff, with his gray locks flowing in the morning breeze, "murmuring pays no bills. I have been an observer many times, these fifty years, and I never saw a man helped out a hole by cursing his horse. Be as quiet as you can, for nothing will grow under a moving harrow, and discontent harrows the mind. Matters are bad, I acknowledge, but no ulcer is better for being fingered. The more you grow the poorer you grow. Repining at losses is only putting pepper into a sore eye. Crops will fail in all soils, and we may be thankful we have not famine. Besides, I always took notice that whenever I felt a rod pretty smartly it was as much as to say, 'here is something which you have got to learn.'"

Sammy, do not forget that your schooling is not over yet, although you have a wife and two children."

A SHREWS VICE.—A story has been told of a certain vicar who several years ago lived at a village a few miles from London. Upon a particular occasion, he and some of the principal inhabitants of the place dined at one of the mansions, and one of the company, thinking the vicar would not be remunerative to the landlord, suggested that he might charge on extra. "No," said the vicar, "that, 'and the land' lord, 'might have been done, but the vicar puts every cork in his pocket as a check to the account."

A HOME TRUTH.—Flogging school boys may make them smart, but then it is in the wrong place. If a boy has intellect, he will get along without the cane. If, on the contrary, he is dull and stupid, putting him over the head will make him not so ambitious to overcome algebra, as to overcome the schoolmaster.

"You have only yourself to blame," said a married friend to an old bachelor. "True," replied he; "but you cannot tell what a difficult task I find it."

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## European Intelligence.

### Four Days later from Europe.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12th.

The steamship Asia from Liverpool, arriving of 27th ult., arrived this a. m. The approaching conference at Paris; the difficulty between Prussia and Switzerland; and the war between Persia and Great Britain; the main topics discussed by the newspapers; but nothing definite has yet been developed. It is expected that England will mediate between Prussia and Switzerland. The holidays have interfered with the regular business.

The approaching Conference at Paris, the affair of Prussia and Switzerland, and the difficulty between Persia and Britain continue to be the main features of interest. No day as yet is fixed for reassembling of the Congress at Paris. The second plenipotentiaries will alone take part in it. Count Walewski will preside. There is still some preliminary business to go through with, but it is anticipated that the day of meeting will not be far distant. A preliminary meeting was expected to be held within a few days. A statement is made in the London Times that England and France are now agreed on the points of discussion with Russia. No topics are to be introduced but those relative to Holand and the Isle of Serpents. Two or three sittings will suffice. All the plenipotentiaries, including the Turkish Minister, have received their instructions. As regards the Neuchâtel question, Prussia continues her preparations for invasion, and Switzerland for defence; but there exists a belief that the other powers will prevent actual hostilities. There was even a rumor that England had agreed to mediate in the matter, but it was doubtful. The English papers contain reports of the Portsmouth banquet to the officers of the Resolute. It is stated that negotiations are broken off between the British minister at Constantinople and Feroak Khan, the Persian Envoy; and the latter is proceeding to Paris, having meanwhile requested further instructions from his government. Britain demands the evacuation of Herat, payment of expenses, dismissal of the Persian prime minister, and the establishment of British consulates in various places. Persia is reported to have assented to the return of Mr. Murray the English Minister, to restore Herat, and compensate the Heratians, but the other points are in abeyance. We have nothing more respecting the progress of hostilities.

The Duke of Osnabrück, Extraordinary from the Queen of Spain, has arrived in the Russian capital, with the whole of his suite.

The Grand Duke Michael of Russia, travelling under the name of Count Mikhailoff, passed through Berlin on the 13th, with his suite, on his way to Carlsruhe, to visit the Princess of Baden, to whom he is betrothed.

The breadth of wheat sown by farmers in Scotland and Ireland has increased more than a third since 1854.

It is reported (says the Bury Post) that St. John's College, Cambridge, has determined upon the abolition of all restrictions; the college to be open to every one who is a British subject.

MARKETS.—Cotton active on Wednesday with a slight advance. Flour unchanged: Indian corn advanced 6d per quarter. London Money Market firm. Consols closed at 94 1/2 to 94 3/4.

The New York Times says:—It is about two years now since the temperance party in this State took the position it now occupies. It was announced that they would insist upon prohibition or nothing. The result so far is, they have got nothing.

