

# The St. Andrews Standard.

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*Evans sumendum est optimum.*—Cic.

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No 32]

[SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1857.

[Vol. 24

## New Brunswick and Canada Railway Company.

The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on the 30th ult., at the London Tavern; Sir H. Muggelridge in the chair.

The report stated that the works were now being vigorously proceeded with. The directors have been much gratified to find that the anticipations held out in the prospectus as to the favorable character of the line for cheap construction have been fully borne out. Other railways in New Brunswick are now being vigorously proceeded with. The line from Shediac to St. John, when finished, must become an important feeder to the line. So soon as the Bill receives the Royal assent it is the intention of the directors to organize a land company. When the railway is completed there is every reason to expect that the land will command a price equal to that which is now being realized for similar land in Canada. The amount realized from the deposit of £2 per share—viz:—£21,498,—together with the £18,000 due from the provincial Government, will be more than sufficient to pay for the construction of the line to the 40th mile, including a supply of rolling stock. Twenty miles further are under contract, and it is expected that a total length of sixty miles from St. Andrews will be completed by the end of the year. The capital account to May 31, showed that £23,190 had been received, and £14,460 expended, leaving a balance of £8,730.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that the New Brunswick Government were now sending forward the £18,000 of debentures due to the company, which would enable them to complete the line to the 40th mile, without delay, probably in a few weeks. Their manager expected to be able to open the line to the 60th mile next spring, and to Woodstock by the end of 1858. He (the Chairman) believed that no shareholder in any other railway company would have more contingent advantages than those in their company, and he congratulated them on their prospects. He had no doubt that all the anticipated results of their undertaking would be realized.

Resolutions were passed adopting the report, re-electing the retiring directors, and appointing Mr. Howden and Mr. Harvey auditors.

Mr. Bates remarked it is an extraordinary thing that their railway to the 40th mile would only cost them at the rate of £2,000 per mile.

It was stated that a £2 call would be made in the course of three months, and that calls would not be made oftener than once in three months.

The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.—*London Times.*

**A QUEBEC AND HALIFAX RAILWAY.**—We can scarcely credit the story that a railroad between Quebec and Halifax is seriously contemplated. We are satisfied no sane man, either at home or abroad, would invest a brass farthing in such a concern, unless with the intention of losing it. We have example enough of what would be the fate of such a line, in the Quebec and St. Thomas portion of the Grand Trunk. Only that the greatest part of the Quebec and Halifax road would be for five months certain every year in a state fifty times worse. Were a snow storm to set in and it be, as is often the case on our own well conducted lines, impossible to return or go forward, the passengers in the cars would most certainly be devoured by wolves or frozen to death. But the contemplation of such an insane speculation ever being undertaken is so absurd. Great undertakings may be very captivating to men of enlarged minds and visionary ideas, but it is only fools who would embark in them. We have read of its being proposed to make a railroad to the moon, and in our opinion, the one is just as likely as the other.—*Montreal Transcript.*

**DEPOPULATION OF IRELAND.**—By emigration, the population of Ireland was reduced over half a million from 1851 to 1857; the census showing six years ago a total of 5,562,385 persons, and now 5,017,462. Seven-tenths of the emigrants in 1856 were between the ages of 15 and 35, and but one seventh over 35.

**SEIZURE OF THE STEAMER ADMIRAL.**—The U. S. Marshal of Massachusetts, on Wednesday, made a seizure of the steamer Admiral at Boston, on the ground that on the 21st of July a quantity of rum and brandy were illegally brought to Boston in the steamer from St. John, N. B. The owners or agents of the Admiral, yesterday gave necessary bonds for the value of the vessel, and she was released from custody and proceeded on her trip eastward, arriving here last evening, and departing for Eastport and St. John.—[*Saint of Maine.*]

The grasshoppers appear to be a terrible scourge in Minnesota Territory. One writer gives the following account of their ravages. That deadly insect, the weevil, in these colonies, is not to be classed with the grasshopper of the Far West:—

There are thousands of families here who had hard work to get through the last long winter. Their last dollar has been expended in getting in their little crop, their only dependence for the future, their only support for the winter which will soon be upon them. Thus their last and only hope, is now being completely and entirely destroyed by the grasshoppers. In many fields not a vestige of the crop remains, in others the stalks of the grain only remain, while in all of these the destruction is complete. In my vicinity some five hundred acres have been put into crops this year, which, with a fair season, would have been worth to the farmers from \$12,000 to \$15,000, but are now entirely worthless. Not a dollar's worth will be harvested from the whole.—These destructive insects seem to extend over all the country that is settled, and much that is not, from near St. Paul on the south, to as far north as there are settlers, and to east and west. Red River trains, just in, report seeing them first some 350 miles above and west of us on their trail.—They are migratory in their habits, and they commence their journeying as soon as they get wings, which is about two months from the period of hatching. They fly in swarms, often at a great height, and in such numbers as to darken the sun oftentimes.—They are obliged to fly before the wind, and so if they wish to go in a certain direction they must wait for a fair wind. They came here last August from up river, and that seems to be their general course. They have commenced leaving, and already we hear of their ravages in the vicinity of St. Paul, where none were hatched. How far they will reach this year in their downward march cannot now be told; but from the distance they travelled last year to reach us, it is quite probable that they will extend all over Southern Minnesota, before the frosts of later autumn will overtake them, which will not be until they have laid destruction in the shape of eggs for another year. According to naturalists each female deposits about one hundred and fifty eggs.

