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THE STANDARD.

LITERARY NOTICE.

One of the most interesting and useful publications which comes to our sanctum is the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, a weekly publication, devoted to popular science, new inventions, and the whole range of mechanical and manufacturing arts. The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN has been published for fifteen years, by the well-known Patent Solicitors, Messrs. MUNN & Co. 37 Park Row, New York; and has yearly increased in interest and circulation, until it has attained, we understand, nearly 30,000 subscribers, which is the best of evidence that the publication is appreciated by the reading public.

To those of our readers who may not be familiar with the character of the paper, we will state some of the subjects of which it treats. Its illustrated descriptions of all the most important improvements in steam and agricultural machinery, will commend it to the Engineer and Farmer, while the new household inventions and shop tools which are illustrated by engravings and described in its columns, with the practical receipts contained in each number, renders the work desirable to housekeepers, and almost indispensable to every mechanic or smith who has a shop for manufacturing new work, or repairing old.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is universally regarded as the inventor's advocate and monitor; the repository of American inventions, and the great authority on law and all business connected with Patents. The Official List of Claims, issued weekly from the Patent Office, in Washington, are published regularly in its columns. All the most important Patents issued by the United States Patent Office are illustrated and described in its pages, thus forming an unrivalled history of American inventions.

It is not only the best, but the largest and cheapest paper devoted to Science, Mechanics, Manufactures, and the Useful Arts published in the world. HON. JAMES MARSH, formerly Commissioner of Patents, is not only engaged with the publishers in their immense Patent Agency department, but as a writer on Patent Laws and practice, his ability is forcibly portrayed in the columns of this paper.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is published once a week, (every Saturday), each number containing 16 pages of letterpress, and from 10 to 12 original Engravings of New Inventions, consisting of the most improved Tools, Machines, Mills, Agricultural Machinery and Household Utensils, making 52 numbers in a year, comprising 662 pages, and over 500 Original Engravings, printed on heavy, fine paper, in a form expressly for binding, and sold for \$2 per annum.

A New Volume commences on the 1st of July, and we hope a large number of our townsfolk will avail themselves of the present opportunity to subscribe. By remitting \$2 by mail to the publishers, MUNN & Co. 37 Park Row, New York, they will send you their paper one year, at the end of which time you will have a volume which you would not part with for treble its cost. The publishers express willingness to mail a single copy of the paper to such as may wish to see it without charge.

European Intelligence.

FURTHER NEWS BY THE BOHEMIAN AT QUEBEC.

Unfavorable weather having retarded work on the Great Eastern, the Directors have determined to postpone the departure for a short time, but confidently expect that she will sail within a fortnight. The day of her departure will not be announced until there is no possibility of a further postponement.

THE WAR IN SICILY.

A terrible and desperate fight, in which many women participated, had occurred previously at the Stradella Toledo, between the Neapolitans and the Sicilians, which resulted in a complete repulse of the latter, and the immediate commencement of the bombardment of the Neapolitan squadron.

The above news reached Paris June 2, and

was fully confirmed by other despatches received next day.

The London Times says that Garibaldi is now master of the island. It is asserted that Signor Carafa had demanded a guaranty for the territory of two Sicilies and also the intervention of the maritime power.

Piedmont, it is also asserted, protests against intervention.

Letters from Naples of the 28th state that a grand manifestation had taken place there with shouts of Garibaldi, Emmanuel, Sicily.

The town of Agrigento had risen.

Reliable intelligence from Constantinople asserts that the French and Russian Ambassadors had officially informed the Porte that their governments approve of resolution to institute inquiries into the situation of the Christians in Turkey.

The Emperor and Empress of France had an interview at Lyons with the Dowager Empress of Russia.

A letter to the London Times says by the treaty of capitulation at Palermo, the troops were to land at Messina or Naples without molestation.

The cessation of the carriage at Palermo is due to the intervention of the English and French Administrations.

Palermo suffered severely from the bombardment, and the loss of life was very great on both sides.

Admiral, from Naples of 3d inst., received via Genoa, state the King had refused the conditions of the capitulations and that hostilities would recommence at noon.

A despatch from Turin announces the renewal of the bombardment, and that Palermo was surrounded by insurgents.

A Neapolitan general is said to have gone over to the insurgents.

A later despatch, dated Palermo, evening of the 3d, announces that the bombardment had not been renewed, and the armistice continued. Garibaldi was still master of the town, but the forts were occupied by the Neapolitan troops. The terms of capitulation had not been carried out.

Negotiations continued. Letters from the French squadron say that the armistice was to last to Tuesday, 5th.

Garibaldi was forced to grant the armistice for want of ammunition.

Messina is quite deserted.

The enthusiasm in favor of Garibaldi was spreading, and the Neapolitan troops were becoming more and more affected by it.

The clergy in Sicily are publicly preaching a crusade against the Neapolitans.

The demand of Signor Carafa for the intervention of the maritime powers in Sicily, it is said, met with an immediate refusal from the Emperor of the French.

Many officers in the Sardinian army had obtained discharges for the purpose of joining Garibaldi.

A despatch, dated Naples 3d, says that four thousand insurgents, having several pieces of cannon, had attacked Catania on the 1st. They were bravely repulsed by Gen. Clay, with the 5th Chasseurs, one regiment of engineers and some artillery. After a combat of eight hours the insurgents were dispersed, losing three guns and two flags. The city has since been declared in a state of siege.

The Neapolitan Minister at Rome has been summoned to Naples, and it is reported that he would be intrusted with the formation of a new ministry.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons on the 4th, Mr. Gladstone stated that another vote of £500,000 would be needed on account of the China war.

This is an addition to the £85,000 already granted. The Secretary of War would shortly give full details of his requirements.