Even the New York Tribune now says:—We must be contented with any future computation of those who urge the re-enactment of prohibition.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.—Most of our readers will recollect that during the Russian war, in 1855 a great quantity of articles were contributed by the ladies and gentlemen of this town and neighborhood for the use of the British soldiers in the Crimea; and until Wednesday it was fully understood that the whole of the contributions had been forwarded by the then mayor of the borough, Mr. Ragsdale, whose duty it was to see that the wishes of the subscribers were carried out with promptitude. The strange discovery was made by one of the borough officials to the new mayor, that the whole of the articles, consisting of linens, bacons, wines, spirits, porter, ale, cheese, tobacco, &c., with a large quantity of warm clothing, of almost every description, had never been sent, but were still lying in the Town Hall, where they have been since 1855. [English paper.]

SACKVILLE, JAN. 9.—A two story Dwelling House, belonging to William F. Moore, Shepody, took fire on Friday last, and notwithstanding the efforts of many present, was consumed. I have not heard whether the contents were saved. [Borderer.]

## THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

IN accordance with the Rules of the Society, the Committee, at the termination of the thirty-seventh year since the formation of the Charlotte County Agricultural Society, submit a Report of what has been undertaken by them, to advance the object which the Society has in view, and with what results.

Your Committee cannot, in the outset of the Report, congratulate the Members of the Society, as heartily as has been done in some former Reports, upon the result of agricultural operations during the past year in this vicinity, as, owing to the peculiar nature of the last season, the yield from the various Crops grown, was much below an average, while at the same time the quality, in many respects, was quite inferior.

It was thought, in the early part of the summer, that the quantity of HAY would be unusually large, as the growth was then very rapid, and continued to be so till near maturity, but the prevalence of wet and foggy weather during the haying season, injured the crop in the process of curing to a large extent, and consequently left scarcely an average of good quality to be stored.

The yield of OATS during the season was not only small, but the grain, generally, was of an inferior quality. Much of it so light that it would not be profitable to convert it into Meal; a considerable portion of the crop, as also of other grain, was badly injured by lodging in consequence of heavy rains which occurred, nearly at or just previous to harvest time.

The crop of BARLEY during the past season, was not an average yield, and the grain was not in general as good in quality, as had been previously raised in this section of the Province.

WHEAT did not during the past season, yield such a crop as to realize the anticipation of those engaged in agricultural pursuits, and the disappointment was more severely felt, a much larger quantity than usual having been sown, in consequence of the success which had attended the cultivation of the grain during the two previous years. It was badly injured by the weevil, and in common with oats and barley, a large portion was mown and stored to be used as fodder.

The POTATO, the luxuriant and healthy appearance of which in the early stages of its growth, led to the belief that the crop would be unusually large, and the tubers of fine quality, was again attacked by the mysterious disease, from which this valuable element has so frequently suffered, and in many instances, the quantity obtained, from sections that were dug, was so small and the roots so much injured, that large plots of ground were allowed to lie without any attempt being made to obtain any portion of the crop therefrom, and even where a part of the crop was stored, the ravages of the disease were extensive, and as destructive as they ever yet have been, since it first made its appearance.

The TURNIPS, and other root crops, were of a better average quantity and quality than those already mentioned, and owing to the late period to which the season remained open, they had a full opportunity of maturing, and were stored in good condition. A large quantity of turnips was shipped to Saint John, and readily sold at fair and remunerative prices, and some were also sent to the United States. It is thought, that in future, many turnips may be shipped from here to the United States, and sold at such prices as may prove profitable to the growers. In accordance with the proposal, made in the last Annual Report, upwards of twenty bushels of herds grass seed, were obtained from the Harvey Settlement, the whole of which together with the stock previously on hand, was disposed of upon the Society's usual terms. A quantity of red clover and other goods, were also obtained in the Spring, a portion of which sold readily, and the remainder is still in the agent's hands.

The Society's annual CATTLE SHOW, was held on the 21st October last, pursuant to notice; the number of animals was not as large as had been exhibited on some former occasions of the same kind, nor was the quality as good, with a few highly creditable exceptions, particularly a Bull, the progeny of one of the Ayrshire Cows imported by the Society, and several Colts, the progeny of the Stock horses introduced by the Society into the County during a few years past.

The Exhibition of GRAIN, ROOTS, and DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE, was more limited in quantity than in some previous years, but, considering the nature of the season, the quality of the samples of the two former were highly creditable, and some of the manufactured articles were highly superior. The Premiums were duly awarded in accordance with the Society's regulations, and amounted to upward of twenty pounds, which were paid to the successful competitors.

The Society also offered at the Exhibition, a premium on THRESHING MACHINES, deeming that their introduction would be of practical utility; and appointed a Committee to inspect and report upon any that might be submitted for examination and competition. One only was exhibited, and the Committee examined and made a Report thereon. Your Committee are not aware whether the exhibitor intends to claim the bounty offered, as he has not given notice of his intention to comply with the regulations respecting the Machine.

