

# The St. Andrews Standard.

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Vol. 27

**LUNG DISEASES.**  
Coughs, Coughs, Coughs, Coughs,  
Colds, Colds, Colds, Colds, Colds,  
**ASTHMA,**  
Whooping Cough, Croup, Whooping Cough,  
Whooping Cough, Croup, Whooping Cough,  
**QUINSY,**  
Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Bronchitis,  
Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Bronchitis,  
**CONSUMPTION.**

*In fact every form of Pulmonary disease or affection of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs, heretofore, without exception, is cured by*  
**Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.**  
**Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.**

*No general has the use of this remedy become, and so popular is it everywhere, that it is unnecessary to recount its virtues. It works speak for it, and find utterance in the abundant and voluntary testimony of the many who from long suffering and settled disease have by its use been restored to pristine vigor and health.*

**Reliable Testimony.**  
NORTH WAYNE, Aug. 17, 1859.  
Messrs. S. W. FOWLE & Co., Gentlemen: Being desirous to make known the worth of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM, I am happy to certify that it cured me a few years since of a serious trouble of the lungs, which had so alarmed my friends that death had been expected of my recovery. I do not hesitate to recommend this medicine as the most valuable preparation known for all diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS.

(Signed) G. L. SMITH.  
**Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.**  
**Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.**  
From a well known Druggist.

LEWISTON, ME., May 24, 1860.  
Messrs. S. W. FOWLE & Co., Boston, Gentlemen: Please send me five dozen of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY immediately, as I am nearly out. I find that the Balsam is fast gaining in popularity, and is approved of by those who have used it as the most wonderful preparation for Coughs and all Pulmonary Complaints extant. Yours respectfully,  
JOHN G. COOK.

**Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.**  
**Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.**  
Letter from NATHAN PLUMMER, M. D., a regular practitioner of forty years standing, and well known in this region.

AUBURN, N. H., Nov. 17, 1859.  
Messrs. S. W. FOWLE & Co., Boston, Gentlemen: Althoughaverse to commencing Patent Medicines, I cheerfully make an exception in your very excellent lung preparation, - Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. This preparation I have used in my practice for more than ten years past, and have always found it to be of some effectual service than anything within my knowledge. I recommend it with the greatest confidence to those subject to Coughs and Pulmonary Complaints. Yours, respectfully,  
NATHAN PLUMMER, M. D.

All who suffer with any disease of the Throat, Lungs, or Chest, can obtain like relief by using  
**Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,**  
**Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,**

PREPARED BY  
**S. W. FOWLE & CO.,**  
No. 18 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON.  
SOLD BY  
Druggists, Dealers, and Merchants in every town and city in New England, and elsewhere.  
Sold by Odell & Turner, St. Andrews.

**OPPOSITION TO HOOPS.**—A new invention called the "Shirt Bottom expander" is recommended for general adoption, not only as a matter of fashion, but one of necessity. The article is made of nicely covered watch-spring steel, and is intended to keep the shirt front in an expanded position, thereby securing neatness, as the front does not touch the body, or become saturated with perspiration. It affords an easy and graceful support to the chest, dispensing with wadding, and effects a thorough circulation of air, thereby imparting coolness to the system. Being simple in adjustment, less than an ounce in weight, and cheap, it is particularly desirable to citizens and military men, as it secures protection, pleasure and utility.

**Progress is the touchstone of revolutions:** but it does not accomplish its work in a day, nor dart forth as the lightning which illuminates space. Nations gain freedom by degrees. Liberty widens and progresses extends in proportion to the spread of intelligence. Every evolution of humanity brings out a new idea and consecrates new rights, each has its destiny to fulfill.

It is rumored in some of the Canadian journals, that the Hon. John Ross has been ordered the Government of the Hudson's Bay Territory, vacated by the death of Sir George Simpson.



**MRS. WINSLOW**  
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician presents to the attention of mothers her  
**SOOTHING SYRUP,**  
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by soothing the gums, reducing all inflammation, and allaying ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is  
**SECRET TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.**  
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to you, and  
**RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.**

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH, that what we have never been able to do of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medicinal virtues. We speak in this matter WITH CONFIDENCE, after ten years experience, and PLEASE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS.

**THOUSANDS OF CASES.**  
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

**GRIPING IN THE BOWELS AND WIND COLIC** and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the best and surest REMEDY for the WIND COLIC in all cases of INFANTS and CHILDREN in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the face-smile of cutis & perkins, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Principal Office 13 Cedar Street, N. Y. Price only 25 cents per Bottle. For sale by Donald Clark St. Andrews.

