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The St. Andrews Standard.

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

No 39]

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1856.

[Vol. 23]

The Shadow on the Pillow.

The following Song, from the pen of Mr. James Ballantine, author of "Castles in the Air," "The Blade of Grass," and other poetical gems, has just been published, set to music by J. Durner. The song is founded on an incident communicated by Sir John McNeill. "A Highland soldier had his arm so severely wounded, when Miss Nightingale requested the operation delayed, as she thought that under careful nursing the arm might be preserved. By her unflinching care this was accomplished; and the poor soldier, on being asked what he felt towards his preserver, said that the only mode he had of giving vent to his feelings was, by kissing her shadow when it fell on his pillow as she passed through the ward on her nightly visit."

BORNE helpless from the field of fight,
Hewn down with wounds and scars,
I pray'd 'Heaven come and help the right,
And end the cruel wars.'
I swoon'd, I dreamt an angel band
Bore me o'er ocean billow;
I woke—and lo! an angel hand
Was smoothing down my pillow.

'Twixt death and life, through day and night,
My wounds unconscious kept me
Of all, except those eyes so bright
That kindly watch'd and wept me.
And over me, in yon far land,
Had staved the weeping willow,
Had it not been the angel hand
That smoothed the soldier's pillow.

Oh! earth but once heard such a tale,
So heavenly and so human,
As that of Florence Nightingale,
The angel type of woman.
What marvel that a soldier tell,
A poor but grateful fellow,
He kissed her shadow as it fell
At midnight on his pillow.

THE PEASANT'S COT.

FROM A SHIPMASTER'S LOG-BOOK.

BY CHARLES CASTLETON.

On my last voyage to Bristol, the owners of the ship took passage with me. The whole cargo belonged to them, and they not only wished to do some business in England, but they had a desire to travel some. Besides the three owners I had four other passengers in the cabin. The passage from New York to England on that occasion, was the most severe and stormy I ever made. I have experienced heavier storms, but never such continued hard weather. The old ship was on a strain the whole of the time, and though I run her into the Avon without losing a life or an important spar, yet she had received much damage. Her mainmast was sprung, her rudder damaged, her timbers strained, and for the last week the pumps had to be kept going all the time, owners, passengers, officers and all, doing their share of work at the pumps.

As soon as we could get the cargo out, the ship was hauled into the dock for repairs, and we found, upon examination, that it would be a week at least, before she could be fit for sea, and that if she had all the repairs which she absolutely needed it would take her nearer two weeks. A contract was made for the job, and one of the owners agreed to superintend the work. This left me at liberty, and I began to look around for some place to visit. I had heard much of Salisbury Plain. The famous Stonehenge was there, and so were the other relics of Roman and British Antiquities. Accordingly to Salisbury, I resolved to go. When I went on board the ship to make arrangements with the owner, who had remained there, I found one of the passengers just leaving. His name was Nathan Leeman. He was a young man, not more than thirty years of age, and I supposed him from his features and idiom, to be an Englishman. I told him I was going to Salisbury, and he informed me that he was going the same way.

Leeman had been intending to take the stage to Devizes, and from thence to take some of the cross coaches; but he had resolved to take a horse, and travel where, and how, and when I pleased, and he liked the plan so well that he went immediately and bought him a good saddle-horse.

It was about the middle of the forenoon when we set out, and I found that Leeman intended to visit the curiosities with me, and then keep on towards London, by the way of Andover and Chertsey, he having sent on his baggage ahead to Salisbury, by the great mail route, which ran many miles out of the way. I found my companion most excellent company, and on the way he told me some passages from his own life. He was born in England, but this was the first time he had been in the kingdom since he was fourteen years of age, and I inferred that at that time he had away from his parents

During the last six years of his residence in the United States, he had been engaged in Western land speculations, and he was now independently rich.

We took dinner at Bradford, a large manufacturing town, six miles southeast of Bath, and as soon as our horses were rested we set out again. Towards the middle of the afternoon, the sky began to grow overcast, and we had promise of a storm. By five o'clock, the great black clouds were piled up in heavy masses, and it began to thunder. At Warrminster we had taken the direct road for Amesbury, a distance of fourteen miles, and when this storm had come close upon us we were about half way between the two places. I was in no particular hurry, and as I had no desire to get wet, I proposed that we should stop at the first place we came to. In a few moments more we came to a point where a small cross road turned off to the right, and where a guide board said it was five miles to Deptford Inn.

I proposed that we should turn into this byway, and make for Deptford Inn as fast as possible, and my companion readily assented. We had gone a mile when the great drops of rain began to fall; but as good fortune would have it, we espied a small neat cottage, not more than a furlong ahead, thro' a small clump of poplars. We made for this place, and reached it before we got wet. There was a good sized barn on the premises, and a long sheepshed connected it with the house. Beneath this shed we drove, and just as we alighted, an old man came out. We told him that we had got caught in a storm, and asked him if he could accommodate us over night. He told us that we should have the best his humble place could afford, and that if we would put up with that, we should be welcome.

As soon as the horses were taken care of, we followed the old man into the house. He was a gray-headed man, certainly on the down hill side of three score, and his form was bent by hard work. His countenance was naturally kind and benevolent, but there were other marks on his brow, than those of age. The moment I saw him I knew he had seen much of suffering. It was a neat room to which we were led, a living room, yet free from dirt and clutter. An old woman was just building a fire for supper, and as we entered the room arose from her work. "Some travellers, wife, caught in the shower," said the good man.

"Surely, gentlemen, you're welcome," the woman said, in a tone so mild and free that I knew she only spoke the feelings of her soul. "It's poor fare we can give ye, but the heart o' the giver must e'en make up for that."

I thanked the good people, and told them I would pay them well for all they did for us.

"Speak not of pay," said the woman, taking her tea-kettle from the hob, and hanging it on the hob.

"Stop wife," said the old man, tremulously. "Let not your heart run away with ye. If the good gentlemen have to spare of their abundance, it becomes not such sufferers as us to refuse the bounty."

I saw the woman place the apron to her eyes, but she made no reply. The door close by the fireside stood partly open, and I saw in the room beyond a bed, and I was sure there was some one on it. I asked the old man if he had sickness.

"Yes," he said, my poor boy has been sick a long while. He's the only child I have—the only helper on the little farm—and he's been sick now all the spring and summer, and I have not been well. I've taken care of the sheep, but I couldn't plant. It's hard but we don't despair. My good wife—God bless her—shares the trial with me, and I think, she takes the biggest share."

"No, no, John, don't say so," uttered the wife. "No woman could do the work you do."

"I didn't mean to tell too much, Margaret, only what I know you've kept me up."

I call from the sick-room; took the wife away, and the old man then began to tell me, in answer to my questions, some of the peculiarities of the great plain; for we were on it now—and I found him well-informed and intelligent. At length the table was set out, the clean white cloth spread, and we were invited to set up. We had excellent bread, sweet butter, some fine stewed damsons, and a capital cup of tea. There were no excuses, no apologies—only the food was before us, and we were urged to help ourselves. While we were eating, the rain ceased falling, but the weather was by no means clear, though just as we moved from the table, a gleam of golden light shot through the window from the setting sun.

It may have been an hour after this—it was not more than that—when a wagon drove up to the door, in which were two men and it was not yet so dark but we could see the faces of the men in the wagon. They were middle-aged men, one of them habited

in a sort of jockey hunting garb, and the other dressed in black clothes, with that peculiar style of hat and cravat which mark the officer. I turned towards our host for the purpose of asking if he knew the new comers, and I saw that he was very pale and trembling. A low deep groan escaped him, and in a moment more his wife moved to his side, and put her arm about his neck. She had been trembling, but that groan of her husband's seemed to call her to herself.

