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Exaristumendum est opus hunc.—Cic.

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DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS.

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

When the various passages become clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupted and discolored; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name. Our strength is exhausted, our health is weakened, and if future is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become thick and clogged, and thus our light of life will be forever blown out. How important then that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open. And how pleasant to us that we have it in our power to put a medicine in your reach, namely Morse's Indian Root Pills, manufactured from a Plants and Roots which grow around the mountainous cliffs in Nature's garden, for the health and recovery of diseased man. One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a Sudorific, which opens the pores of the skin, and assists nature in throwing out the floor parts corruption within. The second is a plant which is an Expectorant, that opens and unclogs the passages to the lungs and thus, in a soothing manner, performs its duty by throwing off phlegm, and other humors from the lungs by copious spitting. The third is a Diuretic, which gives ease and gentle stimulus to the kidneys; this encourages them to draw large amounts of impurity from the blood, which is then thrown out beautifully by urinary or water passage, and which could not be discharged in any other way. The fourth is a Cathartic and accomplishes the other properties of the Pills while engaged in purifying the blood; the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by the other outlets are thus taken up and conveyed off in great quantities by the bowels.

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

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

CAUTION.—Beware of a counterfeit sign. A. R. Moore, All genuine have the name of A. J. WHITE & Co. on each box. Also the signature of A. J. White & Co. all other are spurious.

A. J. WHITE & CO.,
Sole Proprietors.

50 Leonard Street, New York.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all dealers in Medicines.

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

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

A Sad Tale of Delhi.

A few days ago there arrived in our camp, guided as an Afghan, one of the many unhappy victims of the late atrocities. The young wife of a warrant officer, gentle and fair, had taken refuge, with her three children, in the cellar of a house, to which she and one of her aunts had fled for safety. On the first outbreak of the mutiny the husbands of both were absent from Delhi. Of her babes, the eldest was only four years old; and she told how patient they lay till night, stifling their sobs in her bosom; and how, when morning came, she heard footsteps of men in riot around and above her, and the tramp of feet on the staircase leading to her hiding place. A postern door led her out on the strand, and here she was met by two Mahometan soldiers, who stripped her of all she had. She hoped then they would allow her to flee with her children; but she was told that she must go before the King. They dragged her back through the walls of the college garden under the walls of the palace. Within was tumult and a scene of demoniac orgies from which even imagination recoils. A flash close enough to scorch her, a sharp blow, and she fell to the earth, holding in her arms a dying infant, pierced through by the same bullet which had ploughed through her own side.

Pain with loss of blood she long lay there; at last in baby tones she well knew, she heard her little ones murmur, "We will come and die with mamma," and their tiny hands tenderly nursed her drooping head, as she had often before nursed theirs; but as they crept around her, a savage seized her eldest born, the little throat hardly needed so sharp a sword: one blow and the babbling voice was hushed forever.

There was one yet left here. Uncomplainingly she had pressed closer to the bleeding mother's bosom, who glazing eyes were riveted on this, her last. Again the stroke descended: not fatal yet. For six long hours "water" water! fainter and fainter yet, till the little mutilated face was hushed at last. A mourner had watched her, and when night closed in, and all was quiet once more in that noisy place, he came like the good Samaritan and poured oil on her wounds, and laid her on a bed, and carried her to his home. The women of his house tended her, and fed and clothed her as one of themselves. Slowly strength came again, and the stream of life flowed on, not at all bitter, for she hoped that though her children had been taken from her her husband might still be living, and she hopes on, and refuses to believe she is utterly bereft. She tells of panics in the city—the discouragement of the Sepoys at their uniform ill success. At length the women of the house obtained leave to go to a tomb and pray; and veiled as a Moslem she passed the gates in their company. She had been able to communicate with some of our Afghan allies many of whom were freely to and from the city. It was planned that at dark one of these should come to the mosque and guide her to our camp. Twice she was nearly discovered by patrols, but in early morning they found themselves outside of one of our pickets. At first she was taken for a spy, but soon overcame all difficulties, and was received by the one lady of our force—a refugee like herself.—Letter from India.

Mothers.

By the quiet fireside of home the true mother is sowing as in vases of earth the seeds of plants that shall sometime give to heaven the fragrance of their blossoms, and whose fruit be a rosary of angelic deeds, the noblest offering and ever expanding souls of children to her maker. Every word that she utters goes from heart to heart with a power of which she little dreams. Solemn is the thought that she utters that falls from her lips, every expression of her countenance, even in the sheltered walk and retirement, may leave an indelible impression upon the young souls around her, and form as it were, the underlying strain of that education which peoples heaven with that celestial being, and gives to the white brow next to the grace of God its crown of glory.

A negro was brought up before the Mayor of Philadelphia for stealing a chicken. The fact conclusively proved.

"Well, Toby," said his honor, "what have you got to say for yourself?"
"Nuffin but dis," replied Toby, "I was crazy when I stole that pullet, coz I might hab stole de big rooster and never done it. Dat shows conclusively to my mind dat I was labouring under de 'deficient trimmings.'"

Two weasels found an egg. "Let us not fight for it," said elder weasel, "but enter into partnership." "Very good," said weasel the younger. So taking the egg between them, each nuzzled the other end—"My children," (this weasels) said Redrump the attorney, "though you have but one client between you, make the most of him."

The Schoolmaster.

A board of School Commissioners, numbering a consequential village in Maryland, being in want of teacher, advertised in the newspapers for a well disposed, moral man, who was capable of teaching the dead languages, and did not chew tobacco or drink whiskey.

After a fortnight of this advertising had been elaborated, a raw-bone Yankee made his appearance with a knife and a pine stick in one hand, and a Cape Cod protection, alias a cake of gingerbread in the other, and held the following dialogue with the committee aforesaid.

"Well, sir," said the chairman, eyeing the candidate from head to foot, "do you possess the necessary requirements for a public school teacher?"

"I guess I do," answered Slick, whittling his stick.

"Do you understand Latin," said one of the committee men, a Dutch farmer.

"I guess I do," replied Slick, again rounding the end of his stick.

"Well, let us hear some of your Latin," said the Chairman.

"Quimby hic squ shicum, et puknium flingum," said Slick, drawing his coat sleeve slowly under his nose.