After some obstructive proceeding on the part of the opposition, the Reform bill was debated in Committee.

Lord John Russell, in the course of his remarks, said there was no truth in the rumor that government intended to postpone the measure until the next session. He thought it of great importance that the reform bill for England should be at once proceeded with, but said it would be impossible to proceed with the Irish and Scotch measures this session.

Mr. Disraeli defended the course of the Conservatives. He thought if government proceeded with the bill now it would be without the slightest necessity, and in opposition to its own convictions.

After some debate the matter was postponed to the 7th inst.

On the 6th Lord Palmerston said in reply to Mr. Widd that Admiralty intended to furnish ships for surveying the northern seas in connection with the project for laying down a telegraph cable between England and America by way of Iceland.

A company is said to be forming to run a line of steamers between England and India via the Cape. The vessels are to be of 6000 tons register, and of power enough to perform the service within 45 days.

The Earl of Strafford is dead.

Recruiting for the Pope's army is in active progress in Ireland and is assisted by the publication of accounts of the gracious reception which had been accorded to previous recruits at Rome.

FRANCE.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte is almost hopelessly ill.

Trade was dull in France. Breadstuffs firmer in Paris. Flour advanced 1 a 1-2 per sack. Wheat 250f. per sack.

The Provincial markets were dearer. The Bourse was animated, and rents half per cent. higher; but on the 5th very flat, and rents fell to 69f. 85c.

SPAIN.

A manifesto, signed Juan of Bourbon, addressed to the Spanish Cortez, had been published, laying claim to the throne of Spain in consequence of the abdication of his brother Charles on the 28th of April last. He disclaims any idea of gaining the crown by force. The Moorish treaty was published, and the first payment on account of the indemnity to be made by Morocco was to be paid July 1.

RUSSIA.

The Gazette du Nord states that the principal measures proposed for the emancipation of the serfs of Russia had been adopted by a majority of the deputies, and a general enfranchisement would be realized next autumn.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Dates from Bombay of May 4, Calcutta 8, and Hong Kong April 26, have been received. The season throughout India was very fine. The cholera was raging in India.

It was reported in Shanghai that the ultimatum had again been sent to the Chinese Emperor unaccompanied by any demand for indemnity. It was anticipated that this would simply embolden the Chinese. It was understood in any event that no blockade would be enforced south of the Gulf of Pecheli.

The rebels near Canton were causing great injury to trade.

Tea markets generally unchanged, and the season expected to be good, both in quantity and quality.

JAPAN.

Serious conflicts had taken place between the followers of the insurgent Chief and those of the Regent. The foreigners were much alarmed, as the insurgent leader was bitterly opposed to concessions under the treaty.

POETRY.

From the Guardian Magazine.

THE CLOUD.

A FANTASY.

No larger than the hand, A little wrinkle on the smooth-drawn sky,

A footprint of the breeze that passeth by, Ruffling the sea:

No larger than the hand; Far in the quick world's distant track,

A little cloud runs up to meet the sun, Borne on the wind, it flies, nor looks it back,

Until its course be done; Like marmoset on the sea—

Its hair-like streamers floating smooth behind, It makes an ocean of the rippling wind,

And swims in glee. Its larger now. Behold that flush—

It hath seen the sun in his pride— And thrills with the warmth of a rosy blush,

As it speeds on its joyous ride. Slow sailing in the calm untroubled sky,

Basking in all Hyperion's majesty; Sees its fair bosom to his kisses spread,

And as he sinks to rest with ling'ring pace, Mark the proud glory mirrored in its face—

And floating thus adown thy life's bright stream, Say! fear'st thou not some woe to break thy dream,

Bright cloud!—thy dream of love, thy life of bliss? Alas! the leaves thee with that burning kiss,

Alone! alone! How dark the sky! Alone! Thy silver thread is broken; he is gone,

And yet the heart will break, and brokenly live on. How dark, how sad thou liest where he passed,

Thy beauty fled, thy golden hopes o'ercast, On earth thy dewy tears all fragrance fall,

While sadly night bestows thy funeral ball. Ah! thus, the earth is purely, brightly gay,

To hearts still radiant in life's dawn of day; Ah! thus, the present only lives for youth,

And fancy gilds the darker side of truth. Tarry—Ah! if we would but pledge

Ourselves to truth as we do to some imaginary mistress, and think life too short because it abridges our time of service, what a

new world we should have! Most men pay their vows to her in youth, and go up into the bustle of life with her blessing lying upon their hearts like dew; but the world has lips less chary and cheaper benedictions, and if the broken truth-plight, with their humble village mistress, comes over them sometime with a pang, she knows how to blanch away remorse, and persuades them ere old age, that their young enthusiasm was folly and an indiscretion.

ANECDOTE OF TELEGRAPHING.—The following is told in a recent London letter:

"I think the most curious fact that I ever heard of the electric telegraph, was told me by the Cashier of the Bank of England.—

"Once upon a time, then on a certain Saturday night, the folks at the Bank could not make the balance come out correct by just £100. This is a very serious matter in that little establishment. I do not mean the cash, but the mistake in arithmetic, for it requires a world of scrutiny. An error in balancing has been known, I am told, to keep a delegation of clerks from each office at work sometimes the whole night. A hue and cry was of course made after this £100, as if the old lady in Treadneedle Street would be in the Gazette for want of it.—

Luckily, on Sunday morning, a clerk (in the middle of the sermon, I dare say, if the truth were known) felt a suspicion of the truth flash through his mind, quicker than any flash of the telegraph itself. He told the chief cashier that perhaps the mistake might have occurred in packing some specie for the West India, which had been sent to Southampton for shipment. The suggestion was immediately acted upon. Here was a race—lightning against steam! Steam with eight and forty hours the start. Instantly the wire asked, 'whether such a vessel had left the harbor?'