"Don't fear, John," she softly said. "They can't take away our love, nor our souls. Cheer up, I'll be a support to ye, John, when all else are gone."

A tear rolled down the old man's cheek, but when another started, he wiped it away, and having kissed his wife, he arose from his chair. Just then the two men entered. He in the jockey coat came first, and his eyes rested upon Leeman and myself.

"Only some travellers, Mr. Vaughan," said our host.

So Mr. Vaughan turned his gaze elsewhere about the room, and at length they fixed upon the old man.

"Well," said he, "what about that rent?"

"We haven't a penny of it yet, sir," answered the host tremblingly.

"Not a penny! Then how'll you pay the twenty pounds?"

"Twenty pounds!" muttered the old man, painfully. "Alas! I cannot pay it. You know Walter has been long sick, and every penny I could earn has paid the doctor."

You know he was to have earned the rent if he had been well."

"I don't know anything about it," returned the landlord doggedly—for Mr. Vaughan owned the little farm it afterwards appeared. "All I know is, that you have had the house and the land, and that for two whole years you haven't paid me a penny. You know that I told you a month ago, that you should have just one more to pay me. That month was up last night. Can you pay me now?"

"No! no!—O, God knows I can't!"

"Then you must leave the house."

"When?"

"To-night."

"You do not mean that. What you do not turn me out so quickly as—"

"Out upon your rating! What do you mean by that? You had notice a month ago. How long a notice do you suppose I give? If you haven't had time in a month to move then you must look out for the consequences. To-night you move!—If you want a shelter you may go into the old house at the horse-pen."

"But there is not a window in it!"

"Beggars shouldn't be choosers," remarked Mr. Vaughan. "If it hadn't been for hunting up the officer, I should have been here this morning. But 'tisn't my fault."

Now I can have a good tenant right out, and he wants the house to-morrow. So there's not a word to be said. I shall take your two cows and your sheep, and if they go for more than the twenty pounds, after taking out the expenses, you shall have the balance back."

The poor peasant gazed for a moment, half-dazed, into his landlord's face, and then he sank down into his chair, and covered his face with his hands. "My cows! My sheep!" he groaned spasmodically. "O kill me, and have done with it!"

"In God's name, Mr. Vaughan," cried the wife, "spare us them. We will leave the cot, and we will work with all our might until we pay you every farthing, but do not take away our very means of life. My poor boy will die! O, you are rich, and we are poor."

"Nonsense!" uttered the unfeeling man, "I'm used to such stuff. I make my living by renting my farms, and this farm is one of the best I have. A good man can lay up more than ten pounds a year here."

"But we have been sick," urged the woman.

"That isn't my fault. If you are penniless, you know where to go to get taken care of. Now I don't want another word. Out you go to-night, unless you pay me the twenty pounds; and your cows and sheep go too."

I was just upon the point of turning to my companion to ask him if he would not help me make up the sum, for I was determined that the poor folks should not be turned out thus. The woman had sunk down, and she, too, had covered her face with her hands. At that moment Nathan Leeman sprang to his feet. His face was very pale, and for the first time, I saw that tears had been running down his cheeks.

"Look ye, sir," he said to Vaughan, "how much do these people owe you?"

"Twenty pounds," returned he, regarding his interlocutor, sharply.

"And when did that amount come due in the year?"

"It was just due one month ago. The rent is twelve pounds, but I allowed him four pounds for building a bridge over the river."

"Show me the bill."

The man pulled out a large leather pocket book, and from thence he took a bill. It was receipted. Leeman took out his purse, and counted from thence twenty golden sovereigns. He handed them to the landlord, and took the bill.

"I believe that settles the matter, sir," my companion said, exerting all his power to appear calm.

"Yes, sir," returned Vaughan, gazing first upon the man who had given him the money, to see if he was in earnest, and then turning to the landlord to see if the gold was pure. "Yes, sir," he repeated. "This makes it all right."

"Then I suppose we can remain here now undisturbed."

"But I have no surety of any pay for the future. A month is already run on an unpaid term."

"It is right you should have your pay, surely. Come to-morrow, sir, and I will arrange with you—only leave us now."

Mr. Vaughan cast one more glance about the room, but without speaking further he left—and the officer had to follow him, without having done anything to earn him a fee. As soon as they were gone the old man started to his feet.

"Sir," he uttered, turning towards Leeman, "what means this? Do you think I can never pay you back again?"

"Sometimes you can," returned my companion.

"Yes—yes, John," said the wife, "sometimes we shall surely pay him."

"Alas! when?"

"Any time within a month will answer," said Leeman.

Both the old people looked aghast.

"Oh! You have only planted more misery for us, kind sir," cried the old man. "We could have borne to be stripped of our goods by the landlord, better than we can bear it of a noble friend. You must take our stock—our cows and sheep!"

"But not yet," resumed Leeman. "I have another way. Listen: Once you had a boy—a wild, reckless, wayward child."

"Yes," murmured the old man.

"And what became of him?"

For some moments the father was silent, but at length he said:

"Alas! he fled from his home, long years ago. One night, (we lived then far north of here, in Northamptonshire,) my boy joined with a lot of other youths, most of them older than himself, and went into the park of Sir Thomas Boyle and carried away two deer. He was detected, and to escape punishment he fled, and I have not seen him since. But Sir Thomas would not have punished him, for he told me so afterwards."

"And tell me, John Leeman, did you ever hear from that boy?"

"Never," answered the old man.

As soon as I heard my companion pronounce the old man's name, the truth flashed upon me in an instant; and I was not alone in the conviction. The quick heart of the mother had caught the spark of hope and love. At that moment the fire on the hearth blazed up, and as the light poured out into the room, my companion's face was fully revealed. The woman arose and walked towards him. She laid her hand upon his head, and tremblingly she whispered:

"For the love of heaven don't deceive me. But speak to me—let me call you Nathan—Nathan Leeman!"

"And I should answer, for that is my name," spoke the man starting up.

"And what would ye call me?" the woman gasped.

"My MOTHER!"

The fire gleamed more brightly upon the hearth, and I saw that aged woman upon the bosom of her long lost boy. And then I saw the father totter up and join—and I heard murmured words of blessing and of joy. I arose and slipped out of the room and went to the barn, and when I got there I took out my handkerchief and wiped the tears from my cheeks.

It was an hour before I returned, and then I found all calm and serene, save that the mother was still weeping, for the head of her returned boy was yet resting upon her shoulder, and her arm was about his neck. Nathan arose as I entered, and with a smile he bade me be seated.

"You know all as well as I can tell you. When we first stopped here I had no idea of finding my parents here, for when I went away sixteen years ago, I left them in Kingsthorpe, upon the Nen. I knew them of course, but I wished to see if they would know me. But from fourteen to thirty is a changing period. I think God sent me here, he added, in a lower tone, "for only think what curious circumstances have combined to bring me to this cot."

It did truly seem as though some power higher than our own had brought this all about. But at all events there was a higher power thought of that night beneath the peasant's humble cot, for God was praised again and again.

On the following morning I resumed my journey alone, but had to promise that I would surely call there on my return. I went to Salisbury, from thence to Winchester, and thence to Portsmouth, to see the great ships of war. I then returned to the cot and spent a night there. Money possessed some strange charms, for it had not only given the poor peasant a sure home for the rest of his life, but had brought health back to the sick boy. An experienced physician from Salisbury had visited him, and he was now able to be about. I remained long enough to know that an earthly heaven had grown up in the humble cot. Nathan Leeman told me that he had over a hundred thousand dollars, and that he should soon take his parents and brother to some luxurious home, when he could find one to suit his taste.