The ALDERNEY COW, mentioned in the last Annual Report, still remains in the Society's possession, and your Committee feel much pleasure in stating, that they feel satisfied that a marked improvement will be effected among the Neat Stock of the County by this importation. Some time in the month of February last, a communication was received from the St. John County Agricultural Society, enclosing a form of petition to the legislature, praying that aid might be granted from the Provincial Treasury to assist the publication of a Treatise having for its object the diffusion of correct information with reference to the horses now in this Province, their different breeds and proper treatment; your Committee deeming the matter an important one, forwarded a petition in accordance with the form received, which arrived too late at Fredericton to come within the time allowed by the Rules relating to the reception of petitions for money grants.—Other Societies however applied for the same purpose, but without effect.

During the Legislative session of the last winter, a resolution was passed by the House of Assembly, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to appoint one or more competent persons to inquire and report to the Government, as to any improvement that might be deemed advisable, in the application of the present grants to Agricultural Societies, to objects likely to produce more permanent and advantageous results than heretofore, to the agricultural interests of the Province. The Commission has been recently appointed, and your Committee hope that the result of their labours will produce beneficial effects in forwarding the agricultural interests of the Province.

The TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS, showing the receipts and expenditures of the past year, will be laid before the Meeting for examination by the Members.

Your Committee, before closing their Report, feel it their duty to remind the Society of the loss it has sustained in the death of its late President during the past year; and feel assured that such loss will be generally felt by the Members individually and collectively from the long connection which the deceased held with the Society from its first formation, and the zeal and interest at all times manifested by him in its prosperity.

In conclusion, your Committee feel confident that the Members will agree with them, that, although the causes of discouragement during the past season, have been many, yet there is still much reason for congratulation in the marked improvements which are visible around us in the method now pursued in cultivating the soil; and the assurance which we thereby have, that the husbandman is becoming gradually satisfied that the more devotedly and attentively he pursues his avocation, and the more intelligence he brings to bear thereon, the more satisfactory and profitable will be its results. There is also abundant reason for thankfulness to the Great Disposer of all events, for preserving our country from any return of pestilence such as visited a portion of it a few years since with such fearful effects; and in permitting us again to enjoy the blessings consequent upon a return of our fellow subjects in the Mother Country to those peaceful pursuits which are calculated to promote the prosperity and best interests of mankind.

Which, on behalf of the Committee, is respectfully submitted.

DAVID MOWAT,  
Vice President.

ALLEN T. PAUL, Sec'y.  
St. Andrews, Jan. 12, 1857.

New Brunswick & Canada Railway and Land Company.  
LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. J. J. ROBINSON, R. N., Commissioner.  
JULIUS THOMPSON, Esq., Manager.  
W. M. BUCK, Esq., Engineer.  
GEO. D. STREET, Esq., Solicitor.

Charlotte County Bank.  
GEO. D. STREET, Esq., President.  
C. W. WARDLAW, Esq., Cashier.  
W. H. HATCH, Esq., Solicitor.

Bills and Notes for discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they will be over until next week.

Poor House Commissioners.  
T. T. Odell, R. Stevenson, C. E. O. Hatheway.

The Standard.  
ST. ANDREWS, JAN. 21, 1857.

Charlotte County Agricultural Society's DINNER.

On Thursday last, the Society celebrated their thirty-seventh Anniversary by dining together at BRADFORD'S HOTEL. The Dinner was sumptuous and the wines choice. The chair was filled by the President, R. Stevenson, Esq., most ably supported by Major R. D. James, one of the Vice Presidents. The following toasts were given by the President and heartily responded to:—

The Queen—God bless her.—3 times 3.  
Prince Albert and the Royal Family.  
The Thirty-seventh Anniversary of the Society.

By the Vice President:—  
His Excellency, the Hon. Mr. Manners Sutton, our Lieutenant Governor.

Mrs. Manners Sutton and the fair daughters of New Brunswick.

The Governor General of British North America.

A number of Volunteer toasts were given, among which were the following:—  
The Legislature of New Brunswick.—G. D. Street, Esq., M. P. P., acknowledged the compliment in an admirable reply.