"Triumph!" exclaimed the Dutchman, "is that Latin? Who's to audit?"

"Josephus!" replied Slick, "he said in his life of Governor Hancock, 'Sic transit Gloria Monday morning—Hancockibus quadrat demostianatur.'"

"That's good," exclaimed the Dutchman, "rubbing his hands," "here was never peter Latin."

"Now, sir," said the Chairman, "I suppose you understand Geography?"

"I guess I do," said Slick, sharpening the end of his stick.

"How far have you been?"

"As far as the district of Columbia."

"What state is it in?"

"A state of desperation."

"What latitude are we in?"

"According to the thermometer, we're ten degrees below zero."

"Which is the most western point of North America?"

"Cape Cod."

"Good. Now, sir, let us know how far you have studied mathematics. What's the area of a square acre of land?"

"That depends on the quality!" replied Slick, snapping his knife.

"Well suppose it be a good corp land?"

"Why it depends on the number of hills."

"Say five hundred."

"Guess you might as well tell a fellow how many grains to the hills?"

"Five."

"Then according to Euclid, it would be 72 feet, horizontally perpendicular."

"Excellent. Pray, sir, where are you from?"

"Taunton, down in the Bay State, and I can do anything."

"No doubt, but there is one thing you cannot do—you can not humbug us. You can go."

The Freshman's Themo.

H—, a member of one of the classes, was distinguished not less for dry wit and dry waggon than for his address in evading the writing of themes, and in palming off the brain-couder currency of others as legitimate tender. One Monday morning he read a theme of unusual merit; but Professor A. smelt a rat, and as H. finished and sat down in the pride of conscious innocence, asked: "Is that original, H—?"

"Yes sir."

"Are you sure of it?" queried the professor, doubtfully.

"Why yes sir," replied H—, with the imperturbable gravity and pasteboard countenance he always wore, "it had original over it in the paper I took it from."

"Are you the mate of this ship?" asked an emigrant of the cook, who was an Irishman.

"No sir; I'm the man that cooks the mate."

"You see how bald I am, and I don't wear a wig," True, sir, replied the servant; "an empty barn requires no thatch."

A Mouse in a Child's Stomach.

A few days ago, a child named Tomlinson, of Green Lane, Sulcoats, N. Y., died after a lingering illness. It appeared that in May last, the child passed a full grown mouse, minus its head. The mouse had run down the child's throat, while playing in a field near Stone Ferry, where its parents then resided. After that time the child continued ailing more or less until its death, the immediate cause of which was supposed to have been diarrhoea.

"You have only yourself to please," said a married friend to an old bachelor.

"True," replied he, "but a difficult task."

The Discovery of Van Dieman's Land.

Anthony Van Dieman, Governor of Batavia, had a daughter, whose name was Mary. Since she was not only charming and accomplished, but also the only child of a rich papa, who was governor of the Dutch East Indies, Mary's image was impressed on many a heart, and she had no lack of suitors. There were great men among them; but, with maiden-like perversity, Mary most favored a poor young sailor—a handsome, dashing fellow, who was very skillful in his business, but who had no pockets and no use for any. The young sailor's name was Abel Jansen Tasman. He was devoted to his heart and soul, had exchanged pledges with her, and had brought matters to so serious a pass that the proud father determined to put the young adventurer quietly and courteously out of sight, which he took to be a better and more fatherly course than the institution of a great family quarrel. That his Mary should become Mrs. Tasman he knew very well was a thing not to be thought of. Whoever won his daughter must have wealth and a patent of nobility. She was no fit mate for a poor sailor. Tasman however, could not be easily dismissed from dawning after her.

The Batavian traders had at that time a vague notion that there was a vast continent—an unknown Austral land—somewhere near the South Pole, and Van Dieman determined to send Tasman out to see about it. If he never came back, it would not matter; but at any rate, he would be certainly a long time gone. Van Dieman, therefore, fitted out an expedition, and gave to young Tasman the command of it. Off the young fellow went, in the year 1642, and like an enamoured swain, as he was, the first new ground he discovered—a considerable stretch of land, now forming a very well known English colony—he named after his dear love—"Van Dieman's Land,"—and sent Miss Van Dieman's Christian name—Mary—to a small adjoining island, close to the south-eastern extremity of the new land. That land—Van Dieman's Land—we have of late begun very generally to call after its discoverer, Tasmania.

Continuing his journey southward, the young sailor anchored his ships on the 18th of December, in a sheltered bay, which he called Moondare's (Murder's) Bay, because the natives there attacked his ships, and killed three of his men. Traveling on, he reached, after some days, the islands which he called after the three kings, because he saw them on the feast of the Epiphany; and then, coming upon New Zealand from the north, he called it, in a patriotic way, after the States of Holland—Staten Island; but the extreme northern point of it—a fine, bold headland, jutting out into the sea—he entitled Cape Maria; for he had gone out, resolved, not indeed to "carve her name on trunks of trees," but to do his mistress the same honor in a way that would be nobler, manlier, and more enduring.

After a long and prosperous voyage, graced by one or two more discoveries, Tasman came back to Batavia. He had more than earned his wife; for he had won for himself sudden and high renown, court favor, rank and fortune. Governor Van Dieman got a famous son in law, and there was no cross to the rest of the career of the comfortable married couple—Abel and Maria.

Tasman did not make another journey to New Zealand; it remained undiscovered until 1769, when it was re-discovered by Capt. Cook, who very quickly recognized it as a portion of the land that had been first seen by the love-lorn sailor.

OBEDIENT ORDERS LITERALLY.—In one of his visits to England, Mrs. Matthews narrates, Sir John Stevenson had taken private apartments for himself and servant—an unadulterated native of the verdant Isle. Being much engaged on some musical compositions preparing for the press, he took the precaution, one day, of denying himself, and thus delivered orders to that effect:—"Now, Patrick, remember I'm going to be particularly occupied for the next two hours, and I won't be at home, mind, if the Bishop of London calls." "Very well, your honor, I'll take care," replied the obedient servant, as he closed the door. "Sir John now sat down to his piano-forte, and was soon immersed in the interest of his occupation, when, in about ten minutes, he had reason to congratulate himself upon having provided against intrusion, for a loud knock at the street door proclaimed the usual routine of idlers. What, then, was his surprise and mortification when he saw his room door thus open, and Pat, with his usual smile of welcome, ushering in three gentlemen. After the simple fellow had placed chairs for his visitors, with a view to prove to his master that he had not infringed the particular order he had received from him, with much significance of look,

and force of emphasis, he said, "Plaze, Sir John, the Bishop of London hasnt call'd yet!"

