

# The St. Andrews Standard.

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## CAUSES OF LEFT-HANDEDNESS.

The question is discussed among anatomists whether the properties of the right hand, in comparison with those of the left, depend on the course of the arteries to it. It is affirmed that the trunk of the artery going to the right arm passes off from the heart, so as to admit the body perfectly and more forcibly into the small vessels of the arm. This is assigning a cause which is unequal to the effect, and presenting altogether too confined a view of the subject, it is a participation in the common error of seeking in the mechanism the cause of phenomena which have a deeper source.

For the convenience of life, and to make us prompt and dextrous, it is pretty evident that there ought to be no hesitation in which hand is to be used, or which is to be put forward; nor is there, in fact, any such hesitation. Is this taught, or have we this readiness given to us by nature? It must be observed, at the same time, that there is a distinction in the whole right side of the body, and that the left side of the body is not only the weaker in regard to muscular strength, but also in its vital and constitutional properties. The development of the organs of action and motion is greatest upon the right side, as may at any time be ascertained by measurement, or the testimony of the tailor or shoemaker; certainly, this superiority may be said to result from the more frequent exertion of the right hand; but the peculiarity extends to the constitution also, and disease attacks the left extremities more frequently than the right. In opera-dancers, we may see that the most difficult feats are performed by the right foot. But their preparatory exercises better evince the natural weakness of the left limb, since these performers are made to give a double practice to this limb, in order to avoid awkwardness in the public exhibition; for if these exercises be neglected, an ungraceful performance will be given to the right side. In walking behind a person it is very seldom that we see an equalized motion of the body; and if we look at the left foot, we shall find that tread is not so firm upon it, and that the toe is never so much turned out as in the right, and that a greater push is made with it. It is on the peculiar form of woman, and the elasticity of her muscles, that we more from the motion of the ankle, than of the haunches, the defect of the left foot, when it exists, is more apparent in her gait. No boy hops on his left foot unless he be left-handed. The horseman puts his left foot in the stirrup and springs from the right.

We think we may come to the conclusion that everything being adapted, in the convenience of life, to the right hand—for example, the direction of the worm of the screw, or of the cutting end of the augur—is not arbitrary, but is related to a natural endowment of the body. He who is left-handed is most sensible to the advantages of this adaptation, from the opening of a parlor door to the opening of a pen-knife. On the whole, the preference of the right hand is not the effect of habit, but is a natural provision, and is bestowed for a very obvious purpose; and the property does not depend on the particular distribution of the arteries of the arm, but the preference is given to the right foot as well as to the right hand.—[Sir C. Bell.

THE NOBLE EARL AND THE HONEST FARMER.—A farmer once called on the late Earl Fitzwilliam to represent that his crop of wheat had been seriously injured in a field adjoining a certain wood, where his lordship's hounds had during the winter frequently met to hunt. He stated that the young wheat had been so cut up and destroyed that in some parts he could not hope for any produce. "Well, my friend," said his lordship, "I am aware that we have done considerable injury; and if you can produce an estimate of the loss you have sustained, I will repay you." The farmer replied, that anticipating his lordship's consideration and kindness, he had requested a friend to assist him estimating the damage, and they thought as the crop seemed quite destroyed, £50 would not more than repay him. The Earl immediately gave him the money. As the harvest, however, approached, the wheat grew, and in those parts of the field which were most trampled, the wheat was strongest and most luxuriant. The farmer went again to his lordship, and being introduced, said, "I am come, my lord, respecting the field of wheat adjoining such a wood." His lordship immediately recollected the circumstances. "Well, my friend, did I not allow you sufficient to remunerate you for your loss?" "Yes, my lord, I find that I have sustained no loss at all, for where the horses had most cut up the land, the crop is the most promising, and have therefore brought the £50 back again." "Ah!" exclaimed the noble Earl, "this is what I like; this is as it should be between man and man." It has entered into common saying

with the farmer, asking him some questions about his family, how many children he had, etc. His lordship then went into another room, and returning presented the farmer with a cheque for £100, saying, "Take care of this, and when your eldest son is of age, present it to him, and tell him the occasion that produced it." We know not which to admire the more, the benevolence or the wisdom displayed by this illustrious man; for while doing a noble act of generosity he was handing down a lesson of integrity to another generation.—[British Workman.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

St. Andrews Railroad, &c.  
That the natural resources of the harbor of St. Andrews are second to none in the Province in point of safety, depth of water, and entrance—and that it is accessible at all seasons,—is now almost generally admitted. The shades of prejudice, are fast disappearing, even the fogies who always have been averse to public enterprise of any kind, are giving ear and assent to the more liberal voice of the people of these upper Counties, who are in favor of a further grant from the Government, or in other words, agree with those who are in favor of the proposition now being agitated by Messrs. Rhodes, Bell, Forsyth and others, of Quebec, for a combined grant of £500,000 from both Governments, as a bonus to stockholders on the completion of the St. Andrews Railroad to the Rivière du Loup.

The extension of the St. Andrews line is what the people require. The press at Fredericton and St. John will undoubtedly throw against any movement that will not be of local benefit to them; therefore we find them advocating such schemes only as will tend to self-aggrandizement, and not to the public weal. The St. John "Courier" has been an unswerving votary of the North Shore route, from Sussex Vale to Trois Pistoles, on the St. Lawrence; its strongest arguments being the advantages to be derived as a military line,—giving imperial interests the first consideration, and making Provincial requirements secondary. The "Globe" (published at St. John, one of the best edited papers there) strongly urges an extension through the Necropolis and Douglas valleys, to the St. Andrews line, thence to the American frontier; one line to run 100 miles north-east of us, the other to run 80 miles south of us. It is not meet that we should be awake to our interests. These Counties contain millions of acres of the best agricultural land in the Province; millions of acres covered with lumber of all kinds, inexhaustible, and of fabulous value. I will venture to state, sir, that the felled pine lumber now decaying, scattered through the forests in the upper section of this Province, and suitable for making clapboards, shingles, &c., of the very best quality, when manufactured is alone worth more money than would build three such lines of Railway as the St. Andrews line. The privileges for water-power on the same are more valuable than all the steam power in the Province. Let us have an extension of the St. Andrews line, and these Counties will rejoice with the hum of industry, tens of thousands will find for themselves "a local habitation and a name," and thriving villages will spring up on the banks of the thousand waterfalls now valueless.—These remarks are not mere conjectures, but facts that cannot be disputed. Then, people of Carleton and Victoria, give your voice to the proposition for the bonus mentioned, inform your representatives of your desire, and success will crown your efforts. Your neighbors of Aroostook County, in Maine, are with you, their interests are identical with yours; nothing but an imaginary line divides you. The Reciprocity Treaty has made the difference naught but a name. The citizens of Portland and Bangor, in Maine, have been and are making strenuous efforts to get funds to build a line into the Aroostook County, and if possible save the Aroostook trade.—They are aware that the completion of the St. Andrews line will be the death knell to their business. Therefore, no expense has been saved to accomplish their object. No less than thirty editors and reporters of the press of Maine were sent on a mission to Aroostook last year, to get personally acquainted with the country, so as to prepare their minds for the advocacy of Aroostook as a farming country, and the advantages to be gained by a railway from Bangor there.—They have done justice to Aroostook as a farming country and credit to themselves; but they have failed in their grand object, viz., a railway to Aroostook. The fact that the St. Andrews line would be extended, and pass sufficiently near to Aroostook County to answer their requirements, was thoroughly discussed in the House of Representatives in August, and resulted in the submitting of the question to the people, who by their vote in June last, decided and proclaimed that the St. Andrews and Quebec line of Railway was all that Aroostook County required. Nevertheless these same indefatigable

