

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.

Evans sumendum est optimum. - Cic.

[12. 6d. PER ANN IN ADVANCE]

No 13

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1858.

[Vol. 25]

Provincial Parliament.

House of Assembly.

Saturday, March 20.
The Bill to abolish the grant to King's College, was under consideration in the Legislative Council this morning. The speakers in favor of the bill thus far were Stevens, Chandler, Harrison, Todd, Selley, Earl, Gordon; against it, Botsford, Odell, Robinson, Saunders.

The School Bill was taken up in the House at 12 o'clock, and the seventh section passed without opposition. To the 8th section Mr. Gray moved two amendments, the first of which was unimportant, the second was to expunge part of the 4th paragraph, and insert to this effect, that every teacher shall be required to read daily in School, portions of the Holy Scriptures, &c.

The Provincial Secretary stated that provision was made in the regulations of the Board of Education, regarding the use of the Bible in Schools in all cases except where objected to by parent or guardians of children.

Mr. Connell's College Bill passed the Legislative Council by a vote of 11 to 7.

The Bill concerning the House of Assembly, was taken up at 4 o'clock.

Several amendments to Mr. Gray's motion were proposed, among which Mr. Gillmor moved the following, which he supported in a speech:—That the Board of Education shall by regulations secure to all children, whose parents and guardians do not object to it, the reading of the Bible in the Parish Schools.

Several speeches were made in and progress reported.

Mr. Gilbert obtained leave to bring in a bill to incorporate the local Orange Institutions of New Brunswick.

Monday, March 22.
House opened at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Mitchell's Bill to increase the representation was postponed for three months.

Mr. Wright presented a petition from several Clergymen of St. John, and 800 other inhabitants, praying that no School Bill may pass which does not provide that the authorized version of the Holy Scriptures shall be used in Schools. Also a petition praying that such bill may be preserved from all exclusive or sectarian provisions.

The Bill to abolish Judges' Fees in the Supreme Court was committed. A motion was made to report progress. This was objected to by several members on the ground that the House would be prorogued in ten days. After a debate which lasted one hour, the Bill passed by a small majority.

The School Bill was taken up at 4 o'clock, and the discussion on the Bible question was again resumed.

The Speakers in favor of Mr. Gillmor's amendment were Tilley, Smith, Chandler, Lewis, Tibbits, and Mitchell.

Mr. Connell supported Mr. Gray's amendment, one of the principle objections to which urged by the several speakers, was that it would lead to the establishment of separate Schools.

Progress was reported, the Bill to be taken up to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Consideration of other business was transacted. House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

Tuesday March 23.
The School Bill was taken up at 10 o'clock and discussion resumed on the Bible question.

Mr. Mitchell, Allan and Willard supported Gray's amendment.

Barley and McMillan opposed it, but were favorable to having Bible in Schools.

Mr. Mitchell proposed an addition to Mr. Gray's amendment, viz., to strike out all the words after "Holy Scriptures," and insert as follows: "The portion of the Scriptures to be read to the Roman Catholic pupils in the Parish Schools in the Province, shall be read from the Douay Bible, and must be read without comment."

Botsford was opposed to all the amendments—he considered legislation on the subject unnecessary.

Kerr and Huntington spoke in opposition to Gray's amendment.

THE SCHOOL BILL CARRIED.—The School Bill was before the House all the afternoon. Speakers were Steadman, Gray, Read, Tilley, Johnson, Desbriay, Macpherson, Fisher, Wright and others.

Desbriay suggested to Gray to withdraw his amendment. Macpherson submitted a motion to that effect. More expressed his willingness to withdraw the amendment. Objected to by Read, Cutlip and others.

Question was then taken, and amendment lost by a large majority. Yeas—Gray, Connell, McLeish, Wilmet, McIntosh, Desbriay, Allan, McPherson, McPherson.

After question was taken, Connell arose to move a new amendment which was ruled out of order and a vote of much confusion.

Gillmor's amendment lost, as usual, only six dissentient votes.

McPherson's additional amendment, slightly modified was also carried.

Several unsuccessful attempts were made to report progress.

Other sections were proceeded with, and whole Bill carried.

House adjourned 5.30.

Wednesday, March 24.
The House opened at 10 o'clock. Considerable miscellaneous business was expeditiously transacted, and much anxiety was evinced by members to get bill through.

The bill to abolish Judges' fees in the Supreme was recommended, and a suspending clause added. The bill for the more effectual preservation of the peace on the line of railway from St. Andrews to Woodstock passed in Committee.

The bill to divide the Parish of Carleton, St. John, also passed. A resolution previously submitted was adopted relative to the taking of steps for the immediate construction of a Light House on the Northern Head of Grand Manan.

A bill for the regulation of railways, introduced by Mr. Watters, passed in Committee.

Mr. McLeod gave notice of his intention to move the following resolution:—

Resolved, That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor representing herein the opinion of the House that the time has arrived, when the Provincial Parliament should be hereafter convened in the City of St. John, or its vicinity, and that suitable buildings be forthwith procured for the accommodation of the Legislature and Government at that place, and that this House will make provision for the expenses to be thereby incurred.

Friday was proposed as the day to go into consideration of the same.

MURDER IN CARLETON COUNTY.—A telegraphic despatch was received by the Chief of the Police on Saturday last, from the authorities at Woodstock, stating that on that morning James Davis had murdered his wife at the Howard Settlement, and had made his escape.

He is described as about six feet in height, rag boned, long dark brown curled hair, long thin face, bare looking, little or no beard or whiskers, eyes inclined to be sore; has a guilty-looking countenance, and a scar on the neck. When he left the Settlement he took the St. Andrews road.

He passed himself at Calais, this winter under the name of James Dow. —*New Brunswick.*

[Davis was tracked to Calais, where he arrived late on Sunday night, the 21st inst., and stopped at a hotel; the Constables at once awoke the landlord, and enquired for him, but he being asleep when Davis arrived, stated to them that there was a stranger in the house and showed them the hotel record; the officers believing they had been misinformed as to the house, stopped at left the premises. Next morning however, the landlord was informed by some of his domestics, that a stranger had slept in the house the night before, and departed very early that morning,—in fact the murderer was lying in bed while the constables were in the house. Diligent search was made in and around Calais, but no trace could be had of him. The officers are in pursuit, and some have gone as far as Portland. It is to be hoped the fellow will be captured, and suffer the penalties of the law, for the inhuman act of which he is guilty.]