Just weighed anchor, 'was the reply.

Stop her! frantically shouted the telegraph.

'It was done. 'Heave up on deck certain boxes marked so and so; weigh them carefully.'

'They were weighed; and one—then—the delinquent—was found heavier by just one packet of a hundred sovereigns than it ought to be. 'Let her go,' said the mysterious telegraph.

'The West India folks were debted with just £100 more, and the error was corrected without ever looking into the boxes, or delaying the voyage an hour. Now that is what we call doing business.'

A TERRIBLE MONSTER.—Is there any man living on this side of the Atlantic with soul so dead as to read of the cruelties of the monster that rules Sicily with a rod of iron, (as depicted below,) and not wish God-speed to Garibaldi in his noble efforts to free a people so cruelly treated? The Liverpool Courier has the following remarks upon Sicilian affairs:—

'A remarkable feature in the revolt of Sicily, is the conduct of the Romish priesthood. To a man they have sided with the people, even more zealously than their brethren at Turin joined with the Sardinians. Until a very recent period the Sicilian branch of the Roman Church was to a great degree independent of the Papacy.—

No bull had force in Sicily until counter-signed by a Minister of the King, appointed to examine and report upon all decrees coming from Rome. The late King placed himself entirely in the hands of the Jesuits; to them he committed the instruction of his son, the present King. These, with the aid of Austrian Queen Dowager, succeeded in breaking down the defences of the Sicilian Church, and the clergy of Syracuse have consequently been plundered by Rome to as great an extent as the lower orders of the clergy are plundered elsewhere.

Palermo, having swept out her tyrants, will become again what Galanti describes her, 'Palermo the Happy, for her charming situation, her skies without a cloud, her soil exuberant, her picturesque environs, her splendid buildings, her flourishing commerce, and her liberty.'

It is worth noting that the 15th of May, the date of the battle of Alcamo, was the anniversary of the fullest wrong ever committed by a despot against his own subjects.—

The King had appointed that day for the ceremony of swearing to observe the constitution he had been compelled to grant.—

Over night, however, he had stationed troops with cannon, loaded with grape, in all the avenues leading to the Council-hall. The people, supposing that treachery was intended, threw up barricades. When all were waiting the coming of the King, three shots were fired by police agents, as a signal. Suddenly the troops emerged from their concealment, and fired volley after volley upon the people.

The historian of the 'Vicissitudes of Italy' relates, that 'the lazzaroni, like obscene

birds of prey, gathered round to the scene of devastation, and glutted their brutal instincts to the full. Shops were burst open, houses ransacked, the sick murdered in their beds, the wounded hurled from the windows, babes torn from their mother's breasts and thrown into wells. The shrieks of outraged women, the wails of dying children, the hoarse shouts of the Swiss soldiery, vain prayers for mercy, curses, blows, the thunder of artillery from the forts commanding the town, all blending in one fearful retrospect of horror, stamp the 15th of May with an individuality to which few scenes in modern history can lay claim.' The King, besought by his Ministers and the ambassadors of foreign powers, could only exclaim in brutal triumph, 'At last I have a demonstration in my turn.'

Tragedy of the Austrian Minors.

There was at Bendigo a spot which was respected as sacred ground. On Sundays and holidays people visited it, but there was an air of mournful, silent respect in their manner, as if they conversed with sighs within the precincts of a hallowed tomb.—The oath of the reckless digger was there never heard, and the finger of the thief never dared to touch the various implements strewn around the grim windlass that marked the scene of an unhappy emigrant's fate. The party to whom it belonged came out together, schoolfellows, all of them with gentle blood in their veins. They had a moderate point stock of capital at landing in the country, which they carried direct to the diggings to escape the allurement of city life. They were remarked wherever they went to work as most temperate and industrious in their habits, acquiring esteem and popularity from kind and obliging dispositions. But they were not favorites of fortune; they always came down on a barren bottom, and their neighbors at length came to remark their ill luck, and to sympathize in their adversity. Their capital, under the strictest economy, quickly dwindled away, but they were too proud to admit their poverty, or ask for credit; so when their money failed they disposed of their little trinkets and jewelry to lucky diggers in order to procure the merest necessities, never in their sorest trials evincing the slightest gloom or impatience; even when the last locket, emptied of its sacred contents, was transferred to the rugged bosom of an unwashed purchaser to enable them to carry out their last experiment, they went to work with all their wonted cheerfulness and serenity. On they worked; down they went, with a steady rapidity, as if assured of success; and one day, as the evening hour was approaching, a cry, a tone as of exultation, came up from the bottom of the shaft, 'Haul up my boys! the time has come at last!' and his mates did haul away with gladness hearts—the more heartily from the great weight coming up. But alas! alas! when it came to the surface, instead of a bucket of gold, it was the body of their dear companion. He had struck the barren bottom during his spell below, and detaching the bucket, he fixed a noose round his neck, and was strangled by his nearest friends.

A PRINTER'S DESCRIPTION OF FRANKLIN. The * of his profession, the type of honesty the * of all, and although the * of death has put a * to his existence, every * of his life without a *.

'Tom, how much have you cleared by your speculations?' 'Cleared,' grunted Tom, 'I've cleared my pockets.'

A humble man is like a good tree—the more the branches bear, the lower they bend themselves.

RIDDLES.

Why does a donkey prefer thistles to corn?

Why were the New York brokers in the late panic like Pharaoh's daughter?

Why is troy weight like a hardend sinner?

NICK YOUNG MEN.—A captain of a vessel loading coals went into a counting-house and requested the loan of a rake. The merchant, looking towards his clerk replied, 'I have a number of them here, but none of them would wish to be hauled over the coals.'

A bad hat, taken to an evening party, frequently comes out the next day as good as new.