gale editors have not given up all hopes, they are now bravely advocating what will benefit them most, and are using various arguments in favor of their favorite hobby.—one in particular, that the St. Andrews line never will be completed. Let us hope that before next spring will have passed, their predictions will be refuted. Doubtless, our Government will give the matter full consideration next session, and have a satisfactory and permanent arrangement made, which will insure a rapid completion. Then will the people of Carleton, Victoria and Aroostook have all they need to make their counties first among those of the Provinces or of Maine.

Yours truly,

XX.

OLD PATCH.—A poor boy came to school with a patch on his knee. One of his school-fellows, who was a little haughty, and withal a great "tease," began to nickname him "Patch," and finally "Old Patch." The other boys, who had perhaps suffered in the same way from the teasing, said to Patch, "Why don't you lick him?" "I wouldn't be called names so by him; I'd give it to him!" "Pooh!" answered the boy with the patch, "you don't suppose I'm ashamed of a patch, do you? For my part, I am very thankful for a good mother who, though poor, toils to keep me out of rags. A neat patch looks much better than a slovenly ragged hole in my pants. Yes, I honor this patch for my mother's sake."

There was true and noble philosophy in this, and his companions felt it.

"There's no getting the better of 'Patch,' not a bit of false shame about him," said the boys.

"He Giveth His Beloved Sleep."

I sat by the bedside of a beautiful child, a sleeping Cupid, with bright hair falling back from the shadowless white forehead, and soft lashes lying goldenly on the rosy cheek—while the sweet breath came and went evenly, just heaving the peaceful bosom, and the half-smiling expression of the fresh red lips told of happy dreams and an untroubled heart. Very beautiful is slumbering infancy—and as I gazed long and lovingly on the little sleeper, "Surely," thought I, "this is the sleep which 'He giveth His beloved.' But ere the words had left my lips, the babe's fair brow contracted, and a wailing cry came struggling up from the little dreaming heart, as the memory of some infantile grief jarred discordantly upon its delicate strings.

"Alas," thought I, "this is not the sleep which 'He giveth His beloved'—for with that mingled up sad memory of wrong suffered or sorrow endured,—no dark thread of earthly care or trouble is woven in the bright wool of the peaceful slumber which 'He giveth His beloved.'"

I watched beside the couch of a sick man whose dim and aching eyes had been sleepless, and whose weakened frame was tortured with pain which neither love nor skill could alleviate or remove. But after many hours of suffering, nature became exhausted, and the sick man slept. The wearied frame no longer writhed in pain,—the drops wrung by physical anguish no longer lay on the throbbing forehead. His slumber was soft and refreshing—a grateful relief from the pain and aching of the wearisome hours gone by—a sweet forgetfulness of suffering—the welcome harbinger of returning health.—"Surely," I said softly, "this life-giving repose is the sleep which 'He giveth His beloved.'"

But the words were scarcely uttered when a spasm crossed the face of the sleeper, and the sudden tension of the muscles as the fevered hand I held grasped my own—with convulsive energy, told that suffering was not unfelt or forgotten, even in slumber.—"Alas, no," I whispered, "neither is this the sleep which 'He giveth His beloved'—is there no slumber which is not haunted either by sorrow or pain?"

Once more: I stood by an humble pillow where one whom I had known and loved in earlier years, lay sleeping. Time and toil, privation and sorrow, had done their work upon her. Year after year the thin hands had toiled early and late for a mere scanty subsistence; day by day the eyes had grown dimmer, the foot slower, the slight frame weak-

er, and the sad heart heavier, until at last she lay here. She had suffered much; not only the pain which tortures the body, but the wrongs which eat into the soul and wear away the life. But now she slept quietly; no great came from her lips—no tear trembled on her dark lashes—no spasm of agony contracted her forehead. A sweet expression of happiness and resignation—of joy and peace unutterable, rested like light on the pale worn face. No breath was on the white lips—no tide of dreams in the still bosom—and as reflecting on all she had known and suffered, I laid my hand on the cold forehead, where a look of suffering patiently borne, of wrong endured meekly and forgivingly, of long-suffering, and patience and forbearance—lay like the crown of an angel—"Surely," said I, and joyful tears rained fast over the unconscious face—tears of gladness the one so long scorned, and slighted, and trampled under foot on earth, had at last risen to the glory and happiness of heaven—"Surely, this, at last, is the sleep which 'He giveth His beloved!'"

## A Country Doctor.

The Knickerbocker is answerable for the following—it does up a yarn in a superior manner. There is more truth than poetry in the following sketch from the experience of a country doctor—a fact that more than one of that badly treated and worse paid class of individuals would be willing to verify on oath:

The poor doctor is called from his bed on a stormy night with the stirring summons: "Doctor! want you to come right straight away off to Bank's. His child's dead."

Then why do you come? He's poisoned. They gin him laudanum for palsy.

How much have they given him? Do no, a great deal. Think he won't get over it.

The doctor pushes on through the storm—meets with divers mishaps on the way, and at length arrives at the house of the poisoned patient. He finds it all closed—not a light to be seen.

He knocks at the door but no answer.—He knocks furiously, and at last a nightcap appears at the chamber window, and a woman's voice squeaks out—

Who's there? The doctor, to be sure. You sent for him.

Oh, it's no matter, doctor. Ephraim is better. We got a little scared, kinder. Gin him laudanum and he slept kinder sound, but he's waked up now.

How much laudanum did he swallow? Only two drops. Taint hurt him none. Wonderful bad storm to-night.

The doctor turns away, buttoning up his overcoat under his throat, to seek his home again, and tries to whistle away mortification and anger, when the voice calls—

Doctor! Doctor! What do you want? You want charge nothin' for the visit, will ye?

## GETTING ALONG.

There are two ways of getting through the world. Some men have the knack of "getting along," while others "work their way." The man who "gets along" is always devising some expedient by which to shirk the primal curse—or rather blessing—of labor. He starts a "gift lottery," or exhibits a fat hog to the gazing populace at twelve and a half cents per head. He invents a quack medicine, warranted to cure "all the ills that flesh is heir to," and gets a minister to endorse it; he advertises "five hundred receipts for making a fortune in less than no time," offering them to the gullible public for the extraordinary price of one dollar, post paid; or he turns politician and is rewarded with a consulship to the Feejee Islands. He is always changing the object of his pursuit; now running in one direction, and now another, and this he calls "getting along."