Our Railroad.—Prosperity to the New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company. Capt. J. J. Robinson returned thanks in a suitable reply. He adverted to the peculiar nature of railroads in general, which had in a manner annihilated space, and put the products of distant lands within a few hours acquisition. In Great Britain, in the United States, and in Canada, the wonders of locomotive power had been finely displayed. When the line from St. Andrews to Quebec was completed, it would open up to Canada a perennial market for its products and a perpetual channel for their merchandize through British territory. It would also bring within the reach of the emigrant the rich land of our own Province, and afford to the farmer and lumberer an outlet for the valuable growth of our farms and forests. The man who now valued his land at 5 shillings, would then ask 15 or 20s. per acre, and no class would profit more by the railway than the farmers.—No efforts would be spared by the Company, whose health had just been drunk, to complete the line to Woodstock, as quickly as money and men could accomplish it; and he trusted the people here would unite in giving "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether." Cheers.

The absent Members of the Society.—Mr. H. O'Neill, as the oldest Member present, responded.

The Memory of the late President, Col. Hatch.—Drank in solemn silence.

The Land we live in.

The Press.—The Editor of the Standard made a brief response.

Our Sister Societies throughout the Province.—Mr. J. S. Covert, from Sunbury, replied.

The President of the Society.—Mr. Stevenson acknowledged the compliment.

The Farmers of St. Andrews Parish.—Mr. Jas. Russell responded, and spoke of the benefits resulting from the efforts of the Agricultural Society.

The Vice-President of the Society.—Major James returned thanks in a neat, practical speech. He took occasion to give his experience in raising stock and root crops. [As we did not take notes of any of the speeches, we are unable to give this gentleman's valuable observations.]

The Farmers of Albert County.—Mr. J. A. Stevens replied, and gave an account not only of the farming but the minerals of Albert.

The Bar of New Brunswick.—Mr. B. Stevenson responded.

A number of songs contributed not a little to the harmony of the Meeting, particularly those of Messrs. King, W. M. Buck, J. Farmer, Capt. Thompson, W. Whitlock, Smith, and others. We regret that so few farmers were present, and we trust that, before another year rolls round, the farmers of this Parish will all become members.

The enjoyment of the evening was kept up with much glee, and the company separated with expressions of great satisfaction.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS is now looked for with intense interest. The difficulty with Persia—The belligerent menaces against China—The bombardment of Canton—are affairs of interest. The Congress at Paris have not yet met, but English papers state, that England and France are agreed on the points to be discussed with Russia. Persia, it is reported, will assent to the British demands, viz:—The restoration of Herat—the return of Consul Murray—the payment of expenses—the establishment of British Consulates in various places.

We have omitted some articles in type, to make room for the following telegraph despatch.

Latest from Europe! The steamship America, arrived at Halifax on Sunday last 18th with Liverpool dates to the 3d inst. The details of the China news confirm previous advices. On the 8th October the Chinese having taken 12 Chinese seamen from a coaster under the British flag, were called on by the British Consul for reparation; they personally insulted the Consul, who called in the assistance of Admiral Seymour who demanded that the Chinese Viceroy should apologise and salute the British flag. Viceroy refused, and on the 24th Oct., fire was opened on all the forts, which were all captured, except one before which were anchored 23 war junks; those junks were afterwards destroyed.

The Viceroy would not apologise, but sent 12 men purporting to be those taken from the ships; but they not being the men, fire was opened on the city walls on the

47th. On the 29th the walls were breached and stormed by marines and sailors. The Viceroy's palace was also carried.

On the 4th and 5th Nov., the old city was shelled. The Basque forts at entrance of Canton river were taken on the 15th.

The British and American ladies were removed from Canton. The marines from U. S. ship Portsmouth assisted in guarding factories. An American steamer was fired into by one of the Chinese forts in the Macao passage. The Portsmouth proceeded to destroy it.

The Swiss difficulty is not settled. The U. States have offered their mediation, and a loan of twenty million dollars, and ships of war to convey Swiss regiments.

Breadstuffs declined. Consuls 94 1/2.

BURGLARY AT CALAIS.—In Calais on Sunday evening the store of E. A. Barnard was broken open and an unsuccessful attempt made to force the safe. James Shannon's meat shop was then entered and \$30 or \$40 taken from a desk—as much more being overlooked.

James Barret's shop was also entered, but no plunder was obtained, except a small number of cheese.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—Every day affords new proofs of the peculiar effects of this preparation. In cases where a disordered condition of the stomach, liver and bowels, is combined with great debility nervous weakness, and intense melancholy, its effects are most beneficial and wonderful. It should be kept by every family.

BIRTH. At Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the 24th ult., the wife of Mr. George Storey of a son.

DEATH. At Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on 4th inst., Louisa, wife of Mr. George Storey, of inflammation on the lungs.

At St. George, on the 12th inst., in the 45th year of his age, Mr. Warren Munson, leaving a wife and numerous family to mourn the loss of a kind husband and affectionate parent.