That was some years ago. I have received some letters from Leeman since, and he is settled down in the suburbs of Bradford, on the Banks of the Lower Avon, where he has bought a large share in several of the celebrated cloth factories in that place, and I am under a solemn promise to visit him if ever I land in England again.

Eagle Fancy for Children.

In Hundwyl (Appenzell) such a daring robber carried off a child before the very eyes of its parents and neighbours. In the Silver Alps (Schwyz) an eagle seized a herdsman's child seated on the rocks, dragged forth with to tear him to pieces, and began him into the abyss before the herdsman could drive the bird away. In Bernese Oberland, Anne Zurbuchen, a three year old child, was taken out by her parents during the hay-making, and placed by them on the ground near the stable. The child soon fell asleep. The father covered the child's face with a straw hat, and then went on his way to his labour. As he soon after returned, with a bundle of hay, he found the child no longer there, and sought for it for a time in vain. In the meanwhile, the peasant Heinrich Michael passed by a wild path in the direction of the mountain brook. To his astonishment he heard a child crying. Proceeding in the direction of the sound, he speedily saw, from an adjacent height, an eagle rise and for a considerable time hang poised above the precipice. The peasant hastily ascended, and found the child lying on the very edge of the cliff, with no other injury than to the left hand and arm by which it had been seized, but with the loss of socks, shoes, and cap, dropped in her scorial flight. From that time the child went by the name of Eagle-Anne.

In Muria (above the Lauterbach valley) the inhabitants show an inaccessible point of rock which lies exactly opposite to their elevated mountain village. Thither, across the deep Lützelthaler valley, a lamb-vulture carried a child which it had caught up in Muria, and tore it in pieces at the ridge of the rock. For a long time after, the little red frock of the luckless child could be discerned among the stones.

On the 8th June, 1838, two little children, Josephine Doler, and Mary Lombard, were playing together on a smooth spot at the foot of the rock. Majoret Aleck in Wallis, and about 120 feet distant from it. Suddenly, Mary appeared crying at the door of a neighbouring hut, where she breathlessly related how her companion a three-year old, and very weakly child, had suddenly disappeared in the thicket. More than thirty persons explored the rocks and neighbouring precipices, and at last remarked on the edge of the former a shoe, and on the opposite side of the abyss a sock. It was only on the 18th of August that a herdsman named Franz Favoret discovered the body of the child in the upper part of the rock Lato, about half a league from the spot where the child had disappeared. The body was dried up, the clothes partly torn, partly lost. As it was impossible that the child could have crossed the abyss alone, so it must have been carried off either by a lamb-vulture or a pair of rock-cagles whose nest was in the vicinity.

"Did you go to Dr. — to have him cure you of lisping?" said a gentleman in Louisville to a little boy who had been "tongue-tied," or something of the sort.

"Yeth, thir," answered the lad.

"What did he do to you?"

"He cut a little thring there wath under my tongue."

"Did he cure you?"

"Yeth, thir."

"Why, you are lisping now."

"Am I, thir? Well, I don't perceive that I lisp, either when I go to thuy thick, pen's!" Then I alwath notithe it.

"Happy lad! Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

We know a man, the tones of whose voice are so lively that his words pass for child-words.

European Intelligence.

One Week later from Europe!

Arrival of the Canada.

The steamer Canada which left Liverpool on the 13th inst., arrived at Halifax on Wednesday forenoon, with 124 passengers for Boston.

There is no political news by this arrival, and scarcely anything of interest.

The crimping system in use at Quebec is attracting the attention of those interested.

The London Post (Government organ) recommends the Hudson Bay territory as the seat of convict establishments.

FRANCE.—Rumors are current that an exchange of colonies is negotiating between France and England; France to give up her factories on the main land of India in exchange for the Island of Mauritius. It is also reported that France wishes to purchase from Denmark a strip of the coast of Iceland for fishing stations. It is further reported that the state of Algeria demands a large addition of troops. A division of gun-boats is to be sent to Senegal. The French exiles in the Basque Provinces are to be removed to the interior of Spain.

The Emperor is still at Biarritz.

SPAIN.—No political news of note; with slight exceptions the country is tranquil.

ITALY.—Vienna papers declare that the Western Powers have addressed a second note to Naples, in the same spirit as the former but in milder language.

Gen. Todleben was receiving a warm welcome in Sardinia.

SWITZERLAND.—Prussia is said to have notified an inclination to give up her claims on Neuchâtel, in exchange for indemnity of which the European Powers shall fix the amount. France supports the views of Prussia.

GERMANY.—Frederick, Regent of Baden, who has been exercising the Government in consequence of the mental imbecility of his elder brother, has assumed the sovereignty on his own account, as Grand Duke, preparatory to his marriage with the Princess of Prussia.

PRUSSIA.—The celebrated trial respecting the stolen despatches is terminated by the sentence of Tien, the accused police agent, to a long term of imprisonment.

DENMARK.—A Berlin letter of the 5th inst. says:—In the question of the Sound Dues, France, adhering to the opinion of England, has pronounced in favour of the principle of purchase.

SWEDEN.—M. St. Jermeld, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned. It is reported that the relations between Russia and Sweden become more and more unfriendly.

TURKEY.—Kars was formally restored to the Russians on the 6th Sept. The principal part of the ceremony was a dinner, and champagne was given by the Russians.

GERMAN PAPERS say that Austria has offered to mediate between Turkey and the Montenegrins.

RUSSIA.—London papers contain additional accounts of the coronation of Alexander.

The continental papers profess to give the substance of the amnesty to be granted—namely, firstly, that the maritime provinces shall be exempt from conscription for four years; secondly, an amnesty for the events of 1825, '27 and '31; but the conscription is not removed; thirdly, direct taxation to be regulated by a new census.

It is reported that the Czar is about to effect a full understanding in religious matters with the Pope.

A new edict removes all quarantine regulations from Bessarabia, the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azov, until the close of the navigation of the present year.

INDIA.—Further telegraphic advices, anticipatory of the Indian mail, have been received from Trieste, with Calcutta dates to Aug. 9th, and Bombay to the 13th. Oude is reported tranquil. The British are negotiating a treaty with the Momund chiefs on the North-west frontier.

The annual report of the trade of Calcutta as compared with the previous year, shows an improvement. Exchange at Calcutta 2s. 1d. Bombay import market dull. Money abundant.

The sugar crop in Mauritius is unprecedentedly large, amounting to 125,000 tons. Cholera had ceased.

CHINA.—Dates are from Hong-Kong to July 25th, and Singapore to Aug. 2d. The Chinese insurgents took possession of Tan-yang July 6th, which brings them close to Sonchow, the capital of the Province, and the outlet of commerce from Shanghai.

The Imperial fleet of forty sail is blockaded near Nankin.

A telegraph report says that the American house of Wetmore & Co. has failed, but advices in London throw doubt on the statement.

The export of tea amounts to 4,280,000 lbs., and of silk 2160 bales.

AUSTRALIA.—Melbourne advices of June 14th are at Liverpool. The balance of trade continued in favor of the Colony. Agriculture and domestic manufactures were largely extending. The mines continued productive.

From New Zealand, an encounter is reported between the British troops and the natives; 18 were killed.

Discoveries of gold and copper were reported.

A fire had destroyed a large amount of property at Wellington.

LATEST BY MAIL AT LIVERPOOL.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—It appears to be the common opinion in Paris that the

French and English Cabinets are at issue on several points, though no one supposes these differences can essentially affect the alliance.

The investment of O'Donnell with the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, and the marked attention paid to Count Mouney by the Emperor of Russia, are not likely to please the English Government.

The English Cabinet takes the same side as Turkey and Austria on the question of uniting the Danubian Principalities. The French Government is still undecided on this point.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH AT LIVERPOOL.