The man who "works his way in the world," chooses the business of life with careful reference to his tastes and capacities, and then steadily sticks to it. He becomes master of one string and draws from it such melody as soothes him in the darkest hours. If he does not grow rich he becomes respected and honored. His perseverance is conated unto him as a virtue, and men say he is "one of the old standards." He sticks to his business, and business sticks to him. What it brings him he knows how to value and enjoy, for he has earned it. He has his "ups and downs," but they are only the undulations which every man feels in the waves of life's ocean. With continued practice comes skill—and that is always in con-

mand. So he "works his way" upward, and is known as "a rising man." But he does not go up like a rocket, to come down like its stick. His progress is gradual, but sure, for he "works his way," he lays a good foundation for every upward step. He develops his powers, and is happy in their exercise. Life is a truly devout man, for he "works his way," and all labor is worship in an inferior degree. He fulfils the object of his being, in accordance with the laws of his Creator, for all things in nature "work their way."

The man who "gets along" may get rich, but his life is always a failure—a mere make shift. His riches may be admired, but he is seldom respected. Most often he does not attain wealth, and sometimes he "gets along" to the workhouse. He who would not work for himself is at last obliged to work for others.

There is a knack in "getting along," but the true art of life consists in "working your way." Young men, concentrate your powers. Diffusion is the great evil of life. Become master of your business, and you are master of other men. For he who by application and perseverance acquires facility and aptitude, is always in demand, and is bound to succeed.

"What is the meaning of a backbiter?" said a reverend gentleman, during an examination at a parochial school. This was a puzzler. It went down the class till it came to a simple little urchin, who said, "P'raps it be a flea."

A Sacramento paper says of an incident in the neighborhood—Messrs. Nelson and Saunders engaged in an affair of honor at the Union Courthouse on Sunday. The only regret seems to be that neither was seriously injured!

COOL OPERATION.—The manager of a railroad in New York State, who had been beleaguered by pastors and people for passages to a Methodist Conference which he courteously but firmly resisted, was at last solicited by "a brother" to pass nine ministers to a neighboring village to attend a funeral. The pass was given, and on the following day the company were called on to "redeem" the pass in money, our brother modestly giving as a reason that the nine ministers of the gospel had found it more convenient to take another conveyance, and he had paid their fare!

Hannah More said to Horace Walpole,—"If I want to punish an enemy, it should be by fastening on him the trouble of constantly hating somebody."

A philosopher being asked what was the first thing necessary towards winning the love of a woman, answered—an opportunity.

Some descendant of Solomon has wisely remarked that those who go to law for damages are sure to get them.

## THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

COMMENCEMENT OF A NEW VOLUME.—With the number for January, 1860, the Atlantic Monthly will enter upon its FIFTH VOLUME.

In making this announcement, the Publishers think it proper to say, simply, that no change will be made in the general plan of the Magazine; that all the writers whose contributions have established it in the popular favor, will continue to make it their medium of communication with the public; and that the relations of the publishers with authors, on both sides the Atlantic, will enable them to add materially to the variety, interest, and value of its pages.

They have great pleasure in announcing that the number for January contains the first chapters of a NEW ROMANCE, ENTITLED THE PROFESSOR'S STORY: Written expressly for its pages by OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

To be continued in succeeding numbers of the Magazine throughout the year.

Terms.—Single numbers, 25 cents. Three Dollars per year, postage paid to any part of the United States.

Clubs.—Two copies \$5; Five copies \$10; Eleven copies \$20.—the subscribers paying their own postage, viz: 25 cents per year. Clergymen, Teachers, and Postmasters, will receive the Magazine at \$2 per year, as heretofore.

Subscriptions may commence with any number; and as all the numbers are stereotyped, back numbers can always be furnished. All orders should be addressed to

TICKNOR & FENN, Publishers, 120 Washington St., Boston.



## European Intelligence.

### ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH BRITON.

The steamship North Briton, from Liverpool, via Queenstown, Dec. 13th, arrived at Portland on the morning of the 30th ult. The Produce markets were unchanged. Consols closed at 95 1/2.

Later news has been received from India and China, but there is nothing important. Meternich has been cordially received. Morocco.—On the 14th, a holy war was proclaimed. Morocco brings thousands to the national standard.

Garibaldi's marriage is contradicted. Breadstuffs unchanged.

### The President's Message.

This important American State Document has been received, and is not so lengthy as its predecessors. We have only space for the following synopsis:

The President, after expressing gratitude to the Almighty for blessings throughout the year, refers to the recent bloody occurrence at Harper's Ferry. These events, had and cruel in themselves, derived their chief importance from the apprehension that they are but symptoms of an incurable disease in the public mind which may break out at last in open war by the North to abolish slavery. While he himself entertained no such apprehensions, they ought to afford a solemn warning to us all to beware of the approach to danger. He says: Let me improve my countrymen North and South to cultivate their ancient feelings of mutual forbearance and good will toward each other, and strive to allay the demon spirit of sectional hatred and strife alive in the land.

The advice proceeds from the heart of the old public functionary, whose services commenced in the last generation, and the wise conservative statesman of that day; but he indulges in no gloomy forebodings. He thinks the affair of Harper's Ferry will be the means of allaying the existing excitement and preventing further outbreaks; he cordially congratulates Congress on the final settlement, by the Supreme Court, of the question of Slavery in the Territories; the right has been established of every man to take his property, of every kind—including slaves—into the Territories, which belong equally to the whole confederacy, and to have it protected there under the constitution; neither Congress, nor the Territorial Legislature, nor any human power has any right to annul or impair this vested right. Thus has the status of a territory during the intermediate period from its first settlement until it becomes a State, been irrevocably fixed by final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The President's opinion in favor of the acquisition of Cuba remains unchanged; he invites the serious attention of Congress to this important subject.

He speaks with regret of the unimproved condition of affairs in Mexico. Outrages of the worst description are committed on persons and property, and there is scarcely any form of injury which has not been suffered by our citizens there.

He recommends the establishment of military posts across the Mexican lines, Sonora and Chihuahua, and the protection of the lives and property of Americans against Indian depredations. He recommends the establishment of a temporal government in Arizona. He thinks the provisions of the recent treaty with Nicaragua cannot fail to be satisfactory.

He had good reason to believe until recently, that he would have been enabled to announce our difficulties with Great Britain as finally adjusted; from sources however which Great Britain had not anticipated, she had not completed the treaty and arrangements with Honduras and Nicaragua, in pursuance of the understanding of the two governments, it is, nevertheless confidently expected that this will shortly be accomplished.

Should a deficiency occur he recommends the necessary revenue be raised by an increase of the present duties on imports.