GOOD BACKERS.—A long-bearded customer entered a spiritual bookstore in New-York last week, and applied for an agency. He proposed to take a large quantity of books to his part of the country, "away out west," where he represented that he could sell them, as he was assured by the "invisibles." The enterprising bookseller was, of course, delighted with this prospect of sale; but his enthusiasm was somewhat dampened when the long-bearded gentleman remarked that he had no money, and wanted the books entirely on credit. "Are you responsible?" was the natural inquiry of the merchant. "Perfectly." "What evidence of your capability can you furnish?" "I have the best of backers—men whose names you know well." The merchant's countenance brightened. "Very well," said he; "let us see your papers." Thereupon the customer presented the following document: "To whom it may concern: We, the undersigned, having been acquainted spiritually with Mr. — of —, Wisconsin, for many years, recommend him as perfectly reliable, and would not be afraid to trust him to any amount. GEORGE WASHINGTON, THOMAS JEFFERSON, HENRY CLAY, THOMAS PAINE, JOHN MILLER, and others. Through JAMES E. —, medium." The bookseller remarked that the backers were good, if the medium was reliable; but he thought, on the whole, he would prefer to keep the books. The customer thereupon denounced the bookseller as an impostor—telling him that he did not believe his own doctrines, and that the spirits would expose his duplicity to the world. Of this he felt assured by the spirit of prophecy that was within him. The bookseller was not convinced.

Tea Drinking.

If the question be narrowed down to "tea or no tea," we advocate the weed. The world will be the healthier and happier by the moderate use of any of the China teas, in their purity, than without them. The immoderate use of cold water is prejudicial to health, whether as a drink or lavement, and so is the immoderate use of bread and butter. It is the argument of a fanatic to say, that because the excessive use of anything is injurious, it should, therefore, be discarded altogether.

Chemistry decides that the essential elements of coffee and tea are identical, and are nutritious.

Tea is a stimulant, and so is any other nutritive article. That which imparts no stimulus is not fit for food. An ordinary meal stimulates the pulse to a greater activity by five or ten per cent.

Tea, being used warm, and at meal time, promotes digestion by its warmth, as any other warm drink would do.

Any cold drink, even water, taken at meal time, arrests the progress of digestion, until it is raised to a heat of about a hundred degrees, and if that great heat too long protracted, convulsions follow, and sometimes death—as has happened to children many times by eating a couple of hard boiled eggs hastily, or upon an empty stomach, or, indeed, eating much of any indigestible article.

Thus it is, that, so far as the use of tea at meals banishes the use of cold water at meals, it is a safeguard.

CUSTOMS IN PARIA WITH REGARD TO THE DYING.—In some parts of the coast of Paria, when a person was considered near end, his nearest relatives bore him to the woods and laid him in a hammock suspended to the trees. There they danced round him till the evening, and having left within his reach sufficient food to sustain him for four days, they repaired to their habitations. If he recovered and returned home he was received with much ceremony and rejoicing; if he died of his malady or of famine, nothing more was thought of him.—*Voyages of the Companions of Columbus.*

An honest Jonathan from the interior, on his visit to the metropolis, was awakened one night by hearing the cry of "Ost! buy any oysters!" in the multitudinous tones of a vendor of the lacinated shell-fish, who was passing under the window of the hotel. A noise so new to him startled him and he asked his room-mate what it meant.

"It's only oysters," replied his fellow-lodger, pettily.

"Oysters?" exclaimed Jonathan, in astonishment; "and do oysters holler as loud as that?"

"Tongue—a little horse that always runs away with women."

European Intelligence.

From papers by the Africa.

INDIA.

An Indian mail, with dates from Bombay to the 4th of December, had arrived at Suez, and would be due in London about the 28th ult.

Lucknow had been relieved. Sir Colin Campbell joined the force at Alumbagh on the 11th of November, and on the 19th, after a series of severe struggles with the enemy, the garrison of Lucknow was relieved. On the following day, the sick and wounded and the women and children, were sent under an escort to Cawnpore.

One authority says that the relief of Lucknow was achieved with a loss of only 4 officers killed, and 40 wounded.

The government telegram says the army, under the commander-in-chief, amounted to about 22,000 men, amply sufficient to reduce Oude to entire subjection, a task which will occupy them for some months to come.

Another dispatch places Sir Colin Campbell's force at 12,000 men.

The Malwa field force, under Brigadier Stuart, had relieved Nusserabad, dispersed the Mehidpore rebels, and was clearing Malwa of insurgents.

The columns under Brigadier Shaw, and Cols. Cotton and Tiddell, were scouring Rohilound,—complete success attending their operations everywhere.

Reinforcements were pouring into India, and all alarm for the garrisons and outposts had ceased.

The East India Company's dispatch states that Sir Colin Campbell was slightly wounded, but not sufficiently to interfere with the performance of his duties.

The Gwalior rebels had advanced within 15 miles of Cawnpore, but had again retired to Calkee. Gen. Windham, it is stated, has marched to attack them.

Twenty-four inferior members of the royal family, and an influential rebel chief, had been executed at Delhi.

The Jodhpore Legion has been defeated with great slaughter, and the loss of all their guns, by Col. Girard's forces. Col. Girard was, however, killed.

All was quiet in the Punjab.

The fort and town of Saugor remained untouched, but there were large parties of rebels in the surrounding districts.

The Bheel disturbances in Kanderach continued, and a rising of some Berads near Woodhole is reported.

Exchange on Bombay was 2s 2 3/8 for credits. Freights had declined. Business was quiet, and money extremely high.

GREAT BRITAIN.

At a banquet given by the Mayor of Liverpool, to the Siamese Ambassadors, Mr. Beverly Tucker, the United States Consul in that city, was one of the speakers. He congratulated the assembly on the glorious news from India, and trusted that the triumph of English arms would be complete, because it was the triumph of civilization. He said he had no doubt whatever that there was an immense trade to be developed with Siam, and he felt assured that the "Star Spangled Banner" would, like the flag of Great Britain, dip in the water to the vessels of Siam approaching the great Republic of America.