At Shippen, on the 3d inst., after a brief illness, Mr. Thomas Steadman Baldwin, Surgeon, leaving a wife and three children to mourn their bereavement.

At Sackville, on the 3d inst., Jonathan C. Black, Esq., formerly Deputy Treasurer of that port, aged 43 years and 11 months.

Shipping List. PORT OF ST. ANDREWS. ARRIVED.

Jan. 14th.—Schr. Utica, Britt, Boston, general cargo.

16th.—Packet Matilda, McMaster, Eastport, general cargo.

17th.—Schr. St. Stephen.

Jan. 2nd.—Ship Nell Gwynn, R. Waycott, Liverpool, deals.—F. & J. Wilson.

Nov. 27.—Alma, Snelgrove, at Guadeloupe, discharging, would sail in five days for St. Kitts and New York.

BRICK, BRICK. FOR Sale, a quantity of large STOCK BRICK, hard and frost proof, delivered in St. Andrews, early in the spring. These bricks are of the best manufacture and quality.

Orders may be left at the "Standard Office," where price &c. will be made known. January 21, 1857.

Corn Meal, Pork, and Rice. EX Schr. "TEXAN" from New York.

50 BLS. CORN MEAL. 10 Bbs. heavy MESS PORK, 1 Tierce RICE. For sale by Jan. 21, 1857. (at) W. WHITLOCK.

DR. PATTERSON, DENTAL SURGEON, WILL visit St. Andrews professionally on THURSDAY, the 22d inst. Rooms at Bradford's Hotel.

NEW BRUNSWICK. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. The following was adopted as a standing rule in the Session of October, 1854:—

26th.—That no Bill of a private nature, or Petition for money or relief, shall be received by the House after the fourteenth day from the opening of the Session, both inclusive; and that the Clerk of this House do, one month previous to the meeting of the Legislature, cause fifty printed copies of this Rule to be sent to each of the Clerks of the Peace in the several Counties, for distribution, and cause the same to be inserted in the Royal Gazette, and two Newspapers in such County where Newspapers are published.

CHAS. P. WETMORE, Clerk. CLOSING SALE AT AUCTION.

THE Subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., the remainder of the STOCK IN TRADE consisting of FLAX, MEAL, Oats, Tea, SUGAR, COFFEE, SOAP, and a great variety of other articles suitable for retailers.

Terms at sale. JAMES BOYD, Auctioneer. St. Andrews; Jan. 7, 1857.

The above sale is postponed until WEDNESDAY the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M.







## SHERIFF'S SALES

to take place at the Court House,  
Real Estate of E. Lynott  
D., July 11,  
D., July 11.

## TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION

ON, 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, interest, and  
claim of and to the following piece or lot of  
land situate in the Parish of Saint George,  
in the County of Charlotte abated and  
bounded thus, to wit:

Northerly by the River Magnagadavie,  
Southerly by lands owned by one  
Anderson, and being the Easterly half of lot  
Numbered Fifty four, in the Mascareen  
Grant, which said lot is estimated to  
contain Fifty-three Acres and was conveyed  
by William H. Lockart to the said Edward  
Lynott.

The same having been seized and taken  
to satisfy an execution at the suit of Samuel  
Gentry against said Edward Lynott, endorsed  
to levy \$29.10 besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte

Sheriff's Office,  
29th 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 Mascareen Grant,  
situated in the Parish of Saint George, and  
containing 50 ACRES more or less, formerly owned  
by William Lockart.

The same having been seized and taken  
to satisfy an execution in favor of Robert  
Ross against said Edward Lynott, endorsed  
to levy \$43 12 10 besides Sheriff's fees,  
&c.

THOS. JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,  
31st Dec. 1856

## TRAVELLERS HOME

THE Subscriber respectfully  
informs his friends and the public  
generally, that he has rented that well  
known stand, opposite Dr. McStay's, for  
the purpose of keeping—

A comfortable Establishment for the  
reception of

## BOARDERS AND TRAVELLERS

and hopes by strict attention with a desire  
to please, that he will merit and receive a  
share of public patronage.

On the premises is a well finished Barn,  
with a supply of good Hay and Grain, and  
every attention will be paid to Horses put  
up in his stable.

JOHN McCARTY,  
St. Andrews May 5, 1856.

## HENRY TOLMAN,

153 WASHINGTON STREET,  
BOSTON.

Publisher of Music, Importer of Musical Instru-  
ments, and Manufacturer of Musical Instru-  
ments.

Just Published—TOLMAN'S AMATEUR  
BAND BOOKS.