### THE DEATH OF DEQUINCY, THE ORIGIN EATER.

The Asia brings the intelligence of the death of Thomas De Quincy, which happened on Thursday, the 8th of December, at Edinburgh, having considerably passed the term of three score years and ten. For many months past he had resided in Edinburgh, preferring the town to his house at Lasswade mainly for the convenience of superintending the passage through the press of the collected edition of his work, now issuing by Messrs. Hogg, and of which the fourteenth and last volume is nearly ready for publication. For some weeks past his health had been seriously affected; but, as he was frequently an invalid, alarm was not excited as to his condition till very lately, and the end, though it could not be said to be either sudden or premature was yet so far unexpected. Two of Mr. De Quincy's daughters were with him at the time of his death. The Scotsman says that almost till the very last his descriptions were as vivid, his interest in knowledge and affairs as keen as ever; and while his bodily frame, wasted by suffering and thought, day by day faded and shrank, his mind retained unimpaired its characteristic capaciousness and acuteness. Within a week or two before his death he talked readily, and with all that delicacy of discrimination of which his conversation partook equally with his writings, of such matters as occupied public attention; displaying so much of clarity and power that even those who had the rare privilege of seeing him in those days

were startled and shocked by the seeming suddenness of his death.

It appears that large discoveries of antique gold articles have been made in Ireland. A great gold find in the neighborhood of Athlone realized over £27,000. Mrs. E. Chubb, of the Royal Irish Academy, in speaking of these discoveries, states that articles are weekly finding their way to the melting pots in London. It seems a pity that a portion at least should not be rescued from such a fate, for preservation.

### THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

A movement is in contemplation at Washington to have the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain abrogated, on the ground that the recent changes in the Canadian revenue laws render its operation onerous and oppressive. The Hon. George B. Hatch, of Buffalo, has been appointed Commissioner by the President to examine into the practical working of the treaty on the frontier line.

Very recently Mr. Hatch was at Hamilton C. W. engaged in taking evidence and gathering information as to the working of the Treaty, with a view to furnishing the American Government with some grounds for asking H. M. Government to abrogate it at once.

## The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, JAN. 4, 1859.

### Intercolonial Railway.

We have much pleasure in commencing the "New Year" in publishing the following ably written letter on a question of such vital importance to the Province generally, and this County particularly, as the connection with Canada by Railway. The material progress of the country in a great measure is dependent on this imperatively necessary work; and we are happy to observe that the "Press" is giving the subject that attention and publicity which it merits. The remarks of our respected contemporary, the Quebec Chronicle are so much to the point, that we give them without further preface, merely adding that we understand a delegate from Canada is now in London, to advocate the connection with the English Shareholders, and to effect, if possible, arrangements for the immediate progress of the work.

The Chronicle says:—"The letter which we publish to-day on the connection of the Railway communication between Canada and the Lower Provinces, will serve to keep the question before the public. The writer, A. Wallace, Esq., Provincial Land Surveyor and Secretary to the Lower Canada Board of Land Surveyors, is not only well qualified to give an opinion on such subjects generally, but his professional acquaintance with the territory under consideration, and his occasional residence in different parts of it are calculated to give no ordinary importance to the views, which he takes of the whole question. These views (it is satisfactory to perceive) are closely in accordance with those expressed all along in the Chronicle, and are set forth by Mr. Wallace in clear and forcible terms, accompanied with well considered statements and facts which must carry conviction to the mind of the unprejudiced reader. If Colonel Robinson's line is even to be carried out, it must be mainly the work of the Imperial Government, or accomplished under the immediate sanction and guarantee of the Home authorities. How long we should have to wait for its accomplishment it would be difficult to say. The completion of the other line has been demonstrated to be already within the grasp of the two Provinces chiefly concerned, and ought not certainly to be abandoned meanwhile in favor of an infinitely more difficult undertaking, the accomplishment of which must still be remote, and the prospects thereof in a very doubtful and uncertain position. But we cannot do better than refer our readers to Mr. Wallace's experienced observations on the subject."

To the Editor of the Quebec Morning Chronicle.

DEAR SIR,—In your issue of this morning appears a letter from the Honorable U. J. Tessier, Legislative Councillor for the Gulf Division, on the continuation of the Grand Trunk Railway eastward. The Honorable gentlemen, as you remark, has evidently given the matter deep attention, and has come to a conclusion, which, no doubt, considers correct; but in all ages, different opinions have prevailed upon nearly all subjects, and will continue to do, to the end of time, or at all events to the millennium.

Alluding to the Grand Trunk Railway, Mr. Tessier says "all the inhabitants of Canada pay their equal share of taxation for the cost of this national undertaking." Now, although I cannot understand this to mean the whole cost of the road, yet, is evident that I pay a part of some portion of it. This, sir, is my reason for presuming to write. We shall now, if you please, discuss the matter with "due deliberation." It is admitted by all, that the road should be continued to

some Seaport which remains open all winter—the only difficulty is, which Port? In selecting it, let us look at the cost of the road; its probable returns; and the adaptability—if the word may be used—of the port for the object required. First as to cost, we shall merely have to get the distance, for this is the basis of the calculation, and let us suppose that the road is open to both projects. From Trois Pistoles to the boundary line, by the Temiscouata route, there is about fifty-five miles in Canadian territory; thence to Woodstock about one hundred miles in New Brunswick territory; this gives one hundred and fifty-five miles to build; for although the New Brunswick & Canada Railway is open only to Canterbury, twenty-five miles from Woodstock, this twenty-five miles is under contract, and may therefore safely be left out of the argument. By Colonel Robinson's route the distance to Restigouche is about one hundred and fifty-five miles in Canadian territory; about two hundred and five miles in New Brunswick territory, and about one hundred and fifteen miles in Nova Scotia territory, making in all about four hundred and seventy-five miles of road to build. Here is a difference of about three hundred and twenty miles in favor of the Temiscouata route. The difference on Canadian territory is about one hundred miles or nearly double the whole length of road we shall have to build by the latter route. Nothing more than this is required to show the enormous difference in the relative cost of the two roads, except the engineering difficulties. The greater part of these, by Col. Robinson's route, lie between Neigette and Restigouche, about one hundred miles. I do not know the country beyond that to Halifax from personal examination, but it cannot be worse than almost any part of this hundred miles. The same difficulties in the Temiscouata route occur between Trois Pistoles and Lake Temiscouata, about twenty-five miles and they cannot be compared unfavorably with those of the other route. The difference is altogether in favor of Temiscouata. I say this advisedly, after having seen both parts of the country.

The next subject for consideration, is the probability of returns, or earnings of the road. The through traffic will be about the same by both routes, or perhaps in favor of the shorter, as some descriptions of goods are injured by long railway travel; we have then only to consider the local traffic, which is acknowledged by all railway men to be the life of a road. To get local traffic, we must go through a settled country; for this purpose let us again compare the two routes. By Colonel Robinson's route the country is well settled to the vicinity of Neigette, thence to Restigouche, one hundred miles, there is an absolute wilderness with the exception of a few settlers at each end. Besides this there are, perhaps, on the remainder of the route hundreds of miles of unsettled country. I have not, at present, data to furnish the amount. By the Temiscouata route from the rear of Trois Pistoles towards the boundary line there are about forty miles of unsettled country, the rest to Woodstock, and especially from Moncton is well settled. At W. we have connection with steamers from St. John and Fredericton. The country along the River St. John is fertile and beautiful, and susceptible of the highest cultivation and improvement. I am sorry not to be able to say the same thing of the country along the wild part of the other route. Have we not, then, as fair a chance of local traffic on the short route as on the long one? As to the through traffic, as I said before, it would be about the same both ways, though not in both ways; for if its earnings could pay the interest of the cost of one hundred and fifty-five miles of road, could it pay the same on four hundred and seventy-five?