The ship Wallace, bound from Quebec to Glasgow, has been lost at sea. The crew remained on the waterlogged ship for eleven days, with nothing but the body of a dog to subsist upon. Three of them perished.

It is said that the English and French Governments are trying to settle the difficulty between Spain and America in regard to the frigate *Perrolana*.

The London Times, of the 26th, has an article in relation to the portion of the President's Message touching on the commercial crisis. It says:—"It seems likely that the late commercial disasters of the United States will have their due effect on the policy of the Government, and the manners of the people. This time the collapse has been too complete, the calamity too wide spread, and the causes too evident, for the impression to die away, and the speculators to resume their old game as soon as the vibration of the shock has passed. The Message of the American President is bold in its criticism of the existing banking system, and denounces freely the practices to which it has notoriously led; and now the Secretary of Treasury, in his report to the chief Magistrate, does not hesitate to demand the interference of Congress to do that which the several States will probably shrink from themselves. It may indeed be as much out of the power of Congress as of the local legislatures, to act decisively. However, the opinions of the Government are not less evident, and it is fit that they should be known and considered in this country."

The same paper has an article on Kansas affairs. It says:—"Buchanan's style, in his late message to the Congress of the United States, betrays very clearly where he is treading on eggs. There is a cautious balance, an exactness of self-justification and elaborate construction of a basis for himself, as he goes over the ground of the Kansas question. On the whole he gets out of it not amiss, but the process of propping up is too transparent."

The London Times again reviews the Mormon difficulty, and the Government plans for its suppression. It hopes that the Mormons will decide upon a migration before they are involved in the calamity of war.

A mutiny occurred on board the ship *J. J. Boyd*, on the 24th ult., as she was on the point of leaving the river Mersey for New York. The crew armed themselves with

handspikes, knives, &c., threatened the officers, and refused to proceed to sea; on the ground that the ship's provisions were bad. Information of the state of affairs having been conveyed to proper officials, officers were dispatched to the vessel, and arrested 27 of the men, without opposition. An examination was to take place the day the *Africa* sailed. The second mate was badly cut about the mouth by a blow from a hand-spike.

The Board of Trade Returns for the month of November, show a falling off of nearly £2,000,000 in the exports, as compared with the corresponding period last year.

The London Post, taking its cue from the President's Message, advocates the construction of a railroad to the Pacific through the British Provinces.

The screw steamer *Earl of Garrick*, bound from Ayr for Liverpool, was wrecked on the Isle of Man, and all the crew, except two, were lost.

In London, on the 23rd, the funds were steady and firm, and the money market was again easier. The various Joint Stock Banks lowered their rate of discount for best paper to 8 per cent. No new features were reported. On Thursday, the 24th, the Bank of England reduced their rate of discount from 10 to 8 per cent., and simultaneously with this movement repayment was made of the £2,000,000 of over issue. After the reduction of the rate, there was an active demand for money at the Bank. In the discount market choice bills were negotiated at 7 1/2 per cent.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL'S MARRIAGE.—It is understood to be her Majesty's intention to hold a Drawing-room in St. James' Palace in the latter end of January, immediately after the Princess Royal's marriage, at which her Royal Highness and his Royal Highness the Prince Frederick William of Prussia will be present, when her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and their Royal Highnesses will receive congratulations on this happy event. No presentations will take place on this occasion.

We understand that his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia, will not again visit this country until he comes for the celebration of his marriage.

On the occasion of her Majesty's marriage, the Queen presented to each of her bridesmaids a diamond and turquoise ornament, to be worn on the shoulder, on the sleeve of the dress; and the ladies so distinguished always wear this badge when they attend at Court. We believe that some such distinction will be conferred on those who occupy a prominent position in the ceremonial of nuptials of the Princess Royal. Fourteen beautiful bracelets of the same pattern, and with similar jewels, are being manufactured for the event, besides a number of brooches and pins. These latter contain, on a shield of blue enamel, the cypher of the Princess in diamonds, surmounted by the Prussian eagle, also in brilliant. The trousseau of the Princess herself approaches completion, and its magnificence will be in every respect worthy of the illustrious Princess.

So great is the influx of distinguished visitors expected for the marriage of the Princess Royal, that the royal domestic establishment, ample as it is, will be considerably augmented, in order to meet the demands. The Queen is determined that every one who is invited to the wedding shall be waited upon by persons in her Majesty's own service.

The marriage treaty of the Princess Royal with the Prince of Prussia, has been signed at the Foreign Office, by the Prussian Minister and by Lord Clarendon, and also by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT had determined, after mature deliberation, to work the gold mines discovered in Upper Senegal.

A further reduction of the French Army had been decided upon, and the Minister of War ordered 30,000 renewable furloughs to be prepared.

NAPLES.

Rumours were current of an intended modification of the tariff.

PORTUGAL.

The epidemic at Lisbon continued to decline.

SWEDEN.

The crisis continued to be severely felt at Stockholm. The failures amounted to upwards of thirty.

Bishop Conolly, while travelling recently from Civita Vecchia to Rome, in company with other travellers, was attacked by a band of armed brigands; one of the travellers showed fight and was wounded; the Bishop was robbed of £140 in money, and several valuable articles of jewelry. [Leader.]

FOUR DROWNED.—The body of a man named John D. Morisy, was found in Leavitt's Slip on Tuesday night, between seven and eight o'clock. Deceased evidently came to his death by drowning. He was said to belong to the brigantine *Charles*, lying in the ship. The body was taken to the Dead House. [lb.]

BIBLE SOCIETY MEETING.—The Annual Meeting of the Auxiliary Bible Society was held at the Institute on Thursday evening. The spacious Hall was crowded to overflowing long before the hour appointed. His Honor Judge Parker, the President of the Society, occupied the Chair, and on the platform were His Honor Judge Wilnot, the Clergy, a belonging to the different Protestant denominations, and a number of other gentlemen. The Report was read by Dr. Patterson, after which several animated addresses were delivered, and it was not un-

til midnight that this interesting meeting broke up. [Newbrunswick.]