The London "Morning News" of September 13th, has dates from Constantinople of Sept. 6th, via Trieste, which says:—

The Russians are fortifying their entrance of the Bug, and the banks below Nicolaiff, the English fleet has returned.

The Sultan has bestowed the Sword of the Mejidiz on Admiral Houston Stewart.

SPAIN.—Madrid Sept. 10th. The Queen has not yet come to any decision relative to the Legation at Washington, or to the appointment of the Commander-in-Chief of the Halberdiers.

SWITZERLAND.—Prussia has lodged a protest with the Federal Government against any interference on its part with the affairs of Neuchâtel.

THE BOAT RACE.—The long-contemplated trial of skill between the four-oared boats, the Neptune of St. John, New Brunswick, and the James Mackay, of New York, came off on Charles-River, Saturday afternoon, in presence of a large crowd of people. The match was for \$800 a side, distance six miles.

The James Mackay was manned by James Elliot, jr. coxswain, Thomas Dorr, Stephen Roberts, Charles Wetherell, and William Souther. She is 42 feet long, 2 feet 4 inches wide, 9 inches deep, and weighs less than 150 pounds. The Neptune is the same boat that gained the prize at the last match last fall. It has since been razed. She was manned by Edward Welch, John Lambert, John Morris, and Dennis Morris.

She weighs about 400 pounds, and is about four feet shorter than the New Yorker.

The boats started soon after 3 o'clock. The Neptune had the inside, but at the start the James Mackay shot ahead of her.

At the flag station, however, the boats were neck and neck, and the Neptune, by making an elegant turn, gained about three lengths. The distance was kept up on the home pull, and at each succeeding turn the distance was considerably widened. As the boats were near the flag station the second time, the shower came up, and caused a scattering among the spectators on land and the small craft upon the water.

The greatest interest, however, was maintained until the end of the race. The Neptune won the race, coming in a considerable distance ahead of the James Mackay, as will be seen by the following table, exhibiting the time made by each:

1st 3 miles. 6 miles.

Neptune, 19.30 42.00

James Mackay, 20.48 43.05

The New York Club acknowledged themselves fairly beaten, and the stakes were paid over.

After this race had been decided, the Light-foot and Undaunted, two six-oared boats, were rowed the same distance for a purse of \$100. The Light-foot won, making the six miles in 46 minutes and 5 seconds.—Boston Atlas.

POTATO BLIGHT.—We regret to state, that the potato blight has extended itself over every section of the Province. During our recent excursion from St. John to Jacksonton, it was painful to look upon the potato fields, all blasted and dead. So destructive has been the blight that it is said many fields will not be worth digging.

A gentleman remarked that a calculation had been made, valuing the potatoes at a shilling per bushel, the County of Carleton alone would suffer a loss of ten thousand pounds. If this be true, what must the loss be in the whole Province? The judgment is a severe one; but it is not inflicted without a cause. It becomes mortals to bow in submission to the inflictions of Jehovah's rod, and to learn obedience from the things they suffer.—Christian Visitor.

THE STOPPAGE OF THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.—The Royal British Bank, London, operated upon the Scottish principle, which had a capital of \$1,500,000, stopped payments on the 3d inst., after a run upon it of two days. The English papers state that the bank has been badly managed.

On the 25th of August the directors declared a dividend of four per cent., but omitted to give to the proprietors a statement of the had debts, which are considerable. The London Times says that the stoppage of no bank during the last fifteen years has caused so much excitement, or is likely to be attended with such sad results to a large class of the tradespeople. The Parish of Saint George lost, not only its parochial fund, but the balance of several charities. One woman, who within a day or two received news of the death of her husband, deposited £320 in the bank a half hour before it failed, every farthing she had in the world. Many other unfortunate individuals deposited money there within an hour of its closing. At Pinliffe the failure will ruin a very large number of persons.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—Private advices from Mexico, via Havana, mention re-

ports of a serious difficulty between that country and the British Minister, and that the latter had demanded his passports.—Orders had been transmitted to Havana for the British squadron there to proceed to Vera Cruz, to enforce the demand of England.

The commodore of the British steamer Tartar, at Havana, was collecting a naval force, and would sail immediately.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, OCT. 1, 1856.

The Standard Office is removed to Mr. Phelan's building on the Market Wharf, next Mr. John Dougherty's.

Masonic Demonstration at St. John.

Believing that a notice of the proceedings of the organizing of the Provincial Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, under registry of the Grand Lodge of England, and the dedication of the splendid Masonic Hall at St. John, will be interesting, not only to our Brethren of the "Mystic tie," but also to our readers generally in Charlotte, we give from notes hastily taken, the following account of the interesting ceremony:—

On Wednesday last, 24th Sept., a large number of the Brethren from all parts of the Province, and also from Nova Scotia met in the Masonic Hall in Judge Ritchie's new building. A Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, by the R. W. the Hon. A. Keith, Provincial Grand Master, assisted by several of the officers of the Grand Lodge at Halifax, when the officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge of New Brunswick were duly proclaimed and installed, and are as follow:

R. W. A. Balloch, D. P. G., Master.

R. W. Joel Reading, S. G. W.

R. W. Chas. Ketchum, J. G. W.

V. W. C. V. Foster, Grand Treas.

V. W. Robt. Stubs, Grand Sec'y.

V. W. Rev. Jerome Alley, D. D., Grand Chaplain.

W. Chas. E. Potter, S. G. D.

W. D. B. Stevens, J. G. D.

W. Robt. T. Clinch, G. D. Ceremonies

W. W. H. A. Keane, G. Pursuivant.

W. W. F. Bunting, G. Sword Bearer.

W. J. Bowyer, G. Tyler.

Thos. F. Raymond, Wm. Magee, Robt. G. Crozier, W. C. Leonard, Jas. Rosborough, Saml. L. Britain, Grand Stewards.

After the installation of the Grand Officers, the interesting and beautiful ceremony of dedicating the Hall for Masonic purposes, was performed by the R. W. the Grand Master, with the usual honors.

The Brethren then formed in procession, and proceeded to Trinity Church.

After the church service had been read, during which the *Magnificat*, *Te Deum*, and *Jubilate Deo*, were effectively chanted, by the Choir, a Masonic hymn was chanted, and then followed the sermon by Dr. Alley, Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, from the text (12 Romans 10 verse) "Be kindly affectioned one to another with brotherly love; in honour preferring one another." The reverend gentleman delivered an interesting and effective discourse, at the conclusion of which, another Masonic hymn was sung by the choir.

On leaving church the procession reformed, and headed by Price & Atkins' band, that of the 76th Regiment being in the rear, in front of the Grand Lodge, promenade one or two of the principal streets and then returned to the lodge.

About 4 o'clock, a number of the brethren sat down to collation at Brother Stubbs' Hotel, the Hon. Alexander Keith, the Grand Master, and some of the Grand Lodge officers being among the guests. In the evening at eight o'clock, the company began to arrive at the Hall in the large room of Judge Ritchie's building. At nine the Lieutenant Governor came, attended by His Excellency's Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. Col. Drury. He was received at the entrance by the Grand Master and the Deputy Grand Master Ballöth, the Knight's Templars forming an arch with their swords, and the rest of the brethren forming an avenue, up which His Excellency passed to the head of the room, the Band playing "God save the Queen."

The Attorney General was also present. At twelve the brethren formed themselves into a circle in the centre of the room, and the Grand Master gave the toast—"The Queen and the fair Sisterhood of New Brunswick," which was drunk with the Masonic honors.

The Ball Room was very tastefully decorated with the Banners of the different lodges, and Royal Arch Chapter, and other insignia of the fraternity. The refreshments were provided by Stubbs. The dancing was kept up with great spirit until an early hour of the following morning.