Containing twelve pieces arranged for Military  
and other Bands, price \$2.00.

Directly opposite the Old South Church.

## THE UNDERSIGNED

HAVING appointed D. J. Mowat, Esq.,  
his Attorney, forbids all persons cred-  
iting or paying any other person on his  
account.

W. H. MOWAT,  
St. Andrews, May 1 1856 (d-d) md.

## Flour, Tea, &c.

Just received by steamer from Boston,  
via B. & N. Y.

1) Bbls fancy superfine family flour made  
from new wheat.

2) Chests superior Congou Tea.

J. W. STREET.

Samuel J. Crosby,  
WATCHES, JEWELRY, & SILVER  
WARE.

30 Washington Street,  
3 doors south of Court Street, Boston.

## NOW IS THE TIME!

WHO WANTS A GOOD CARPET?

As I am about to change my  
business, I propose to close out my Stock of  
Carpets and Window Shades,  
at a Discount.

Please call upon at 143 Market Street, Boston,  
and examine for yourselves. S. MARTIN.

## TEA,

CRUSHED SUGAR, PAINTS, &c.

JUST RECEIVED:

TEA—20 Chests of Fine Congou TEA

CRUSHED SUGAR—3 bbls. Refined Crushed  
SUGAR

PIPER—20 Boxes Glasgow T. D's

SHEET LEAD—1 Roll, 3 lbs.

WHITE PAINT—10 Cwt. best White  
Paint

July 5 1856. J. W. STREET

## A MARVELLOUS REMEDY

FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE!

## Holloway's Ointment.

THE  
GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY

By the aid of a microscope, we see mil-  
lions 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 house-  
wife knows that salt passes freely through  
bone or meat of any thickness. This  
healing Ointment far more readily pene-  
trates 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 HUMORS

No remedy has ever done so much for  
the cure of diseases of the Skin, as this Ointment.  
Scarcely, Sore Throat, Scrofula, or Erysip-  
elas, 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.

Some of the most scientific surgeons now  
rely solely on the use of this wonderful  
Ointment, when having to cope with the  
worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandu-  
lar swellings, and tumors. Professor  
Holloway has dispatched to the East large  
shipments of this Ointment, to be used in  
the worst cases of wounds. It will cure  
any ulcer, glandular swelling, stiffness or  
contraction of the joints even of 20 years  
standing.

## PILES AND FISTULAS.

These and other similar distressing com-  
plaints can be effectually cured if the  
Ointment be well rubbed in over the parts  
affected, and by otherwise following the  
printed directions around each pot.  
Both the Ointment and Pills should be used  
in the following cases:

Bad Legs	Chico-foot
Bad Breasts	Chilblains
Burns	Chopped hands
Bunions	Corns (soft)
Bite of Mosquitoes	Cancers
and Sand Piles	Contracted and Stiff Joints
Caco-bay	Fistulas
Elephantiasis	Glandular Swelling
Gout	Lumbago
Scurvy	Piles
Sore Heads	Rheumatism
Tumors	Scalds
Ulcers	Sore Nipples.
Wounds	
Yaws	

Sold at the Establishment of Professor  
Holloway, 241 Strand, near Temple Bar,  
London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York,  
also by all respectable Druggists and  
Dealers in Medicines throughout the  
Civilized World, in Pots, at 3d., 3s. 3d.,  
and 5s. 6d. each Pot.

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 Pot.

Sold by all Vendors of Medicines through-  
out New Brunswick, and by A. H. Thomp-  
son, St. Stephen; Billings & Dyer, Eastport;  
and

ODELL & TURNER,  
Of St. Andrews.

Wholesale Agents for the County Charlotte  
Decr 28, 1856.

## No lasses.

EX "UTICA" from Boston, now land-  
ing—

25 Hds. Cardinas McLASSES,  
prime article for retailers.

For sale low  
J. W. STREET.  
May 5, 1856.

## Waggons, Carts, &c.

EDWARD STENTIFORD,  
offers for sale.

WAGGONS, Carts, WHEELBARROWS, &c.

N. B.—Pine & Spruce Boards, Hemlock Bark  
Laths, Shingles, and Country Produce, taken in  
payment.

An Excellent Hens for Sale.

## To Let,

THE HOUSE at present occu-  
pied by Mr. Joseph Walton, on  
the corner of Water & Eliza-  
beth streets; to which is at-  
tached a large Garden. Possession given  
1st May next. Apply to  
G. F. CAMPBELL,  
St. Andrews, 26th March, 1855.

## BLANKS

For sale at this Office.