CENTRAL BANK.—We learn that the President of this institution has received letters from the agents in London approving of the course, recently adopted by the Bank as the best under existing circumstances. It is also said that authority has been given the Bank to draw upon their agents at home. This is satisfactory news. [lb.]

SHIPPING OF YARMOUTH, N. S.—We learn from the Yarmouth Herald, that on the 1st inst. the number of vessels owned at that port, amounted to 116, comprising 35,712 tons. They are thus classed:—1 steamer, 2 ships, 48 barks, 20 brigs, 22 brigantines, and 28 schooners. Ten vessels were sold during the past year, five lost, and one condemned.

Yarmouth is one of the most enterprising towns in Nova Scotia, and has always held a high position as regards the industry of its inhabitants. [Newbrunswick.]

REMARKABLE ACTIVITY.—We are informed by Mr. Richard Gooden, that Mr. Jas. Chappell of Bay de Verde, now 77 years of age, has cut upwards of 500 bushels of oats and 200 bushels of wheat, last summer, and is now engaged in hewing covering for the Tignish Bridge. [Sackville Border.]

A scientific gentleman, with whom we lately conversed, is of opinion that gas may be generated from birch bark, so as to become available for light. He filled a common-sized tea-kettle with it and set it on a hot stove. A gaseous current soon issued from the spout which ignited on applying a lighted match to it. The light was sufficient to enable a person to read on the opposite side of the room. [lb.]

A YOUNG HERO.—The royal barge from which the Prince of Wales and the Prince Consort landed at the docks at Southampton, on a recent occasion was steered by a boy-looking naval officer in full uniform. This was Lieut. Hewitt, who distinguished himself in the Crimea. When the Turks were stationed in an advanced position, he retreated before the Russian cavalry at the battle of Balaklava, a 64-pounder from one of her Majesty's ships, in charge of Mr. Hewitt, quite a youth, was in danger of being captured. A military order was received by him to spike the gun and make good his retreat. He declined to obey the order, because it was not sent by the captain of his ship. Instead of spiking the gun, he loaded it to the muzzle, slew it round, and fired it at the Russians, amongst whom it caused dreadful havoc. Although so young, he has the Victoria Cross and other honorary distinctions.

Visiting, Invitation, and other Cards struck off at short notice.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, JAN. 20, 1858.

The Royal Gazette contains a Proclamation summoning the Legislature to meet for the despatch of business, on the 10th February next.

Education.

This important subject has engaged the attention of our contemporaries for the last few weeks, and has been discussed by them in a very able manner without however, their arriving at any satisfactory conclusion. Without any desire to thrust our opinion upon the people, or to set ourselves forward as a judge, on a matter of such vast moment to the Province at large, we wish to record our voice in favor of direct taxation for the support of Schools, and will endeavor in a few words to state our reasons for doing so. It is generally admitted that the present common school system is very defective—that large grants are annually made for the support of schools from the Provincial chest, without a corresponding benefit being derived. This plainly shows that there is something wrong. We are aware that it is much easier to point out defects than to suggest a remedy; this will not deter us, however, from giving our views.

To begin, then, we should like to see a measure introduced embodying as one of its provisions, direct taxation for educational purposes, as it would be one of the best means towards securing to the poor man's children an education, and raising them in the scale of intelligent beings and good subjects. This measure would, perhaps, be opposed by property holders, as they would have to pay it, whether they had children or not. But it is a tax which those persons should not object to, for it is well known that the working classes have heretofore paid the greater proportion of the present indirect tax for this purpose, as indeed every other which swells the revenue. Besides, were a law of this kind passed, the Districts or Parishes in which it would be raised, would have the whole control of its expenditure. Again, the Trustees of Schools in all cases, should be men of at least a good common education. No person should be licensed but those capable of having a first class

certificate; for we hold, that the poor man's child is as much entitled to a thorough education as his more fortunate and rich neighbor. The present system of inspection needs reform, as being expensive and almost useless. Three or four general Inspectors for the whole Province, would be sufficient to perform the duty; they should have an adequate salary to enable them to devote their undivided attention to the duties of their office.

A resident of this Parish informs us, that a neighbor of his a few days ago left her child in the cradle, while she went to the barn to feed the cattle; hearing the child screaming, she returned as quickly as possible, and beheld it in a fainting fit, and the house cat chewing at one of its fingers, which it had nearly devoured. The little sufferer soon recovered to consciousness, but it is feared will lose its finger. This should serve as a warning to parents not to leave their little ones unprotected even for a few minutes.

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.—E. R.—At the annual convocation of the P. G. Royal Arch Chapter, the M. E. Grand Superintendent, the Rev. Jerome Alley, D. D., was pleased to appoint the following Prov. Grand Officers for the ensuing year, viz:

M. E. Comp. A. W. Smith, H. Comp. John Aymar, J. E. Comp. C. Kennedy, C. H. Jas. Clark, R. A. C. W. Doak, P. S. C. A. Thompson, T. S. T. Gove, Scribe E. C. Morrison, Janitor.

The Grand Superintendent has authority to grant dispensations for the opening of new Chapters; and also in case of necessity for the exaltation of a Brother to the Royal Arch at the expiration of four weeks from the period of his having received the degree of Master Mason.

S. T. GOVE, Scribe E.

HIBERNIAN LODGE, No. 318.—I. R.—The following Brethren have been elected and installed Officers for the ensuing year:—

A. W. Smith, W. M. T. T. Odell, S. J. Bailey, Jr., S. W. J. Dolby, S. D. W. Ballantine, J. W. W. J. Lord, J. D. S. Getty, T. P. Mabey, I. G. E. De Wolfe, Tyler.

HIBERNIAN ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.—The following Companions have been elected for the ensuing year:—

A. W. Smith, H. P. J. McCoubry, M. 3d V. W. Ballantine, K. C. McGee, M. 2d V. J. Irwin, S. W. Doak, M. 1st V. J. Dolby, C. H. J. McCoubry, I. S. Getty, R. S. Jas. Edwards, S. J. F. Rogers, R. A. C. W. Milligan, Janitor.