ARCTIC GLUTTONY.—The whaler "Anne" caught a whale in Davis straits, and cut it up for blubber and bone. "It was very amusing," says the historian of the vessel, "to see thousands of mally-mawks (scavenger of the straits) which had congregated, nobbling round pieces of blubber and krang drifting from the fish—fighting and quarrelling with each other, and gorging themselves almost to suffocation, quite regardless of their close proximity to the men on the fish—so much so that they might have easily been taken up by the hand. If a larger piece than one could swallow whole, drifted from the fish, several would dispute its possession, and show their selfish propensities to great advantage. It evidently was a great feast to them, and they enjoyed it as such." The whale having been stripped of everything that was of value, the "Anne" went on her way. "Thousands of birds, sea lions, and blubber, (writes the diarist) are following in our wake, and quarrelling and fighting with each other for the refuse thrown overboard." —*Hull Advocate.*

THE CENTRAL BANK.—Although this Institution has been in a state of suspension for many months, with its paper floating through the country at a discount, and its friends charging its difficulties upon the Government, yet the Legislature has refused to adapt a motion to enquire into the state of affairs, unless that motion extended to all

the Banks a most unsatisfactory reason. All must admit if the other Banks were in a similar position, then there might be some force in the objection; but as they are not we cannot see how the Legislature can refuse to make an enquiry so loudly called for by the country. Mr. Cutlip is entitled to the thanks of the people for his efforts in this particular, but we wish he had been more successful. —*Constitution.*

The Earl and the Farmer.
ED. PRAIRIE FARMER:—As I was reading this morning in a book on agriculture I saw the following, which I thought would do for the *Peasie Farmer*: A farmer called on the Earl Fitzwilliam, (of England), to represent that his crop of wheat had been seriously injured in a field adjoining a certain wood, where his lordship's hounds had, during the winter, frequently met to hunt. He stated that the young wheat had been so cut and destroyed that, in some parts, he could not hope for any produce. "Well, my friend," said his lordship, "I am aware that we have frequently met in that field, and that we have done considerable injury; and if you can procure an estimate of the loss you have sustained I will repay you." The farmer replied, that, anticipating his lordship's consideration and kindness, he had requested a friend to assist him in estimating the damage and they thought that, as the crop seemed quite destroyed, £50 would not more than repay him. The Earl immediately gave him the money. As the harvest, however, approached, the wheat grew, and in those parts of the field which were most trampled, the wheat was strongest and most luxuriant. The farmer went again to his lordship and being introduced, said, "I am come, my lord, respecting the field of wheat adjoining such a wood." His lordship immediately recollected the circumstances. "Well, my friend, did I not allow sufficient to remunerate you for your loss?" "Yes, my lord, I find that I have sustained no loss at all; for where the horses had most cut up the land, the crop is most promising, and I have therefore brought the £50 back again."

"Ah," exclaimed the venerable Earl, "this is what I like; this is as it should be between man and man." He then entered into conversation with the farmer, asking him some questions about his family—how many children he had, etc. His lordship then presented the farmer with a check for £100, saying, "Take care of this, and when your eldest son is of age, present it to him, and tell him the occasion that produced it." I know not whether to admire the more benevolence or wisdom displayed by this illustrious man; for while doing a noble act of generosity, he was handing down a lesson of integrity to another generation.

ISAAC WATKINS.
Chicago, Ill., Feb. 24, 1858.

The Liverpool Jewelry Robbery.

The Liverpool N. S. Transcript of the 11th instant gives a long and particular account of the circumstances attending this daring theft, and of the finding of the stolen property, omitting only to notice the connivance of Perkins at Cook's escape. It also notices the trouble into which a Mr. Allen, unjustly blamed by Agnew and Perkins for the theft, was brought, and as Allen's case is one of great hardship under any circumstances, but much more so, when compared with the leniency exhibited to Cook, the real culprit, we think that if the law does not give him redress, the people of Liverpool ought. On this subject the Transcript says:—

"Our readers will perceive that by the above disclosures the innocence of Mr. Allen is placed beyond the shadow of a doubt, and it may not be an inconsistent with our duty to enquire what amends shall be made to him for all the ruin and affliction which have been brought upon him and his family through the unfounded charge. His wife, who was dangerously ill at the time, was thrown into such a state that her life was despaired of; and she did not forbear to express the hope, that she might not survive to endure the disgrace. With his character gone—his credit and business destroyed—he was obliged with his wife, who had not yet recovered, to leave the place, and even the poor satisfaction of doing this was disturbed, was denied him. Impelled by the *force of inherent conviction*, and possibly by a sentiment still less explicable, the prosecutor and a constable pursued, and subjected them to a search on the road which was not conducted in the manner that humanity or delicacy would have suggested. And then, after he had taken up his residence in Yarmouth, he was again pursued by the prosecutor and arrested, and instead of being taken before the Magistrate who had endorsed the warrant in Yarmouth, brought back to Liverpool, and there, after being dragged through the public street,—hunted at by the rabble and imprisoned, was held to bail to stand his trial in the Supreme Court."

It is said that Perkins when he returned to Liverpool without Cook, gave as a reason for his escape that he could not get a warrant for his (Cook's) arrest in St. John, as the authorities were all drunk! —*Leader.*

Curious and Interesting Facts.

Mr. G. W. Johnson, author of the Cottage Gardener, states, in his Chemistry of the World, that our Gearle adorned his Herbarium, published in 1597, with a portrait of himself; and it deserves notice that he holds in his hand a sprig of the potato—leaves, flowers, and fruit—as if he considered it one of the most remarkable varieties of his time.

Sir Walter Raleigh, who introduced the potato into Ireland, and got no thanks from Cobbett for the boon, was reproachfully addressed by his gardener in September, when the berries (or apples) were ripe:—"Sir," said he, are these the fine American fruit? "Dig them up," said his master, "and throw them away." The gardener put in his spade, and unearthed "the fine American fruit," where upon the potato recovered its character.

The "date palm"—"the bread of the desert"—has been sung by the poets of Africa, who celebrated in verses its numerous uses—as numerous as the days of the year. For the greater part of a century a palm tree will yield three or four hundred pounds of dates in the year, "rich in gum, gluten, or albumen, and sugar."