**A POETICAL MISTAKE.**—What miserable poetaster was it who first wrote about "Dame Nature"? Nature of the feminine gender! Nonsense! Does any rational being believe that if Nature belonged to the softer sex, there would have been no change of fashion? Why, no generation of trees would have been like their predecessors. Sometimes huge masses of foliage would have crowned their tops, casting an acre of ground into shadow, and in another age, the leaves diminished to the dimensions of a crow's nest, would have hung like parasites at the extremities of the branches. In the course of a century the circumference of the trunks would vary from a span to a furlong. The grass would be sometimes blue, the sky pink, and the thunder sound all the notes of the gamut. Nature is never capricious, and, therefore, cannot be feminine. Adam saw no more beautiful sunrise than every morning wakes the world to beauty; birds sing the same notes, flowers bear the same hues; men and women are cast in the same mould; the loonard does not change his spots, nor the Ethiopian his skin. Women will try to imitate nature, and that proves a diversity of sex. Nature in every generation reproduces Eves, Helens, the models who sat for the statues of Phippias and the pictures of Zeuxip. Women believe themselves to be a raw material, and proceed to manufacture short waists, long waists, large heads, little heads, lamp-posts and pyramids—perpetual change of form, size and colour, to one thing constant never. Drop the phrase "Dame Nature." She always wears the same colours, moulds in the same models, and don't change fashion for anybody. As the Yankees say, "Nature isn't a female any how you fix it."

**EXTRAORDINARY CANINE INSTINCT.**—The most remarkable instance of canine sagacity in a dog that we remember to have heard of, occurred in Falmouth a few days since, and it was this: Two children between the ages of five and seven years, were playing in the middle of the street in Falmouth, when an unloaded wagon, without a driver, and drawn by a runaway horse, was seen approaching at a furious rate. A large dog, a cross between the Newfoundland and mastiff breeds, who was lying near, saw the approaching peril and going to the rescue of the unconscious innocents, took up by their clothes in his teeth, first one of the children and deposited the little thing on the sidewalk, and then returned and took the other, and also placed it on the sidewalk. As the wagon was passing, the dog made a spring at the

horse and tried to seize him by the nose, but failed to stop him. We have these curious facts from a gentleman whose veracity is unquestionable. Who shall say that the brute creation is devoid of rational intelligence after this?—*New Bedford Mercury.*

## CHARLOTTE COUNTY ELECTION.

RETURN OF VOTES.

Parishes or Polling places.	BROWN.	MALES.	CARSON.	TOTAL.
St. Andrews	90	102	—	192
St. Stephen	294	110	—	404
St. James (Kirk)	92	39	—	131
St. James (Baillie Settlement)	90	34	—	124
St. David	125	48	—	173
Dumbarton	72	53	—	125
St. Patrick	48	38	—	87
St. George	208	4	7	219
Penfield (School House)	38	7	1	46
Penfield (McGowan's)	22	3	—	25
West Isles & Campo Bello	23	28	1	52
Grand Manan	31	8	—	39
	1133	474	10	1617
	474			
Brown's majority	659			

## How to lay out Surfaces.

To lay out an acre circle:—First fix a centre, and with a rope as radius, seven rods, three links, and three-eighths long, one end attached to the centre, and kept uniformly stretched, the sweep of it at the other end will lay out the acre.

For one quarter of an acre, a rope 3 rods and fourteen links will be the right length. For one eighth of an acre, a rope two rods and thirteen links will be enough.

**Triangles.**—If you wish a triangle to contain just an acre, make each side 19 rods 5 1/2 links long.

A triangle whose sides are six rods, long and twenty links long each, will contain one eighth of an acre. To lay out an ellipse or oval; set three stakes in a triangular position, around these stretch a rope. Take away the stake of the apex of the triangle, which will be where the oval is to come—move the stake along against the rope, keeping it tight, and it will trace out the oval.

A square, to contain an acre, or just one hundred and sixty rods, should have each of its sides just twelve rods, ten feet and seven tenths long.

To draw an oval of a given size; The long and the short diameter being given—say twenty feet for the shorter, and hundred for the longer—divide the short diameter into any number of equal parts, say ten, and from each point draw a line parallel to the long diameter; then divide the long diameter into the same number of equal parts (ten), and from each point draw a line parallel to the short diameter. Then draw a line from point to point where each corresponding line cuts the other, on the outside, and this connecting mark will describe the oval or the ellipse required.

## Romance in Real Life.

Some time since six young gentlemen bid farewell to the ladies who had won their hearts amid Scotia's blooming heather, and sought the shores of America, in hope of finding enabled the better to prepare for wedded life. They landed at Chicago, where the remembrance of their "bonnie Laurels" inspired them to unusual and persevering exertions, till fortune at last so favored them that they are now anxious to see their betrothed, and accompanied the message with a goodly remittance to pay their passage. The girls, fortunate in protection and society, came over the ocean in the same vessel, and arrived in safety at Quebec. Thence they embarked with several hundred other emigrants on a river steamer to continue their journey down the St. Lawrence. That steamer was the ill-fated Montreal, and of the six betrothed maidens, five found either fiery or watery graves. The sixth—Miss Jeanette Pettigrew—was taken up for dead, and only by faithful and persistent attention was her life saved. All her worldly possessions were gone, but kind-hearted women at Montreal supplied her abundantly when they heard her affecting story. Eventually she reached her destination, and in a late number of the Chicago Tribune there is chronicled the marriage of Mr. Adam Tate, of Chicago, to Miss Jeanette Pettigrew. He alone reaped the reward of his long exertions; and at the wedding there were present two of the other five young men, whose feelings, when they contrasted the happiness of their friend with their own bereaved condition, must have been sad indeed.