HIBERNIAN ENCAMPMENT, K. T. and K. M.—The following is a list of Officers for the ensuing year:—

A. W. Smith, G. C. W. Ballantine, S. W. C. McGee, Gen. W. Milligan, J. W. J. Nesbitt, P. J. Irwin, S. B. C. Kennedy, C. G. J. McCoubry, Sd B. J. Clarke, T. H. Craig, W. Jas. McMaster, R. Jas. Edwards, Guard.

ST. MARKS LODGE, No. 759.—E. R.—The following Brethren have been duly elected and installed Officers for the ensuing year:—

S. T. Gove, W. M. B. R. Stevenson, S. A. Campbell, S. W. R. Waycott, S. D. J. McKinney, J. W. J. McCoubry, J. D. C. Kennedy, T. C. Morrison, Tyler.

SUSSEX LODGE, No. 327.—I. R., St. Stephens.—The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year:—

Wm. Connor, W. M. Phil. J. Meredith, S. John McDermot, S. W. John Frost, S. D. L. L. Judkins, J. W. C. Robinson, J. D. Jas. Waddell, T. M. J. McNelly, Tyler.

ST. GEORGE LODGE, No. 912, E. R.—The following is a list of officers for the ensuing year:—

E. R. Russell, W. M. Dom's Milliken, S. J. N. Seelye, S. W. Mark Hall, S. D. Crozier Stein, J. W. Charles Sutherland J. D. Samuel Elliott, T. Stephen Kelly, Tyler.

The St. John papers speak in eulogistic terms of the Hon. Judge Wilnot's lecture on Nineveh, delivered in the Mechanic's Institute. Judge Wilnot repeated his lecture before the children of the Sabbath Schools in the City, on Monday, and again on Tuesday, for the benefit of those who had not heard him on the previous day.

The Rector of Trinity Church, St. John, was presented with a purse of £81 by his congregation, as a token of their good wishes, at the commencement of the new year.

A man named Goggin, was murdered on Christmas eve, in the city of Fredericton. The Government have offered a reward of £50 for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer or murderers.

REMOVAL OF BODIES FROM SEBASTOPOL.—The French colonel killed at Sebastopol, Lieut. Colonels Fonfrede, Jolly, and Deshayes, were exhumed on October 2, with

the permission of the Russian Government, their relatives desiring to remove their remains to France. The garrison of Sebastopol rendered military honors to the coffins. [Paris Letter.]

Dr. Patterson will remain in Town for two or three days longer. Those requiring his services will please make an early call.

BUSINESS OF THE CANADIAN STEAMERS.—During the past year the Cunard Line of Steamers from Jersey City has brought to New York 22,600 tons of freight. Most of it being the most valuable goods. In the same time 5,761 passengers have been brought from 2,669 taken to Liverpool. The total of specie taken out amounts to \$21,022,114.94. Their outward cargoes has been generally large, but not equal to the cargoes of last year.

Dressing Poultry.

Pick them dry, taking particular care 'not to tear or bruise the flesh. If scalded at all let it be done quickly and in water not quite boiling hot. Be careful not to rub off the outer thin skin from the legs. If not to be packed in boxes, after picking dry or scalding, wash them in clean, warm soap-suds, and 'plump' them, that is, hold them in boiling water about five seconds. If to be packed for carrying a long distance, do not wet them at all, except to wash the neck. Strip back the skin on the neck, cut off the neck-bone, draw the loose skin over, tie it tightly, cut off the bloody portion, a little way beyond the string and wash off any bloody, wiping dry. This will keep them clean and bloodless, and increase their salability.

Davis' Pain Killer gives immediate relief in cases of asthma and phthisis, by taking a tea spoonful in molasses, and bathing the throat and stomach faithfully with the medicine clear. Let the flannel lie on the throat until relief is found. Sold by all respectable dealers in family medicines.

Married.

On 10th inst. at Tower Hill, St. David, by the Rev. William Millen, Mr. Valentine Sherman, senr., to Mrs. Mary Ann Caughlin, both of the above place.

Deaths.

At Bay Side, on the 15th inst., Nancy, wife of Mr. Joshua Hanson, and eldest daughter of Rev. A. D. Thomson.

Suddenly, at Monticello, Florida, on the 17th Dec., George Fausch, son of C. R. Hatheway, Esq. of this town. The deceased was a native of St. Andrews, and possessed of fine abilities, and was truly an open-hearted, kind, generous man. He was universally respected by his numerous acquaintance, and has left a widow to lament the loss of an affectionate husband, and a large circle of relatives and friends here, to mourn the departure of a dutiful son, loving brother, and warm friend.

At Digdegash, on the 31st ult., Catherine, wife of Mr. Robert Ludgate, aged 71 years, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

Jan. 14th.—Packet Matilda, McMaster, Eastport—passengers, &c.

HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING.

THE Subscriber has the honor to announce to the inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity, that he has taken the shop owned by Capt. McMaster opposite the store of Mr. D. Bradley, where he will give his attention to HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING, and hopes by attention and a desire to please, to receive their patronage. Any gentleman wishing to have a cup, brush, and soap for his own special use, can have them by payment of 1s. 3d. T. G. BOUNDS.

DR. R. B. PATTERSON, Surgeon Dentist, respectfully announces to the Inhabitants of Saint Andrews and its vicinity, that he has taken rooms at BRADSHAW'S Hotel, where he will remain a few days, and will be happy to attend upon those requiring his professional services. As his stay is limited, an early call would be advisable. Teeth extracted, or filled, and new sets manufactured in the most modern style. January 6, 1858.

JANUARY 4, 1858.

—Flour, Meal, Pork, &c.—

E2 "Gipsy" from New York:—

400 Bbls superfine and Extra Flour. 40 Half barrels do do 75 Bbls heavy Mess Pork. 25 Bbls do do 100 Bags Yellow Corn Meal. 50 Bags Corn.

To arrive per "Mary Fletcher" from Philadelphia 100 Bbls Extra Flour. 50 Bbls Bolted Corn Meal.

Together with a good assortment of GROCERIES, Boots and Shoes, Cooking and Parlor Stoves, &c., &c. Will be sold reasonably for prompt payment.

W. WHITLOCK.

Flour, Beef, Pork.