We shall now consider the position of the Seaport, and its adaptability for the purpose required. There is no objection to Halifax, except its distance from Trois Pistoles. This is the gravest and perhaps only one. What objection can be raised against St. Andrews? The oldest inhabitants there never saw the Harbor frozen; the Harbour of St. John cannot be compared to it; it lies in Passamaquoddy Bay, which is itself landlocked on all sides; and it is thirty miles north of Halifax. "True, St. Andrews is not so large a Town as St. John, but why? Until they began to build the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, what trade had they? Where was their back country, in comparison with the two hundred and fifty miles or more of settlers on the River Saint John, who made St. John their market and shipping port? Settlement poured up the River St. John because it was a natural highway (for it may be supposed that the Government of New Brunswick until lately were as slow at making roads as other Governments that we could mention.) Settlement will also go up the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, till it meets our settlements from Trois Pistoles. This latter place and St. Andrews will perhaps at some future day vie with St. John and even Halifax for supremacy.

Fearing to surpass the limits of a letter, I shall conclude by remarking, that there is, and can be no serious objection to the route recommended by the hon. Mr. Tessier, except the cost. It is simply a question of "ways and means." If the Home Government wish us to take the northern route, after leaving us to our own resources to build the longest Trunk Road in the world, not to speak of the biggest Bridge, let them pay for it. If they are afraid of our interfering with the military tactics of the Horse Guards, let them help us as they did in the case of the Rideau Canal; I have not the least doubt that if the Millions be forthcoming, there will be no opposition to the northern route, either from the Government, the G. T. R.

Company, or the tax-payers; although it would be shabby to allow our little sister to work her road up to us without aid; for she is making arrangements to continue with fair prospects of success.

I am, dear sir,  
Your obdt. servt.,  
A. WALLACE,  
Provl. Surveyor, C. E.  
Place d'Armes, Dec. 22, 1859.

Persons having unsettled accounts with this Office will be waited upon immediately, when we trust they will be prepared "to settle."

Recent letters from England state that the demand for shipping continues, and that at a large sale of shipping in Liverpool last month, the competition was brisk, and prices consequently remunerative. This will be pleasing intelligence to our ship-builders, who have done so much to bring this Province into notice in the mother country.

Volunteer Rifle Companies are being formed in several counties in the Province. No movement has yet been made in this county, towards this patriotic purpose—not from any lack of martial spirit, but that other matters have engrossed the attention of the people.

### COAL OILS.

An examination of the light giving qualities and cost of various burning fluids has been made by a celebrated chemist. Camphene, sperm, whale, lard, paraffine, and kerosene oils. The latter gave a better light than any of the others—as the kerosene upon a fair trial burnt longer and gave a purer light than the paraffine, and is cheaper.

Two sudden deaths took place recently—one at Milltown, of a man named Maurice Coughlin, the other at Oak Bay, of a person named David H. Griffin. Excessive drinking is the assumed cause in both cases.

### THE MASONIC HALL given at Fredericton

on the 27th December, by our Brethren of Solomon's and St. Andrews Lodges of that city, is said, by the Reporter, to have passed off with great eclat. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the Hon. Mr. and Miss Manners-Sutton, graced the assembly with their presence, together with a large number of the elite and fashion of the city. It was the most fashionable affair that has taken place for many years. Dancing was kept up with great spirit throughout the entire evening. The supper was complete in every particular, and the music furnished by the Masonic Band, could not be exceeded. The ball was a complete success, and the Fraternity of that city, have won golden opinions for the ancient and honorable Institution, of which they are worthy members.

From the Masonic Register and Almanac for 1860, it appears that the whole number of Lodges of Free Masons in the United States and Territories, and other countries is 6360, and allowing 65 members to each Lodge, the total number of Free Masons in the World is 413,400.

An officer with a requisition in his pocket from the Governor of Maine, recently went to Illinois to bring on Mr. Cilley, charged with a duelling the daughter of Mr. Witherell, of Dexter. He secured the object of his pursuit, took the Grand Trunk for home, and arriving at Montreal, the prisoner informed the officer that he had concluded to tarry awhile in Victoria's dominions; and he did, being in a foreign country.

### MASONIC.

The day last being the Festival of St. John the Evangelist, the Provincial Grand Lodge (English Registry) of this ancient and honorable fraternity met at noon, in the Masonic Hall, Princess street, for the installation of officers for the ensuing year. A. K. Smedes Wetmore, Esq., of Woodstock, was appointed Dep. Grand Master, and the Provincial Grand Stewards for the year were chosen; the other officers remain the same as last year. [Courier.]

St. Louis, Dec. 23.—The Pike's Peak express arrived here this morning, with \$10,000 in gold dust. The advices from Denver City, are to the 14th inst. Both branches of the Legislature had adjourned, after perfecting a code of laws for the government of Jefferson Territory. An extra session is to be held on the 23d of January. Elections are to be held in all the counties on the first Monday in January, for the election of local officers, and a general organization under the new order of things.

Utah advices are to the 1st inst., by this arrival, but there is no news from that territory of general interest.

### DEATH IN THE FOREST.

We are sorry to have so soon to chronicle one of these sad occurrences which so frequently plunge not only a whole family in sorrow, but excite the deepest sympathy of a whole neighborhood. The melancholy death of Mr. Nelson Hall of St. James on the 21st inst., an event to which we now refer. He was lum-

bering on the American frontier and while engaged in felling the first tree on which he raised his axe, was instantly killed by a blow received from one of the limbs. Mr. Hall had been married precisely five weeks on the day that the fatal accident occurred.—Colonist Presbyterian.

The students of the Medical College in Fourteenth street, New York, held a disunion meeting Wednesday evening, but out of two hundred only fourteen resolved to leave. These will be glad to come back.

THE YACHT WANDERER arrived at Boston, on Saturday, from a slave-trading cruise having left Savannah in October in violation of the laws for that purpose. The crew supposed the destination of the captain was Namon, N. P., but when they found out what his intention was, he compelled them to do duty. When near Madeira, the captain and several others went off in a boat to board a vessel to get supplies; but Henry Walton, one of the British Provinces, sailed off, leaving him, and returned to the United States. She has been seized by the authorities.

### MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

HAS BEEN the means of restoring the drooping spirits of many mothers.

### Died.

On Sunday, the 1st inst., Mr. William Boyd, in the 71st year of his age; deceased was a native of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and upwards of forty years a resident of this Town. Funeral this day at 2 o'clock.

[Halifax papers please copy.]

At Deer Island on the 25th ult. Caroline, wife of Capt. John Leonard, aged 16 years. On the 27th ult., at Moore's Mills, in the 62nd year of his age, Jeremiah Scott, Esq. Deceased was brother of Leonard Scott, Esq., the enterprising publisher of the American editions of Blackwood and the four leading Irish Reviews. He was a useful member of society, an honest man, and the only surviving member in this Province, of a respectable and intelligent family. He has left a widow, and numerous sorrowing relatives and friends.