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 suffer-  
ing. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are special-  
ly adapted to the relief of the WEAK,  
the NERVOUS, the DELICATE, and the INFERM.  
All climates, ages, sexes, and constitu-  
tions. Professor Holloway personally su-  
perintends the manufacture of his medi-  
cines, and offers them to a free and en-  
lightened people, as the best remedy the  
world ever saw for the removal of disease.

## THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD

These famous Pills are expressly com-  
bined 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 COM- PLAINTS.

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 Courts in 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 prop-  
erties never fail to afford relief.

## FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

No Female, young or old, should be  
without this celebrated medicine. It cor-  
rects and regulates the monthly courses,  
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; conse-  
quently no family should be without it.

Holloway's Pills are sold by the following Dealers:

Aguo	Jaundice
Asthma	Liver complaints
Bilious complaints	Lumbago
Bleaches on the skin	Piles
Bowel complaints	Rheumatism
Colic	Retention of Urine
Constipation of the Bowel	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Consumption	Sore Throat
Debility	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic Douloureux
Female Irregularities	Tumors
Fever of all kinds	Venerical Affections
Fits	Worms of all kinds
Gout	Weakness, from whatever cause
Head-ache	&c. &c.
Indigestion	
Inflammation	

Sold at the Establishments of Professor  
Holloway, 241 Strand, near Temple Bar,  
London, and 80 Maiden Lane, New York,  
also by all respectable Druggists and Deal-  
ers 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.

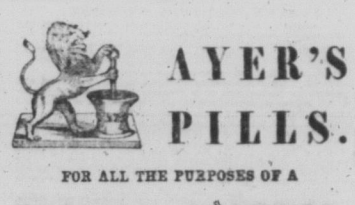
Sold by all Vendors of Medicine through-  
out New Brunswick, and by A. H. Thomp-  
son, St. Stephen; Billings & Dyer, East-  
port, and

ODELL & TURNER,  
Of St. Andrews

Wholesale Agents for the County Charlotte  
January 15, 1856.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to thank  
them for all past favours, and begs leave  
to inform them that he has  
REMOVED to the Corner formerly occupied  
by Mr. S. GUTH,  
where he has just received, in addition to his former  
stock,  
200 Barrels Philadelphia FLOUR, ground from  
new wheat,  
45 Bbls. CORN MEAL,  
40 Bags WHEAT FLOUR, new.  
DONALD CLARK,  
St. Andrews, Nov 4, 1856—31.



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 reliable in its operation. This has  
been prepared to meet that demand, and an exten-  
sive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with  
what success it accomplishes the purpose designed.  
It is easy to make a physical pill, but not easy to  
make the best of all pills—one which should have  
none of the objections, but all the advantages, of  
every other. This has been attempted here, and  
with what success we would respectfully submit to  
the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the  
patient hitherto that almost every purgative  
medicine is pernicious and irritating to the bow-  
els. This is not. Many of them produce so much  
gripping 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 obstruc-  
tion or derangement in the bowels. Being purely  
respectable, no harm can arise from their use in any  
quantity; but it is better that any medicine should  
be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their  
use in the several diseases to which they are ap-  
plicable are given on the box. Among the com-  
plaints which have been speedily cured by them, we  
may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms  
of Jaundice, Indigestion, Langour and Loss of Ap-  
petite, Irritability, Irritability, Bilious Headache,  
Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side  
and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the  
consequence of disordered action in the liver. As an  
agent, they afford prompt and sure relief in Con-  
stipation, Stomachic Discomfort, Humors, Scrofu-  
lous, Scurvy, Colds with soreness of the body,  
Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any  
and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly suc-  
cessful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel,  
Erysipelas, Puffiness of the Head, 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 and  
brings into healthy action, and restores the ap-  
petite and vigor. They purify the blood, and by their  
stimulant action on the circulatory system, re-  
store the strength of the body, and restore the  
wasted or dissipated energies of the whole organism.  
Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even  
though no serious derangement exists; but an  
excessive dose should never be carried too far,  
as every purgative medicine reduces the strength,  
when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which  
a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but  
they suggest themselves to the reason of every  
body, and it is confidently believed that this pill will  
answer a better purpose than any thing which has  
hitherto been available to mankind. When their  
virtues are once known, the public will no longer  
doubt what remedy 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  
tendered into Partnership with his Brother under the  
firm of

J. & R. MILLIGAN,

and they have added largely to their stock of dif-  
ferent Stone and Marble, and are  
prepared to supply at the shortest notice—  
Monuments, Headstones, Tombs, Vaulting,  
Furns, Mantle Pieces, and Table Tops, &c., at  
all designs and patterns, and all kinds of cu-  
riosity for Buildings.