The greatest gluttons are those who fast upon slanders.

A HIGH RENT.—A hole in the crown of your hat.

May—A thing that holds a pretty good hand, without squeaking it.—May is the Moon.

European Intelligence.

Arrival of the United Kingdom.

MONTREAL, June 20.—The steamship "United Kingdom," from Glasgow 9th, for Quebec, passed Farther Point this morning at 10 o'clock.

Genoa, June 8.—News from Sicily states that a capitulation has been concluded between Garibaldi and Lanza. Conditions not known.

Paris, June 8.—The King of Naples invokes the intervention of the five great powers to guarantee the integrity of his dominions. He more particularly claims the mediation of the French Emperor for the evacuation of Sicily, and promised to proclaim immediately the constitution of 1848. He also requests the great powers to employ their authority and influence to prevent the movement favoring the insurrection on the island.

England was the first to answer, she did not intend to interfere in the conflict, except, if possible, to stop the effusion of blood, without deciding with either party.

The other powers subsequently made a similar reply.

Napoleon was at Lyons when the demand was received. He replied immediately that a mediation was only possible between two powers, and that unless the King of Naples officially recognized the Sicilian Revolution no power could mediate between them.

Lord John Russell had promised to recommend Piedmont not to foment disturbances in the Peninsula possessions of the King of Naples.

Except Austria, who has no diplomatic relations with Piedmont, the other great powers will act similarly.

Paris, Thursday.—Bourse very dull.

The conditions of the armistice proposed by Gen. Lanza are—first, the retention of the respective positions held by both parties; second, liberty to attend to the wounded and remove them on board of the fleet; third, permission to supply provisions to the hospital for the poor; fourth, that the municipality should address a petition to the Royal Commissioner, asking for the concession of such reforms as are deemed necessary for the country.

The first three points were consented to by Garibaldi. The fourth was peremptorily rejected, and the conference broken off.

Nevertheless, hostilities did not recommence the following day, and the armistice was still under discussion.

LONDON, Friday.—The Times publishes full details of Garibaldi's proceedings, and says the present month will end the Bourbon rule in Sicily.

The announcement of the sailing of the Great Eastern will not be published till after the trial trip, which takes place on Saturday. The paddles were tried on Monday last, and the paddles and screw on Tuesday; and the run on Saturday will consist of 12 hours steaming down the channel. The New York pilot is on board.

The day of sailing is not intended later than the 23rd, probably earlier, as it is desired that the vessel should be in New York in time for the 4th of July.

The India and China extra Bombay Times has the following telegram:

GALLE, May 12.—The answer to the French and British governments, on the part of the Chinese, positively rejecting their demands, was received on the 8th.

The government of Fokio affects great alarm for the safety of the foreign legations.

Sir Gen. Hope Grant expected to be at Hong Kong on the 25th.

Nothing is known of the preparation made by the Chinese.

In the House of Lords, on the 8th inst., Lord Brougham, characterized the bombardment of Palermo as the most atrocious act ever perpetrated.

In the House of Commons Lord John Russell said that Government proposed that the United States and England should act conjointly in capturing slaves.

A letter from Genoa, dated the 3d inst., says that an expedition leaves Genoa this evening for Sicily, to aid the insurgents. It consists of a steamer laden with arms and ammunition, and eight hundred picked men; of Italian and old soldiers. The name of the commander was unknown.

VIENNA, June 7. The Austrian government with the view of recognizing the representative system in the Provinces, is about extending the authority of the central congregation in Venice.

Rome, June 7. Bardsani has been appointed Minister of Commerce in place of Abate.

THE ASIA AT NEW YORK.

The steamship Asia arrived at New York on the 21st.

Garibaldi triumphed in Sicily. The island had been bombarded and pillaged. Reported Russia and France were making large loans.

Money market more active. Consols closed 93½ for acut.

Mr. A. H. Brisbane addresses a letter to Archbishop Hughes, through the Charleston Courier, urging that, as the Catholic powers of Europe appear to have abandoned the protection of the temporalities of the Church of Rome, the Catholics throughout the world be called on to raise an army of 500,000 men to maintain the power and rights of the Church.

The city of Jeddah, the capital of Japan, is said to be without exception, the largest city in the world. It contains 1,500,000

dwellings, and the unparalleled number of 5,000,000 inhabitants.

OUR WEALTH.

For some time past an advertisement has appeared in our columns inviting the attention of Farmers to a home market for Wool, and we are pleased to learn that large supplies have been received, for which good prices have been paid. It has long been a matter of regret that for years past sheepskins by the thousands have been annually sent to the United States,—the wool to be manufactured into cloth, and the skins into leather; no inconsiderable quantity of each being returned to us increased in value many hundred fold by foreign labour. For these articles we have to pay money, while many of our own people are spending their time in idleness, for want of employment.

We hope to see ere long a different state of things. We are glad to learn that the enterprising proprietors of the "Mispeck Woolen Factory" are extending their works, and doing all in their power to prevent the evil of which we have complained. We wish them all the success which such a praiseworthy enterprise is entitled to. We believe the facilities which they possess for the prosecution of their business cannot be surpassed; and from the specimens which we have seen of their work, we cannot but think our Merchants and Clothiers will find it to their interest to purchase from them.

Not only patriotism but self interest, we think, will induce them to do so.

In a few years the neighbourhood of the "Mispeck Factory" will be covered with cottages occupied by an intelligent and active population, the consumers not only of the products of the farms of the adjoining country; but also customers of all other branches of provincial industry. We know of no one who must not feel a lively personal interest in every movement of this kind.

The success of this establishment will lead to the formation of others; for New Brunswick has many spots admirably adapted for enterprises of this kind.—New Brunswick.

THE PRINCE AND MONTREAL.