John H. Burns, an Irish bookkeeper, who went to Cincinnati from the "gen of the west" two years ago, fell in love with a fair relative of his employer, and in due time was wedded to the young lady. His domestic felicity was sadly interrupted on Saturday, however, by the unexpected appearance of a woman with six children, who had just

come from over the water and who had prior claims upon his affections. John was greatly amazed, and was still farther annoyed by the unceremonious interposition of that grim visage of the law, who compelled him to answer to the charge of bigamy.

## Diseases in Animals.

Dr. Richardson states that he has seen pigs with croup, small pox, measles and plague. Dr. Furlong, of Antigua, states, on the authority of a letter from the wife of one of the first physicians in Trinidad, that when the cholera was epidemic in that island, monkeys, wild and domesticated, died in great numbers from the disease. Travelers found them dead in the woods in every stage of the most malignant cholera.

He says, moreover, they suffered equally from small pox when it devastated the island, and that there was the same evidence of contagion amongst the monkeys in the case of cholera as in that of small pox. Dr. La Roche, in his work "On Yellow Fever," states that the effects of the epidemic constitution of the atmosphere, during the prevalence of yellow fever in New Orleans, and elsewhere, were most striking. Early in June, 1805, cats began to droop and die; dogs, also, were severely and fatally affected. Next year cats were again affected, as well as rats. Many of the cats died numb and torpid, while others were seized with delirium and puking. Even fish and oysters are known at times to participate in the same calamity. In 1798, dies were found dead in great numbers in the unhealthy parts of the city. At Gibraltar, in addition to dogs and monkeys, a goat-herd lost a great part of his flock, and almost the whole ceased to give milk. At New Orleans, in 1833, there was much sickness amongst horses, cattle and swine. Again, "in 1819, they died with rotten tongues, and sheep and hogs with their hoofs dropping off, and calves with rotten ears." The "braxy" of sheep in Scotland is analogous to the affection last described. During the cholera at Grenoble not a swallow was to be seen; but these birds reappeared as the epidemic disappeared.—[*Lancet.*]

## A Noblemen's opinion of Freemasonry.

Lord Alfred Paget, who has been recently admitted into our Order, thus speaks of it:—"I assure you that I am delighted at having been admitted a member of your Order. I have long wished to be so, but candidly confess that I have been deterred through sharing to some extent in the prejudices which exist with regard to Freemasonry. Glad am I to find how groundless such prejudices are, and that, taking religion as its basis, there is not only nothing in the professions of Masonry incompatible with my duties as a Christian man; but on the contrary, I have every reason now to believe what I was lately told, that a good Mason must necessarily be a good Christian. Believe me, brethren, it is my firm intention to persevere in the new duties I have undertaken, and I trust that opportunities may occur in which, from the lot in life in which it has pleased Providence to place me, I may be enabled to promote the prosperity of an institution of which I have already seen sufficient to induce me to regard and esteem."

## A Soldiers Testimony.

At a recent masonic Banquet in England, Bro. Press, of the Royal Artillery, whose mainly breast was adorned with numerous honors, in reply to a toast; said that he has been in every Port in the world, and everywhere he has found masons. He had been through the Crimean campaign, and many times fraternized with brethren belonging to other countries receiving and doing each other kindness, when they had not the power of making themselves understood in language. How true is it that from East to West, and between North and South masonry extends. In every land we find a Brother, and in every clime a masonic home. All ranks are leveled, and all distinctions are done away when we meet upon the checkered floor as masons. The king and the Peasant, the rich and the poor, find their true respect when they stand upon the Level of the Lodge room. "They meet: upon the Level and part upon the Square."

## Irregular Verbs.

The Paris correspondent of Porter's Spirit of Times, is responsible for the following:—"It is astonishing how foreigners are imposed upon by some of our ways. The other day I went to see a little Frenchman just arrived, who had been taking English lessons, as he informed me, on the voyage from a fellow passenger. He complained much of the difficulty of our grammar, especially the irregular verbs. 'For instance,' said he, 'za verb to go. Did one ever see such a verb? And with the utmost gravity he read from a sheet of paper:—  
I go.  
Thou departest.  
He clears out.  
We cut sick.  
Ye or you make tracks.  
They absquatulate.  
'Mon Dieu! Mon Dieu! what disreputable verbs you have in your language!'"

## A fellow went, a few days since, into the store of a fashionable milliner. Have you any skirts? asked he. Plenty of all kinds. What do you ask a cord? asked the chap. A cord? replied the woman. Yes, I want about a cord. Up in our diggings the pelicans has gin oyt. I see you advertise corded skirts, and I thought while my hand was in I'd take what you had corded up. The milliner faint-ed.

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**Half Starving leading to Electricity.** I had naturally, said Mr. Crosse, speaking of his schoolboy days, a good appetite, and to this circumstance I attribute my scientific tendencies. When I was about twelve years of age, our drawing master lived some way from the school; the few boys who learnt took lessons at his house. I was not one of them but I soon volunteered to become a pupil; for I discovered that there was a tavern not far from his residence, whose windows used to display most tempting joints of boiled and roast beef. I calculated that my drawing lesson, would enable me to get out twice or three times a week to procure a good solid meal, which I stood much in need of. My father, who was much pleased at my own proposal to be instructed in drawing, readily consented to my becoming a pupil. Never shall I forget the lanches of nice boiled beef that the good old soul at the tavern used to cut off for me; she generally gave me more than my moneys worth; for she knew I was a schoolboy, and felt a pity for me. One day while discussing my beef, my eye fell upon a bill containing the syllabus of a course of lectures on Natural Science; the first of the series was on optics. I conceived a great wish to hear the lecturer; I asked and obtained permission of Mr. Seyer, to subscribe to the course.—The second course was on electricity; my future tastes were decided.—[From Memorials of Andrew Crosse.]

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## European Intelligence.