**FRUITFUL POTATOES.**—On Saturday last, Mr. William Hutton, boot and shoemaker dug two potato plants in his garden, the tubers weighing upwards of sixteen pounds.

**CAPE COD STORY.**—I do not recollect to have seen the following story in print, but it is so good, and so truly natural and characteristic of Cape Cod people, I send it to you: A small, spare boy, who had been guilty of some misdemeanor, was in a fair way to get punished for it by his mother, who was a large, square, Dutch built person, with a great spread of cloth, who, having in her hand a good stick, was in full chase of the poor boy, who was nearly under her cloud of canvass, was overhauling him very fast, when another boy, a friend of the delinquent, was looking on. The urchin, seeing how the chase was likely to terminate, cried out to his friend: "Try her on the wind." Bill—try her on the wind? when the lad, with the quickness of a Cape Cod boy, was immediately struck with the natural idea, luffed up in the wind close heel, and the old woman went dead to the leeward like a dog.—[Hyannis Messenger.]

**THE BENEFIT OF GOOD ADVICE.**  
Thanks to Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, we have for years been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor suffering teething children. Unlike all the preparations of opium which are usually got up to make children sleep, and which simply stupefy the child, the Soothing Syrup gives not only rest, but vigor and health; the little fellow will wake up bright, cheerful and refreshed. It is sure, moreover to cure Wind Colic and regulate the bowels. As we freely received the advice which calls forth the above thanks, we freely give it to others, and say to all mothers, go purchase the Soothing Syrup for your child, and you will thank us for this advice. Sold everywhere, at 25 cents per bottle. Office, 13 Cedar-street, New-York.

The conquest of Naples by Garibaldi, which was effected in 21 days, only cost his army according to official reports, 8 men killed and wounded.

**Queen Victoria and Lord Renfrew.**  
Mr. Siddons recently delivered a lecture in New York on the above topics. He stated that Queen Victoria was expressly educated by her mother, the Duchess of Kent, with a view to her future position.

When very young, she was rickety and weak in the ankles, and some apprehension existed that she might inherit the mental infirmity of George the Third. Healthy training prevented this. She was brought up at the seaside, at Ramsgate, her ankles pumped on, and sea-bathing resorted to. She rode on horseback, visited the poor, being supplied with money for the purpose of relieving them. She was a very benevolent princess; when she rode abroad, her purse, however plethoric, always returned empty. She had a good appetite, which she retains to this day. Her intellectual and moral education was as sound as her physical one.

Her mother carefully inculcated in her a love for the Protestant religion; German was mostly her nursery language; she learned French and Italian perfectly, and knew a little Spanish. She was also an accomplished musician and vocalist.

At the age of 18, on June 20, 1837, she became queen, in consequence of the death of her uncle, William IV. The lecturer described the assemblage of the privy council, and read her majesty's speech to them, in which she declared her love for, and devotion to, the British constitution. Twenty-three years have elapsed since that time, and in no one instance has she swerved from it. She was fortunate in her ministers. The agreeable tact, good taste and worldly knowledge of Lord Melbourne were deservedly eulogized. He and the Duke of Wellington proved excellent advisors to the young queen. They dined with her every day, and being old gentlemen, would sometimes tinkle over their wine, when she would tickle their noses. Very soon Lord Melbourne thought it advisable that she should be married, and on his stating it in diplomatic language, she did not understand him, and replied: "Let me have the Duke of Wellington!" Explanations being offered, she objected severely to her cousin of Cumberland, and Cambridge, and suggested "poor Albert." It proved a happy choice, as the young prince of Saxe-Cobourg and Gotha possessed all the qualifications necessary to make an excellent husband.

He had a good understanding, and knew his wife's weak points. It was said that the queen manifested a penchant for Lord Elphinstone, but objection being raised to such a marriage, he received the government of Madras, to get him out of the way. On the queen's union with Prince Albert, it was proposed to give him an income of £60,000, but on the motion of Joseph Hume it was reduced by one-half. The young couple started in life with a mutual income of \$650,000. It was not too much; they brought up their family on it without calling for a separate allowance for any of them. Mr. Siddons described the coronation and enumerated the remarkable men there assembled, telling an anecdote of Marshal Soult and Lord Hill, old foes who met on that occasion.