The City Council of Montreal have voted \$10,000 to carry out the following programme when the Prince of Wales arrives in this city:

1. Erection of five or six triumphal arches, with appropriate mottoes.
2. Steamboat excursions to meet the Prince on his way to Montreal.
3. Presentations of an address by the Mayor and Corporation, on the landing of the Prince here.
4. General illumination.
5. Torchlight procession and display of fireworks.—Toronto Globe.

PRINCE OF WALES.—We extract the following from the "New-York Tribune" of Saturday last:

"The young lady, about whom the love troubles of the young Prince of Wales have begun and which have led, according to rumor, to his visit to the North American colonies is the Lady Caroline Villiers, daughter of the Earl of Jersey, and grand daughter of the late Sir Robert Peel, of whom the Countess of Jersey was eldest daughter. She is very young not over 17; the Prince not 19 until November next. It may be held to be one of the piques of high station, that, if these young people love or whether they do or not, their names should be mixed up with scandal on both sides of the Atlantic."

EX.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Burling D. Vincent formerly of King's County, Gondolo Point, while driving logs on the Bucktouce River was suddenly killed by the rolling of a large tree from the bank of the river. He leaves a wife and one child, and numerous friends to mourn his loss.—Intelligencer.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—At the recent examination of the Collegiate School, Frederick, the 1st Classical Prize, the Douglas Silver Medal, was awarded to Master David D. Robertson; the same lad also won the 1st Latin Prize; the 1st Prize for Universal History. The 2d Prize for French Essay was won by Vernon Nicholson; 2d do for Algebra, by James Robertson; 2d do for Geography, by Arthur Fairweather; 3d do for Geography, by Geo. Ritchie. All these lads belong to St. John.

At the present season of the year, when the dorbog, the cabbage-bug, the speckled squash-beetle, and many other destructive insects are in season, it is well to know how to destroy them. A writer in an American Agricultural Journal states the following simple mixture is a specific:

Dissolve two ounces of aloe in a gallon of warm water and sprinkle. It is also said to be an infallible destroyer of bed-bugs. Scald your bed-cords and wash your bedsteads in the solution.—News.

PURE LOVE.—\$100,000.—At Livingston's Manor, N. Y., recently, and old gentleman of 75 years named Lerow, married a young and beautiful dame of 18 summers, named McLeland, residing near Hudson.—The old gentleman's consideration is pure love and devotion;—the young lady's was the settlement upon her of 100,000 in her own right by the happy groom. This is midsummer sliding into the lap of winter in a variety. The bird dog's wings were slightly tipped with gold, this time, we take it.

THE Wesleyan Conference of Eastern British America commenced its sittings at

Fredericton on Thursday. About 70 clergymen are in attendance.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL-DEPREDAATIONS OF INDIANS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., June 16.—The overland mail with San Francisco dates of the 28th, arrived this evening.

It is feared that the Pony Express from St. Louis May 20, had been cut off by Indians as it had not arrived at Carson Valley on the morning of the 27th.

It had rained incessantly at San Francisco the week previous. Little business was done, and the markets were at a stand still but it was expected that they would open at a slight decline in most articles.

The weather now is pleasant and the dry season has commenced.

Accounts from Carson valley of the 27th state that 15,000 Indians are in the vicinity of Pyramid Lake. Six hundred hunters and two hundred troops were to attack them.

On the 23d six men and six mules were taken by the Indians near Little Shasta River.

A despatch from Carson valley of the 26th to the agent of the Pony Express, states that the station at Simpson Park was burnt by the Indians—the station keeper and animals were missing.

The Indians fired on two men with the freight train, and severely wounded one of them. The agent had applied to Gen. Clark for assistance to keep the route clear, as it was one over which the mails passed, and at least six or seven emigrant trains were on the same route for California. The agent requested at least 75 men well armed and mounted. Owing to the limited force of Gen. Clark, he could not grant the request. The agent had gone to the scene of danger, but it is feared that the trains will have to be stopped.

SUPREME COURT.—Trinity Term, 23 Victoria.—Charles N. Skinner and Benjamin R. Stevenson, A. B. Esquires, Attorneys of this Honorable Court, are called to the Bar and sworn and enrolled Barristers.

Thomas Gray Merritt, and Frederick Eustace Backer, A. M. Esquires, having produced the requisite certificates, are admitted sworn and enrolled Attorneys of the Honorable Court.

W. CARMAN.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, JUNE 27, 1860.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The steamer Melita, in place of the Canadian passed Farther Point on Sunday last.

The Neapolitan troops were evacuating Palermo.

Garibaldi had organized a Provisional Government.

Lord Palmerston had denounced the conduct of Naples in bombarding Palermo.

The British Reform Bill has been withdrawn for the present.

MARKETS.—Liverpool, May 14.—Flour has advanced 6d. to 93½ on account ex dividend.

The hon. Mr. Connell has written another letter in reply to the Councils last, in which he supports his former statements by facts and figures. Having taken a stand he does not flinch; his reference to the enormous debt incurred in the construction of the St. John and Shediac railway, is startling, he says, that it is "causing just alarm in the minds of those interested in the welfare of the Province. An expenditure up to the present, together with that which seems unavoidable in the future, under the present management of nearly a million and a half of money, seems certainly to be sufficient to cause a consideration of 'ways and means' to save the country from what some predict as utter ruin, saying nothing of an annual interest of little short of £90,000 per annum, to be paid 'well and truly' from the Provincial funds." This may be true, but who clamored for public works, for the construction of Railways? Was it not the people? then let them bear the tax, and not censure the government.—Mr. Connell speaking of the N. B. & C. Railway says that his Excellency's advisers "seem to have either a great desire to misrepresent, or very little to understand" his "remarks in the memoranda of May 30th in reference to the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway. I would again call Your Excellency's attention to it, and further state for their information that my meaning is therein fully conveyed. In addition to this I would say that the Manager was willing to pay cost of survey, and wished no grant till legally entitled thereto. So I understood him."

