

# The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1859.

Vol 25

No. 45

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## TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Agreeable to appointment, the Charlotte Teachers met on the 3d inst., to form a Teachers' Institute. Mr. Robert Clark having been appointed to the Chair, the Constitution and Bye-Laws prepared by the Committee were submitted to the Meeting, and unanimously adopted. Upon this, a vote of thanks was tendered to the Committee; and the following Officers were elected:—

Henry Fisher, Esq., Chief Superintendent, President (ex officio).  
Messrs. Bow and Glen, Vice-Presidents.  
Messrs. Devitt and Gaffray, Secretaries.  
Mr. R. Clark, Treasurer.

Messrs. McGarrigle, King, Gilley, Brown, and Morrison, Standing Committee.  
A vote of thanks was then given to the chairman, and the Meeting adjourned till the afternoon. During the interval, the Board of Management met, and decided that the next Meeting should take place at St. Stephen on the last Thursday of December.

In the afternoon, when the Members of the Institute had again assembled, a brief address was made by the senior Vice-President. After thanking the Teachers for the honor they had conferred on him and his colleagues, he reminded them that, his object, like the old man's bundle of rods, they had taken one by one, broken, trampled on, and abused; but now they were united—'Union is Strength.' They had now an opportunity, if true to themselves, of asserting their rights; but the certain method of obtaining these, was by striving to become useful members of society in every sense of the term. In their hands were placed the boys and girls who would yet guide the destinies of New Brunswick. It came then and him to use every effort to qualify themselves for the important task which Providence had imposed upon them; that the real object of the Institute was to promote the interests of education, and that the proper business of the Society would begin, that being, to discuss for mutual improvement, the most approved methods of teaching.

Throughout the afternoon, a discussion was held upon the best methods of teaching the young idea how to shoot. In conclusion, thirty Teachers subscribed to the Constitution, &c., and during the whole proceedings, the greatest harmony prevailed.

## Bestow Something on your Land.

As an exploration of the above, I would state that an Irish gentleman, in making a tour in this country, called on me some twelve years ago. I found him very conversant on agriculture, and of course felt interested in him. After I had showed him all our growing crops, (what nearly ripe) he said, 'I wish this heavy grateful land.' I asked him what he meant by that. He said, 'I mean you must see it recompenses you abundantly for what you bestow upon it, and it surprises me that other farmers don't bestow as liberally upon their lands, for surely where nothing is bestowed little can be taken from it.'

Could I only write like a Webster, a Clay, or a Calhoun, I am sure I could convince farmers that it would be greatly to their profit to bestow more upon their lands. It would recompense them abundantly to bestow more upon them. I suppose polished writers would say apply ammonia, but every farmer understands what dung is and many either don't know what ammonia is, or don't know that fermented dung produces it.

It is a fact, that good wheat crops cannot be raised on poor lands here, unless dung is liberally applied. Bestow more labour upon the land, and it will recompense you abundantly. Land requires more labour now than it did when we had a virgin soil to till. It must be better or more thoroughly pulverized to make it produce good crops. Bestow lime upon the land, where it can be got at a reasonable rate. Bestow gypsum (plaster) liberally; it costs only a trifle: makes grass grow abundantly; makes cattle and sheep relish it, the grass or hay, better and I have no doubt makes it more nutritious. Bestow salt to your growing wheat and barley. It makes a stiffer straw and a better sample of grain, and more of it; but first of all, bestow dung where needed.

At the same time you commence bestowing upon the land begin bestowing upon your cattle and sheep. They will recompense you abundantly for what you bestow upon them. Bestow good feed, good shelter in winter, plenty of water, dry yards, and plenty of litter, and they will pay you abundantly. Bestow meal liberally to your fattening cattle and sheep. Bestow more or less meal to your store cattle and sheep through winter, according to the quality of your fodder, and they will pay you abundantly—your sheep two or three times over—1st, in wool; 2d, in the carcass; 3d, in the additional number and better quality of lambs raised. Be liberal on your stock. In that way

you are preparing to supply your land liberally with the food it needs and must have to make it grateful. This I have practiced for a long, long time, and I know I am right in advocating it. I advocate nothing but what I have practiced and found profitable. Mind to cultivate your corn when very young; when it gets older it will take care of itself. But I write as if every farmer occupied a clay soil like mine; but bestowing thorough cultivation on other soils I think don't hurt them, neither will the bestowing of dung.

(Correspondence of Cultivator.)

GRUBS IN SHEEP.—A correspondent of the Michigan Farmer communicates to that journal what he says is a perfect cure for grubs in the head of sheep:

'Take one quart of whiskey, and two ounces of yellow snuff, mix and warm to blood heat. Let one man hold the sheep, and another take a small syringe and discharge a teaspoonful of the mixture into each nostril. It is a certain cure. My father met with quite a loss in his flock; he tried this remedy, found it satisfactory, and never lost another sheep.'

## A TERRIBLE CONFLICT AT SEA.

From the Overland Bombay Standard, Sept. 10.

The Ararat is a bark of 200 tons, owned by Hajee Saleh Mahomed Arbee, of Bombay, and commanded by Capt. J. A. Correya. On the 30th of January last she left Bombay with convicts for Penang and Singapore. Having landed the men, and disposed of his cargo, the captain tendered and was accepted for convicts for Bombay, 12 of whom were ready for deportation from Singapore, and as many from Penang. Just as the vessel was ready to leave, Capt. Correya was informed that he might have a batch of pirates, the Esk having brought them in. With these 50 Chinese pirates on board, 12 Indian convicts, a guard of 15 European Madras artillerymen, and 8 Sepoys of the Marine battalion, the Ararat left Singapore on the 19th June, and arrived at Penang on the evening of the 24th. 12 convicts were here added to the gang, making 24 in all. The Ararat left Penang on the evening of the 25th, a junk leaving at the same time, and doing her best to keep up with the ship. Capt. Correya not liking the appearance of things, dropped his satellite, and finally lost sight of the craft on the evening of the 27th.

A few hours later, the Ararat was some 60 miles from Penang. The 28th broke gloomily, very dark, and sharp gusts of wind. At 2:40 the Captain ordered the mate to set topgallant sails if the weather should clear, and lay down again on the poop. His rest was of short duration. Ten minutes later he was aroused by a noise, such an one as awakens a man broadly in an instant. The noise, a crash as of something giving way, followed by a shout, startled the mate also as he was standing by the break of the poop. There was no doubt as to the cause—the convicts had broken loose. Quick as thought the Capt. leaped to the deck and brought his arms, a revolver and two pistols, from the cabin. The mate as instantly aroused the guard, at the same time hailing the sentry forward, but received no reply. He remained by the night-guard muskets until the guard turned out, before which the captain's revolver spoke from the poop. The captain, it seems on reaching the deck could not discern that the convicts were making away. They had advanced as far as the stern of the longboat when he fired into them. Still they came on, a tumultuous rush, yelling like fiends, having before them blocks, handspikes, hollystones, firewood, curry staff grinders—anything, in fact, they could lay hands on. Capt. Correya was severely struck by some of these missiles, as were also several of the guard, who had by this time joined the captain (the crew, Lascares and Spaniards, being altogether without arms, having made their way into the rigging) on the poop. The gallant party had no thought, however, of acting on the defensive, but jumping to the quarter deck, commenced a hand-to-hand fight with the scoundrels. Both the captain and the guard fired into them as fast as they could load, using also their cutlasses and bayonets to keep them at bay. They had desperate men to deal with. No sooner was a musket fired than a rush was made upon it before it could be reloaded, but in no instance did they succeed in wrenching it from the grip that held it for life or death. One bayonet was their only spoil. During the whole time they kept up a shower of the missiles described above, and it is only wonderful that more mischief was not done by them. Inch by inch, however, the captain and his party gained ground, advancing purposely with caution, lest from behind the water-casks a rush might be made upon them, and their arms—their salvation—be seized. And here we have to record an instance of courage as rare as heroic. Some ten minutes or so after the outbreak, and an hour or so of hell let loose, arising from men who were