We cannot conclude this brief sketch of the interesting proceedings, without mentioning the marked courtesy and true bro-

therly kindness of the Masonic fraternity of St. John, to their visiting Brethren. May the brilliant rays of the rising Sun, shedding their lustre on the banners of their Order, encourage and animate them. The excellent band of the 76th regt., under their talented leader "Brother" Tuson, discoursed sweet music during the whole proceedings: we were pleased to notice, that a number of these gallant fellows are members of the Masonic order.

H. M. Steamer HERMES, Capt. Gordon, visited the Spawning ground at Grand Manan during last month, but too late to prevent the wholesale destruction of the Spawning herring; some forty or fifty vessels had been fishing there between the 1st of August and 1st September. We are happy to record, that His Excellency the Lieut. Governor paid such prompt attention in ordering the Hermes to the fishing ground when apprised of the violation of the fishery law. It is to be hoped that in future an armed vessel will cruise in the Bay from July to October, and thereby preserve to the Province that great source of wealth, the fisheries.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The letter of "Justice to all" is received; but decline to publish it for the following reasons: first, it is addressed to the proprietor of a paper "over the lines;" consequently has been rejected by him; secondly, the people of St. Andrews are in no way interested in the matter; and we despise attacking a contemporary under an incognito. The partiality complained of is purely local—and after all amounts to nothing.

SAD ACCIDENT.—We are sorry to learn that Mr. George McLaughlan, was so severely injured by the fall of a block, while working on board a sloop at Calais, on Saturday last, that he died the following day.—Mr. McLaughlan was in his 77th year, and was an old inhabitant of this Town.

The new Steamboat Landing is now finished;—the Contractor, Mr. Ross, having built the extra block and span, reaching below water mark. The steamers can now land passengers at any time of tide.

The New York "Albion" thus briefly and comprehensively sums up the state of affairs in Continental Europe:—"There is little stir on the Continent of Europe; but an uneasy sensation still prevails. The rumors regarding the impaired health of Louis Napoleon have settled—and we believe with reason—into a conviction that his life cannot be a prolonged one. At the moment however, it is to the South that men's eyes are turned anxiously. The King of Naples is defiant; his people are restless. Piedmont is arming against contingencies; Austria tightening the military bonds in which she holds her own and some of her friends' possessions."

MADEIRA, Aug. 22.—On the 14th inst. a ship's long boat, varnished outside, painted green inside, but without name, came in, having on board 20 Malays and 1 woman, who reported that they belonged to a Dutch ship from Rotterdam for Batavia, and that having quarreled with the captain, they overpowered the officers, fastened them in the cabin, and sailed for this Island. Two are wounded, and all are detained in jail.

OUTRAGE IN KANSAS.—The friends of President Pierce's administration in Kansas continue their hellish deeds. A few evenings since a lady was seized near Washington Creek by four pro-slavery ruffians, and before she could alarm the inmates of the house, her tongue was choked out of her mouth, and tied with a string behind her head and around her neck. She was then told that if she made any noise she would immediately be shot, and a revolver was held to her head while they tied her hands behind her back. They then carried her a few hundred yards from the house into a patch of long prairie grass, and commenced their hellish deeds, three standing guard while each in turn violated her person. She had swooned from fear, and had not quite returned to consciousness when this inhuman assault was made upon her person. After completing their infamy, they kicked her in the side and abdomen, and left her, it is supposed, to die. How long she remained in a state of insensibility she does not know, but she was enabled to stagger in the direction of the house. On reaching it she was unable to open the door, her hands being tied behind her back, and she was also unable to speak, her tongue being tied with a string, and now swollen to an alarming size. She was too weak to shout, and in the effort to do so fainted. In falling she overturned an empty churn which stood near the door, and the noise made by the churn against the siding of the side awoke Mr. Hyatt and his family, who found her in the position described. On Sunday last, at the request of Dr. Avery, she took some nourishing food; she has had several fits of convulsions, and though her friends believed last night that she would die before this morning, she still lives.—[Cor. N. Y. Tribune.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE for Governor of New York.—The Republican party of N.

York are thinking seriously of nominating Horace Greeley, editor of the Tribune, the inexorable, inflexible, inexplicable, and incorruptible white-coated philosopher—old coat, old hat, old boots, vegetable and all, with the fixed conviction that no conspiracy of stock-jobbers can humbug him with their swindling and kite-flying projects. And why not? It was that fifty cent patch on Marcy's breeches that made him Governor; and why should not old white hat, that old white coat, and those old white-brown boots do the same for Greeley.—New York Herald.

Last week, as a young man attempted to cross over to Sullivan's Island, Charleston, alone in a small sail boat, he was struck by a squall, near Port Sumpter, and the boat capsized. The gentleman, however, succeeded in clinging to the bottom of the boat until assistance was sent from a vessel at quarantine, and he was taken off in quite an exhausted condition. It is said that the peril and mental anxiety of the gentleman were so great, amid the plunging of the waves and the snapping of the sharks, that his hair, which an hour before was a beautiful auburn, turned almost white, and he is now as grey as a badger—not from age, but fright.—Boston pap.

Holloway's Pills a certain cure for Asthmatic Complaints; and spitting of blood.—E. Andrews, of Sherbrooke, Canada, suffered with asthma, combined with an accumulation of phlegm on the chest, and continual spitting of blood, the coughing completely shook him to pieces, and rendered his life a complete misery, as he neither enjoyed rest by night or by day; he abstained from every thing likely to increase the disorder, and paid a large sum for medicine and advice, but all without doing him any good; indeed, he found that each day matters became worse. After every other remedy had failed to benefit him, he had recourse to Holloway's Pills, (well rubbing the Ointment into the chest night and morning,) and by persevering with these remedies for nine weeks, he was completely cured. Although ten months have elapsed since this cure was effected, he has never been visited with his old complaints.

THE PILL TRADE.—Who could dream of the magnitude such an undertaking as the manufacture of a Purgative Pill assumes, when it comes into general use. And how painfully do the following numbers speak of the amount of human sickness and suffering, that little morsel of a remedy goes forth to combat and subdue. Dr. J. C. AVER of Lowell, manufactures in his laboratory forty gross per diem of his Cathartic Pills, through all the year. This is eight boxes a minute or one dose a second. We thus find over 43,000 persons swallow this pill every day, or 1,296,000 a month! Physicians, think of that! 43,000 patients a day who seek relief from the medical skill of one man.—Surely that man should be, as he is in this case one of the best intelligence, and of the highest character. His occupation entails upon him a fearful responsibility for the weal or woe of his fellow man.—Painesville Courier.

Physicians say that PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, is one of those nice articles which is calculated to relieve an immense amount of suffering incident to human life. Its action on the system is many times like magic—so instantaneous—the pain is gone as, once. Sold by druggists and medicine dealers generally.

CROWN LAND OFFICE.

Sept. 17, 1856.

THE right of Licence to cut and carry away Timber and Lumber until the first day of May 1857, from Berths applied for by the following persons, in the undermentioned situations, will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this Office on Wednesday the first day of October next.—Sale to commence at noon.

(Not to interfere with any Lots of Land located, or which may have been applied for within one year previous to the date of entry of the application for Licence.)

(In all cases of competition, the purchaser must immediately pay the amount of purchase money, or else the Berth will be again offered for sale, "excluding bids from the defaulter.")

"All Berths within ten miles of the proposed Lines of Railroad will be subject to the prior right of the European and North American Railway Company to take Timber or other material for the construction of the Railway."

Name. sq. Miles. Situation.