**New York, Aug. 5.**  
The Persia from Liverpool, 25th ult., arrived this morning. With the exception of destroying some war junks in Canton river, the hostilities against China will cease until the result of Lord Elgin's visit to Peking is known.  
Baron Rothschild, member for London, had resigned, and a new election called.  
A large public meeting in London gave a pledge to return Rothschild, and insist on a speedy settlement of the Jewish Disabilities question.

### Great Britain.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, Mr. V. Smith, on behalf of the government, denied the truth of a report which had found its way into print, that the army in Bombay had also broken out into mutiny, and stated that the latest official advices from India indicated the very reverse of this.

The votes of half a million sterling on account of the Persian war, and £100,000 for the Chinese hostilities, were agreed for.

During the debate on the latter question, Sir C. Wood stated that the arrival of the gun boats in Canton river would enable the British Admiral to destroy the war junks, and beyond that no hostilities would be entered upon until the arrival of Lord Elgin at Peking, and the result of his mission to the Emperor was ascertained. After that, if any further hostilities took place, they would probably be confined to Canton, which was the wish of the British government, and seemed to be the wish of the people of China, as well.

On Thursday, in the House of Lords, the Queen's answer to the address upon the subject of emigration of free negroes into Western Africa, was received. It merely gives an assurance of an earnest desire to discourage all schemes for the emigration of free negroes, that are calculated to promote slavery.

The proceedings in regard to the Atlantic cable continued to increase in interest.

The Agamemnon left Greenwich on the 24th for Sherness, to have her compass adjusted—after which she would proceed direct to Cork.

An important alteration in the arrangements for laying the cable has been determined upon, and the plan now is, instead of commencing in mid-ocean, to submerge the whole cable in a continuous line from Valentia Bay, Ireland, to Newfoundland. The Niagara will lay the first half from Ireland to the middle of the Atlantic. The end will then be joined to the other half on board the Agamemnon, which takes it to the coast of Newfoundland. During the whole process, the four vessels will remain together, and give whatever assistance is required. Constant communication is to be kept up with the coast of Ireland during the progress of the work, and the wires are at once carried from Killarney to Valentia Bay, so as to connect with the British and Irish lines.

Melbourne dates to May 30th, had been received in England. Gold was selling in Melbourne at £3 17s 6d and £3 19s 6d. Flour £22 per ton. A brisk business was being done in imports, and confidence was re-established.

### France.

One of the arrested Italians is said to have made a full confession of the details of the recent conspiracy.

The *Pays* says that the British government has already communicated to Mazzini that, although England would continue to afford an asylum to political refugees, he could not any longer be allowed to prepare expeditions against foreign States on English soil. It is also stated from other sources that the British cabinet had promised to subject Mazzini to a strict surveillance.

The Paris correspondent of the Independence Belge says that the sending out of some French and English vessels of war to Tunis, is spoken of.

### Austria.

It is said that the endeavors to effect a reconciliation between Austria and Russia are not likely to prove successful.

### Italy.

It is said that a Convention is to be signed between the Sovereigns of the Italian States, with the exception of the King of Sardinia, to guaranty each other against revolutionary attacks.

### India.

There is nothing later from India. Intelligence was hourly expected when the Persia sailed.

All sorts of rumors were continually started, but it was supposed they had reference to stock jobbing operations, and obtained but little credence.

A mass of papers had been laid before Parliament, but they added nothing of importance to the published accounts.

**London, Saturday morning.** (Times article.) The conviction that up to Friday evening no news had been received from India, and consequently that all recent reports have thus far been totally unfounded, was followed by diminution of excitement in stocks. The Bank of France has lowered its rates for advance on stocks to 5½ per cent.

The clippers Golden Fleece and Lady Jocelyn are ordered to be ready at Portsmouth on Wednesday, for transportation of troops to India.

The India mails would probably reach Malta yesterday. Should the steamer from Calcutta have reached Suez in season, a telegraphic dispatch may be hourly expected via Trieste.

### Monetary Affairs.

**LONDON MONEY MARKET, July 24.**—The London Money Market was slightly easier, but no change had been made in the Bank rate of discount. Consols closed at 91½ a 91¼ for money. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £248,000.

### Markets.

**LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKETS.**—Flour is dull and is lower. Wheat declined 2½ per bushel early in the week, but was a little firmer at the close. Corn steady for mixed and yellow, but white had advanced to 42s. a 41s.

### MEXICO.

**PREPARATIONS FOR WAR WITH SPAIN.**—We have advices from the city of Mexico, via New Orleans, of July 17. Serious alarm existed in the capital, at the state of affairs with Spain. The Secretary of the Interior had addressed circulars to the Governors of the several States on the subject. The circular states that a rupture was inevitable, and calls on the Governors to hold the National Guard ready for orders, and to transmit reports of their numbers and efficiency to headquarters.

The "Eco Nacional" says:—"In case of war, the President will lead the army in person."

Accounts from the Tinto war are conflicting. Alvarez had not yet subdued the Indians.

Gen. Lopez Uraga, the exile, has offered his services to Comanfort, in case of war with Spain.

Certain revolutionary movements at Jalapa in favor of Santa Anna had caused government much inquietude.

It was generally believed in Vera Cruz, that Santa Anna was somewhere in Cuba.