He then depicted a day in the Queen's life. She rose at half past six in the summer and seven in the winter, and always walked abroad, returning to morning prayers and breakfast, at which she ate heartily, and subsequently spent half an hour in the nursery. She next received the master of the household, and then decided what invitations should be accorded for the day, and then visited her aviary, menagerie, aquarium, or stables. She was passionately fond of horses and a good rider. A cloven, she accompanied an audience to the secretary of war, the home and general secretaries; at twelve she received general visitors; lunched at one, when she drank Aloys's pale ale. At three she entered her carriage, or rode on horseback, either visiting or on some errand of charity. An anecdote was related of her kindness and liberality toward Mrs. Warner, the actress. The queen gave a medal to Florence Nightingale. Returning from her drive or ride, her majesty dined in state, which was rather a dreary affair, no conversation being allowed. But that over, etiquette was dismissed; in the drawing-room the queen played on the piano, and indulged in German game. At 11 she retired.

The queen appeared fond of American ladies; the lecturer knew the wife of a New York editor who had danced in the same quadrille with her. Of the Prince of Wales a very erroneous impression prevailed. He was neither dull nor stupid, but a youth of the noblest disposition and splendidly educated. Like his mother, he appeared rickety and delicate in youth; it was feared that he might not survive. He spoke French, German Italian and Spanish, with fluency, besides being a good Greek and Latin scholar. He was well acquainted with law and the fine arts, a good soldier theoretically, and a good horseman; no wall or brook ever

stopped him when on horseback; he was what is technically termed "a bruising rider." He danced enormously, like most of the English youths of the day, and was always guided by personal appearance in his choice of partners.

The lecturer terminated with an allusion to the friendly relation between Great Britain and the United States, which he thought the Princess Victoria would still further establish. *N. Y. Herald.*

**"Taking the Starch out of 'em."**  
A lot of idlers once stood upon the end of the pier which ran out into the Hudson River, in one of the small towns near Albany, and were amusing themselves by hurling stones into the broad stream, each vying with the other in the endeavor to pitch a missile the farthest distance from the shore, when a tall, rugged built Vermont, direct from the green hills, suddenly made his appearance in their midst, and for a while remained a quiet observer of their amusements.

He was a brawny, strong looking Yankee, and was very decently clad. The efforts of the little party had been exhibited over and over again, when the stranger quietly picked up half a brick which lay near him, and giving it a jerk, it fell into the water a long way beyond the line which had as yet been reached by the foremost of the crowd. At the conclusion of this feat, a loud bravo went up from half a dozen voices around him.

It was a clear day in October, and the men, determined not to be outdone, renewed their attempts; but the Vermont, without saying a syllable to any one, continued to pitch the pebbles far into the stream, which seemed to annoy one of them, in a green jacket, the apparent leader of the gang, who declared he wouldn't be beaten by a "feller" right straight out of the woods, no how; and siding up to the stranger he determined to make his acquaintance.

"Where do you come from, neighbor?" inquired the other.  
"Me? Wal, I hail from Vermont, jes now, friend!"  
"Haint been in these parts long, I reckon?"  
"Wal—no. Not exactly here—but up and down, sorter."

"Yaas," continued the green-u carelessly, and seizing a big billet of wood, he twirled it over his head, and it landed several rods from the shore in the water.

"You've a little strength in your arms, neighbor?"  
"Wal, jes look here, my friend," continued the Vermont, in the most plausible manner; "up in our country, we've a purty big river, considering—Jain river, its called, and may be you've heard on't. Wal, I have a man clean across that river tother day, and he came down fair and square on't other side."

"Ha, ha, ha!" yelled his auditors.  
"Wal, naow, you ma' laff, but I ken du it agin."

"Do what?" said green jacket quickly.  
"I ken take and hove you across that river yonder, jes like open and shut."

"Bet you ten dollars on it."  
"Done," said the Yankee; and drawing forth an X (upon a broken down east bank) he covered the bragger's shin-plaster.

"Ken you swim, feller?"  
"Like a duck," said green jacket; and without further parley, the Vermont took the knowing Yorker stoutly by the nap of the neck and the seat of his pants, jerked him from his foothold, and with a long superhuman effort, dashed the bully heels over head from the dock; some ten yards out into the Hudson River.

A terrific shout ran through the crowd, as he floundered into the water, and amid the cheers and screams of his companions, the ducked bully put back to the shore and scrambled by the bank, half frozen, by this sudden and involuntary cold bath.