### NOTICE.

THE Annual MEETING of the Charlotte County AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will be held at the Town Hall, on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, at 10 A. M., for the election of Officers, and the transaction of such other business as may be necessary. A full and punctual attendance of the members is requested.

ALEX. T. PAUL,  
Secretary.  
St. Andrews, January 3, 1859.

### KEROSENE OIL.

FOR sale at the Union Store. This splendid kerosene oil, gives a more brilliant light than any other, and is cheaper.

January 2, 1859 J. R. BRADFORD.

### Public Notice.

IS hereby Given, that the following Non Resident Property, in the Parish of Dumbarton, has been assessed as under for the year 1859, and unless the amount together with the cost of advertising &c., are paid within three months from this date, the same will be sold according to law.

Estate of Wm. Mahood 88-64  
Robert McCusky 18-64  
M. R. Fletcher 18-64

Dumbarton, Dec. 21, 1859.

### CARD.

D. R. PATTERSON will visit this place during the present week, and will remain for a few days. He will be happy to attend on all requiring his professional services. Teeth extracted, filled, cleaned, and plugged. Silver or to a whole set inserted on pivots, silver or gold plate. Rooms at Bradford's Hotel.

St. Andrews, Dec. 12, 1859.

### NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that the Partnership existing between Wm. Trundle & Charles Day, was dissolved on the twentieth day of August last, and that the undersigned has had no interest in said business since that date.

St. Andrews, Dec. 9, 1858. CHAS. DAY.

### VOCAL MUSIC.

THE Subscriber having been urgently solicited to open a school for the purpose of teaching a class to READ Sacred Music, would inform the inhabitants of this place, that he intends doing so as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained.

A list will be open to receive signatures at the subscriber's house, where terms will be made known.

St. Andrews, Dec. 12, 1859. THOS. ALGAR.

### Magazines and Newspapers.

THE Subscriber receives by mail the following Magazines and popular Newspapers—Harper's, All the Year Round, Blackwood, &c. Scottish American Journal, Scientific American New York Ledger, Frank Leslie's, and other illustrated papers. Subscriptions for the above received, and the Magazines and papers supplied at his store.

Dec. 11. JOHN INGRAM.

### Just Received.

75 BARRELS Extra Family FLOUR,  
50 Bags Yellow Corn Meal,  
4 Doz. Half Boxes Sardines.  
For sale low. SLASON & RAINSFORD.

### Administrators' Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late James Moreland deceased, are requested to present the same 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's, November 5, 1859. 3m

### Press and Types for sale.

THE Establishment of the "PROVINCIALIST" in this Town, is offered for sale on terms. Apply to  
Dec. 5, 1859. PATRICK CLINC.

### NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid all persons from trusting Wm. CATHRINE, on my account, as not pay any debts contracted by her after date.

LAURENCE O'HOLLORA  
St. Andrews, Dec. 2, 1859.

### LICENCES.

Granted April Sessions, 1858.  
Charlotte County, for One Year.

	St. George's	St. Patrick	St. Stephen	Dumbarton	Camp Bello
Timothy Beardon	do	do	do	do	do
James McGee	do	do	do	do	do
James McLaughlin	do	do	do	do	do
Richard McGee	do	do	do	do	do
Joseph McPherson	do	do	do	do	do
Francis Gillespie	do	do	do	do	do
William Cassidy	do	do	do	do	do
Thomas Boyington	do	do	do	do	do
Michael Haggerty	do	do	do	do	do
Wm. McGowan	do	do	do	do	do
Richard Dyer	do	do	do	do	do
Mrs. Davis	do	do	do	do	do
John Galvin	do	do	do	do	do
John Quinn	do	do	do	do	do
Mrs. Burke	do	do	do	do	do
Angus Kennedy	do	do	do	do	do
Samuel Billings	do	do	do	do	do
Capt. D. Sullivan	do	do	do	do	do
Edward Fitzgerald	do	do	do	do	do
James Ash	do	do	do	do	do
Enrico Church	do	do	do	do	do
Mrs. McCawley	do	do	do	do	do
Morris Norris	do	do	do	do	do
Thomas Smith	do	do	do	do	do
James Gallagher	do	do	do	do	do
John McPherson	do	do	do	do	do

### September Sessions, 1851.

	St. Stephen	St. Patrick	St. George	St. Andrew	St. John	St. James	St. Mary	St. Peter	St. Paul	St. Michael	St. Anthony	St. Francis	St. Vincent	St. Basil	St. Nicholas	St. Agnes	St. Cecilia	St. Barbara	St. Margaret	St. Catherine	St. Elizabeth	St. Ann	St. Mary Magdalen	St. Lucy	St. Agatha	St. Ursula	St. Blaise	St. Apollonia	St. Euphemia	St. Sophia	St. Symeon	St. Iude	St. Matthias	St. Mark	St. Luke	St. John the Baptist	St. John the Evangelist	St. Peter the Apostle	St. Paul the Apostle	St. Andrew the Apostle	St. Thomas the Apostle	St. James the Apostle	St. Philip the Apostle	St. Bartholomew the Apostle	St. Matthew the Apostle	St. Simon the Apostle	St. Jude the Apostle	St. Matthias the Apostle	St. Mark the Evangelist	St. Luke the Evangelist	St. John the Evangelist	St. Peter the Evangelist	St. Paul the Evangelist	St. Andrew the Evangelist	St. Thomas the Evangelist	St. James the Evangelist	St. Philip the Evangelist	St. Bartholomew the Evangelist	St. Matthew the Evangelist	St. Simon the 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frontier and while  
at tree on which he  
was killed by a blow  
from Mr. Hall had  
been weeks on the day  
occurred. —Colonist

Medical College in  
work, held a dissemi-  
nating, but out  
written resolved to  
not come back.

arrived at Bos-  
slave-trading cruise  
October in violation  
of the law. The crew  
supposed the captain  
was found out  
and compelled them  
to leave, the captain  
off in a boat to  
placate the British  
Provinces, and  
returned to the  
been seized by the

SOOTHING SYRUP  
means of restoring  
any mothers.

Mr. William  
age; deceased  
Nova Scotia, and  
a resident of this  
at 2 o'clock.  
25th ult. Caroline,  
17th, aged 16 years,  
of the Mills, in the  
Frenchman Scott, Esq.,  
of the American  
and the four leading  
a useful number  
and the only sur-  
vivor, of a res-  
family. He has  
is sorrowing rela-

CEIL

of the Charlotte  
RURAL SOCIETY  
Hall, on Tuesday  
10 A. M., for the  
the transaction of  
be necessary.  
attendance of the mem-

N. T. PAUL,  
Secretary.

NE OIL.

Store. This splendid  
brilliant light than any

R. BRADFORD.

Notice.

following New Res-  
e & Charles Day, was  
for the year 1859, and  
with the cost of ad-  
in three months from  
old according to law.  
88-64  
18-64

IN McKINNEY.

D.

will visit this place  
next week, and will  
re will be happy to  
his professional ser-  
filled, cleaned, and  
a whole set insert-  
gold plate. Rooms

1859.