They also beg to intimate, that they are a  
under the necessity of importing men from the  
United States to execute their work, but be-  
lieve that as good, if not superior workmen may  
be found in this City, without sending for for-  
eigners, and thereby throwing our 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—Grindstones, and Stone Pipe Stones  
all sizes, sold cheap.

AGENTS.

St. Andrews, Mr. I. Snodgrass, saddler.

Bocabeac—Mr. R. Parviz.

St. George—F. Hibbard, Esq.

Fredericton—Mr. G. Hay, merchant.

Penfield—Mr. Josiah Prescott.

St. David's—Mr. Wm. Hyslop.

REFERENCE.

St. Andrews—Capt. James.

St. James—Rev. Mr. Turnbull.

Do. Rev. Mr. Millen.

Harvey, York—The Rev. Mr. Smith.

(Prince William, York—Rev. Mr. Glass.

October 31, 1856.

## Shingle Machine

FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD A SHINGLE MA-  
CHINE, Amos Webster's patent,  
nearly new; the only one of the sort in  
the Province. Apply at the Office of this  
Paper.

St. Andrews, May 28, 1856. H.



## AYER'S PILLS.

A new and singularly successful remedy for the

care of all Bilious diseases—Constipation, In-  
digestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fever,  
Gout, Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Indigna-  
tion, Headache, Pains in the Head, Side, Back,  
and Limbs, Female complaints, &c., &c. Indeed,  
very few are the diseases in which a Purgative Medi-  
cine is not more or less required, and such sick-  
ness and suffering might be prevented, if a harm-  
less but effective Cathartic were more freely used.  
No person can feel well while a clogging mass of  
body prevails. Ayer's Pills soon generates serious  
and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided  
by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative.  
This is alike true of Colds, Fevers, and  
Malignant derangements. They all tend to become  
more deeply seated and formidable distempers  
which load the bowels all over the land. Hence a  
reliable family physic, as of the first importance in  
the public health, and that will keep the system  
with accurate skill to meet that demand. An  
extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Profes-  
sors, and the Public, has shown it will surpass any  
anything hitherto known of any medicine. Cures  
have been effected beyond belief, where they had sub-  
sisted in persons of such exalted position and  
character as to forbid the suspicion of quackery.  
Among the eminent gentlemen to whom we are  
allowed to refer for these facts, are—

Prof. VALENTINE MORT, the distinguished Sur-  
geon of New York City.

Dr. A. A. H. VICK, Practical Chief of the  
Port of Boston, and Geologist for the State of Mas-  
sachusetts.

Dr. T. MORTON, M. D., an eminent Surgeon and  
Physician of the City of Lowell, who has long used  
them in his extensive practice.

Dr. C. C. BARTON, Esq., one of the first sur-  
geons in New York City.

Dr. A. DAVIS, M. D., Surgeon of the  
United States Marine Hospital, at Chelsea, Mass.

Did space permit, we could give many hundred  
such names, from all parts where the Pills have  
been used, but evidence even more convincing than  
the certificates of these eminent public men is  
shown in their effects upon trials.

These Pills, the result of long investigation and  
study, are offered to the public as the best and  
most complete which the present state of medical  
science can afford. They are compounded out of  
the drugs themselves, not of the medicinal virtues  
only of Vegetable remedies, extracted by chemical  
process, in a state of purity and combined together  
in such a manner as to insure the best results. This  
system of compounding for medicines has been found  
in the Cherry Pits, and Pills both, to produce a  
more efficient remedy than had hitherto been ob-  
tained by any process. The reason is perfectly ob-  
vious. While by the old mode of compounding, every  
medicine is impure with more or less of acci-  
dents and impurities, and by this, each indi-  
vidual virtue only that is desired for the remedy  
effect is present. All the inert and useless quali-  
ties of each substance employed, are left behind, the  
curative virtues only being retained. Hence it is  
self-evident the effect should be more than the sum-  
mation of their effects upon trial.

They operate by their powerful influence on the  
internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it  
into healthy action—remove the obstructions of  
the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the  
body, restoring their irregular action to health, and  
by correcting wherever they exist such dangerous  
morbid as are the first origin of disease.

Being sugar wrapped they are pleasant to take,  
and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from  
their use in any quantity.

For minute directions, see the wrapper on the  
Box.

Prepared by JAMES C. AYER, Practical and Ana-  
lytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

## TO LET.

THE HOUSE at present occu-  
pied by Capt. GREEN.

Aug. 26, 1856

## TO LET