"I'll take that ten spot if you please," said the shivering loafer, advancing rapidly to the stakeholders. "You took us for green horns, eh? We'll shew you how to do things here in York"—and the fellow claimed the ten dollars.

"Wal, I reck'n you want take no ten spots jest yet, cap'n."  
"Why, you've lost the bet."  
"Not exactly. I did not calculate on doing it the first time—but I tell you I kin do it,—and in spite of the loafer's efforts to escape him, he seized him and pitched him three yards farther into the river than upon the first trial.

Again the bully returned, amid the shouts of his mates, who enjoyed the sport immensely.  
"Third time never fails," said the Yankee, stepping off his coat; "I ken due it, I tell you."

"Hold on!" cried the almost petrified victim.  
"I'll due it if I try till to-morrow morn-

in rather 'an lose the bate," replied the Yankee.  
"I'll give it up," shouted the sufferer between his teeth, which now chattered like a mud badger's—"take the money."

**ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP FULTON.**  
St John, N. F., Oct. 29, 1860.  
Steamship Fulton intercepted off Cape Race at 6 P. M. on Saturday, 28th.

The great power, except England, have signified to the Turin Cabinet a non-recognition of the blockade of Gaeta.

Victor Emmanuel enters Naples on the 17th. He had already entered a Neapolitan town, Guilianoro amid much enthusiasm. Mazzini has refused to leave Naples.

Diplomatists of Gaeta protested against the decree relative to Milano—all ambassadors signed.

French mail prodes seized.  
General Guyon has reoccupied Viterbo.  
Neapolitan Princes have ordered a new attack against the Garibaldians.

Three new forts, with rifled cannon, have been completed between Sidra and Malinocco, the whole of the Venetian shore batteries are being renewed and connected with the Electric Battery.

The Annexation Vote will be taken in Sicily on the 21st.

It was asserted that great consternation prevailed among the Turin Cabinet, as the Russian and Prussian Ambassadors had remitted formal protests against the Sardinian invasion of the Kingdom of Naples.

The Russian Ambassador will demand his passports if no attention is paid to the protests.

CHINA.—The allied troops had reached Peking, August 1st, and had established themselves at Peitang, they found the Nothera and Southern forts evacuated.

Attacked the Tartar Camp on the 12th, when the Chinese fled in disorder.  
At the time of the mails departure the allies were opposite the Totog forts, where the Chinese were preparing to resist them, a grand attack will be made on the 16th.

The rebels attacked Shanghai on the 18th and were repulsed.

MARKETS.—Wheat firm. Flour dull, slight decline. Provisions quiet. Sugar steady.

Consols 92½ a 92½. Money 92½ a 92½ for account.

New York, 29th Oct.  
Steamship Africa arrived on Sunday night The news meagre.

Bombardment of Capua by the Garibaldians continued on the 11th, after a suspension of 24 hours to bury the dead.

The Sardinian Chambers, by vote of 290 to 6, had adopted the proposition of annexing Italy under Victor Emmanuel by universal suffrage, the question is to be taken on the 21st.

MARKETS.—Flour declined 6d. Wheat 4d. Corn steady. Other markets unchanged.

Consols 92½ a 93.

We have been shown a document signed by the Mayors in office of the cities of the United States and Canada, certifying to the superior excellence of Dr. Ayer's compound Extract of Sarsaparilla and to the value of all his remedies as articles of great public utility. Such evidence from such high sources bears us out triumphantly in the position we have long maintained with regard to Dr. Ayer's Preparations, or more particularly our advertisements of them. No publishers need be more opposed than we are to the promulgation of quackery in any shape, but we knew when we began that his remedies were above any suspicion of deception—that they were about the best it is possible to produce for the cure of disease, and that they have the confidence of all communities where they are known. Not alone because the Mayors of the whole country believe them useful to their people, but because we know from experience that they are so to ours, and we believe we are rendering a substantial service to our readers in making their virtues known to them.—[Courier, Princeton, Ky.]

An attorney, on being called to account for having acted unprofessionally in taking less than the usual fees from his client pleaded that he had taken all the man had and he was thereupon honorably acquitted.

The following resolution, which was adopted at a meeting of young ladies, some days since, shows the effects of leap year upon the female character:  
Resolved.—That if we do not get married this year, somebody will be so biamo.

It is said that a fertile crop of wheat makes a large crop of marriages. If that be true a good many happy couples will walk up to the "bride's halter" this year.