thirsting for blood, the captain's wife took her part in the fray, by loading and continuing to reload her husband's pistols, and passing them up from the cuddy skylight. As each hatch was gained, it was seized by the guard and fastened down. After an hour's hand fighting, the convicts were driven on to the topgallant forecastle, where they were charged with the bayonet and several run through or driven over the bows. Two or three were seen to lay hold of the foretop-gallant studding sail, which was lying on the forecastle and jump overboard with it. They were shot from the poop and quarter deck, as far as the darkness permitted their being made out.

Our deck now being clear, lights were brought—many attempts had been made to get lights during the fight, but as soon as one appeared it was knocked over by the convicts, and the whole work was done in almost solid darkness. The sights which the lights revealed were of the horrid. Here a man with a gashed face, there another cut almost in two, there another riddled with the bayonet, there one—yes, yet living, with four bullets through him. The aspect of the place was that of a slaughter-house. Eight dead bodies were found on the forecastle and three on the main deck, including the European sentry and Portuguese cook. It was now apparent why the sentry had not answered the hail of the mate. The poor fellow was found to have been stabbed to the heart. There seems, unfortunately, to be no doubt that he had left his post below, and came on deck, where he is supposed to have fallen asleep, being stabbed without awakening even to fire his pistol, which was in his hand as he lay. Had he been at his post, or even awake on deck, alarm in all probability might have been given sufficiently early to have prevented the convicts gaining the deck at all. The poor cook was shot by accident, being mixed up with the convicts. The carpenter, and an Arab passenger, jumped overboard. The former fell into the light of the lee forecastle, got up the fore-chains, and made his way at. The Arab was never seen again.

At daylight a man was found hanging on to the rudder. A rope being let down he was hauled up, and was found to have been shot through the leg. On search being made below, five more bodies were found of men who, on receiving enough, had gone below to die. It was found that the convicts had escaped by cutting through with a knife, of which they had some how gained possession, a bar of a prison-door forward, then partly cutting through the inside partition bar on the port side, which enabled them to burst the door in altogether. They then shouted to the rest in other cells, to follow them, which, with the exception of 14, whom the guard were enabled to keep down, they did. At six the convicts were mustered, when it was found that 28 were dead or missing—28 out of 60 who came on deck. The remaining 32, with the exception of three wounded, were treated to three dozen each. At half-past nine the sentries gave the alarm that some of the convicts had slipped their leg irons. The guard was called and secured them. On overhauling the remainder, it was found that two many of the irons were too large, and they were accordingly reduced. A welcome sight must Bombay have been to the Ararat, where she soon arrived.

Charles Lamb, sitting next some charitable woman at dinner, remarked that he didn't seem to be at all better for what she had been saying to him: to which he made the ill-mannered response, 'No, ma'am! but this gentleman on the other side of me must, for it all came into one ear and out at the other.'

DISTINCTIONS.—A French Abbe, once traveling in a stage, was asked by a silly clerk, but a would-be wit and atheist, if he knew what difference there was between a priest and an ass; and upon being answered in the negative, said that the priest carried the cross on his breast, and the ass on his back. After the laughter had subsided, the Abbe asked the clerk if he knew the difference between a clerk and an ass, and was answered in the negative. To which the Abbe rejoined, 'Nor I.'

An Englishman traveling through the county of Kilkenny, came to a ford, hired a boat to take him across. The water being rather more agitated than was agreeable to him, he asked the boatman if any one was ever lost in the passage, and was answered by Terrence as follows:—'Never. My brother was drowned here last week, but we found him again the next day.'

The only unpopular article of diet on board the ship, which arrived at Malta from England, was the pudding, and to the unprejudiced observer it did seem that there was some reason in the remark of an old man, who said: 'Well, I'm blowed if them plums is within hail of one another!'

## Four Days later from Europe.

Arrival of the North American.

Boston, Nov. 7.

The North American arrived yesterday.

No political news of moment.

The strike of the London builders continued, and the families of the workmen were in great suffering, many of them perishing from want.

The Cunard steamers between Liverpool and Boston are hereafter to call at Queenstown.

Weather in England unusually severe; considerable snow had fallen.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Times in publishing Commodore Tatnall's despatch relative to the operations at the mouth of the Peiho editorially eulogises it, and says if any defence were needed for the acts of the British minister and Admiral in those distant regions it would be found in the despatch which it has had the pleasure of printing.

Sir George Grey is understood to have been reappointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

There is nothing new in regard to the Great Eastern. The authorities of Bristol were making efforts to get her to come to that port after her projected trip to the Mediterranean.

The new Earl of Jersey, who succeeded to the Earldom on the death of his father on the 3d of October died on the 24th.

Sir J. Dean Paul and Strahan, the London bankers, were released from prison after having undergone four years penal servitude.

The first battalion of the military train for China was under orders to depart overland.

The weather in England had been unusually severe for the season. Heavy frosts prevailed, and considerable quantity of snow had fallen.

Parliament is further prorogued to December 16.

FRANCE.

The Paris Constitutionnel in an article signed by the principal Editor in reply to the assertions of the English press that the policy of the Emperor has left a state of political uncertainty in Europe, states the aim proposed by the Emperor in the beginning of the war, and compares it with the advantages gained, and accuses the English journals of inconsistency.

The Paris correspondents of the English journals generally indulge in gloomy forebodings.

The writer for the Herald states plainly that the impression gained ground that a rupture between France and England was imminent.—Several Provincial journals published simultaneously violent articles against England which are known to have been supplied by a Government official.

England is warned that the hour of trial approaches which may put an end to her greatness forever.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post asserts that negotiations were still going on between the Governments of England and France in order to complete arrangements for the joint expedition to China; while on the other hand the correspondent of London Herald repels his statement that the Chinese preparations are suspended.

The Monteur de l'Armee states that the Chinese commander of the Peiho forts on the 24th June had received a brilliant reward from the Emperor, having been named Generalissimo of the Chinese armies, and Mandarin of the highest class.

The number of Pastors issued by the French Bishops on the political situation of the Pope, amounted to 39; and it was supposed that the Archbishop of Bordeaux was about publishing Pastors on the occasion of his intended visit to Rome.

Accounts from the French manufacturing districts were generally unfavorable.—The Paris Flour market was firm. Wheat heavy and sales difficult. The price of Bran was on the rise throughout France.

Recent inundations in the south of France had done much damage both to life and property.