The bread-fruit of the torrid zone is equally a benefactor to our race. Three trees will maintain a man for eight months; and he who has planted ten, bread-fruit trees, says Captain Cook, has done as great a work as an inhabitant of our rude climate who has ploughed and reaped all his life, maintained his family and left money for his children at death.

"Carbon," to pass to another page of Mr. Johnson's "Vegetable Food of the World," carbon knows no decay. The beams of the theatre at Herculaneum were converted into charcoal by the lava which overflowed that city; and during the lapse of seventeen hundred years the charcoal has remained as entire as if it had been formed but yesterday; and it will probably continue so to the end of the world. The incorruptibility of charcoal was known in the most ancient times. The famous temple of Ephesus was built upon wooden tiles which had been charred on the outside to preserve it. Mr. Johnson also mentions that, where the Britons (according to Tacitus) fixed stakes in the Thames to prevent the passage of Caesar, charred oak stakes were dug up about eighty years ago, (but the stakes of the Britons, stuck in for a temporary purpose, would hardly be charred with a view to their preservation through ages.)

From charcoal, the transition to the diamond is easy; and it is flattering to our national egoism to know that the largest diamond known to exist—the Kohinoor, or "Mountain of Light"—is the property of the Crown of England. To be sure there is the King of Portugal's diamond, which is larger, but "it is thought by many to be only a topaz."

Passing from the "Vegetable" to the "Animal Food of the World," Mr. Johnson quotes from the book attributed to Baruch, the secretary of the prophet Jeremiah, a passage illustrative of the antiquity of "salt meat."

The author complains that the thrifty housewives of the idolatrous priests abstracted portions of the sacrifices, and "laid up part thereof in salt." "Human nature," as Sam Slick says, was the same in the beginning as it is now.

Riot in New York.

A fearful riot occurred in Eleventh Avenue this forenoon. An Irishman attempted to jump from one of the cars of the Peekskill train, but fell between the breaks and was crushed to death. The occurrence, which was wholly attributable to the degraded and careless conduct of the driver, created most bitter feeling against the Railroad Company. Thousands of Irish laborers immediately gathered, and all threatened immediate vengeance against the Company, and total annihilation of the track. The 22nd ward police interfered to quell the disturbance, and were driven off with stones and bricks.

A telegraphic despatch being sent to the Deputy's office, Mr. Carpenter and a force of about two hundred police were sent as soon as possible to the scene of riot. Before they arrived, however, the rioters, who had increased to upwards of 5000 strong, refused to let the next train, due at half-past 10 o'clock pass. The train was attacked by a shower of stones from the mob, and had to back up the road for some distance. Horses were then brought, and attached to the cars, and in this way the cars were allowed to pass; but when the engine attempted to come down, it was attacked most fearfully. The engineer, to save himself, had to take shelter inside, and let the loco-

otive take its course. By the time the 12 o'clock train had arrived, the excitement had somewhat abated. Numerous arrests have been made of persons concerned in the riot. —*Boston Journal.*

Dr. Livingstone's "Launch."

It has been announced that the vessel which is about to take out Dr. Livingstone to the south east coast of Africa would have on board a launch of very light draught of water, provided by Government, to enable the veteran traveller to prosecute the important investigation of the Zambesi river, from the results of which so much is expected.

This launch has been built by Mr. John Laird, at his new shipbuilding works at Birkenhead, the material employed being the new homogeneous metal, commonly called "steel plates," manufactured by Messrs. Shortridge, Howell, & Jessop, of Sheffield. The great advantage of using this description of plates is that the same amount of strength is obtained as that found in the best iron plates of double the thickness, so that a vessel of much lighter draught of water can be built, to the removal of the obstacles which have hitherto been in the way of navigating shallow rivers. After having made a variety of experiments in working this homogeneous metal, Mr. Laird thought it might be made applicable for this purpose, in the construction of vessels of adequate strength with light draught of water.

The launch has been built with great dispatch, the order for its construction having been given only five or six weeks ago. For the convenience of transportation it has been built in three sections on a patent taken out by Mr. Macgregor Laird five or six years ago. The centre section contains the boiler, and a single horizontal high-pressure engine of 12 horse power, and the two end sections are fitted up for the accommodation of the persons engaged in the expedition. Each compartment is made secure with water-tight bulkheads. In the aft section is a neat deck-house, which will be comfortably furnished, and will have every necessary appliance for securing ventilation.

The vessel is a paddle steamer, her dimensions being—Length, 75 feet; breadth 8 ft., and depth 3 feet. She will not draw more than 12 or 14 inches, so that she is expected to be able to navigate the shallowest parts of the river. The boiler as well as the hull of the launch is made of these steel plates, which are only 3-16ths of an inch thick. The boiler has been proved up to 160 lb. pressure, though it will only be necessary to work up to 40 lb. This, we believe, is the first application of this cheap steel to boat-building purposes. If it should answer, there can be little doubt that not only numerous vessels of the same class will be built for the navigation of shallow rivers, but that it will also be applied to vessels of large burden.

The trial trip of the little launch will be made in the Mersey on Saturday or Monday next. The expedition is expected to sail from Liverpool in a few days. —*London Times.*

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—The truth is, people are beginning to discover that a good farm, paid for, or not encumbered to such an extent as to dampen the energies of the owner, continues to be, as of old, the best investment for old age. It is always "thar"—the main-stay, the unflinching support of the beloved ones of our hearts, whose sustenance and welfare should never be allowed to depend exclusively on the fluctuations and uncertainties of trade. There is a charm surrounding the homestead—home, though it may be—that penetrates every crevice of the heart, and binds us to its precious and familiar precincts with a magic influence. O, for a free godd home in the country, away from the struggles of business, the haste to be rich, the uncessing pitfalls into which the ignis fatuus of gold is leading men, and all the other surroundings of an unquiet, nervous life.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE?—A starving man who steals a loaf of bread, worth three cents is a thief, and goes to prison, but he who squanders the heritage of the widow, the patrimony of the orphan and the hard earnings of those who suppose him honest, is a gentleman, and goes to—Europe. The difference is, the starving man is poor and takes only that which is necessary to support life, but the fact of his being poor, and unable to defend himself is sufficient of it to condemn him. He is therefore hustled off to prison. The gentleman who makes the European tour is a well-dressed rascal, and the money which he has stolen will support him in opulence. The multitude therefore howl against him, and he is allowed to go free of punishment.