Now landing ex Utica from Boston: 28 Bbls heavy Mess and Clear Pork. 20 Bbls Mess Beef. 100 Bbls Canada FANCY FLOUR, a nice article. Boxes Manufactured Tobacco, Coffee, &c. JAMES W. STAEEL.

Dec. 29, 1857.

LIFE Association of Scotland.

FOUNDED 1833.

Empowered by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital £400,000 Sterling.
Annual Income, £125,000 do.

Chairman: Sir James Forster, Bart., of Comiston.

THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND

which has now extended its operations to British North America, is specially empowered by its Act of Parliament for Life Assurance in the Colonies, and is enabled to offer unusual facilities and advantages to residents there.

While thus affording facilities superior to what most other offices can offer, the Association is not of recent origin or of limited resources. It is one of the most extensive and successful amongst British Assurance Offices, and policy holders in the British American Provinces have the benefit of the large annual business transacted in Great Britain and Ireland, and the ample and constantly accumulating funds now yielding an income of upwards of 125,000, sterling per annum.

Last year the new transactions exceeded those of any other in Europe.

The policy holders incur none of the risks of partnership, and are free from all responsibility, and the sums assured are guaranteed.

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

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

A share of profits of the business is allocated every year to all participating policy holders, of five years standing, and is applied in reducing their next premium. A large reduction of the premium is thereby effected. The Association has allocated profits at thirteen successive annual periods, and the annual return of profit to policy holders of the first series has now reached 35 per cent of the premiums—that is the policy holders are required to pay only 13s. per £1 of their premiums.

The rates of premium are moderated, and until the time of participation in the profits, a policy holder for £1000 sterling or upwards, need pay only one half of the annual premium, the other half remaining unpaid at interest as long as the policy holder lives.

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

NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH.

Head Office—St. John.

DIRECTORS:

Francis Ferguson, Esquire,
Hon. J. A. Street, Rev. Wm. Donald, A.
W. H. Adams, Esq., Dr. James Walker,
Medical Officer, Dr. James Walker,
SAML. D. BERTON, Secretary,
BENJ. R. STEVENSON, Agent for St. Andrews.

Flour, Meal, Pork.

Just received from New York, and for sale at the UNION STORE:

300 Bbls Superfine Flour,
50 do Extra Family Flour,
300 Bags Corn Meal, of good quality,
10 Bbls Pork; which together with a general stock of Provisions and Groceries on hand will be sold at the lowest market prices for prompt payment. Daily expected, a further supply of superior Family Flour.

J. R. BRADFORD, AGENT,
St. Andrews, Jan. 6, 1857.

MORE NEW GOODS

Just received per Packet ship Middleton, via St. John:

CLOTHS:
BEAVERS, Plaid in black, blue, brown; mixed of Oxford grey,
Maclean, Pellier, and superfine Cloths,
Duckings, twilled Cassimeres, in black and fancy latest styles, and excellent quality
German and Seal Cloths, for ladies' cloaking
DITTO, per IMPERIAL,
Blankets of every size
Horse Blankets and Rugs
Red, blue, white, and fancy colored Flannels in plain and twilled
Fur Caps and Gloves, of every description
A splendid assortment of ready-made Clothes, of all descriptions, which will be sold at extremely low prices.
A splendid assortment of Carpeting, in new patterns, 1, 2 and 3 ply. An excellent assortment of Rugs to match.
Which will be sold extremely low.

Owing to our Goods being late this season, will be much in our favor, also in the favor of those purchasers from us, as they have been bought after Goods had fallen very much in the English market, and of course will afford us an opportunity of selling Goods much lower than any other here, which we are determined to do.

See handbill next week.

British House,
DENNIS BRADLEY,
St. Andrews, January 2, 1857.

CRUSHED SUGAR, TEA, &c.

Ext the "Imperial" from Liverpool, via St. John

30 Chests Congou Tea,
3 Bbls refined Crushed Sugar,
13 Boxes Woodstock Pipes,
1 Bbl. old Port Wine,
1 " old Sherry " &c., &c.,
Just received, and for sale by
JAMES W. STREET,
Dec. 21, 1857.

Molasses, Flour, BEEF, PORK, &c.

30 Bbls Muscovado and Claved Molasses,
30 Bbls Baltimore Superfine and Extra Flour,
100 Bags Corn Meal,
25 Bbls Extra Mess Beef,
20 do Heavy Mess Pork, &c., &c.,
Just received, and for sale by
JAMES W. STREET,
Nov. 16, 1857.

New Brunswick and Canada Railway.

THROUGH ROUTE FROM ST. ANDREWS TO WOODSTOCK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that arrangements have been completed for running a

DAILY STAGE

TO AND FROM WOODSTOCK AND THE BARBER DAM STATION, TO CONNECT WITH THE

Trains from St. Andrews.

The Coach will leave Woodstock EVERY MORNING in time to catch the 2 P.M. Down Train at the Barber Dam, which arrives in St. Andrews at 5 P.M., and returning the same afternoon, will also enable passengers from St. Andrews to reach Woodstock in ONE DAY.

THROUGH FARE 21

For further information apply at the Railway Station, St. Andrews, and at English's Hotel Woodstock.

St. Andrews, December 17, 1857.

"Provincetown," "New Brunswick," "Head Quarters," and "Woodstock Journal," 4 ms. each.

[Advertisement]

The BRITISH REVIEWS, AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

Premiums and Reductions.

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

1. LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative.)

2. EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)

3. NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)

4. WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)

5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

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

EARLY COPIES.

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

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For any one of the four Reviews \$3 00

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For Blackwood and the four Reviews 10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

POSTAGE.

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

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

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

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

SPLENDID OFFERS FOR 1856, '57, '58 TOGETHER.

For Blackwood's Magazine 5 00

For any one Review 5 00

For any two Reviews 8 00

For Blackwood and one Review 8 00

For Blackwood and two Reviews 10 00

For three Reviews 10 00

For Blackwood and three Reviews 13 00

For the four Reviews 12 00

For Blackwood and the four Reviews 15 00

N.B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is \$31 per annum.

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

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

Address—LEONARD SCOTT & Co., No 54 Gilt Street, New York.

WILLARD & MECUM, Manufacturing Jewellers, 89 Washington Street, BOSTON.

BOTTLES.