The Times Paris correspondent gives a report that the French force to China originally fixed at 12,000 is reduced to 6,000, and will not be dispatched before February.

Gen. Bedeau and Dr. l'Ansedat had a valuable themselves of the amnesty and returned to France.

The Emperor received the Board of Management of the Suez Canal, and some political significance was attached to the event.

The agent in London refused to be present.

The House had been dull and lower; but on the 25th the decline was nearly recovered, and rents closed firm at 59 45.

PRUSSIA.

Great preparations were being made in Germany to celebrate the Schiller Festival.

The Prussian Minister of Police refused to allow the projected torch light procession in

Berlin; democratic demonstrations being feared.

The Foreign Minister had received the Tuscan deputation, and virtually stated that the Prussian vote would not be opposed to the wishes of the Tuscan people.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna Gazette announces that Baron Von Hubner, Minister of Police, had tendered his resignation, and the same had been accepted.

Baron Thierry, Ministerial Councillor in the Department of Foreign Affairs, succeeded to the Minister of Police. The new Minister summoned to his office the editors of the different papers, and notified them in a friendly manner that the Ministerial programme of August last had been modified.

The retirement of General Aid-de-Camp, Count Grienne is also announced.

On the 24th a report was current that Baron Von Bruck had retired from the Ministry of Finance and it caused some depression in the funds at Vienna. The Austrian Correspondence subsequently contradicted all rumors of retirement from the ministry, and denied that any difference existed in the Cabinet.

MOROCCO.

Late advices from Tangiers state, that Mr. George V. Brown, United States Consul, was preparing to leave for Gibraltar, taking with him all his baggage, horses, &c.

It was expected that the Spanish force would make an attack both by sea and land, and occupy Tetuan and Tangier.

The French expeditionary corps were ready to take the field. Indemnity for depredations done is to be claimed, and security for French colonists obtained by rectifying the line of frontier.

It is stated that the French soldiers who were made prisoners on the 31st of August, had all been burnt alive by the Moors. The French troops were burning to take revenge for this act.

RUSSIA.

Reports of an intended interview between the Emperors of Russia and Austria are pronounced unfounded.

ITALY.

It is reported at Turin that Gen. Dabormida would soon retire from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and be succeeded by Cavour.

The Pope returned to Rome on the 20th. A great crowd assembled on his passage through the city.

The government of Rome had received intelligence that the Bishop of Rimini, and other Priests had been imprisoned, and that the authorities at Pesaro had seen letters from emissaries, inciting to rebellion the Provinces now held in submission by Papal troops.

The reports of disturbances at Palermo are confirmed. The conflict between the troops and the people began on the 9th, and lasted till the 11th. At Bagheria, near Palermo, quiet had been restored, but Palermo was in a state of siege.

The interview between the Pope and the King of Naples had been adjourned.

Conferences had been held between the Pope and the French Ambassador, and it was stated that ordinances granting administrative reforms were ready, and would soon be published.

For the first time in the history of modern pear culture, the Bartlet has found a successful rival as regards excellence, productiveness and size. The crop of Flemish Beauty this year, in New England, has probably been quadrupled that of the Bartlet, and the quality superior, possessing all the abundant juice of the Bartlet, with a richer saccharine flavor. The Louis Bonne de Jersey is also treading close upon the Bartlet and the Flemish Beauty. The Duchess of Angoulême, in some orchards, has borne better than in any former year.

TRIUMPHANT REPLY.—There is a great deal of latent intelligence in the world, which only needs a little awakening, to be fully brought out. Witness the following colloquy:

Amatty, my dear, what country is opposite to us on the globe?

Don't know, sir.

Well now, continued the perplexed teacher, if I were to bore a hole through the earth, and you were to go in at this end, where would you come out?

Out of the hole sir! replied the pupil, with an air of triumph at having solved the great question.

Archbishop Cullen of Dublin has issued a manifesto of extraordinary length, which has been read in all the Catholic Churches in Dublin. It touches upon all the old topics—national education, proselytising, and the perilous position of the Pope, and abuses the revolutionary party in Italy.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SY

UP has been the means of restoring the sleeping spirits of many mothers.



## European Intelligence.

### Arrival of the Hungarian.

A despatch from St. John's, N. F., dated the 19th inst., announces the arrival of that port of the Canadian steamer *Hungarian*, from Liverpool for Portland. She landed at St. John's forty-two persons, saved from the wreck of a Newfoundland vessel, from the lives of the crew of the steamer, who are entitled to the greatest praise.

The Hungarian brings dates to the 2d inst.—On the 3rd, she passed the steamer *Indian* and ship *Canada*.

Ship *Charles Holmes*, from Liverpool for Mobile has been wrecked—crew all lost.

Another gale has been experienced on the coast of England. No American disasters yet reported.

Nothing further important regarding the Royal Charter. The prospects of recovering the gold are less encouraging.

Napoleon has written to the King of Sardinia, urging him to assist in carrying out the Villafranca agreement. In the letter France demands that the Duchy of Parma shall be called to Modena. Parma to be united to Piedmont. Tuscany to be augmented in territory and restored to the Grand Duke, and that the projected confederation and moderate reforms be carried out.

France disclaims the idea of aiding Spain against Mexico.

The Zurich conference has again assembled. Count Karolyi representing Austria. All the treaties were expected to be signed in a few days.

It is asserted that the Congress will take place with the addition of England.

Spain was expected to commence offensive operations against Morocco about the 8th. Garibaldi arrived at Turin for the purpose of having an interview with the King, and was enthusiastically received along the route.

Padua retires from the French Ministry of the Interior. Buttauti succeeds him.

MARKETS.—Corn generally closed on an advancing tendency. Provisions dull.

Consols 96 a 96½ for money; 96½ a 96½ for account. These were the prices on the 31st, the Stock Exchange being closed on 1st Nov.

Flour dull; wheat quiet; pearl barley steady. Sugar steady. Rice quiet.

The Princess Mary is not so much in the power of Queen Victoria as at first stated.

The law that required all members of the royal family to have the Sovereign's consent before marriage also provides that after completing the age of 25 years (the Princess is 26), they can, after giving a year's notice to the Privy Council, marry without the Sovereign's consent, unless both houses of parliament, within that time should declare their opposition to the contemplated marriage.

So that the Duke of Rutland and the Princess Mary can become man and wife, notwithstanding the opposition of the Queen, provided parliament should not interfere to prevent their union. The Duke is of royal descent, and one of the Plantagenets.

FUSILLADE DEVELOPED IN HIGH LIFE. It is said that Queen Victoria's second daughter—now the first on the marriage roll—has expressed a wish to resign her 'royal dowry' in order to become a professed Catholic. The Court papers insinuate that this is a step to court the young King of Portugal, who lately lost his wife. When Don Pedro was in England, a few years ago the Princess Alice was "smitten," but religion was in the way and there the affair dropped.—*Globe*.

WE learn that Rev. E. W. Jackson, agent of the State Temperance Society, lost his valise from the steamer while on his way from St. John to Calais. A blue regalia, and gold emblem worth \$100, together with a shawl, and other articles of wearing apparel, are among the things lost.—[Sentinel].