The town of Nykarleby, in Finland, was lately in great pert destroyed by a fire, which lasted nearly three days.

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performed, this witness, who is dependent
give material testimony for the defence, has
not entered an appearance. Under these
circumstances the Attorney-General announced
that he would not press the case to a trial,
and the Chief Justice, concluding in the pri-
vacy of the defendant's application, that
the case was accordingly postponed.

European Intelligence.

Arrival of the North American

The Steamer North American, left Liverpool on the 1st inst., and arrived at Port land on the 15th, bringing four days later news, and 120 passengers.

GREAT BRITAIN

Parliament was in session on the 1st. The House of Commons, after some formalities, adjourned to the 12th.

In the House of Lords, Derby made his usual ministerial speech, giving an insight into his intended policy. After stating the grounds upon which he had undertaken the office, and the difficulties which beset him, he glanced at the state of the army, with reference to the Indian war, and said there was yet a most respectable numerical force remaining within the United Kingdom. He had no doubt that the exertions of Sir C. Campbell and the troops under his command would lead to successful results, and when the mutiny was fully suppressed it would be the duty of government to undertake the task of pacifying and tranquillizing the empire.

He then referred to the Chinese War, and expressed satisfaction, notwithstanding he condemned the cause of the war, at the success which had attended British arms, and added that now Canton had fallen, it would be the duty of government to make without the least possible delay, a safe and honorable peace, so that commerce between England and China might be re-established.

He then adverted to the relations with France, and urged the necessity of remaining on friendly terms. He insisted on the importance to France and Europe of the preservation of the Emperor's life, and indignantly denounced the atrocious attempt at his assassination. He made great allowance for the indignation betrayed by the French people, nevertheless, he did not believe that address from the French Colonels gave a true representation of the feeling of the French army. From what he knew of the Emperor he felt satisfied it was his sincere wish to keep on terms of amity with England.

The Foreign Secretary, Lord Malmesbury, was preparing a reply to Count Walewski's despatch, which he believed would satisfy public feeling, and there was nothing in Mr. Milner Gibson's resolution which would prevent the Government from proceeding with the Conspiracy Bill, although further action would depend upon the reply from France to Lord Malmesbury's despatch.

With regard to the policy of the Government, it was impossible having been called to office suddenly, and not at the commencement of the session, to bring forward any programme now.

On the subject of Government of India, he thought the time not opportune for any change, but in deference to the vote of the House of Commons he was prepared to yield, and a modified bill, as presented by Lord Ellenborough would be presented.

In regard to Parliamentary Reform, his own opinion was that no alteration was required; but he nevertheless thought some modification and amendment might be made to suit the convenience and wants of the people. All he could promise, however, was that during the recess Government would earnestly direct their efforts to the preparation of a bill, which would be introduced in the course of the next session.

In conclusion, he expressed the hope that when he retired from office, whether the period for which he held long or short he would not be found to have left the country in a worse position than he found it.

Earls Granville and Clarendon defended the late government, and the House adjourned till the 16th of March.

Sir F. Theobald assumed the Chancellorship as Lord Chelmsford.

Mr. Blackburn declined the office of Irish Chancellor, and the Hon. Joseph Napier was appointed.

The papers are occupied in criticising Derby's speech. The Times says it anticipated, and that so long as he does exactly what Palmerston would have done had he not forfeited his place by that one omission, he may be tolerated, but the moment he shows a will and a game of his own, it is easy to see the result.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail, with a week's later news, arrived at Suez, on the 22d February.

The Times Malta correspondents telegraph—"The Commander-in-Chief was at Puttyghur preparing for an invasion of Oude, which would probably be from several points, about 25th of January. His own column is nearly 15,000 strong, with 100 pieces of ordnance; while at least 10,000 men from other points will be ready to co-operate with him.

Sir Hugh Ross had defeated the rebels at Hauks.

The Rajpootana field force, after capturing the strong fortress of Awah, marched on for Cothah, where disunion reigns.

Delhi has been placed under the authority of the Punjab Commissioner, the authority of the civil power restored, and the army declared broken up.

THE ARABIA AT NEW YORK.

The Steamship Arabia arrived at New York, on Saturday last 20th inst. She brings very little political news.

The members of the Derby Cabinet, would be re-elected to Parliament without opposition.

The Italian Constitution party was holding conference in London to agitate the for-

mation of a National Confederation.

A proposition to hold a Great Exhibition in London in 1861 was being canvassed. The condemned French conspirators were not executed.

An earthquake had been reported in the French House of Representatives.

A great fire had occurred at Constantinople.

Wheat firm; Flour dull and quiet.

Provisions but little changed.

Sugar firm; Tea quiet.

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The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.

Evans sumendum est optimum. - Cic.

[12. 6d. PER ANN IN ADVANCE]

No 13

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1858.

[Vol. 28]

Provincial Parliament.

House of Assembly.

Saturday, March 20.
The Bill to abolish the grant to King's College, was under consideration in the Legislative Council this morning. The speakers in favor of the bill were Messrs. Chandler, Harrison, Todd, Serley, Earl, Gaudin, against it, Messrs. O'Brien, Robinson, Saunders.
The School Bill was taken up in the House at 12 o'clock, and the seventh section passed without opposition. To the 8th section Mr. Gray moved two amendments, the first of which was unimportant, the second was to expunge part of the 4th paragraph, and insert in its place, that every teacher shall be required to read daily in School portions of the Holy Scriptures, &c.
The Provincial Secretary stated that provision was made in the regulations of the Board of Education, securing the use of the Bible in Schools in all cases except where objected to by parent or guardians of children.
Mr. Connell's College Bill passed the Legislative Council by a vote of 11 to 7.
The subject of the day occupied the House most of the afternoon.

Several amendments to Mr. Gray's motion were proposed, among which Mr. Gilmour moved the following:—That the Board of Education shall by regulations secure to all children, whose parents and guardians do not object to it, the reading of the Bible in the Parish Schools. Several speeches were made and progress reported.