It is to be hoped this correspondence is at an end.

The "Sussex Times" we regret to observe by the last issue, is to be discontinued: reason—"want of funds to carry it on."

We trust the "Times" will not be suffered to die out for want of support in a rich

County like Kings. The proprietors are persons possessed of means and talents, who took a deep interest in the welfare of the County; but it is not to be expected that they should be continually putting their hands into their pockets to sustain a paper got up expressly to advance the interests of the County, and from which they received no pecuniary reward.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—We have several bills to pay immediately; and will be obliged to enforce payment of the accounts due us by subscribers, many of whom are indebted for upwards of three years, unless they liquidate them without further delay. The sums due in individual cases are small, but in the aggregate are a considerable amount. Sufficient notice has been heretofore given, and those remaining unpaid after the 1st July, will be placed in other hands for collection.

"THE WORLD."—A New York paper with this title has been received. It is printed in small type and in quarto form; and contains a large quantity of reading matter, embracing the latest telegraphic news from all quarters, correspondence, critiques, and ship news. The paper is ably conducted; the editorials are written with vigor, evincing a thorough knowledge of politics. Published daily at 84 per annum; semi-weekly \$3; weekly \$2. One of its correspondents says truly, that the paper "works well, reads well, takes well, sounds well, and is well."

A comet was visible here last week in the North West. It was not so large or brilliant as the comet of '58.

The progress of Railway building in this neighborhood is satisfactory. A large quantity of iron chairs, &c., have lately been sent up toward Salisbury, on which section we are pleased to say this work is going on with the greatest energy, and we have every confidence that with fine weather the whole will shortly be laid.—Westmorland Times.

HEAVY DEPRECATION BY A RAILROAD PRESIDENT.

RICHMOND, June 20.—The President of the Washington and Richmond Railroad if a defaulter to a large amount. He has voluntarily surrendered his personal property to the company, after disclosing the facts.

MURDER IN THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.—A few days before the adjournment of the California Legislature, a member of the House, named John C. Bell, was shot and stabbed to death, almost in his seat, by one Dr. Stone. Stone was a lobby member attempting to procure the passage of a bill for the division of the county represented by Mr. Bell and to which the latter was opposed. Mr. Bell was in the act of consulting with another member beyond the bar of the Assembly while it was in session, when Stone came up and denounced Bell a liar and immediately began shooting and stabbing him. The unfortunate man was carried away and died two days after. Stone was released on bail. As he is a rich man, the crime will go unpunished. The assembly took no notice of the murder. Bell was from Ohio and was unarmed. Stone is from Kentucky. Several circumstances show the act to be premeditated.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—Mr. Frank J. Allen of Louisville, and his horse, were struck by lightning and instantly killed on the morning of the 6th inst. The particulars are as follows:

"Mr. Allen was on horseback. The lightning struck him immediately on the top of the head, tearing his hat into shreds and throwing it some fifteen feet or more in the rear of his horse. It passed down his left side over the region of the heart, and down his left thigh to his knee, when piercing the saddle, it entered the body of the horse, and ran down his left leg into the ground, killing both rider and horse instantly. Mr. Allen was thrown some ten feet in advance of his horse, and immediately on his face and breast. His clothes were torn, and his person exposed along the course of the lightning, but there was no deep abrasion of the skin. His watch was not melted, but the crystal was finely powdered and a considerable depression on the back of the case.—Morn. News.

All letters addressed to this Office, must be post-paid.

A Card to the Suffering.

The REV. WILLIAM COSGROVE, while laboring as a missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great city of Jeddah. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, "Coughs, Coughs and Colds," and the debility and nervous depression caused by these disorders.

Desirous of benefiting others, I will send this recipe which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address—
REV. WM. COSGROVE,
439 Fulton Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

On Monday the 25th inst., by the Revd. W. Q. Ketchum, Rector; Robert D. James, Esq., to Sophia, eldest daughter of Charles H. Rice, Esq., of Belvidere, near St. Andrews.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. GEORGE.

ARRIVED.
June 18, Schr. Rio, Chandler, Newburyport, ballast, H. N. Hill.

20th, schr. Julia, Fisher, Boston, Mdse., S. Johnson.

Schr. Alma, Waycott, New York, Flour, D. Gillmor and others.

21st, Turk, Small, Eastport, ball, J. Bolton. Laura, Holden, Boston, ball, A. Gibson.

CLEARED.
June 18, Schr. Rio, Chandler, Boston, boards.
Schr. H. N. Hill.

21, Laura, Holden, Boston boards A. Gibson. 25, Turk, Small—New York, laths, J. Bolton.

100 CORDS Hemlock Bark are wanted by the subscriber,—payable in Waggon and Sleighs.

St. Andrews, June 16. E. STENTFORD

ANTHRACITE COAL,—Now Landing—
25 Pons Prime Egg Coal.
June 26, 1860. J. W. STREET & SON.

Hennessy Brandy. Just received.
10 Hhds. Hennessy's
18 Qr. Casks. Best Pale and
20 Cases. Colored Brandy.
June 20. J. W. STREET & SON.

NOTICE.
ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late Patrick Mackias, deceased, of Grand Manan, are requested to present the same duly attested, within three months from date—and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to

MARY BOYLE, Administratrix.
Grand Manan, May 31, 1860.

NOTICE.
ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late David Frye deceased, of Grand Manan, are requested to present the same duly attested, within three months from date—and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to

COCHRAN CRAIG, Executor.
H. SHEPHERD, Grand Manan, May 31, 1860.