James Rankin, jr. 4 Eel River,

Andrew Folsom 2 Grand Manan,

Asa Dow 8 Eel River,

Thomas Pickard, jr. 2 Caledonia Settlement,

Robert Swain 2 Bay de Vin River,

William J. Fraser 2 New Canada,

George W. Price 24 New Canada,

Joseph Bailey 2 Coal Creek,

Nathl. Branscombe 2 do,

Arch'd G. McLean 3 Salmon River,

John Ferris 4 Coal Creek,

Do 2 do,

George De Beck 3 Eel River,

Wm. S. Smith 3 Jacques River,

John Mehan 3 Big Forks,

John L. Turner 2 Little Soregite,

George H. Hart 2 New Canada,

John Fairley 2 Clearwater Brook,

Michael Keanan 3 Cain's River,

Duncan McLean 2 Coal Creek,

Jesse Harding 2 Renous River,

Do 2 Little Soregite,

George Dunn 2 Salmon Creek,

Samuel Langen 3 Gaspe,

George W. Hoben 5 Grand Lake,

L. P. W. Desbrisay 3 Richibucto River,

Thos. Murray 34 Tobique,

(2w) JOHN MONTGOMERY, Sur. Gen.

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24 Case

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Marlborough and V

GOODS, in Stone

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Gloves, Gauntlet

Sleeves, and Hoods

LADIES' CLOA

Reversible Cloths,

Prints, Shirtings

Mercilla Trimmings

A large stock of M

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A Liberal price.

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Notice

MAILS FOR

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OFFICE,
Sept. 17, 1856.
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8 Ed River,
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2 Bay de Vin River,
1 New Canaan,
3 Grand Creek,
2 do,
3 Salmon River,
2 Big Forks,
4 Coal Creek,
2 Ed River,
3 Jacques River,
2 Nepesigut River,
2 Madawaska,
2 New Canaan,
2 Clearwater Brook,
2 Cain's River,
2 Coal Creek,
2 Little Seville,
2 Salmon Creek,
2 Gaspere,
2 Grand Lake,
2 Richibucto River,
1 Tobique,
MONTGOMERY,
Sur. Gen.

FALL GOODS.

Per Royal Mail Steamships
Canada & Arabia.

We have received

24 Cases Fall Goods,

COMPRISING IN PART—
Marlborough and Vincennes Long Shawls DRESS
GOODS, in Moldavians, Cardigans, Coblins,
Gloves, Cambrics, Brackets, Ribbons, Polkas,
Stretches, and Hoods.

FURS, in Stone Martin, Sable, Mexican, Mus-
quash, Kolinsky, Sea Side, &c.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS, in Wadded Cassimeres,
Reversible Cloths, &c.

Prints, Shirtings, Linens, Hosiery, Dress and
Mantilla Trimmings, &c., &c.

A large stock of MORNING 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.

St. Andrews, Sept. 23, 1856.—G. L. pd.

TO LET.
THREE good ROOMS and a SHOP,
on the first floor of my House in Water St.
formerly occupied by Mrs. Kennedy.

J. W. STREET.

April 23, 1856.

The Court of Probates,
FOR the County of Charlotte, will in future be
held on the first Tuesday in each month, at the
hour of noon, at the Registrar of Probates' Of-
fice, in St. Andrews, of which all persons will take
notice.

By order of the Court,
GEO. D. STREET,
Registrar of Probates.

St. Andrews, Sept. 17, 1856.—G. L. pd.

Cooking Stoves
for the Provinces.

All prices to suit purchasers. Also Parlor
Stoves, Cylinder stoves, Ranges, Iron
Sinks, Hollow Ware, Tin Ware, Funnels, &c.

Also, an assortment of Carpenters' TOOLS,
Farming Tools, Nails, &c., at
J. H. HENDERSON & CO'S,
163 Haverhill street, Boston, Mass.

ap 10

BARLEY.

BARLEY in any quantity wanted immediately
at the

Patent Steam Brewery,
St. Andrews.

A Liberal price given
CHAS. A. THOMPSON.

St. Andrews, Sept. 3, 1856.

House to Let from 1st Nov. next.

THE House and Barn in Queen street, at
present occupied by Mrs. Julian.

Aug. 27. Apply to J. W. STREET.

Notice to the Public.

MAILS FOR ENGLAND, SEPTEMBER
1856.

Tuesday, 24 Sept., 6 A. M., via New York, per
U. States packet.

Sunday, 7th, 9 A. M., via Halifax.

Tuesday, 9th, at 6 A. M., via New York, per
U. States packet.

Friday, 12th, 6 A. M., via New York, per
British packet.

Tuesday, 16th, 6 A. M., via New York, per
United States packet.

Sunday, 21st, 9 A. M., via Halifax.

Tuesday, 23d, 6 A. M., via New York, per
United States packet.

Friday, 26th, 6 A. M., via New York, per
British packet.

The Postage for the United Kingdom, via Hal-
fax, is 7d single rate, via New York by British
packet 10d, and by United States Packet 1s 5d
pre-payment optional.

By Order,
G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.

Post Office, St. Andrews,
Sept. 3, 1856.

MEETING OF COURTS.—The Courts
of General Sessions of the Peace, and
Common Pleas for the County of Charlotte, will
sit at the Court House in St. Andrews, on Tues-
day the 16th day of September, inst., at 12
o'clock.

The Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General
Jail Delivery and Nisi Prius for the said
County, will be held at the Court House in St.
Andrews, on Tuesday the 4th day of November
next, at 10 o'clock.

At which time and place, all Magistrates,
Coroners and Constables of said County, and all
persons required to be at these Courts, are here-
by Publicly Notified to give their attendance.

By Order of Her Majesty's Justices,
THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, Sept. 3, 1856.

SURVEYING.

To Landowners, Farmers, &c.

W. M. BUCK, C. E. and Surveyor,
Saint Andrews.

Boundary and Division Lines run out.—Lots
surveyed, and when necessary Plans furnished
Orders promptly attended to.—Terms moderate.

NEW FLOUR.

JUST RECEIVED, TWENTY-FIVE
BARRELS

"Brandy Wine" Fancy FLOUR,
from New Wheat.

J. W. STREET.

Sept. 16, 1856.

TO LET.

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

Aug. 26, 1856.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the St. Andrews Post Office,
St. Andrews, 15th August, 1856:

Baker, Capt. David, 2

Barrington, Mr., 2

Canney, James, 2

Cleland, Robert, 2

Dunford, Mr., 2

Haley, Mrs. Ellen, 2

Hannah, James, 2

Haden, Francis, 2

Jones E. S., 2

Larkin, Well-ton, 2

Layton, J. G. G., 2

Linton, Elizabeth, 2

Persons calling for any of the above will please
say "advertised."

GEO. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.

THE

UNION STORE
At Robbinston,

Has just received a full stock of desirable
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Which are now offered at the lowest prices, above
the cost of production, for cash. Particular attention
is invited to our new and fresh invoices of

Stuff and Dress Goods,

Comprising a great variety of styles, entirely new
and never before offered in this market.

OUR SUPPLY OF
GROCERIES & WEST INDIA GOODS
is, as usual, complete, and sold on truly Protective
Union Principles.

RUFUS GATES, Agent—
Robbinston, Oct. 23d, 1856.

TEA,
CRUSHED SUGAR, PAINTS, &c.

Ex "Imperial" from Liverpool via St. John,
JUST RECEIVED:

TEA—20 Chests 1 Fine Congou TEA
10 half "

CRUSHED SUGAR 3 hds. Refined Crushed
SUGAR

PIPES—20 Boxes Glasgow T. D's
SHEET LEAD—1 Roll, 3 lbs.

WHITE PAINT—10 Cwt. best White
Paint

DECK SPIKES—22 Cwt. assorted sizes
Boxes TIN, &c.