CURIOUS PHENOMENON.—Capt. Harrington of the *Arrow*, arrived at Salem, informs the Salem Register that when 600 miles from land, a woodcock flew on board the vessel, and every morning since he had been visited by hundreds of birds, including robins, black, blue and yellow birds, sparrows, a thrush, a hawk and an owl. He caught several and bro't them home, having seventeen alive the day before his arrival, and seven when he reached port. It is supposed that the birds were driven off the land by the late heavy northwest winds. They were all completely exhausted when they came on board ship.

CANADIAN REFORM.—Toronto, C. W., Nov. 9.—A reform convention assembled and organized here to day. Four hundred delegates were in attendance, including a number of the Opposition Members of Parliament. Important constitutional changes are to be discussed, and the Convention is likely to continue in session for two or three days.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9. The sentence of Capt. Holmes, of Maine, convicted some time since of the murder of a sailor upon the high seas, and sentenced to be hung on the 25th inst., has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

While the Cabinet were in session yesterday, the President received a despatch showing the pressing necessity for military assistance at Brownsville. The Secretary of War, within half an hour thereafter, issued

instructions to Capt. Ricketts, commanding the Artillery Company at Baton Rouge, to place his men in readiness for a march, and at the same time the Quartermaster at New Orleans was telegraphed to make arrangements for the transportation of the troops to Point Isabel, towards which place they are now probably on their way.

J. B. Thomas, the special delegate from Brownsville, had an interview with the Secretary of War to-day, and fully explained to him the alarming condition of the frontiers of the Rio Grande.

DESTRUCTION OF GRAIN.—BUFFALO, Nov. 8.—The grain elevator in this city, of the New York Central Railroad, was totally destroyed by fire at 11 o'clock last night. It contained over 200,000 bushels of grain, all of which was destroyed. The loss on the building and machinery is about \$50,000, which is uninsured.—The loss on the grain is over \$200,000 but is fully insured. The extensive freight depot of the Company adjoining, was but slightly damaged. Origin of the fire unknown.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says:—A Wall street gentleman showed me to-day a computation, made with considerable care by himself, of the amount of gold produced during the last ten years by the miners of California and Australia. I won't bother you with a long tabular statement of the amount produced in each year, but the grand total of the whole ten year's crop is \$1,400,000,000.

Few persons have an idea of the annual expense attending the repairs of railroads. In England, for instance, no less than 80,000 tons of iron are used every year for the necessary repairs of the tracks on the different roads. Twenty millions of wooden sleepers are replaced annually, useless from decay. This item alone requires the felling of three hundred thousand trees occupying five thousand acres of land.

HORRIBLE. A few days ago the daughter of a well known citizen, a prominent merchant and wealthy man of Albany, New York, was found in the street by some friends of her father, in a beastly state of intoxication, and taken home. A crowd of idle boys were about her, who were throwing piles of leaves upon her. She was tastefully and richly dressed, and wore a large amount of jewelry. For some cause or other she has become addicted to strong drink, and her parents are obliged to keep a continual watch upon her movements. She is a beautiful girl about nineteen years old.

The strength of iron has been found to be increased by being extended under a heavy strain when heated to about 500°. In one case the original strength of a bar being 60 tons, its strength after being stretched about six and a half per cent. in length, was 72 tons, making a total gain of 20-31 per cent. in strength and length.

Monument Lodge, No. 96, of F. and A. Masons was constituted and its officers installed in due and ample form, at Hamilton, on Thursday, October 27th, by M. W. G. M. Hiram Chase, Belfast, assisted by brethren from Bangor.

THE Hon. Grantley Berkeley, the English sportsman, has been very successful, in the Western prairies, the party with him having killed twenty-nine buffalo, the skins and tongues of which will be carried to England as trophies, and a few choice steaks carefully packed up to grace a London Club dinner about Christmas time. When it came to feathered game, birds on the wing, he surpassed every one else. His fondness for sport is equally equalled by his energy and endurance.

FATAL EXPLOSION ON A STEAMER.—SANDUSKY, Nov. 7.—Propeller Ohio from Cleveland for Buffalo exploded her boiler off Long Point yesterday morning, and sunk. Thomas Cerbert, second mate and a wheelman named Michael Danigan, were lost. The remainder took to boats, and were subsequently picked up by propeller Equator. The Ohio had a cargo of 350 tons merchandise.

LOSS OF BANK NOTES.—Montreal, Nov. 7.—Four \$100 bills on the Commercial Bank of Canada were lost in this city to-day. There are only eight bills of that denomination out, and bankers and money dealers should closely scrutinize any parties offering such. A reward is offered for their recovery.

CANADIAN OCEAN STEAMERS.—It is interesting to learn that intelligence has been received from Washington, to the effect that in future the Canadian line of Ocean steamers will carry United States' mails across the Atlantic. This is another great step in the progress of the Company towards we trust, a comprehensive and complete success.

CAPTURE OF SLAVES.—The ship Peerless, Capt. Ring, from Calcutta at Boston, touched at St. Helena on the 19th of Sept. Capt. R. reports having left at St. Helena two slaves which had been captured by British cruisers on the coast of Africa. One of them was the schooner Stephen H. Townsend of New Orleans, the master of which called himself "Cosmopolite," and his mate a "Yankee." The vessel and cargo has been condemned by the Vice Admiralty Court.—The name and nation of the other slaves were unknown.

Mr. Alfred Robinson, of Hartford, Conn., has in his possession a Hebrew shekel, which is supposed to be more than three thousand years old. They are said to be worth \$100 each.

### Wreck of the Royal Charles.

Three Hundred and Ninety Lives Lost!

MONTREAL, Nov. 7.—We are in receipt of the Liverpool Daily Post of the 27th ult., from R. Stuart, Esq., the Liverpool agent of the Associated Press, who had not time to embrace the following in his regular despatch transmitted from Farther Point:

The public will learn this morning, with overwhelming grief, that the splendid vessel, the "Royal Charles," was totally lost yesterday, in Mulla Red Wharf Bay, near Bangor. The melancholy intelligence, which reached us late last night, was brief, but we fear only too true. Of 400 persons on board, only ten are said to have been saved. There is some hope, however, that this is an exaggeration. Under any circumstances the loss of life, it is to be feared, has been immense. The Royal Charles, it was supposed, had about a half a million of gold on board. When the disaster took place it was not known, for the telegraph had ceased to work, and the storm had been so severe and destructive along the coast yesterday, that the Chester and Birkenhead Railway had been destroyed in two places.

At Penryn twenty dead bodies had been washed ashore. The Bay in which the catastrophe has occurred is two or three miles to the westward of Puffin Island, in Anglesea, and six or seven miles to the north-west of Beaumaris. It has a shallow sandy beach for several miles, with promontories at each end of the Bay. The country around is wild, and few houses are about.

The name of the steamer lost is undoubtedly "Royal Charter," not Royal Charles.