A liberal price paid for empty Ale and Porter Bottles at the Patent Steam Brewery, Aug. 31, 1857. CHAS. A. THOMPSON.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS.

DR. MORSE, the inventor of MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS, has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited Europe, Asia, and Africa, as well as North America—has spent three years among the Indians of our Western country.

It was in this journey that the Indian Root Pills were first discovered. Dr. Morse was the first man to establish the fact that all diseases arise from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD—that our strength, health and life depend upon this vital fluid.

When the various passages become clogged, and do not act in purity, harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupted and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; our strength is exhausted, our health we are deprived of, and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act, and thus our light of life will be forever blown out. How important then that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open. And how pleasant to us that we have it in our power to put a medicine in your reach, namely Morse's Indian Root Pills, manufactured from Plants and Roots which grow around the mountainous cliffs in Nature's garden, for the health and recovery of diseased man. One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a Sudorific, which opens the pores of the skin, and assists nature in throwing out the finer parts corruption within. The second is a plant which is an Expectorant, that opens and unclogs the passages to the lungs, and thus, in a soothing manner, performs its duty by throwing off phlegm, and other humors from the lungs by copious spitting. The third is a Diuretic, which gives ease and double strength to the kidneys; thus encouraged they draw large amounts of impurity from the blood which is then thrown out beautifully by urinary or water passage, and which could not be discharged in any other way. The fourth is a Cathartic and accounts for the other properties of the Pills while engaged in purifying the blood; the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by the other outlets are thus taken up and conveyed off in great quantities by the bowels.

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

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

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

A. J. WHITE & CO., Sole Proprietors, 50 Leonard Street, New York.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all dealers in Medicines.

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

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

J. F. ROGERS, TAILOR and DRAPER.

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the Inhabitants of St. Andrews, that he has commenced business in the above line, in the premises in Wm. Henry Street, adjoining Mr. J. Irwin's store.

From his long experience having worked in making and repairing in England and the United States, and by careful attention and a desire to please, he trusts to receive a share of public patronage. Garments cut in the best style and warranted to fit.

Fashion plates from London and New York received monthly.

St. Andrews, May 27, 1857.

DRESS MAKING!

THE most simple system for Cutting and Fitting Ladies and Children's Dresses, is the

PROVINCIAL LADIES' Dress Scale.

With a Tape Measure, and a set of the Dress Scale, any Lady can cut and fit her own Dresses, without the possibility of a failure.

EVERY FAMILY should have one; and being determined to place it within the reach of all, I have reduced the price from five dollars to only

TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF.

AGENTS WANTED. They will be supplied on the most reasonable terms, so that active agents can make from one dollar to five dollars clear of expenses. Those who have learned the "American Ladies Dress Chart System" can teach this.

All orders and communications to be addressed to me at St. Stephen, N. B.

MRS. MARTHA KENNEDY.

London Paint and Oil.

Nov. 3, 1857.

EX "Arthur White" from London, via Saint John:—

28 Cwt. Brandram's No. 1 & 2 London White PAINT.

8 Hhds. best Double Boiled & Raw Linseed OIL.

For sale low.

JAS. W. STREET.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Per Royal Mail Steamships "Canada" and "Europa" &c.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

33 Cases and Bales, consisting in part of—

RIBBONS, SILKS, VELVETS. Long Shawls in Royal Stewart, Vicana and Shepherd Plaids, Tartan, Dress Goods—in Thibet Cloths, Tartan, Coburgs, Alpaca, Cassimere, Parisian stripes and Poplins. Gauntlets and Gauntlet Gloves. Polkas, Lama and Silk Ties.

FURS—in Stone Martin, Sable and Squirrel. Ladies and Misses felt Hats, Blonds, Bugle laces, FRENCH FLOWERS.

BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Sealskin cloths, Beavers, Doorkings, Tweeds, Vestings.

FLANNELS, Blankets, CARPETS, Druggets, Ladies Gowns and Cloakings, Men's and Youths Balmoral and Canadian Caps, Pilot, Siberian, Whitney and Reversible OVERCOATS, &c.

A large stock of MOURNING GOODS.

Our Stock will be found to comprise the

newest styles,

and will be sold wholesale and retail as LOW as by any House in the Province.

Oct. 21, 1857. ODELL & TURNER.

New Brunswick & Canada Railway and Land Company.

TIME TABLE.

Up Trains.

STATIONS.

MILES. St. Andrews, (depart) 9 10

44 Chamcook, (arrive) 9 25

104 Bartlett's, 9 40

13 Waweg, 10 10

144 Rois Road, 10 18

20 Rolling Dam, 10 40

24 Fredericton Road Store, 11 —

284 Lawrence's, 11 28

34 Barber Dam, 11 48

Down Trains.

STATIONS.

MILES. Barber Dam, (depart) 2 —

64 Lawrence's, (arrive) 2 30

10 Fredericton Road Store, 2 48

14 Rolling Dam, 3 18

104 Rois Road, 3 48

21 Waweg, 4 —

234 Bartlett's, 4 30

294 Chamcook, 4 50

34 St. Andrews, 4 58

JULIUS THOMPSON, MANAGER.

Oct. 3, 1857.

Molasses & Flour.

Oct. 31, 1857.

To arrive in the course of next week, and will be sold low:—

30 Hhds. Prime Muscovado and Claved Molasses,

300 Bbls. Superfine & Extra flour.

JAMES W. STREET.

\$200 REWARD.

WHEREAS some person or persons did about noon on Tuesday, the 27th ult., cut and carry away a portion of the Telegraph Line near the Digdeguash River, and did again on the night of Friday last cut and carry away a portion of the Telegraph line near Musquash, and did again on Saturday night cut and carry away a portion of the Telegraph line about five miles from St. Andrews, and whereas the Telegraph Line between St. John and Fredericton has been several times heretofore cut and carried away—the above reward will be paid to any person or persons who will give such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the offenders or any of them.

D. B. STEVENS, Superintendent.

St. John, Nov. 2, 1857.

Flour, and Corn Meal.

Just received from Philadelphia:

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

50 Bags Boiled Corn Meal.

Also a supply of fresh

GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS

Also in store:

A good assortment of Cut Nails

W. WHITLOCK.

St. Andrews, April 12, 1857. 4w.