J. W. STREET.

July 5 1856

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave, most respectfully,
to call the attention of the Inhabitants of
St. Andrews and vicinity, to the fact, that he
has opened SCHOOLS in that conveniently
situated room over the shop of Dr. McStay,
which is accessible to all, without respect to
sex or denomination; and flatters him-
self from former success and acknowledged ap-
titude in the art, that he will never fail to dis-
charge the duties incumbent on him, with im-
partiality and discretion, and thereby give ge-
neral satisfaction to all who may favour him
with their patronage. Terms moderate, viz:—

For Spelling, Reading or Writing, 50 cts.
per quarter, per scholar.

"Arithmetic, English Grammar, or
Geography, 75 cts.

"Book Keeping, Mensuration, or
Geometry, or Algebra, 10 cts.

"English Composition, French,
Latin or Greek, 15 cts.

"Extra for Fuel, 75 cts.

JAMES PETERSON, Teacher.
St. Andrews, Aug. 13, 1856.

GIN. & London B. Stout.

Ex "Ada" from Halifax, via St. John—
30 Hogsheads best Rotterdam GENEVA,
30 Bbls. London PORTER.

JAMES W. STREET.

August 19, 1856

Best Superfine Flour.

Just received ex schr. "Bonita" from Phila-
delphia, best superfine Philadelphia Flour.

60 Barrels best superfine Philadelphia Flour.
J. W. STREET.

July 9th 1856.

For sale or to Let,

and possession given immediately.

TUAT pleasantly situated FARM on
the Bay side, now occupied by Mr.
Berrington, containing 12 acres, all un-
der cultivation. On the premises are a
newly finished Cottage, containing 4 rooms
on the ground floor, with attic chambers;
a new shed and large Barn with all the
modern improvements. There is also on
the premises, a large and deep well of
excellent water. Terms, which will be
moderate, made known on application to
Mrs. ELIZA STINSON.

St. Andrews, June 10, 1856.

TRAVELLERS HOME.

THE Subscriber respectfully in-
forms his friends and the pub-
lic 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;
every attention will be paid to Horses put
up in his stable.

JOHN McCARTY.

St. Andrews, May 5, 1856.—(Provinci-
alist 3 ins.

Crown Land Office.

July 31st, 1856.

THE Petitions of the undermentioned
persons for Land under the Labour
Act (12 Vic. c. 4.) are complied with,
subject to the Regulations of 28th May,
1856, but no Commissioner under the said
Act is to allow work to be done in pay-
ment for any unsurveyed Land, nor for any
Land at present in the occupation of any
other person. And the Commissioners are
required in every instance to satisfy them-
selves that the representation which the
applicant has made to Government, that he
owns no land already, is correct.

CHARLOTTE.

Samuel Ash, Hugh McQuade,
Thomas Boyne, Charles Ash,
Patrick Carran, Patrick McCallum,
Joseph Christophers, Francis O'Neill,
Josiah Campbell, Arthur Sutherland,
George Gegan.

JOHN MONTGOMERY,
Surveyor General.

AYER'S
Cathartic Pills,

(SUGAR COATED)

CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SKIN.

Involution, Patches, Mothness, Eruptions,
Pimples, Scalds, and all the Diseases of the
Skin, and of the Viscera.

FOR THE CURE OF
Headache, Sick Headache, Stomachic
Dyspepsia, and Liver Complaints.

Dr. J. C. AYER, Sr. I have been repeatedly cured of the
worst headache by a dose or two of your
Pills. It seems to arise from a full stomach, which they cleanse
at once. If they will cure others as they have cured me, the fact is
worth knowing. Yours with great regard,
Wm. F. FRENCH, Clerk of Superior Court.

Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, D. C., Feb. 1856.

Sir: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital prac-
tice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are
the best cathartic now in use. Their regulating action on the
bowels is quick and decided, consequently they are an admi-
rable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have
 seldom found a case of bilious disorder which did not yield to them
readily and with ease. Respectfully yours,
ALONZO BAIL, M. D., Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., Nov. 14, 1856.

Sir: Your Pills are the perfection of medicine. They
have done me more good than I can tell you. I had been
sick and pining away for months. Went off to be doctored at
last, and got no better. Then I commenced taking your
Pills, which soon cured me, by expelling large quantities
of waste (dead) from my body. They afterwards cured my
two children of bloody dysentery. One of our neighbors
lost his life, and my wife cured him with two doses of your Pills,
while others around me paid from one to twenty dollars for
bills, and lost much time, without being cured entirely even
then. Such medicine as yours, which so actually cures, and
harmless, will be prized here. GEO. J. GREENE, Physician.

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. F. Hays, Pastor of Second Church, Boston.

Sir: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success
in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress.
They are a valuable remedy for indigestion and impurity of the
blood, and the best cathartic I have ever known, and I can con-
fidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. F. HAYS.

WARREN, WYOMING CO., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1856.

Dear Sir: I have used your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and
am compelled to declare them to be the best medicine I have
ever used for the treatment of the blood.

JOHN C. MERRILL, M. D.

Erysipelas, Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetters,
Tumors, and Salt Rheum.

From a Reverend Minister of St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 4, 1856.

Sir: Your Pills are the perfection of all that is great in
medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcers on
her face, and her head had been intolerable for years.
Her mother has been long and severely afflicted with blotches
and pimples on her face. After other child was cured,
the same tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGENTHAU.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout.

From Rev. Dr. Hays, of the Methodist Episcopal Church,
Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your pills
have brought me if I did not repeat my own case. A cold
cough, and a severe rheumatism, which had been long
cured by the alternative action of these pills.

Most of the pills in market contain mercury, which, although
a valuable remedy in small doses, is dangerous in a single pill.
From the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its im-
moderate use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance
whatsoever.

SENATE CHAMBERS, BOSTON, Nov. 14, 1856.

Dr. AYER: I have been entirely cured by your Pills of Rheu-
matism—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years.

VINCENT SULLIVAN.

For Dropsy, Plethora, or kindred Com-
plaints, requiring an active purgative, they are an excellent
remedy.

For Constipation or Constipation, and as a
Dietetic Pill, they are equally useful and efficient.

Piles, Suppression, Paralysis, Inflammation,
and even Deafness, and Partial Blindness, have been
cured by the alternative action of these pills.

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and even Deafness, and Partial Blindness, have been
cured by the alternative action of these pills.

THE UNDERSIGNED

HAVING appointed D. J. MOWAT, Esq.
his Attorney, forbids all persons cre-
diting or paying any other person on his
account.

W. H. MOWAT,
St. Andrews, May 1, 1856. (Impd.)

F. & F. Rice,
WHOLESALE GROCERS—116 & 118,
State Street, Boston.

SELLING OFF!
AT THE BRITISH HOUSE,
ST. ANDREWS.

In order to make room for
EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS
this spring, the Subscriber is determined to
SELL OFF THE REMAINDER OF HIS STOCK
at such prices as will ensure a clearance.

He has on hand a large assortment of
FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS
which at the reduced prices will be found
exceedingly cheap.

D. BRADLEY.

April 16, 1856.

House and Land for sale

TO be sold, a convenient Cottage residence
owned and occupied by the Subscriber, with
about twelve Acres

SHERIFF'S SALES

to take place at the Court House.

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

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

ALL the right title, interest, property, claim, and demand, of REUBEN BROCKWAY, JUNR., SILAS BROCKWAY, and WILLIAM BROCKWAY, to the following properties, viz:—

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

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

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

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

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
19th April, 1856

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

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

To satisfy an execution at the suit of Seth Kimball, endorsed to levy £45 12 0 Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews,
Sheriff's Office,
19th May, 1856.

"ADMIRAL,"
For EASTPORT, PORTLAND, and BOSTON.