All the efforts of Sir Moses Montefiore and the deputies of the British Jews having proved ineffectual in obtaining the restoration of the child Mortara to its parents, a committee of gentlemen on behalf of British Christians have drawn up a protest which has been privately circulated and extensively signed, and a copy forwarded to the French Ambassador. It declares the act "repulsive to the instincts of humanity, and in violation of paternal rights and authority, as recognized in the laws and usages of all civilized nations, and, above all, in direct opposition to the spirit and precepts of the Christian religion." The names of the Archbishops of Canterbury, Dublin, and York; of the Dukes of Beaufort, Cleveland, Leeds, and Wellington; of the Bishops of Bath and Wells, Carlisle, Durham, Ely; of many influential members of Parliament, and of a large majority of the Bishops and clergy and influential laity of the kingdom are attached to the paper, making it no unimportant exhibition of opinion.

Persons indebted to this Office for subscriptions, advertisements, or job work, will confer a favor by paying their bills as early as possible. There are some delinquents of several years standing, who will, after the present notice, be called upon in another manner. A winter supply of paper, &c. cannot be obtained without money.

ST. ANDREWS, NOV. 16, 1859.

THE SAN JUAN DIFFICULTY.—From correspondence in the New York papers, it appears that the American Government have not sanctioned General Harney's aggressive act of taking military possession of San Juan. But yet they are not disposed to withdraw the troops, asserting that their presence is necessary for the protection of American citizens.

Lord John Russell's despatch demanding that the joint occupancy of the Island should be restored before further negotiations, has been received, but the Administration at Washington appear determined to hold the possession; a defiant position, they may find the British Government will not submit to; and that will soon be changed without an appeal to arms. It is generally believed, that the veteran, Gen. Scott, will bring about a peaceable arrangement of this difficulty.

ST. JOHN RAILWAY.—The road was formally opened to Sussex on the 10th inst. A large party with the Railway staff, rode over the Line on the previous day; the road is described as being made in the most approved and substantial manner. At Sussex, a sumptuous and elegant dinner had been prepared, and an abundance of champagne provided. The chair was filled by the hon. Mr. McLeod, one of the representatives from Kings County. The "Morning News" gives a description of the dinner, from which we take the following:

"We must say that there never was a more pleasant and agreeable gathering anywhere—every gentleman seemed to go in for having a jolly good time of it; and we must also add that we doubt if there was ever more noise made (of course in a good natural way) in a building of the same dimensions, than there was on this occasion. Opening of the railroad to Sussex, was taken for granted to mean that every man should open his mouth as wide as he could manage it, and swallow his champagne. Some gentleman's voice was heard amidst the who pronounced in tones of thunder that all the noise came from St. John—he saw it—

and that the people of the Vale were innocent, had nothing whatever to do with the matter. It was hard to tell whether whether the "Smashers" or the "Stufflers," no matter from whence they hailed, did the most business in that way. But both parties seemed to agree to make a noise. The champagne at all such gatherings should be a person with a pair of bellows inside of him, to enable him to make himself heard at any distance, and he should have a Fireman's spraining trumpet in his hand—to direct, command order and attention. Mr. McLeod was very good, so far as the phisique would permit; but as he required the lungs and the trumpet to make himself heard, the best of order was a thing impossible to maintain. At a quarter past 7 o'clock the Company left for town where they arrived at 10 o'clock, all well, barring the ants."

We understand that two trains per week will leave St. Andrews for Howard Settlement, viz. on Tuesdays and Fridays, taking passengers and freight. This will be a great accommodation to the inhabitants of the upper country; and had the announcement been made a few weeks earlier, would have secured a large amount of freight for the Road, which is now lying at Frederickton to the amount of some thousands of barrels, waiting a conveyance to Woodstock.

The Manager, Mr. Thompson, left here on Thursday last, for England, on business connected with the railway.

Our United States exchanges contain accounts of riots and railway accidents. At Baltimore on the 2d inst., during the election, a large number of rowdier took possession of the polling booths in several of the wards, and shot and maltreated many of the reform party. The outrages are reported to be the greatest ever perpetrated on a free people. On the 1st inst. a shocking accident occurred on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad; the cars filled with passengers ran off the track at Johnston Creek, killing and wounding a number of persons.

MASONIC.—We notice with pleasure, that at the annual election of Portland Lodge No. 1, on the 9th inst., our friend and worthy Brother, Samuel Kyle, was elected Master of that old and highly respectable Lodge. We congratulate Br Kyle on the distinguished position to which he has been elected; convinced that he will discharge its important duties with credit to himself, and benefit to the Craft. We extend our respected Br.

A Special Court of Oyer and Terminer was opened here on the 8th inst., by his honor Mr. Justice Ritchie, associated with C. R. Hatheway, Esq., one of the Justices of the Common Pleas—for the trial of Andrew Garrett for stabbing Abraham Lodge, and Thomas Bowyer for the stabbing and murder of James Clarke.

His honor, the Judge, made an eloquent address to the Grand Jury, and gave a lucid exposition of the Law, to the Petit Jury, detailing their duties in unmistakable language, expressing his abhorrence of such diabolical acts, declaring his determination to do all in his power to prevent their recurrence, and trusted that he should have the co-operation of the public in accomplishing it. The hon. Charles Waters, solicitor general, appeared on behalf of the Crown, Geo. D. Street and W. Cameron, Esq's. counsel for Garrett, and Geo. J. Thomas and J. W. Chandler, Esq's. counsel for Bowyer.

Garrett was found guilty of having committed grievous bodily harm upon Lodge, and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Penitentiary at hard labor, and Bowyer of manslaughter, by stabbing and killing James Clarke, and sentenced to seven years imprisonment in the Penitentiary at hard labor.

A SPEECH OF WAR.—We have unquestionable authority for stating that the relations between Great Britain and the United States, arising out of the invasion of San Juan, are of the most unsatisfactory character, and liable at any moment to lead to a rupture. The Imperial Government have demanded from that of the United States a full and unequivocal disavowal of the acts of Gen. Harney, and consequent thereon a complete return to the status quo existing before the invasion, proposed and recognized by Secretary Marcy—another Government to claim any exclusive right, or exercise any act of sovereignty, until the question of ownership has been decided by the Commission to whom it has been by treaty remitted. The United States Government has disavowed the acts of General Harney in so far as he committed them without instructions, but sets up the necessity of affording protection to American residents upon San Juan as a justification of his proceedings; and assuming that the title of the United States is unquestionable, declines to withdraw its troops, or allow a joint occupation. The coming presidential election exercises a malign influence upon the question; and it is

sought to strengthen the Democratic party by appealing to the war passions and flatterings propensities of the mob. Therefore the American Government clings to San Juan, and attempts to bully England. On the other hand, the Imperial Government insists upon the immediate evacuation of the disputed territory as a preliminary to negotiating on the question of title, and will enforce it at any cost.—[Montreal Com. Adv.]

The piles under London Bridge have been driven 500 years, and on examining them in 1845 they were found to be but little decayed. They are principally elm. Old Savoy Place in the city of London, was built 650 years ago, and the wooden piles—consisting of oak, elm, beech and chestnut, were found upon recent examination to be perfectly sound.

The Retrospect and Prospects of British North America.