FOR SALE.
SCHR. FLORE, burthen 70 tons. For particulars inquire of R. H. Fitzgerald Esq., St. Andrews, or the undersigned at Wilson's Beach, Campobello where the vessel can be seen.
3m. LORENZO WILSON.

JOHN F. STEVENSON, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.
Office and Lodgings in the building lately occupied as the Union store. (May 13)

PAINTS & OILS,
Ex Parkfield from London:
NINE Hhds. Brand am's best Double Boiled & Raw LINED OIL;
25 Cwt. Brand am's best ground WHITE LEAD, Black, Y. flow and Green PAINTS.
JAMES W. STREET.
May 22, 1860.

St. Andrews, May 26, 1860.

THE Subscribers having entered into Copartnership, the business formerly carried on by James W. Street, will in future be conducted under the style and Firm of

J. W. STREET & SON.
J. W. STREET.
J. A. STREET.

Gin, Whiskey, Old Jamaica Rum, &c. &c.
Ex "Pell of the Ocean" from Liverpool, and "Parkfield" from London, via St. John.

35 Hhds. GENEVA, Derynys Large
20 Cases. Anchor Brand.
1 Pun. Fine old Jamaica RUM,
1 Cases. Fine old Irish & Scotch Whiskey,
12 Cases. Camblion
10 " Old Tom GIN.
60 Cases London Porter and Ale—qts. & Pts.

2 Hhds. Alsopp's Pale A's.
4 Qr. Casks. Fine old Port Wine.
3 Cases Imperial No. 1 Pickles.
6 Cases Coe's No. 1 Starb.
3 do G. & H. do
2 Cases D. & M. Japan Blacking.
IN STORE.

12 Hhds. best Martell & Hennessy Brandy, vintage 1857 & 1858.
12 Punch-ons pure Alcohol, 90 O. P.
May 27. J. W. STREET & SON.

Notice.
ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late Stephen Lawrence, deceased, of the Parish of St. Andrews, are requested to present the same duly attested, within three months from date—and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to

ROSE LAWRENCE, Administratrix.
St. Andrews, May 29, 1860.

Wanted.
A YOUNG GENTLEMAN wants Lodging in a private house, or two rooms required attached.
April 11. Apply at

BOARDER.
A few respectable Boarders may with comfortable accommodations, in a pleasant part of the city.
April 2, 1860. Mrs. C.

JUST RECEIVE
20 Qr. casks Pale SHERRY,
1 Hhd. superior Port,
2 Cases completion Whiskey,
2 Hhds. Martell's Dark Brandy.
ALSO,
Superior London Copal, and other
wares.
SLASON & RAI

To Let.
THAT two story Ho
Railway Depot, wi
attached—at present occ
Thomas Wren & For
April 3.

MAGNIFICENT ENGRAVING
TOPIER COLUMBUS and
This Beautiful Engraving was
taken, one of the most celebrated
ever lived; the cost of the original
plate being over \$8000, size 22 by 2.
The Philadelphia Daily News, a
nominal sum asked for the engraving
instrument for persons to put
the additional GIFT.

SCHEDULE OF GIFTS
To be given to the purchasers. For
colours, send for a Bill.
1 Cash, \$5,000 5 Cash
7 Cash, \$3,000 10 Cash
1 Cash, \$2,000 10 Cash
10 Cash, \$1,500 10 Cash
1 Cash, \$1,000 10 Cash
1 Cash, \$500 1000 Cash
4 Cash, \$300 2000 Cash

Together with a great variety of
GIFTS, varying in value from 20 cts to
\$500. Any person enclosing in a letter 8
cent postage stamps to pay for pos
ters shall receive, by return of mail
free of charge, a copy of the
Engraving of Christopher Co
one of these valuable Gifts as per Bill
Address all orders for Bills or
P.S. HUGHES
Box 1812, Phil

**Common & Refined I
Plates &c.**

"Mansanto" from Liver
654 Bunches Round Iron nails
35 Bunches
6 Bunches Plough Plate Iron
21 " St. John's & M
1 " "

36 Big Black Spikes assorted
2 Bunches Sheet Lead,
1 Bunch Iron wire as in d.
36 Boxes Tin Plates,
1 Box Black Tin,
63 Kegs Bar White, Yellow
iron, &c., &c.,
May 25 J. W. STREET

Clear & Mess F

12 Bbls Heavy Mess and
For sale,
April 5. J. W.

Notice.
THE Stockholders of the Cha
Bank, will meet at their l
on Monday the 7th day of May nex
next at 10 o'clock, and take into con
sideration as may be deemed
C. W. WARDLA
C. C. Bank, April 9, 1860.

**THE PECULIAR ARRANGEME
Life Association of So**

CONFER facilities and privileges
holders which, it is believed,
obtained from any other Assurance
Company. It is a mutual Association,
being organized exclusively for
the purpose of insuring its mem
bers (as commonly expressed) on
the most favorable terms, and to
secure to them the most complete
protection against
SAFETY AND PERMANENCE.—It
now of Twenty One Years' standing
most extensive and successful. It
has received an endorsement of safety
from the most distinguished statesmen
and the most eminent of the
Risks of PARTNERSHIP.—The
policy is exempt from the liability
of the policyholder, and the policy
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ST. ANDREW'S HOUSE.

The Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the premises situated at the corner of WATER and FREDERICK Streets, and has fitted up the same as a **RESTAURANT**.

HOTEL.

The House will be opened for the reception of transient and permanent boarders on the 14th inst., and neither trouble or expense will be spared to render the establishment second to none in the town.

Meals furnished at any hour, and every attention paid to travellers.

The House is a short distance from the new Great Eastern Railway, and within a few minutes' walk of the Railway Station.

A. KENNEDY.

St. Andrews, Feb. 28, 1869.