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

GEORGE THOMAS, Agent,
82, Water Street.

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

St. John, 9th April, 1856.

Ufford's
Smoke Consuming Patent
Lamp.

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

Price \$1 25, 63c. 67c.

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

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

Boston, 117 Court street, head of Southbury.

PARKS & FOLSOM,
239, Washington St., Boston.

P. & F. would respectfully give notice, that they still continue to manufacture the Melodeon and Seraphine, in a variety of styles, which, in point of finish and tone, are not surpassed by any other manufacturers.

Also, the Melodeon Organ, with a cab base, suitable for Churches, Vestries and Halls. The public are invited to call and examine before purchasing.

Dealers supplied on favorable terms. However caused.

TESTIMONY.—Mr. Editor: Seeing an advertisement that the Deaf might be relieved by applying to DR. BOARDMAN, 304 Washington street, corner of Suffolk Place, BOSTON, I was induced to leave home and test the Doctor's skill. I was so deaf that I was unable to hear ordinary conversation: My astonishment, in twenty minutes my hearing was perfectly restored. I recommend all persons to try the Doctor's new method of cure.

FRANCIS RICHARDSON, of Sloughton.

Letters, post paid, attended to.

* Remedies and Apparatus sent by express.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S CATTLE SHOW & FAIR.

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

CATTLE & STOCK

On Blood Mares.
1st premium 15s; 2d do 12 6d.
Cows, Grangers or Fries, under 3 yrs. old.
1st prem 12s 6d; 2d do 7s 6d.

Spring Cows.
1st prem 10s; 2d do 7s 6d.
Bulls over 2 years old.
1st prem £1 0 0; 2d do 10s.

Cows.
1st prem 10s; 2d do 7s 6d.
Heifers under 3 years old.
1st prem 10s; 2d do 7s 6d.

Spring Calves.
1st prem 7s 6d; 2d do 5s.
Yoke of Steers, under 4 years old.
1st prem 10s; 2d do 7s 6d.

Rams, under 3 years old.
1st prem 7s 6d; 2d do 5s.
Ewes.
1st prem 7s 6d; 2d do 5s.

DAIRY PRODUCE.
Butter, in samples not less than 30 lbs.
1st prem 12s 6d; 2d do 10s.

GRAIN CROPS.
(in samples not less than one bushel each.)
Wheat.
1st prem 10s; 2d do 7s 6d.

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

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

Bush Beans (unmixed).
1st prem 7s 6d; 2d do 5s.
Peas (in samples not less than one bushel).
1st prem 7s 6d; 2d do 5s.

ROOT CROPS.
(in samples not less than one bushel.)
Carrots.
1st prem 7s 6d; 2d do 5s.

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

White Blue-Nose Potatoes.
1st prem 7s 6d; 2d do 5s.
Other Potatoes unmixed.
1st prem 7s 6d; 2d do 5s.

Swedish Turnip Seed.
(not less than 3 lbs exhibited as a sample.)
1st prem 7s 6d.

CLOTH.
(in samples not less than 15 yards.)
DYED WOOLEN CLOTH.
1st prem 15s; 2d do 10s.

Cotton and Wool Satinets.
1st prem 10s; 2d do 7s 6d.
Cotton and Wool Twilled Dyed Cloth.
1st prem 7s 6d; 2d do 5s.

Flannel (all wool).
1st prem 12 6d; 2d do 10s.
Twilled Flannel, Cotton and Wool.
1st prem 10s; 2d do 7s 6d.

Woolen Socks, not less than 3 pairs as a sample.
pre 5s.
Woolen Mitts, (not less than 3 pairs as a sample.)
pre 5s.

DYED WOOLEN YARN.
(in samples not less than 3 lbs.)
1st prem 7s 6d; 2d do 5s.

UNDYED WOOLEN YARN.
(in samples not less than 3 lbs.)
1st prem 7s 6d; 2d do 5s.

THRESHING MACHINES.
For the best approved Power Threshing Machines exhibited, either imported after the 24th August last, or manufactured in the Province (provided the owner will bind himself to keep the same in the C. only to repair and in operation, for public accommodation for 4 years) the Society will pay as a premium the amount of duty paid on the machine, if imported, or if manufactured in the Province a sum equal to the duty on a machine of equal value, if imported. The machines exhibited, to be inspected by a Committee appointed for that purpose, and tested by trial.

REGULATIONS.

1st. All animals must have been the bona fide property of the person entering the same and have been kept in this County not less than six months, and raised in this Province.

2d. All crops, dairy produce, domestic manufactures, &c., must be bona fide the property of the person entering the same, and the growth and production of this County.

3d. Persons entering stock, or any other article for competition at the Show, must hand in to the Secretary a list thereof before 11 o'clock, A. M., on Fair Day. No entries will be received after that hour. No persons except paid up Members of the Society will be allowed to compete.

4. No person shall receive more than one Premium on the same kind of live stock, nor on the same kind of any other article exhibited by him.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

St. Andrews, Sept. 1, 1856.

French's Mercantile & Nautical Institute.

95 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.

PENMANSHIP BOOK-KEEPING NAVIGATION.

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

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

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

Good Situations.

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

Garden and Agricultural SEED.

Per ship "Rover's Bride" from Liverpool. WINDSOR and Bush Beans, Marrowfat, Dwarf, Imperial, and Sugar PEAS; varieties of Cabbage Seeds, Cauliflowers, Horn Carrots, Celery, Leek, varieties of Lettuce, do. Onion Radish, &c. &c.

AGRICULTURAL.
Purple Top Sward Turnip, White Norfolk, Vetches, Belgian Carrot, Field Parsnip, Mangold Wortzel, &c., warranted fresh and true to their kinds. A large assortment of new style

Paper Hangings.

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

To Let,

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

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

E. D. SPEAR,
INDIAN DOCTOR,
18 Kneeland Street, BOSTON, Mass.

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. S. will warrant a cure in every curable case. After giving his remedies a fair trial, if a cure is not effected, he will pay any other physician, who will effect a cure, his bill, not exceeding \$100. Persons at a distance can consult him by letter, enclosing a stamp to pay the answer.

Dr. Spear consults with patients at his Office No 18 Kneeland street, upon all conditions and diseases of the system, free of any charge.

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

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

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



LET US REASON TOGETHER.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

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

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

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

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

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

GENERAL DEBILITY. ILL HEALTH.

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

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

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

Ague, Asthma, Bilious complaints, Blochies on the skin, Bowel complaints, Colic, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Head-ache, Indigestion, Inflammation.

Jaundice, Liver complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, Secondary symptoms, Tic Douloureux, Tumours, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Head-ache, Indigestion, Inflammation.

Sold at the Establishments of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and 80 Maiden Lane, New York, also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

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

ODELL & TURNER,
Of Saint Andrews.

Wholesale Agents for the County Charlotte January 15, 1856.

House and Lot for Sale.

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

JOHN SNELL,
St. Andrews, 16th July, 1856.

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE!

Holloway's Ointment.

THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY.

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

Erysipelas, RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC HUMOURS.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, as this Ointment. Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula, or Erysipelas, cannot long withstand its influence. The inventor has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals dispensing this Ointment, giving advice, and 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, glandular swellings, and tumours. 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 complaints 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, Bad Breasts, Burns, Bunions, Bite of Mosquitoes, and Sand Flies, Coco-bay, Elephantiasis, Gout, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Tumours, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaws.

Chicco-foot, Chilblains, Chapped hands, Corns (soft), Cancers, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Fistula, Glandular Swelling, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Sore Nipples.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, 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 1s 3d, 3s 3d, and 5s 3d 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 throughout New Brunswick, and by A. H. Thompson, St. Stephen; Billings & Dyer, Eastport, and

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