### Horrible Murder of Children by their Mother—Suicide of the Woman.

**ROCHESTER, August 5.**  
A shocking affair occurred at Clarkson yesterday. A Mrs. Marshall, who has been for some time deranged, being left alone for a time yesterday noon with her children, attempted to murder three of them by pouring hot water into their ears. One is a boy of seven years, who, after the attempt was made upon his life, made almost superhuman efforts to escape, and was fortunately successful. He broke away from his mother, forced open the door of the room where he was confined, and made good his escape. The youngest child was an infant of about three months old and could make no defence. When taken up by its father it appeared to be dead, but it was discovered to exhibit some signs of life. Its recovery is entirely hopeless. We have not heard the age or the sex of the other child. After this shocking attempt to murder three of her own offspring, Mrs. M. went and hung herself, and when discovered, was entirely dead.

### ST. ANDREWS, AUG. 12, 1857.

The "Morning News," in its impression of the 5th instant, closes a rather long leading editorial on the subject of Railways and invites discussion in the following words:—

"The whole Western and upper parts of the country might be intersected with good paying lines at a comparatively small outlay. We should like to hear something further upon this subject from others, whether from correspondents or contemporaries—for it occurs to us that the time is ripe for making an effort towards building, by some means, the old European and North American Railroad."

If our contemporary is in error, as we think that we will be able to show that he is, as well in some of his statements of facts as in the conclusions which he draws from them, he is at all events perfectly right in inviting discussion on this important subject, which cannot be too carefully and patiently considered by the people of this Province. So much, indeed, do we feel this to be the case, that we are satisfied were the whole newspaper press of the Province to discard every other topic from its columns for the next six months, and devote itself entirely to the diffusion of correct information respecting Railroads, so that a better understanding of their necessity, and the proper means to obtain them, might exist throughout the length and breadth of the land, and a proper and wholesome pressure be, in consequence, brought to bear on our Representatives in the legislation which must yet take place on the subject—to the discarding all sectional and private interests which have hitherto, unfortunately, been so powerfully developed—we should all be doing a more real service to the country than by merely supplying our subscribers with the general news of the day, and reports on items of transient interest.

Until these sectional and private interests to which we have alluded, the natural fruits of that sordid avarice which ignorance engenders, are swept away, or until some means are devised which shall compel the House of Assembly to legislate as a whole for the whole Province, and not in parties—"log rolling"—for each section or County by itself—but little real progress will be made towards putting the Railroad system of this Province on a sound footing.

We shall continue our remarks on this subject in our next number.

**ST. CROIX HERALD.**—The St. Stephens Patriot has been purchased by Mr. J. S. Hay, (for some time assistant editor of the Morning News,) and will be henceforward issued under the title of the ST. CROIX HERALD. The Herald will advocate Liberal principles. The number before us contains the Valedic-

**ACCIDENT ON THE BOSTON AND WORCESTER RAILROAD.**—While a freight train from Worcester was passing through Auburndale, yesterday, a brakeman named Herring, was knocked off from the top of the train by a bridge, and badly injured. One of his arms was crushed, and his head was severely bruised. He was brought to this city on Mr. Cate's train, and conveyed to the Massachusetts General Hospital.—[Boston Jour.]

**BYE ROAD APPROPRIATIONS.**  
COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.  
Thos. Cotterell, John E. Moore, and Wm. Smith, to expend the sum of £69 12 6 in the Parish of St. David. Geo. McKay, T. Cameron and Jas. McMillan the sum of £69 12 6 on the Bye Roads in St. Patrick; and Henry Styles, Hugh Wilson, and James Smart, a like amount in the Parish of Dumbarton. Robert King, Jr., Wm. Kennedy and John Keenan, £71 17 6 on the Bye Roads in the Parish of St. James. David Hill, John F. Grimmer and Samuel Sweet £45 for the Bye Roads in St. Stephen. J. H. Whitlock, Jas. McFarlane, Jr., and Stephen McCurdy £65 to be expended on Bye Roads in the Parish of St. Andrews. Isaac Meigs, Jos. Gardener and P. Russell £57 17 6 to be expended on roads in Grand Manan. Luke Byron £43 for Campo Bello. John Thompson, James Lord and James B. Townesbury £43, Parish of West Isles. Henry A. Smith, James Pratt, and Alex. McVicar £66, and L. and P. Jastison and John Reynolds £79 5 0 to be expended in small sums on sandy roads throughout the County. The special grants are to be appropriated by Commissioners as follows:—

William Thompson, Jr., £39. C. Thompson £12. Thomas Fraser £20. Thomas Robinson £30. John Stein £6. Archibald McLean £10. Mr. McKinney 14 12 6. A. J. Wetmore £25. Mark Young £15. David Corning and John Allen £20.

**Cards, Circulars, &c.**  
Having recently imported a Patent Rotary Job Printing Press, and other material for the Office, we are prepared to execute Cards, Circulars, Shop Bills, &c., in the best style and at moderate prices. Wedding, Visiting, and Business Cards, struck off at short notice in colors or gold.

**THE CROPS.**—It is pleasing to hear such favorable accounts from all sections of the Province, and the United States, of the growing Crops; besides which, the price of flour in the English and American markets is falling. The crop of hay, in many localities, is not so abundant as was anticipated, owing to the late wet weather injuring the grass while in swarth. Many of our farmers have not more than half their grass cut, and the weather is now against hay making.

**INQUEST.**—An inquest was held in this town on Saturday and Monday last, before David Mowat, Esq., Coroner, on the body of Mr. Andrew McMaster, which was found off Mill Cove, Robinson, Me. The jury, after a patient investigation, returned a verdict of "Found Drowned."

Mr. McMaster was missing since the night of Monday the 3d inst. He was for many years a resident of this place, and was known as an industrious, honest man.

**Books Received.**  
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for July is received from the publishers, L. Scott & Co., New York.

Contents—New Sea-Store Studies.—No. 2. The Scilly Isles; What will be done with it? By Pistratus Caxton.—Part 2; Charles the Fifth; Scenes of Clerical Life.—No. 3. Janet's Repentance.—Part 1, Currer Bell; Life of Sir Charles Napier; Representation of the Colonies.