CE

Partnership existing  
e & Charles Day, was  
day of August last,  
has had no interest in  
te.

CHAS. DAY.

MUSIC.

been urgently solicited  
the purpose of teaching  
—would inform the  
that he intends doing  
number of subscribers is

receptive signatures at the  
re terms will be made  
THOS. ALGAR.

Newspapers.

es by mail the following  
ular Newspapers: Har-  
Blackwood, &c.  
ual, Scientific American  
ed Leslies, and other il-  
pplications for the above re-  
and papers supplied at

JOHN INGRAM.

**Just Received,**  
**75 BARRELS Extra Family FLOUR,**  
50 Bags Yellow Corn Meal,  
4 Doz Half Boxes Sausages.  
For sale low. SLASON & RAINSFORD.

**Administrators' Notice.**

**ALL** Persons having any legal demands against  
the Estate of the late James Moreland de-  
ceased, are requested to present the same duly  
attested to the undersigned within three months  
from this date, and all persons indebted to the  
said Estate, are required to make immediate pay-  
ment to the undersigned.

**DANIEL GILMOR,**  
Administrator cum testamento annexo.  
St. George, November 5, 1859. 3m.

**Press and Types for sale.**

**THE** Establishment of the "PROVINCIALIST OF-  
fice, in this Town, is offered for sale on easy  
terms. Apply to  
Dec 3, 1859. PATRICK CLINCH.

**NOTICE.**

**I** HEREBY forbid all persons from trusting my  
Wife CATHARINE, on my account, as I will  
not pay any debts contracted by her after this  
date.  
LAURENCE OTTOLICAN.  
St. Andrews, Dec. 2, 1859.

**LICENCES**

**Granted April Sessions, 1859,**  
Charlotte County, for One Year.

Timothy Readman St. George Tavern  
James McCready " do  
James McLaughlin " do  
Richard McGee " do  
Joseph McPherson " do  
Francis Gillespie " do  
William Cassidy " do  
Thomas Boying " do  
Michael Haggerty " do  
Wm. McGowan " do  
Richard Dyer " do  
John Galvin " do  
John Cain " do  
Mrs. Burke " do  
Angus Kennedy " do  
Samuel Billings " do  
Capt. D. Sullivan " do  
Edward Fitzgerald " do  
James McGinty " do  
Eunice Church " do  
Mrs. McCawley " do  
Morris Morris " do  
Thomas Smith " do  
Jane Gallagher " do  
John McPherson " do

**September Sessions, 1859.**

Alexander Melloy St. Stephen do  
Michael Shannon " do  
George P. Ryder " do  
Martin Horner " do  
Robert Kelly " do  
Isaac Melloy " do  
Andrew Cummings " do  
Ann Quinn " do  
D. Sullivan Jr. " do  
James Murray " do  
Michael Egan " do  
Andrew Taggart " do  
Jane Constantine " do  
Henry Murphy " do  
Dennis O'Brien " do  
Samuel Elliot " do  
Charles Ryner " do  
Mark Hall " do  
Charles Gilliland " do  
Sarah Lynn " do  
Edward Phasant " do  
James Boyd " do  
John McGarroll " do  
James Gallagher " do  
James Ryan " do  
Dennis O'Brien " do  
John Bradley " do  
Edward O'Neil " do  
Charles Thompson " do  
Slason & Rainsford " do  
James W. Street " do

By the Court.

**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  
19 " Paste " Wheat  
4 Bags Dried Apples, 1 Keg Lard,  
5 Boxes Cheese, 1 Bbl. Sausages,  
1 Tierce Rice, 1 case card Matches,  
50 Bbls. Cement, 1 case card Matches,  
1 case Paraffine Lamps and Chimneys,  
—Ex Schr. "Jane" from Boston—  
9 Port Grate 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, 4 box wool cards,  
5 Rolls tarred and untarred Sheathing Paper,  
—Also in Store—  
Muscovado Molasses, in tierces and barrels,  
Heavy Mess Pork, Tea, Sugar, Coffee,  
Soap, Candles, Corn Meal,  
Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, Common Chairs,  
Aluminium 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.

**B. R. STEVENSON,**

**Attorney at Law and Solicitor.**

Office—Breen's building, opposite Post Office.  
St. Andrews, July 13, 1859.

**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.

**NEWSPAPERS.**

es by mail the following  
ular Newspapers: Har-  
Blackwood, &c.  
ual, Scientific American  
ed Leslies, and other il-  
pplications for the above re-  
and papers supplied at

JOHN INGRAM.

**PROVISIONS**  
AND  
**GROCERIES.**

The Subscriber begs to inform the Public, that he has rented store next Wm. Ingram's  
where he has for sale a Fresh Supply of the following articles:

Flour, Meal, Pork, Molasses, Hams, Rubbers, Brooms,  
Rice, Dry Fish, Dried Apples, Raisins, Currants,  
Sugars, Teas, Soap, Candles, Spices, Vinegar,  
Coffee, Cheese, Boots and Shoes, Soda, Saleratus,

together with the usual variety of articles for sale in a Grocery and  
Provision Store, all of which were purchased for Cash, and will be  
sold very cheap for prompt payment.

St. Andrews, Dec. 21, 1859. R. PETTIGROVE.

**SLASON & RAINSFORD,**

Have removed to the store lately occupied by Denis Bradley, where  
they offer for sale:

**GROCERIES, &c.**  
15 Hds. Porto Rico and Muscovado Molasses  
10 doz. bright brown Sugar, Bbls. Crushed  
30 Chests Oolong, Souchong and Congou TEAS,  
15 Boxes Ceylon and Owen's Tobacco,  
5 Kegs Cavendish, extra smoking and Lump do.,  
3 Cases No. 1 London Starch, (Colman's),  
Boxes whole Pepper, Saleratus, 5 Tierces Rice,  
do Ground Ginger, Bbls. Beans and split Beans,  
Coffee, London Mustard, 10 cases layer & cake  
Raisins, Common butter, and fine table Salt,  
4 cases older Vinegar, 3 Burning Fluid, 5 Tupper-  
Pines, Boxes P. Y. Soap, Mould and Dip Candles,  
English and American cheese, Ketchup, Matches,  
Castor Oil, Blacking, Ground Pepper,  
Dried Apples, Pepper Sauce, sets of Measures,  
Zinck and wood Wash Boards, Nests of Tubs,  
clothes Pins, Pails, Brooms, Boxes Pipes,  
3 cases Paraffine Oil.  
**LIQUORS.**  
10 Hds. Hennessy's pale and dark Brandy,  
10 Cases Brandy, 6 hds Irish & Scotch Whiskey,

**PAINTS, OILS, &c.**  
30 cwt. White, Black, Red and Green Lead,  
8 pipes raw and boiled Oil, Pale Seal & Lard Oil,  
Sea Elephant and brown White Oil,  
Boxes 1 c. D. C. and 1 x Tin Plates,  
Hardware, Crockeryware, and Glass.

**Just Arrived:**

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

**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 FI-H.

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, S. p. 25, 1859. J. R. BRADFORD, AGENT.