Mr. Gilbert obtained leave to bring in a bill to incorporate the Royal Orange Institution of New Brunswick.

Monday, March 22.
House opened at 10 o'clock.

Mr. McNeil's bill to increase the representation was postponed for three months.

Mr. Mitchell's Lumber Bill was also postponed for the same time.

Mr. Wright presented a petition from several Clergymen of St. John, and 800 others inhabitants, praying that no School Bill may pass which does not provide that the authorized version of the Holy Scriptures shall be used in Schools. Also a petition praying that such Bill may be preserved from all exclusive or sectarian provisions.

The bill to abolish Judges' Fees in the Supreme Court was committed. A motion was made to report progress. This was objected to by several members on the ground that the House would be prorogued in ten days. After a debate which lasted one hour the Bill passed by a small majority.

The School Bill was taken up at 4 o'clock, and the discussion on the Bible question was again resumed.

The Speakers in favor of Mr. Gilmour's amendment were Messrs. Chandler, Lewis, Tibbitts, and Mitchell.

Mr. Connell supported Mr. Gray's amendment, one of the principle objections to which urged by the several speakers, was that it would tend to the establishment of separate Schools.

Progress was reported, the Bill to be taken up to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Considerable other business was transacted. House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

Tuesday March 23.

The School Bill was taken up at 11 o'clock, and discussion resumed on the Bible question. Mr. McNeil, Allan and Wilmut supported Gray's amendment.

Tapley and McMillan opposed it but were favourable to having Bible in Schools.

Mr. McNeil proposed an addition to Mr. Gray's amendment, viz. "to strike out all the words after 'Holy Scriptures,' and insert the following:—'The portion of the Scriptures to be read in the Roman Catholic pupils in the Parish Schools in the Province, shall be read from the Douay Bible, and must be read without comment.'"

Botsford was opposed to all the amendments—he considered legislation on the subject unimportant.

Kerr and Jamnington spoke in opposition to Gray's amendment.

THE SCHOOL BILL CARRIED.—The School Bill was before the House all the afternoon.

Speakers were Standman, Gray, Read, Tilley, Johnson, Desbriens, Macpherson, Fisher, Wright and others.

Desbriens suggested to Gray to withdraw his amendment. Macpherson submitted a motion to that effect. Moxer expressed his willingness to withdraw the amendment.

Objected to by Read, Culpin and others. Question was then taken, and amendment lost by a large majority. Yeas—Gray, Connell, McNeil, Allan, Wilmut, McMillan, Desbriens, Allan, McPherson, McPherson.

After question was taken, Council arose to move a new amendment, which was ruled out of order and a vote of much enthusiasm.

Gilmour's amendment of last evening was discussed.

McNeil's additional amendment, slightly modified was also carried.

Several unsuccessful attempts were made to report progress.

Other serious were proceeded with, and whole Bill carried.

House adjourned 5.30.

Wednesday, March 24.

The House opened at 10 o'clock. Considerable miscellaneous business was expeditiously transacted, and much anxiety was evinced by members to get bill through.

The bill to abolish Judges' fees in the Supreme was recommitted, and a suspending clause added. The bill for the more effectual preservation of the peace on the line of railway from St. Andrews to Woodstock passed in Committee. The bill to divide the Parish of Carleton, St. John, also passed.

A resolution previously submitted was adopted relative to the taking of steps for the immediate construction of a Light House on the North-west Head of Grand Manan. A bill for the regulation of railways, introduced by Mr. Watters, passed in Committee.

Mr. McLeod gave notice of his intention to move the following resolution:—

Resolved, That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor representing therein the opinion of this House that the time has arrived when the Provincial Parliament should be hereafter convened in the City of St. John, or its vicinity, and that suitable buildings be forthwith procured for the accommodation of the Legislature and Government at that place, and that this House will make provision for the expenses to be thereby incurred.

Friday was proposed as the day to go in consideration of the same.

MURDER IN CARLETON COUNTY.—A telegraphic despatch was received by the Chief of the Police on Saturday last, from the authorities at Woodstock, stating that on that morning James Davis had murdered his wife at the Howard Settlement, and had made his escape. He is described as about six feet in height, raw boned, long dark brown curled hair, long thin face, bare looking, little or no beard, whiskers, eyes inclined to be sore; has a guilty-looking countenance, and a scar on the neck. When he left the Settlement he took the St. Andrews road. He passed himself at Calais this winter under the name of James Dow.—*New Brunswick.*

[Davis was tracked to Calais, where he arrived late on Sunday night, the 21st inst., and stopped at a hotel; the Constables at once attacked the landlord, and enquired for him, but he being asleep when Davis arrived, stated to them that there was no stranger in the house and showed them the hotel record; the officers believing they had been misinformed as to the house stopped at left the premises. Next morning however, the landlord was informed by some of his domestics, that a stranger had slept in the house the night before, and departed very early that morning,—in fact the murderer was lying in bed while the constables were in the house. Diligent search was made in and around Calais, but no trace could be had of him. The officers are in pursuit, and some have gone as far as Portland. It is to be hoped the fellow will be captured, and suffer the penalties of the law for the infernal act of which he is guilty.]

ARCTIC GLUTTONS.—The whaler "Anne" caught a whale in Davis straits, and cut it up for blubber and bone. "It was very amusing," says the historian of the vessel, "to see thousands of milky-mawks (scavenger of the straits) which had congregated, nobbling down pieces of blubber and kranz drifting from the fish—fighting and quarrelling with each other, and gorging themselves almost to suffocation, quite regardless of their close proximity to the men on the fish—so much so that they might have easily been taken up by the hand. If a larger piece than one could swallow whole, drifted from the fish, several would dispute its possession, and show their selfish propensities to great advantage. It evidently was a great feast to them, and they enjoyed it as such." The whale having been stripped of everything that was of value, the "Anne" went on her return voyage, and possibly by a sentiment still less excusable, the prospector and a constable pursued, and subjected them to a search on the road which was not conducted in the manner that humanity or delicacy would have suggested. And then, after he had taken up his residence in Yarmouth, he was again pursued by the prospector and arrested, and instead of being taken before the Magistrate who had endorsed the warrant in Yarmouth, brought back to Liverpool, and there, after being dragged through the public street,—beaten at by the rabble and imprisoned, was held to bail to stand his trial in the Supreme Court.