**LADIES JOURNAL.**—We have received from Mr. B. O'Brien, St. John, the July number of the Ladies Journal and Illustrated Miscellany. The contents are interesting; beside Fashion plates—there are two pieces of Music, viz:—"Away! Away, in Early Day," and the Letitia Polka. Price \$1.50 per ann.

We have also been favored by the same gentleman, with the NEW YORK JOURNAL for August, which contains a selection of Poetry, choice Reading, Illustrations, &c. Price \$2 per ann.

For the last two or three weeks a dense fog has prevailed in this region. The grass which was cut upwards of a week ago will be much damaged, and will be much damaged, and in some instances rendered worthless. Yesterday we had some showers of rain—the wind changed to W., the fog cleared off, and to-day is as fine as could be desired.—[Yarmouth Herald.]

The appropriation of £500 made at the last sessions of the Legislature for the benefit of the Eastern State, has been applied to the purchase of a Fog Bell which came over by the last trip of the steamer, and has since been erected near the Light House on

tory Address of the former publisher, Mr. J. G. Lorimer.

**THE BURDELL-CUNNINGHAM AFFAIR.**  
It appears from our U. S. exchanges—that the Mrs. Cunningham so intimately concerned in the murder of Dr. Burdell, of New York, is likely again to appear before the Courts. The papers state, that during the time this unfortunate woman was in prison on the charge of murdering Dr. Burdell, she conceived the idea of being pregnant, and palming off an infant on the authorities, as the heir of Dr. Burdell. To accomplish this ruse she was compelled to resort to accomplices, one of whom was no less than the District Attorney. One of the doctors employed (Dr. Uhl.) did not keep her secret, but act as a spy. The whole plot was cunningly conceived and carried out—the babe having been furnished and Mrs. Cunningham, shamming to perfection, a woman who had just become a mother. A woman capable of originating and practising such deception is capable of murdering a man to obtain his property. We hope she will receive that punishment which she escaped in the first instance, when accused of the crime of murdering Dr. Burdell.

The new Locomotive is now in running order, and passed over the Railway as far as Chamcook, on her trial trip on Tuesday morning, under the superintendence of Mr. Allen, working to the satisfaction of those in charge of the Locomotive department.—The engine is much lighter and swifter than the old "Pioneer," and does credit to the Portland works, Me. When the line is opened, and the rates of fare established, what a fine opportunity will be offered for excursions, picnics, &c. up to Lawrence's and the Digdegush Meadows, amidst the romantic and charming scenery of that locality.

The Circuit Court is still sitting; there are a number of causes yet to be tried; but it is expected that the Court will rise on Saturday next. We have been promised a list of the causes and verdicts, which will be published next week.

**THE CROPS.**—It is pleasing to hear such favorable accounts from all sections of the Province, and the United States, of the growing Crops; besides which, the price of flour in the English and American markets is falling. The crop of hay, in many localities, is not so abundant as was anticipated, owing to the late wet weather injuring the grass while in swarth. Many of our farmers have not more than half their grass cut, and the weather is now against hay making.

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Cape Forcha. The whole apparatus cost we believe \$2,500, and it will be in working order to-day.—[Yarmouth Tribune.]

**H. M. Naval Service at Halifax.**  
The Spitfire Troop Ship is hourly expected at Halifax from England, with a company of Engineers, to relieve one now in this garrison. She sailed on the 7th of July. Master Robert Watts Davies, son of Benjamin Davies, Esq., of Charlottetown, P. E. Island, has received an appointment as Colonial Cadet for that colony, on board H. M. S. Indus. The young gentleman is represented as 13 years of age, and as having passed a very good examination before the Naval Board at this port. H. M. S. Orion got some scraping from a coral reef in the ugly neighborhood where she has been spending the last ten months, and leaks somewhat so as to make it necessary to keep the pumps going pretty constantly. Divers have been examining her bottom, since here, but we believe they have found nothing which may not be controlled. Five sailors have been buried from this ship since she came in—one of whom died in consequence of a hurt he received on shore.—[Journal.]

**INQUEST.**—An Inquest was held in this town on Monday last, before John Bodell, Esq., on the body of David Jones, a boy of 10 or 11 years old, son of Mr. David Jones, of this place, supposed to have fallen from the pier at the head of the bridge.—Verdict, "accidental death by drowning."—[Woodstock Jour.]

**BOY DROWNED.**—Yesterday afternoon, between two and three o'clock, a boy about eight years old, named McNamara, the son of a labourer, fell into the water which flows up under the remains of a house on Jarvis's wharf, Water street, and was drowned. The body was recovered.—[Leader.]

**THE RAILWAY.**—It appears to be an under good thing (says the News) among those who are well informed, that the Railway will be completed to the "nine mile house" before the snow falls. The different sections of the road in the course of construction beyond the Lake, will be united, it is thought, by the time agreed upon—viz: 1st of September; and the indications of progress among the rocks this side of the Lake, encourage the belief that there will be a connection throughout by October. The cars can then run nine miles.

**TORONTO, Aug. 3.**—A Canadian Bank robbed.—The Upper Canada Bank was robbed on Thursday night of between £4000 and £5000.

The belief that guardian spirits hover around the paths of men, covers a mighty truth: for every beautiful, and pure, and good thought which the heart holds, is an angel of mercy purifying and guarding the soul.

**Ship News.**  
Schooner Alma, Snellgrove, from Cape Breton, at New York 1st August, would load for St. John, Newfoundland—to sail about 12th inst.