When reviewing the present condition and prospects of a country, whether it be self-governed or a dependency, the natural enquiry will invariably suggest itself, "what are its antecedents?" We have just perused with pleasure a statistical review of the internal improvements and varied progressive condition of Canada; what many of our grandfathers declared must ever be a waste wilderness, has become, by the untiring zeal and enterprise of its Anglo-Canadian inhabitants, a Highway of Civilization. We do not avoid the turmoil of our immediate social and political interests sufficiently appreciate the advance of science in our North American dependencies. The Grand Trunk Railway now drawing near its completion, and destined shortly to unite with one long link of iron, the shores of the St. Lawrence and Lake Huron; is one great palpable feature in the advance; but this uniting of confines has been anticipated by the unity of opinion that has led not only Canada, but all British North America, to appropriate and adopt the remedies promulgated by Dr. Ayer as best suited to the diseases resulting from the changeable climate.

At Saint John on Wednesday evening, by the Rev. W. Harrison, Mr. Samuel Cooper, of that city, to Miss Elizabeth Townsend, of St. Andrews.

DIED.—At Digby, on Tuesday evening last, Capt. Edward R. BIGGAY, formerly of Yarmouth, aged 54 years.

TO LUMBERERS AND TEAMSTERS. TO BE SOLD A SPAN OF SUPERIOR ROSES. Apply to CAPT. JAMES, Herald 2 ins. St. Andrews.

Administrators' Notice. ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late James Moreland deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested to the undersigned within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

DANIEL GILLMOR, Administrator cum testamento annexo. St. George, November 8, 1859. 3m

LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE, ST. Andrews, 1st Nov., 1859.

Berg Angelo, Mugford W. R. Bailey Sarah Ann, Mugford Robt. Hugh. Babbar Hannah, Maxwell Hugh. Brown Benjamin, Main John. Cronk Michael, Simon William. Jenny W. C. Sweeney James. Lovitt John, Shea John. Larkin Daniel, Twyman Mrs. Elizabeth. McVicar Peter, Thompson Miss Jane. McLaughlin Charles, Thompson Hugh. McVicar John.

For Ship. Pearson Andrew. Shaw Daniel 2, Spain Capt. J. Aleotti Mr. Doomes Joseph. Harper Thomas, Jameson William. Manson Bruce.

Persons calling for any of the above will please say "advertised." G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.

25th October, 1859. W. WHITLOCK, Has just received ex Schr. "Gipsy," from New York.

64 Bbls. Extra Ohio Family Flour, (round hoop) 115 " " State " all from new 10 " " Paste " Wheat

4 Bags Dried Apples, 1 Keg Lard, 5 Boxes Cheese, 1 Bbl. Sausages, 1 Tierce Rice, 1 case card Matches, 30 Bbls. Cement, 1 case card Matches, 1 case Paraffin Lamps and Chimneys, Ex Schooner "Jane" from Boston—

9 Port (Grape Parlor Stoves, 1 doz Cane bottom Rocking Chairs, Child's do, 2 bbls. Burning Fluid, 2 bbls. refined W. Oil, 1 bbl. Spirits Turpentine, 15 coils assorted Manila Rope, 1 keg prep'd Horse shoe Nails, 1 box wool cards, 5 Rolls tarred and matted Sheathing Paper, Also in Store—

Muscovada Molasses, in tierces and barrels. Heavy Meat Pork, Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Soap, Candles, Corn Meal, Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, Common Chairs, Albertine Oil, Lamps and Wicks, Cooking Stoves, Nails and Spikes, Boiled and Raw Paint Oil, Window Glass, Varnishes and Japans, &c. &c. &c. All of which will be sold low for prompt payment.

THOS. B. WILSON, Attorney at Law and Solicitor. Office—Dr. McStay's building, Bradley's store.

B. R. STEVENSON, Attorney at Law and Solicitor. Office—Breen's building, opposite St. Andrews, July 13, 1859.

AMBROTYPE. THE subscriber begs to announce to the inhabitants of St. Andrews, that he has an Ambrotype Saloon, at Rooms belonging to the widow over Charles Stevenson's shop at he will remain for a few days, and will attend on all who may require L.F. of themselves or friends. Daguerres in glass, and Engravings copied in the art, with fidelity and accuracy. Perfect satisfaction given, and Pict. all who desire it will be sent a prescription used (free of charge), will for preparing and using the same, will find a sure cure for Consumptive Bronchitis, &c. The only object of sending the prescription is to be benefited, and he hopes every sufferer will try as it will cost them nothing and may bring. Parties wishing the prescription address.

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, No. 360 First St. Williamsburgh, Kings Co. N. Y.

Valuable Real Estate Sale. THE Farm property owned and occupied by the Subscriber, one mile and one-half from St. Andrews.

The New Brunswick and Canada passes through the whole length of there are valuable shore privileges, a goodly Bay, and good water power. The stock and crops and plant will be purchased or not. Terms liberal. F. lars apply to CAPT. J. W. L. ST. Andrews.

NOTICE. The Probate Court for this Court held next month on Saturday the 25th inst., and not on the first Tuesday, G. J. THOMAS, Judge of the Court.

FLOUR. CORN, &c. October 24, 1859.

EX Gipses from New York.—100 Hbls. S. fine and Extra S. fir 100 Hbls. best Yellow CORN. Also, A few barrels double extra Georget FLOUR. JAMES W. L.

PROVISIONS and Groceries. No. 1 King Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces that he has rented the shop next to House on King Street, where he keeps Provisions, Groceries, and Liquors, of quality, and at the lowest prices. He begs to return his thanks for the bestowal on him, and hopes to receive notice of the same at his present place, where he will be happy to wait on his customers. Remember No. 1 King-street. October 12, R. T. FITZS.

House to Let. A comfortable Cottage on the Hill, a small family; has a good cellar with a Barn &c., attached. Apply J. W. L. Oct. 17, 1859.

FOR SALE. A SMALL FARM of 18 acres, 1 mile from Town, on which is a Cottage, Barn and Sheds. The above is leasehold property on an annual rent of £2 14s. Possession on 1st Nov. next. Apply to St. Andrews, July 2, 1859. A. T.

Sugar and Molasses. August 9, 1859. Ex "Abby P. Fenn" from Barbadoes. John: Muscovado Molasses do. Sugar. For sale low. J. W. L.

SEPTEMBER SESSION. ORDERED.—That the County Treasurers be and they are to call upon the County Treasurers for the payment of tax, due the County for the present year; and if not paid within one month from this date, or if proceedings be taken against them for the same.

By Order of the St. Andrews, October 12, 1859.



THOS. B. WILSON,  
Attorney at Law and Solicitor.  
Office—Dr. McStay's building, opposite C.  
Bradley's store.

B. R. STEVENSON,  
Attorney at Law and Solicitor.  
Office—Breen's building, opposite Post Office.  
St. Andrews, July 13, 1859.

### AMBROTYPES!

THE subscriber begs to announce to the Inhabitants of St. Andrews, that he has opened an Ambrotype Salon, at Rooms belonging to the widow Morrison, over Charles Stevenson's shoe store; where he will remain for a few days, and will be happy to attend on all who may require them. He has a large stock of Ambrotypes, Paintings, and Engravings copied in the first style of the art, with fidelity and accuracy. Perfect satisfaction given, and Pictures taken in all weathers. Price from 25 cents to \$5, according to size and quality of case. The Public are invited to call and examine specimens. W. L. HUGHES.  
Oct. 31, 1859.

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 the dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address  
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,  
No. 360 First Street,  
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y.

### Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE Farm property owned and occupied by the Subscriber, one mile and a half from St. Andrews.

The New Brunswick and Canada Railway passes through the whole length of the Farm; there are valuable shore privileges on Passamaquoddy Bay, and good water power on the farm. The stock and crops and plant will be sold to suit purchasers or not. Terms liberal. For particulars apply to  
CAPT. JAMES,  
St. Andrews.  
Sep. 6.

### NOTICE.

The Probate Court for this County, will be held next month on Saturday the 5th day of November, and not on the 1st Tuesday.  
G. J. THOMSON,  
Judge of Probate.

### FLOUR, CORN, &c.

EX Gipsy from New York:—  
100 Bbls. S. fine and Extra S. fine FLOUR, 100 lbs. best Yellow CORN.  
A few barrels double extra Georgetown family FLOUR.  
JAMES W. STREET.

### PROVISIONS and Groceries.

No. 1 King Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces, that he has rented the shop next the Albion House on King Street, where he keeps for sale Provisional Groceries, and Liquors, of the best quality, and at the lowest prices.

He begs to return his thanks for the patronage bestowed on him, and hopes to receive a continuance of the same at his present place of business, where he will be happy to wait on his customers.  
Remember No. 1 King Street.  
Oct. 12. R. T. FITZSIMONS.

### House to Let.

A Comfortable Cottage on the Hill, suitable for a small family; has a good cellar and well, with a Barn &c., attached.  
Apply to  
J. W. STREET.  
Oct. 17, 1859.

### FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM of 18 acres, a little over a mile from Town, on which is a comfortable Cottage, Barn and Sheds.  
The above is leasehold property on which there is an annual rent of £2 14s. Possession given on 1st Nov., next. Apply to  
St. Andrews, July 2, 1859. A. T. PAUL.

### Sugar and Molasses.

August 9, 1859.  
Ex "Abby P. Fenno" from Barbadoes via Saint John:  
40 Hbls. Muscovado Molasses, do. Sugar.  
For sale low.  
J. W. STREET.

### SEPTEMBER SESSIONS, 1859.

ORDERED.—That the County Treasurer call upon all DELINQUENT AUCTIONEERS, in the County of Charlotte, for the payment of their Auction Tax, due the County for the present and two last years; and if not paid within one month, proceedings be taken against them for the recovery of the same.

By Order of the Sessions.  
In compliance with the above Order of Sessions, the County Treasurer, now calls upon the parties concerned for payment of their Auction Taxes, within one month from this date, or he will proceed against them for the penalty inflicted by Law.  
St. Andrews, October 12, 1859.

## NEW FALL GOODS.

Just received per ship "Gertrude" via St. John, from Glasgow:

LONG and Square Gala Plaid & plain Shawls, Paisley filled centres long and square do. Ladies embroidered Robes and Skirts, Dress Feathers for Hats and Bonnets, Bleached and unbleached 8-4 10-4 12-4 Linen Table Cloths.  
Flesh Towels, Diapers and Muscades, Imperial 2 and 3 ply Carpetings, Crumb cloths, and Hearth Rugs.  
A few ends of floor Oil cloths, Table covers new patterns.

Still Further.  
Leeds, Bradford and Huddersfield Goods.  
By British Steamship Arabia.

500 pieces Dress Goods, in the latest styles and newest patterns in German & Gala Plaids; Plaid colours, Persian checks, Roundabout checks, Check casimires, Cassian and Mantua cloths, Indian, Parametta and Argentine Lustres, Montabell, Sefterino stripes and checks. An excellent assortment of 1 French Merinos and Thibet in every color.

Silk warps in Lustres, Colbours and Henrietta cloths.  
Check, Plain, and crossover Winseys, Ladies Skirts and Aprons, Winsey Skirts and stripes.

October, 1859. 40ft

### UNION STORE.

THANKFUL for the liberal patronage bestowed on this establishment since it was opened, the undersigned begs to announce, that he has for sale a fresh supply of

Extra Ohio FLOUR, Corn Meal, PORK, DRY FISH, TEAS, SUGARS, MOLASSES,

SOAP, CANDLES, BOOTS AND SHOES, RUBBERS, together with all other articles to be found in a Grocery store, which

will be sold at the LOWEST market prices.  
St. Andrews, Sep. 28, 1859. J. R. BRADFORD, AGENT.

### Executrix Notice.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late Arthur O'Neill, tailor, deceased, of the Parish of St. George, 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  
J. QUANNA O'NEILL,  
St. George, Sep. 5, 1859. Sole Executrix.

### VALUABLE PROPERTY at CHAMCOOK For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that beautifully situated property, called Chamcook, fronting the salt water, and containing Two Acres of Land under a high state of cultivation. On the premises are a well-built, and thoroughly finished COTTAGE, with an L for a Kitchen, good Barn, and Out-Office. The property is well adapted for a private family, worthy the attention of purchasers, and is within four miles of St. Andrews.  
For terms, &c., apply to the subscriber at the Rolling Dam, or to the Editor of the Standard, St. Andrews.  
NATHAN SMART.  
Rolling Dam, Aug. 2, 1859.

### CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER tenders his thanks to the Fire Companies and Inhabitants for their timely assistance in saving his property from destruction by fire on the morning of the 10th inst. He also begs to inform his Customers that he has taken the store in Col. Mowat's building, lately occupied by James Bolton; where he will be happy to wait upon them.  
JOHN INGRAM.

### NOTICE.

WHEREAS the undersigned has obtained a judgment in the Supreme Court against Robert V. Hanson, upon which he has issued execution to the Sheriff of Charlotte County, against the Real and Personal Estate of the said Hanson, and whereas, as appears by the Records, the said Hanson has given a Mortgage upon his Real Estate to his sons; and whereas, the undersigned having reason to believe, from information he has obtained, that the said Mortgage is void in law, as having been given by said Hanson for the purpose of securing his property from the just claims of his creditors, has determined to test the validity of said Mortgage; the undersigned therefore, hereby cautions all persons against purchasing or taking an assignment of said Mortgage.  
ALEX. PETRIE,  
June 6th, '59.

### Public Notice.

WHEREAS Hannah Wheaton, Administratrix of John Wheaton, deceased, has this day filed her petition, duly verified, in the Court of Probates for the County of Charlotte, for license to sell the Real Estate which the said John Wheaton died seized of, or some part thereof, for the payment of the debts due from the said Estate, Notice is hereby given to the heirs of the said John Wheaton and all other persons interested that the said petition will be taken into consideration at a Court to be held at the office of the Registrar of Probates in Saint Andrews on Tuesday the second day of August next at the hour of noon.  
Dated the fifth day of July, 1859.  
By the Court.  
GEO. D. STREET,  
Registrar.

THE world is astonished at the wonderful cures performed by the CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER, prepared by CURTIS & PERKINS. Its equal has never been known for removing pain in all cases; for the cure of Spinal Complaints, Cramp of the Limbs and Stomach, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Chills and Fever Dums, Sore Throat, and Gravel. It is decidedly the best remedy in the world. Evidence of the most wonderful cures ever performed by any medicine, are on circulars in the hands of Agents.