THE CENTRAL BANK.—Although this Institution has been in a state of suspension for many months, with its paper floating through the country at a discount, and its officers charging its difficulties upon the Government, yet the Legislature has refused to adopt a motion to enquire into the state of affairs, unless that motion extended to all

the Banks, a most unsatisfactory reason.—All must admit if the other Banks were in a similar position, then there might be some force in the objection; but as they are not we cannot see how the Legislature can refuse to make an enquiry so loudly called for by the country. Mr. Culpin is entitled to the thanks of the people for his efforts in this particular, but we wish he had been more successful. —[Constitution.]

The Earl and the Farmer.

Ed. PRAIRIE FARMER:—As I was reading this morning in a book on agriculture I saw the following, which I thought would do for the *Prairie Farmer*: A farmer called on the Earl Fitzwilliam, (of England), to represent that his crop of wheat had been seriously injured in a field adjoining a certain wood, where his lordship's hounds had, during the winter, frequently met to hunt. He stated that the young wheat had been so out, and destroyed that, in some parts, he could not hope for any produce. "Well, my friend," said his lordship, "I am aware that we have frequently met in that field, and that we have done considerable injury; and if you can procure an estimate of the loss you have sustained I will repay you." The farmer replied, that, anticipating his lordship's consideration and kindness, he had requested a friend to assist him in estimating the damage and they thought that, as the crop seemed quite destroyed, £50 would not more than repay him. The Earl immediately gave him the money. As the harvest, however, approached, the wheat grew, and in those parts of the field which were most trampled, the wheat was strongest and most luxuriant. The farmer went again to his lordship and being introduced, said, "I am come, my lord, respecting the field of wheat adjoining such a wood." His lordship immediately recollected the circumstances. "Well, my friend, did I not allow sufficient to remunerate you for your loss?" "Yes, my lord, I find that I have sustained no loss at all; for where the horses had most upset the land, the crop is most promising, and I have therefore brought the £50 back again."

"Ah," exclaimed the venerable Earl, "this is what I like; this is as it should be, between man and man." He then entered into conversation with the farmer, asking him some questions about his family—how many children he had, etc. His lordship then went into another room, and returning, presented the farmer with a check for £100, saying, "Take care of this, and when your eldest son is of age, present it to him, and tell him the occasion that produced it." I know not whether to admire the more the benevolence or wisdom displayed by this illustrious man; for, while doing a noble act of generosity, he was handing down a lesson of integrity to another generation.

IRAC WATKINS.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 24, 1858.

The Liverpool Jewelry Robbery.

The Liverpool N. S. Transcript of the 11th instant gives a long and particular account of the circumstances attending this daring theft, and of the finding of the stolen property, omitting only to notice the conviction of Perkins at Cook's escape. It also notices the trouble into which a Mr. Allen, unjustly blamed by Agnew and Perkins for the theft, was brought, and as Allen's case is one of great hardship under any circumstances, but much more so when compared with the leniency exhibited to Cook, the real culprit, we think that if the Law does not give him redress, the people of Liverpool ought.

On this subject the Transcript says:—

"Our readers will perceive that by the above disclosures the innocence of Mr. Allen is placed beyond the shadow of a doubt, and it may not be, and is inconsistent with our duty to enquire what amends shall be made to him for all the ruin and affliction which have been brought upon him and his family through the unfounded charge. His wife, who was dangerously ill at the time, was thrown into such a state that her life was despaired of; and she did not forbear to express the hope, that she might not survive to endure the disgrace." With his character gone—his credit and business destroyed—he was obliged with his wife, who had not yet recovered, to leave the place, and even the poor satisfaction of doing this, and undisturbed, was denied him. Impelled by the force of duty to enquire what amends shall be made to him for all the ruin and affliction which have been brought upon him and his family through the unfounded charge. 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FOR SALE,
A SUPERIOR SHIP FRAME, moulded for a vessel of 750 tons, now lying at Indian Point.
Apply to
JAMES W. STREET.
March 23, 1858.

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 Tuesday the 13th day of April next 12 o'clock.

At which time and place, all Magistrates, Clerks, and Counselors of said County, and all persons required to be at these Courts, are hereby Publicly Notified to give their attendance.

By Order of Her Majesty's Justices,
THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte
St. Andrews, March 16, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JOHN MCCARTY, late of St. Andrews, deceased, are required to present them, duly attested, to the undersigned within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to
ROSE MCCARTY,
Adm'rstratrix.
St. Andrews, March 16, 1858.

CARD.

The Subscriber thanks his friends for the liberal patronage of his late year, and begs to inform them that he has added to his stock of Cows, and is now prepared to furnish them at their houses, with pure and sweet new milk, and trusts by attention and punctuality to merit a continuance of their favours.
March 17. THOS. TRUESDALE.

New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

COMPANY'S OFFICE,
St. Andrews, March 9, 1858.

TENDERS for the erection of a WING to the present ENGINE HOUSE at St. Andrews to contain three Locomotives.

AND ALSO for the building of a STATION HOUSE with GOODS SHEDS and a small COAL HOUSE at the same place.
HOW AND WHERE TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED at these Offices, till Thursday, the 1st APRIL next.

PLANS and specifications will be on view at the Engineer's Office, St. Andrews, and after Thursday the 11th instant, and at the Resident Engineer's Office in the Howard Buildings, after Monday the 15th instant, where plans of Tenders may also be obtained.

JULIUS THOMPSON, Manager.

EASTERN CITY.

STEAMER EASTERN CITY will leave Boston for St. John on MONDAY, 15th March. Returning leaves St. John for Portland and New York, Thursday, 18th.

The ADMIRAL will commence on the 16th April, when this line will be kept up during the present season, with its usual punctuality.
It is expected the Aqueduct will be ready to connect with the Eastern City the 15th.
March 9. W. WHITLOCK, Agent.

Notice to Ship Owners.

TO SHIPS SHIP CYCLES, Sept 9, 1858.
To any one requiring a Pilot for the Bay of Fundy and its adjacent ports, I can with confidence recommend Captain JAMES CLARK. He is attentive, obliging, and skillful—in a word, a perfect master of his profession.

ROBERT G. ROBB, Commanding U.S. Ship Cyclops.
Capt JAMES CLARK, Off Machias, Seal Island.