**MARINE DISASTER, AND LOSS OF FIFTY LIVES.**—St. Pierre, Miguelon, July 27, via Sydney, C. B. July 31. Barque Monasco, of Warren, Me., from Gottenburg, for New York, was totally lost near Byron, Newfoundland, on the 21st ult. About fifty Swedish steeage passengers were lost, six were saved. The captain, his wife and crew were saved. The crew and six passengers landed at St. Pierre, and were sent to New York by the American Consul, per brig Louisa Giles. The captain goes home via Sydney.

Captain Humphreys of the Am. barque Sumpter, reports while lying too on the night of the 3th off Little River, was run into by brig Baldwin, received considerable damage. Schrs. Harriet Ann, from Boston for Lubbock, were ashore in a thick fog, near West Quoddy Head, night of 28th, unshipped her rudder and beat off a part of her keel. She got off next morning.

**VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE, AT AUCTION, On Thursday the 20th August.**

THE Subscriber is instructed to offer for Sale at Auction, On THURSDAY 20th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., head of the Market Wharf, LOTS 5 and 6, in Clarence Hill Settlement, St. Patrick.

The land is of excellent quality, well wooded, and bounded by a good road. It is worthy the attention of persons desirous of settling in a thriving section of the County, within a short distance of the New Brunswick & Canada Railway. Terms and further particulars, made known on day of sale.

WM. McLEAN, Auctioneer.  
Aug. 11, 1857.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Proprietors of the St. John and Liverpool Line of Packets, beg respectfully to inform importers of Goods from Liverpool, that in consequence of the trade being insufficient to warrant a continuance of the line, a portion of the ships are being withdrawn for more profitable employment. The regularity in the sailing of the ships is therefore for the present discontinued. They also beg leave to thank the numerous patrons of the Black Ball Line, for their support during the past five years.

Aug. 8. (tin.) J. & R. REED.







## SHERIFF'S SALES

Real Estate of E. Lynott Aug 1  
Do. Do. Aug 1  
Do. of John McConell Sept. 19  
Do. of Edwin R. Russell, Jan. 28  
Do. John Bolton

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

**ALL** the right, title, and interest of **EDWARD LYNOTT**, of in and to the following piece or Lot of Land situated in the Parish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte abutted and bounded thus, to wit:  
Northerly by the River Maguadavie, Southerly by lands owned by one Anderson, and being the Easterly half of lot Numbered Fifty four, in the Mascareen Grant, which said half lot is estimated to contain Fifty-three Acres and was conveyed by William H. Lockett to the said Edward Lynott.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of Samuel Getty against said Edward Lynott, endorsed to levy \$69 1 0, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

**THOS. JONES**, Sheriff of Charlotte.  
Sheriff's Office,  
29th Decr., 1856.

## SHERIFF'S POSTPONED SALES.

**THE** Sale of **EDWARD LYNOTT'S** Property, at the suit of **SAMUEL GETTY**, is postponed until Saturday 11th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House, in St. Andrews.

**THOS. JONES**, Sheriff of Charlotte.  
St. Andrews, July 11, 1857.

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

**ALL** the right, title, interest, and claim whatsoever of **EDWARD LYNOTT**, to that certain **LOT OF LAND**, No. 53 in the Mascareen Grant, bounded on the North by the River Maguadavie, and containing 50 ACRES more or less, formerly owned by William Lockett.

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

**THOS. JONES**, Sheriff of Charlotte.  
Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,  
31st Dec. 1856.

**THE** Sale of **EDWARD LYNOTT'S** Property, at the suit of **ROBERT ROSS**, is postponed until Saturday the 1st August, then to take place at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House.

**THOS. JONES**, Sheriff of Charlotte.  
St. Andrews, July 11, 1857.

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

**ALL** the right, title, interest, and claim whatsoever of **JOHN MCCOULL & EDWIN R. RUSSELL**, of in and to the following piece or Lot of Land, in the Parish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, viz:  
Being Lot No. 40, Upper Mills Brook, Piskie-begon, situated in the Parish aforesaid, formerly granted to John McCoull, and containing 100 acres more or less.

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

**THOS. JONES**, Sheriff of Charlotte.  
Sheriff's Office, 10th March, 1857.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

**TO BE SOLD**, at Public Auction, on Saturday the 28th day of January, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in St. Andrews—

**ALL** the right, title, interest, and claim whatsoever of **JOHN BOLTON**, of in and to the following Piece or Lot of Land in the Parish of St. David's, in the County of Charlotte, viz:  
Being Lot No. TWO, in Block Lettered S, Wentworth's division of the Cape Ann Grant, in the said Parish of St. David's, conveyed by Benjamin Bolton to John Bolton.  
The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of John F. Grimmer, for the sum of £46 13 10, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

**THOS. JONES**, Sheriff of Charlotte.  
Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,  
July 16, 1857.

## Best Superfine Flour.

Just received ex schr. "Benita" from Philadelphia, via Calais:  
60 Barrels best superfine Philadelphia Flour.  
J. W. STREET.  
July 9th 1856.

## London Porter, and Pale Ale!

Per "Arthur White," from London,  
100 Bbls Byass London Porter—and Pale Ale Quarts and Pints.  
J. W. STREET.  
May 25th, 1857.

## L. SCOTT & CO'S RE-PRINT OF THE British Periodicals

AND THE  
**FARMER'S GUIDE.**  
GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE  
OF THE LATTER PUBLICATION.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK,

continue to publish the following

Leading British Periodicals viz:

1. LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative.)

2. EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)

3. NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)

4. WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)

5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound efforts 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.

## TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews	Per ann.
For any two of the four Reviews	\$3 00
For any three of the four Reviews	5 00
For all four of the Reviews	7 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	8 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 Publishers will pay the United States postage.  
N. B. The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is about \$31 per annum.