Just Received,

100 Bags Extra Fine FLOUR,

200 Bags Yellow Corn Meal,

400 Bags Extra Fine Flour,

For sale low. SLASON & RAINSFORD.

KEROSENE OIL.

For sale at the Union Store. This splendid

Kerosene Oil, gives a more brilliant light than any

other, and is cheaper.

J. R. BRADFORD.

July 2, 1860

Goods in Store

100 Bags Clear and Extra Fine Flour,

200 Bags Yellow Corn Meal,

400 Bags Extra Fine Flour,

For sale low. SLASON & RAINSFORD.

In Bond.

100 Bags Clear and Extra Fine Flour,

200 Bags Yellow Corn Meal,

400 Bags Extra Fine Flour,

For sale low. SLASON & RAINSFORD.

To Let.

Small Dwelling House and Barn with

Four Town Lots, apply to

J. W. STREET.

MOLASSES.

100 Bags Clear and Extra Fine Flour,

200 Bags Yellow Corn Meal,

400 Bags Extra Fine Flour,

For sale low. SLASON & RAINSFORD.

THE TIMES

THE DIRECTORS of this Company are men of the

first standing, and many of them of great

experience in the management of the

Company's business in Great Britain, and in

France, Holland, Germany, Prussia, Canada,

and the United States.

W. WHITLOCK.

Agent for St. Andrews.

BLACK SMITH WORK.

THE Subscriber is a Blacksmith, and is

located at the corner of WATER and FREDERICK

Streets, and is prepared to do all kinds of

Blacksmith work, and to repair all kinds of

machinery.

JOHN SHORT.

St. Andrews, Jan. 26, 1869.

House for sale.

That commodious House and Premises, at

the corner of KING and PARK Streets, is

now for sale, and is a most desirable

residence for a family.

E. WILLARD.

Sept. 1, 1869.

CARD.

DR. GOVE respectfully informs his friends

in the community, that he has removed to his

new residence near the Court House.

The ship will be continued as at present, until

the 21st inst. Office hours in the same, from 9 A.M.

to 5 P.M.

Lumber, Lumber, Lumber.

DIMENSION Timber, Scantling, Stud-

ding, Planks, Boards, Laths, &c.

For sale at short notice, and at short

notice, apply to

JAMES BOLTON.

Scrofula, or King's Evil.

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unwholesome food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing virus, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending from parents to children, and the third and fourth generation; indeed, it seems to be the root of all the diseases upon which children.

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt and ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings, and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which poisons the blood, depraves the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

Quicker of all our popular scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must remove the blood by a judicious medicine, and investigate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical

skill of our times can devise for this every-

where prevailing and fatal malady. It is com-

bined from the most active remedies that have

been discovered for the expurgation of this foul

disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the

system from its destructive consequences. It

is also a powerful purgative, and its use is

not only necessary to remove the taint, but also

to cleanse the system, and to restore the

system to its normal state. It is a powerful

remedy for all the diseases which arise from

scrofulous contamination, and its use is

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remedy for all the diseases which arise from

H. H. STEVENSON,

Attorney at Law and Solicitor.

Office—Green's building, opposite Post Office.

St. Andrews, July 13, 1869.

AMOS P. TAPLEY,

DEALER IN BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.

No. 84 MILK STREET.

Opposite Pearl Street, BOSTON.

March 31, 1869.

FOR SALE.

A light RIDING WAGON, in good order.

Apply to C. E. O. HATHWAY.

March 28,

TO LET.

That superior stand for business

situated on the South Side of

the Market Square within ten feet from

the Railroad, and now occupied by

Mr. George McCulloch. Possession given on the

1st day of May; for further particulars enquire

of the owner, JAMES BOYD.

St. Andrews, March 30, 1869.

AMOS P. TAPLEY.

HAS REMOVED TO

84 MILK STREET,

(opposite Pearl Street,) where he will keep a full

assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,

at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit.

In particular, made solely and expressly for

him—

ESTES' THICK BOOTS, fully warranted; double

and triple soles, 14 to 17 inch legs.

FRENCH'S wide and full Custom-made Cal

Kip, and Grain Boots.

FRENCH'S heavy Grain Fishermen's Boots.

HUNT'S fine Calf Boots.

Also, Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes,

of all kinds, adapted to New England trade.

All orders will have prompt attention.

Boston and Saint John Steamers!

FIRST TRIP THIS SEASON!

'Eastern City' & 'Admiral'

STEAMER 'EASTERN

CITY,' will leave Boston

for St. John, on the 9th March.

St. John, returning on Thursday morning,

22nd March, for Boston, Portland and

Houston.

St. John, returning on Monday morning,

9th April, for Eastport, Portland and

Houston.

W. WHITLOCK, AGENT.

St. Andrews, March 30, 1869.

DR. PARKER,

Has removed his residence, to Mr. Williamson's

house, at the corner of Queen & Edward streets,

near the Bank.

Office in the same place. Jan 17

HOUSE TO LET.

THE House Barn &c. in Queen

street, with a large garden

attached, at present occupied by Mr.

Wm. McLean.

Apply to J. W. STREET.

March 7, 1869.

TO LET.

THAT well finished and pleasantly situated

Cottage, at present occupied by H. H. Hatch,

Esq. is for sale. Apply to

D. GREEN.

April 28,

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having

been restored to health in a few weeks, by

a very simple remedy, after having suffered

several years with a severe Lung Affection, and

driven to the verge of the grave, he is anxious to

make known to his fellow sufferers the means of

recovery.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the

BOSTON WHOLESALE HOUSES.

At the amount of trade between St. Andrews and the City of Boston,

already large and rapidly increasing, we propose to

establish a series of direct trade connections, by

which the trade of the City of Boston, and the

trade of the City of St. Andrews, may be

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