I have again employed Capt. James Clark, of St. Andrews, Pilot in the Bay of Fundy, and on the coast of Nova Scotia to Halifax, and find him every thing that can be desired.

ROBERT G. ROBB, Commanding U.S. Ship Cyclops.
Halifax, Sept. 22, 1857. 1p

New Brunswick and Canada RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY.

INQUIRIES having on several occasions been recently made in the Office respecting the times at which Bills and Accounts are to be delivered in, and as to the dates at which payments are made.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the Company's pay days occur every six weeks—the one next succeeding the date hereof being on the 22nd day of March next ensuing; the next on the 22nd day of May, and so on.

All bills delivered prior to the pay day, will be paid on the next succeeding date; thus, all bills now in the Office will be settled on the 22nd March; those which may be incurred, and for which the accounts shall be delivered prior to the 22nd March, will be settled on the 24th May, and so on. Every six weeks' accounts being settled on the pay day of the next six weeks succeeding after the delivery thereof—and no bills will be paid at intermediate dates.

N.B. All bills must be delivered on the Friday before the Pay Day, so as to be in time for the mail which goes out on the Saturday.

JULIUS THOMPSON, Manager.
Company's Office,
St. Andrews, Feb. 9, 1858.

LIFE Association of Scotland.
FOUNDED 1834.

Empowered by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
Subscribed Capital £400,000 Sterling.
Annual Income £125,000 do.

Chairman Sir James Forsyth, Bart. of Comiston.
THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND, which has now extended its operations to British North America, is specially empowered by its Act of Parliament for Life Assurance in the Colonies, and is enabled to offer unusual facilities and advantages to residents there.

While thus affording facilities superior to what most other offices can offer, the Association is not of recent origin or of limited resources—it is one of the most extensive and successful amongst British Assurance Offices, and policy holders in the British American Provinces have the benefit of the large annual business transacted in Great Britain and Ireland, and the ample and constantly accumulating funds now yielding an income of upwards of £25,000 sterling per annum.

Last year the new transactions exceeded those of any of its European competitors.
The policy holders incur none of the risks of partnership, they are free from all responsibility, and the sums assured are guaranteed.

The whole Constitutions, Regulations and Systems of business are framed in the most liberal and popular spirit.

The policies are now being issued are free from many of the restrictions commonly imposed on assured lives, and confer unusual and important privileges, far beyond what have hitherto been granted by Assurance Offices in North America; and after some years the policies become nearly absolutely and indefeasible securities for the sums assured—the Assured being protected against rash proceedings on the part of the office in the event of omission to pay the premium.

A share of profits of the business is allocated every year to all participating policy holders, of five years standing, and is applied in reducing their next premiums. A large reduction of the premiums is thereby effected. The Association has allocated profits at thirteen successive annual periods, and the annual return of profit to policy holders of the first series has now reached 25 per cent of the premiums—that is the policy holders are required to pay only 13s. per £1 of their premiums.

The rates of premium are moderate, and equal the rate of participation in the profits, a policy holder for £2,000 sterling at upwards, need pay only one half of the annual premium, the other half remaining unpaid at interest as long as the policy holder pleases.

The Association's business in North America is under the charge of the Board of Directors at Montreal for the Canada, at Halifax for Nova Scotia, and at St. John for New Brunswick.

NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH.
HEAD OFFICE—Saint John.
Messrs. Ferguson, Esquire,
Hon. J. A. Street, Esq., W. Donald, A.M.,
W. H. Adams, Esq., Alex. Jardine, Esq.,
Medical Officer.—Dr. James Walker.
SAML. D. BERTHOUD, Secretary.
BENJ. R. STEVENSON, Agent for St. Andrews.

Flour, Meal, Pork.

Just received from New York, and for sale at the
200 Bbls Superfine Flour.
60 do Extra Family Flour.
800 Bbls Corn Meal, of good quality.
10 Bbls Pork; which together with a general stock of Provisions and Groceries, at hand will be sold at the lowest market prices for prompt payment. Daily expected, a further supply of superior Family Flour.

J. R. BRADFORD, AGENT.
St. Andrews, Jan. 6, 1858.

MORE NEW GOODS

Just received per Packet ship, Middleton, via St. John—
CLOTHS:
BEAVERS, Pelts in black, blue, brown, mix, and Oxford grey.
Reglan, Pelts, and superfine Cloths, Doakins, twilled Cassimeres, in black and fancy latest styles, and excellent quality German and Seal Cloths, for ladies' cloaking.
DITTO, very IMPERIAL.
Blankets of every size.
Flannel Blankets and Rugs.
Red, blue, white, and fancy colored Flannels in plain and twilled.
Fur Caps and Gloves, of every description.
A splendid assortment of ready-made Clothes, of all descriptions, which will be sold at extremely low prices.
A splendid assortment of Carpets, in new patterns, 1, 2 and 3 ply. An excellent assortment of Rugs to match.
Which will be sold extremely low.

Owing to our Goods being late this season, will be much to our favor, also in the favor of our purchasers from us, as they have been bought after Goods had fallen very much in the English market, and of course will afford us an opportunity of selling Goods much lower than any other here, which we are determined to do.
See handbill next week.
Boltish House.
DENNIS BRADLEY.
St. Andrews, January 2, 1858.

CAPS. CAPS. CAPS.

AT
A. A. B. SMITH'S,
HAT, CAP, and FUR STORE, No. 24 King Street, are the PATENT LEATHER CAPS for sale.
The best article of Caps in use for the season of the year.
Cloth, Felt, and Fur Caps and Gloves, in great variety.
Caps of every description made to order.
St. John, Dec. 1. A. A. B. SMITH.

MCLASSES.

The Subscriber offers for sale, now landing at his stores in St. Andrews, per the "W. H. Turner," from Portland—
60 Bbls. } excellent quality retaining
90 Bbls. } Molasses,
which together with the balance of his former stock, will be disposed of at very low prices for cash.
Apply to JOHN D. WILSON, or
SAMPSON BARLING.

[Advertisement.]
The BRITISH REVIEWS, AND
BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

Premiums and Reductions.

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

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

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

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

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

POSTAGE.
The postage to any part of the United States will be but TWENTY-FOUR CENTS a year for "Blackwood," and but FOURTEEN CENTS a year for each of the Reviews.