## THE FARMER'S GUIDE

TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE

By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NASS, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Lane College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages and numerous Wood and Steel Engravings. This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to FIVE DOLLARS FOR THE TWO VOLUMES.

When sent by mail (post paid) to California and Oregon the price will be \$7. To every other part of the Union, and to Canada (post paid), \$6. This work is not the old "Book of the Farm."

Reminances for any of above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers,  
**LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,**  
No. 54 Gold-street, New York.

## Scientific American

TWELFTH YEAR.

One Thousand Dollar Cash Prizes.

The Twelfth Annual Volume of this useful publication commences on the 15th day of September next.

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

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

\$1,000, in Cash Prizes, will be paid on the 1st of January next, for the largest list of subscribers, as follows:—\$300 for the 1st, \$175 for the 2d, \$150 for the 3d, \$125 for the 4th, \$100 for the 5th, \$75 for the 6th, \$50 for the 7th, \$40 for the 8th, \$30 for the 9th, \$25 for the 10th, \$20 for the 11th, and \$10 for the 12th. For all Clubs of 20 and upwards, the subscription price is only \$1.49. Names can be sent from any Post Office until January 1st, 1857. Here are fine chances to secure cash prizes.

## REFERENCE.

St. Andrews—Capt. James.  
St. James—Rev. Mr. Turnbull.  
Do. Rev. Mr. Millen.  
Harvey, York—The Rev. Mr. Smith.  
Prince William, York—Rev. Mr. Glass.  
October 31, 1856.

## Shingle Machine

FOR SALE.

**TO BE SOLD** a **SHINGLE MACHINE**, Amos Webster's patent nearly new; the only one of the sort in the Province. Apply at the Office of this paper.  
St. Andrews, May 28, 1856.

## AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A  
**FAMILY PHYSIC.**

There has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been answered by the introduction of the **AYER'S PILLS**, which are now being sold in great quantities.

It is easy to make a purgative pill, but not easy to make the best of all pills—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been triumphantly done, and with it, what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient who has been misled by every purgative medicine, and who has been misled by the howlers of the quackery of the day.

This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and uneasiness in the system as to make the use of them the goal to be avoided. These pills produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity, but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Many directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms, Biliousness, Indigestion, Langor, and Loss of Appetite, Headache, Irritability, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fever, Puer and Aneur, Pain in the Side and Loins, &c., in truth, all those ailments which are connected with derangement of the bowels, and which are the result of impurity of the blood, in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Pimples of the Face, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of season. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the regularity of the circulation, and by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried far, for every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousands of cases in which a purgative is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the mind of every body; and it is confidently believed this pill will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been devised to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine.

## PREPARED BY

**JAMES C. AYER,**

Assayer and Practical Chemist,

LOWELL, MASS.

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

SOLD BY

**OBELL & TURNER,**

Agents for St. Andrews.

## AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, INCIPENT CONSUMPTION,

and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

We need not speak to the value of this medicine. Throughout every town and almost every hamlet of the American continent, its wonderful cures of pulmonary complaints have made it a household name. Say to the families in any civilized country, that this medicine without some personal experience of its efficacy, they will not believe it. It is the best remedy for the most dangerous diseases of the pulmonary organs. It is also the best remedy for the most dangerous diseases of the bronchial tubes, and for the most dangerous diseases of the larynx. It is the best remedy for the most dangerous diseases of the trachea, and for the most dangerous diseases of the lungs. It is the best remedy for the most dangerous diseases of the chest, and for the most dangerous diseases of the system. It is the best remedy for the most dangerous diseases of the body, and for the most dangerous diseases of the soul.

Prepared by **JAMES C. AYER**, Lowell, Mass.

Sold by **OBELL & TURNER**, Agents for St. Andrews.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to thank them for all past favours, and begs leave to inform them that he has **REMOVED** to the Corner formerly occupied by Mr. S. GERRY, where he has just received, in addition to his former stock, 200 Barrels Philadelphia FLOUR, ground from new wheat.

45 Bbls. CORN MEAL,  
40 Bags WHEAT FLOUR, new.  
DONALD CLARK.

## Flour, and Corn Meal.

Just received from Philadelphia:

100 Bbls S. F. Flour, in round hoop Barrels, a prime article.

50 Bags Bolted Corn Meal.

Also a supply of fresh **GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS.**

Also in store:

A good assortment of Cut Nails

St. Andrews, April 12, 1857. W. WHITLOCK.

## FLOUR, SUGAR, TEA, &c.

Ex Uca from Boston now landing.

200 Bbls Philadelphia superfine and extra flour.

10 Hds prime Muscovado Sugar.

20 Chests of Congou Tea.

1 Hhd "Duff" Gordon Old Sherry Wine

4 Qr Casks "Port" Wine

10 Qr Casks Superior Brown Sherry.

4 "Heidsieck" Champagne &c., &c.

May 26, 1857. J. W. STREET

## 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

## AYER'S Cathartic Pills

(SUGAR COATED) ARE MADE TO  
**CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SICK**

Indigestion, Flatulency, Rheumatism, Pains in the Head, Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, and all the ailments which are the result of impurity of the blood.

**Headache, Sick Headache, Pains in the Stomach.**  
Dr. J. C. AYER, writes: "I have been repeatedly cured of the most headache any body can have by a dose of two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a kind of congestion, which it cures at once. It gives me more energy, and they do me no harm, the fact is worth knowing."

**Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints.**  
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**Dysentery, Relax, and Worms.**  
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**Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood.**  
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**Erysipelas, Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetters, Tumors, and Salt Rheum.**  
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**Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout.**  
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