THE Subscriber has on hand for sale, and is constantly receiving from Dougherty's Brewery in St. John, ALE of superior quality, in 5, 10, 15, and 20 gallon casks.  
June 1, 1859.—G. R. T. FITZSIMONS.

## SLASON & RAINSFORD,

Have for sale in their  
NEW STORE  
Formerly occupied by Den's Bakery.

### GROCERIES, &c.

15 Hbls. Porto Rico and Muscovado Molasses, 10 do. bright brown Sugar. Bbls. Crushed 30 Chests Oolong, Soulong and Congou TEAS, 15 Boxes, Goss's and Goss's Tobacco, 5 Cases Cavendish, extra smoking and Lump do., 5 Cases No. 1 London Starch, (Colman's), Boxes whole Pepper, Salsaparilla, 5 Tierces Rice, 40 Ground Ginger, Bbls. Beans and split Peas, Coffee, London Mustard, 10 casks Syer & Cook Raisins, Common butter, and fine table Salt 4 casks cider Vinegar, 3 Burning Fluid, 5 Turpentine, Boxes P. Y. Soap, Mould and Dip Candles, English and American cheese, Ketchup, Matches, Castor Oil, Blacking, Ground Pepper, Dried Apples, Pepper Sauce, sorts of Measures, Zinc and wood Wash Boards, Nests of Tubs, clothes Pins, Pails, Brooms, Boxes Pipes, 3 Casks Paraffine Oil.

### LIQUORS.

10 Hbls. Hennessy's pale and dark Brandy, 10 Cases Brandy, 6 Hbls Irish & Scotch Whiskey, 6 Hbls. Hollands Gin, 4 casks Jamaica Rum, 10 4/2 casks Sherry and Port Wine, 20 cases Old Blend of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM, 2 casks draft Porter, Raspberry & Ginger Brandy, Windsor Bitters, 5 casks Burton Ale.

### PAINTS, OILS, &c.

80 cwt. White, Black, Red and Green Lead, 8 pipes raw and boiled Oil, Pale Seal & Lead Oil, Sea Elephant and brown Whale Oil, Boxes I. C. D. C. and D. X. Tin Plates, Hardware, Crockeryware, and Glass.

### Just Arrived:

200 Bbls. double extra family flour, 20 Bbls extra selected Meal, 20 Bbls Moss Pork, 5 Kegs Tamarinds, 100 Choice Havana Cigars, 1 Crate Stone Jugs, half gallon to 3 gallons. All of which will be sold wholesale or retail.  
St. Andrews, July 21, 1859.

### MEDICAL ADVICE.

DR. LA'MERT (Registered), L. S. A., Honorary Member of the London Hospital Society, M. D. of the University of Erlangen, &c., continues to be consulted on all cases of Debility, Nervousness, and the Secret Infirmities of Youth and Maturity, DAILY, at his residence,  
37, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

Patients residing in the Colonies, with whom a personal consultation is impossible, can be successfully treated by correspondence, on forwarding a detailed statement of their cases, accompanied by the customary fee, either in English or Colonial notes. For more complete instructions they are recommended in the first instance to procure from the Local Agent, Dr. LA'MERT's recently-published work, entitled

### SELF-PRESEVATION.

A Medical Treatise on NERVOUS DEBILITY and FUNCTIONAL WEAKNESS, more particularly in reference to the INFIRMITIES and DISORDERS of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM, with numerous Engravings and Descriptive Cases.

### CONTENTS.

Section I.—The Physiology of the Generative Organs.  
Section II.—Puberty—Manhood—The Morale of Generative Physiology—True and False Morality.  
Section III.—Marriage in its Social, Moral and Physical Relations—Its Expectancies and Disappointments.  
Section IV.—Spermatorrhea and Impotence—Sterility in both Sexes, Self-inflicted Sterility, Sad Consequences of Neglect.  
Section V.—The Vices of Schools. Effects of certain Perpetual Habits on the Mental and Generative Faculties, Importance of Moral Discipline.  
Section VI.—Treatment of Nervous and Generative Debility, Impotence and Sterility. Dangerous Results of various Novel Remedies. The Author's Principles of Treatment: Medical, Dietetic, and General, derived from Twenty Years' successful Practice.

"SELF-PRESEVATION" may be had in a sealed envelope, price one shilling sterling, of Messrs H. Chubb & Co., St. John, N. B., or the Author will forward it, post-free, on receipt of Colonial postage stamps to the amount of eighteen pence sterling.  
Oct. 19

### Whiskey, Paint, Oil, &c.

To arrive per the "Conquest" from Liverpool & Alida from Glasgow:  
4 PUNS. Best Scotch & Irish whiskeys, ALSO,  
Per the Parkfield from London:  
4 Hbls. Raw Linseed Oil,  
23 Cwt. "Brandram Bros." best white Paint,  
21 Casks London Bottled Porter,  
(Qs. & Pints, &c.)  
J. W. STREET.  
Oct. 17, 1859.

### Public Notice.

I HEREBY PROCLAIM and GIVE PUBLIC NOTICE, that a Special Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be held at Saint Andrews, on Tuesday, the 8th day of NOVEMBER next, at 10 o'clock: When all Justices, Coroners, Constables and Witnesses against the Prisoners in Gaol, are summoned to give their attendance.  
THOS. JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

### Administrators' Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late W. C. MacStay, physician, deceased, 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 the undersigned.  
MARY ANN MACSTAY, Adm'x,  
ALICE K. MACSTAY, Adm'rs,  
JOHN PARKINSON, Adm'rs.  
St. Andrews, July 13, 1859.

### Scrofula, or King.

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which the 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 unwholesome food, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vice, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or vitiated 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 settles in the blood, depresses 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.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate 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 combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Erysipelas and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, OR ERYSIPELAS, PRITUS, PUPTILUS, BROTHS, BLINDNESS, DUMPS, TYPHUS, TYPHUS, AND SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC AND MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPENTHIA, DEBILITY, &c., indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIOUS OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

### Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC, are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitality. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis any American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: Catarrhs, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Action of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Cholera, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

### Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cure, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefit on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

### PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.  
S. L. D. BY  
Orell & Turner, and Messrs. Hannah & Co., St. Andrews; E. P. Knight, St. George; W. McAllister, St. David; A. H. Thompson, St. Stephens; and by all Druggists.

### CARD.

DR. GOVE respectfully informs his friends, and the community, that he has removed to his new residence near the Court House.  
The shop will be continued as at present, until May next. Office hours: the same, from 9 A.M. till 5 P.M.  
St. Andrews, Oct. 12, 1859.

### Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his Farm at the entrance of the Digdegueh River. It contains about 20 acres of land, which is under cultivation, and on which are a new House and Barn, with a good wharf. Terms reasonable. If not disposed of at private sale, it will be sold at Public Auction. For further particulars apply to  
St. Patrick, Sep. 28. THOS. ANDERSON

### Notice to the Public.

TO prevent inconvenience to the public by the detention of their letters for non-payment of postage until the new arrangements shall become generally known, letters addressed to the United Kingdom, posted in this Province, insufficiently prepaid, will be charged with the deficiency of postage and a fine of six pence in addition, until 1st November next.  
CHARLES O'CONNELL,  
Postmaster-General.  
P. O. Department, Fion, July 23, 1859.