At the above prices the Periodicals will be furnished for 1858, and as a Premium to New Subscribers, the Nos. of the same Periodicals for 1856, will be furnished complete, without additional charge.

Unlike the more ephemeral Magazines of the day, these Periodicals lose little by age. Hence a full year of the Nos. (with no omissions) for 1856, may be regarded nearly as valuable as for 1858.

Subscribers wishing also the Nos. for 1857, will be supplied at the following EXTREMELY LOW RATES.

SPECIAL OFFERS FOR 1856, '57, '58 TOGETHER.
For Blackwood's Magazine 5 00
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For any two Reviews 8 00
For Blackwood and one Review 8 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews 10 00
For three Reviews 10 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews 13 00
For the four Reviews 12 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews 15 00

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As we shall never again be likely to offer such inducements as those here presented, NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!!

Remittances must, in all cases, be made direct to the Publishers, for at these prices no commission can be allowed to agents.

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WILLARD & MECUM,
Manufacturing Jewellers,
59 Washington Street, BOSTON.

H. S. BEEK,
Bookbinder, Stationer, and
Bookbinder,
No 14 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will keep constantly on hand a large and carefully selected stock of—
BOOKS, STATIONERY, and FANCY GOODS, all of which will be sold at the very lowest prices.

The following comprises the leading Articles of his present Stock:
WRITING PAPERS, of every description and colour, Music, and Tissue do
Parchment, Drawing Papers, Quills,
Black and Gold Pens, Blank Books,
Memoranda Books, Envelopes, Folders,
Mathematical Instruments, Colours,
Visiting Cards, Writing Desks,
Drawing Cases, Work Boxes, Ink Powders,
INK, of various colours. Parallel Rulers,
Pen Knives, Water Colours of the best makers, FINEST TACKLES, BUSINESS BOOKS—Bibles, Testaments, Church Services, Psalm and Hymn Books.
School Books.—Such as are in general use, English, Greek, Latin, and French.
H. S. BEEK keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of BOOKS in the various departments neatly executed and at short notice.
Books imported to order from England and the United States.

MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS.
CAUTION.

Merchants and Traders will be on their guard and not be imposed upon by a Counterfeit of MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS. All genuine Indian Root Pills have the name and signature of A. J. WHITE & CO. on each box.

Dr. Morse, the inventor of MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS, has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited Europe, Asia, and Africa, as well as North America—has spent three years among the Indians of our Western country—it was in this way that the Indian Root Pills were first discovered. Dr. Morse was the first to establish the fact that all diseases arise from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD—that our strength, health and life depended upon this vital fluid.

When the various passages become clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupted and diseased; thus causing all kinds of sickness and distress of every name; our strength is exhausted, our health we are deprived of, and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act, and thus our light of life will be forever blown out. How important then that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open. And how pleasant to us that we have it in our power to put a medicine in your reach, namely Morse's Indian Root Pills, manufactured from a Plant and Root which grow around the mountainous cliffs in Nature's garden, for the health and recovery of diseased men.

One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a Sudorific, which opens the pores of the skin, and assists nature in throwing off the finer parts corruption within. The second is a plant which is an Expectoant, that opens and unclogs the passages to the lungs, and thus, in a soothing manner, performs its duty by throwing off phlegm, and other humors from the lungs by copious spitting. The third is a Diuretic, which gives ease and double strength to the kidneys; thus encouraged they draw large amounts of impurity from the blood which is then thrown out boundlessly by urinary or water passages, and which could not be discharged in any other way. The fourth is a Cathartic and accompanies the other properties of the Pills while engaged in purifying the blood; the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by the other outlets are thus taken up and conveyed off in great quantities by the bowels.

From the above, it is shown that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills not only enter the stomach, but become united with the blood for they find way to every part, and completely route out and cleanse the system from all impurity and the life of the body, which is the blood; and becomes perfectly healthy; consequently all sickness and pain is driven from the system, for they cannot remain when the body becomes so pure and clear.

The reason why people are so distressed when they feel, and why so many die, is because they do not get a medicine which will pass to the affected parts and which will open the natural passages for the disease to be cast out; hence, a large quantity of food and other matter is lodged, and the stomach and intestines are literally overflowing with the corrupted mass; thus, undergoing disagreeable fermentation, constantly mixing the blood, which throws the corrupted matter through every vein artery, until life is taken from the body by disease. Dr. Morse's pills have added to themselves victory upon victory, by restoring millions of the sick to bloom in health and happiness. Yes, thousands who have been racked and tormented with sickness, pain, anguish, and whose feeble frame has been scorched by the burning elements of raging fever and who have been brought, as it were within a step of the silent grave, now stand ready to testify that they would have been numbered with the dead, had it not been for this good and wonderful medicine. Morse's Indian Root Pills. After one or two doses had been taken, they were astonished and absolutely surprised, in witnessing their chastening effects. Not only do they give immediate ease and strength, and take away all sickness, pain and anguish, but they at once go to work at the foundation of the disease, which is the blood. Therefore, it will be shown, especially by those who use these Pills, that they will so cleanse and purify, that disease—that deadly enemy—will take its flight and the flush of youth and beauty will again return, and the prospect of a long and happy life will cheer and brighten your days.

CUTION.—Beware of a counterfeit signed A. J. Morse. All genuine have the name of A. J. WHITE & CO. on each box. Also the signature of A. J. White & Co. all other are spurious.

A. J. WHITE & CO., Sole Proprietors,
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Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all dealers in Medicine.

Agents wanted in every town, village and hamlet in the land. Parties desiring the agency will address as above for terms.

Price 25 cents per box. Five boxes, will be sent on receipt of \$1. postage paid.

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THAT large, well-finished Store at present occupied by J. W. Street, Esq., as a Wine Spirit Establishment. The cellar is first-proof, has a good well in it, and one half is used as a bonded Warehouse. There is also a convenient yard with out-houses, &c.

The premises are well adapted for the Liquor trade, or for the Dry Goods, or Provision and Grocery business, as there is ample room for storage in the upper flat and loft.

For further particulars apply to
CHAS. KENNEDY,
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W. McLEAN,
St. Andrews, Feb. 1, 1858.

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