**NEW FALL GOODS.**

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

**LONG** and Square Gala Plaid & plain Shawls,  
Pauley filled centres long and square do.  
Ladies embroidered Robes and Skirts,  
Dress Featherers for Hats and Bonnets,  
Bleached and unbleached 8-10-12-14 Linen  
Table Cloths,  
Flannel Towels, Diapers and Hudgins,  
Imperial 2 and 3 ply Carpetings, Gumb 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 collars, Persian checks, Runround checks,  
cashmeres, Giressean and Mantua cloths,  
Indiana, Parametta and Argentine Lintres,  
Montabellio, Selterino stripes and checks.  
An excellent assortment of French Merinos  
and Thibet in every color.  
Silk warps in Lustres, Coburgs and Henrietta  
cloths.  
Check, Plaid and crossover Winseys,  
Ladies Skirts and Aprons, Winsey Skirts and  
stripes.

October, 1859. 40tf

**Executrix Notice.**

**ALL** Persons having any demands against  
the Estate of the late Arthur O'Neill, re-  
quested, of the Parish of St. George, are required  
to present the same duly attested, within three  
months from date—and all persons indebted to the  
said estate are required to make immediate pay-  
ment to  
JOHANNA O'NEILL,  
St. George, Sep. 5, 1859. Sole Executrix.

**VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHAMCOOK**

**For Sale.**

**THE** subscriber offers for sale that beautifully  
situated property at 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-Of-  
fices. 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.

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

**For Children Teething,**

which greatly facilitates the process of teething,  
by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation  
—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action,  
and is  
**SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.**  
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to  
yourselves, and  
**RELIEF & HEALTH TO YOUR INFANT.**

We have put up and sold this article for  
over ten years, and as we have never been  
able to say of any other medicine—NE-  
VER HAS IT FAILED IN A SINGLE  
INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when  
properly used. Never did we know an in-  
fant so distressed by any one who  
used it. On the contrary, all are delighted  
with its operations, and speak in terms of  
highest commendation of its magical effects  
and medical virtues. We speak in this man-  
ner, "WHAT WE KNOW," after ten years' ex-  
perience, and PLEASE YOUR RECOGNITION FOR  
THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE  
IN almost every instance where the in-  
fant is suffering from pain and exhaustion,  
and will be found in fifteen, by twenty min-  
utes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the pre-  
scription of one of the most EXPERIENCED  
and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England,  
and has been used with UNFAILING SUCCESS  
in THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain,  
but invigorates the stomach and bowels,  
corrects acidity, and gives to a child energy  
in the whole system. It will almost instan-  
taneously relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS,  
AND WIND COLIC.

and overcome convulsions, which it not  
speedily remedied, lead in death. We  
therefore it the best and most certain remedy in  
all cases of DYSENTERY AND  
DIARRHÆA IN CHILDREN, whether  
it arises from teething, or from any other  
cause. We would say to every mother who  
has a child suffering from any of the fore-  
going complaints—do not let your prejudices,  
nor the prejudices of others, stand between  
your suffering child and the relief that will  
be SURE—yes, ALSO, PROMPTLY SURE—to  
follow the use of this medicine, if timely ad-  
ed. Full directions for using will accom-  
pany each bottle.

None genuine unless  
the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New  
York, is on the out side wrapper.  
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.  
Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar St., New York  
Price only 25 Cents per Bottle.  
For sale by Donald Clarke, St. Andrews.

**MEDICAL ADVICE.**

**DR. LAURENT** (Registered, L.S.A., Hono-  
ary Member of the London Hospital Society,  
M.D., of the University of Edinburgh, &c., con-  
tinues to be CONSULTED on all cases of Debility, Ner-  
vousness, 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 suc-  
cessfully treated by correspondence, on forward-  
ing a detailed statement of their case, accompa-  
nied by the customary fee, either in English or Co-  
lonial notes. For more complete instructions they  
are recommended in the first instance to procure  
from the Local Agent, Dr. LAURENT's recently  
published work, entitled

**SELF-PRESEYATION.**

A Medical Treatise on NERVOUS DEBILITY  
and FUNCTIONAL WEAKNESS, more particu-  
larly in reference to the INFERMITIES and DIS-  
ORDERS of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM; with  
numerous Engravings and Descriptive Cases.

**CONTENTS.**

Section I.—The Physiology of the Generative  
Organs.  
Section II.—Puerility—Manhood—The Morale  
of Generative Physiology—True and False Mor-  
ality.  
Section III.—Marriage in its Social, Moral  
and Physical Relations—Its Expectancies and Dis-  
appointments.  
Section IV.—Spermatophores and Impotence—  
Sterility in both Sexes, Self-inflicted Miseries,  
Sad Consequences of Neglect.  
Section V.—The Vices of Schools, Effects of  
certain Pernicious Habits on the Mental and Ge-  
nerative Faculties, Importance of Moral Dis-  
cipline.

Section VI.—Treatment of Nervous and Ge-  
nerative Debility, Impotence and Sterility, Dan-  
gerous Results of various Novel Remedies, "The  
Author's Principles of Treatment," Medical, Diet-  
etic, and General, derived from Twenty Years'  
successful Practice.

"SELF-PRESEYATION" 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. 19th

**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 Hds. Raw Linseed Oil,  
23 Cwt. "Brandram Bros." best white Paint,  
21 Cases London Bottled Porter,  
(Qts. & Pints, &c.)  
Oct. 17, 1859. J. W. STREET.

**Notice.**

**THE** Subscribers announce to the Inhabitants  
of St. Andrews and the County generally,  
that they have commenced business as  
**FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**  
—AND ALSO—  
**GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS.**

Hoping by strict attention to business, and low  
prices, to receive a share of public patronage.  
Store formerly occupied by D. Bradley, Water-  
street, near the extension of the Railway.  
**SLASON & RAINSFORD.**  
St. Andrews, June 14th, '59. 24tf

**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 in the same, from 9 A.M.  
till 5 P.M.  
St. Andrews, Oct. 12, 1859.

**Scrofula, or King's Evil,**  
is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the  
blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated,  
weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it  
permeates the whole body, and may burst out  
in disease on any part of it. No organ is free  
from its attacks, but there is one which it may  
not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously  
caused by mercurial disease, low living, dis-  
ordered or unhealthy food, impure air, cold  
and filthy habits, the depressing virus, and,  
above all, by the venereal infection. What-  
ever be its origin, it is hereditary in the con-  
stitution, 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 ulcerous matter, which, in  
the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed  
tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on  
the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul cor-  
ruption, which gorges in the blood, depresses  
the energies of life, so that scrofulous consti-  
tutions not only suffer from scrofulous com-  
plaints, but they have far less power to with-  
stand the attacks of other diseases; conse-  
quently, 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 de-  
cimates 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 in-  
fection, and their health is undermined by it.  
To cleanse it from the system we must renovate  
the blood by an alternative medicine, and in-  
vigorate it by healthy food and exercise.  
Such a medicine we supply in

**AYER'S**

**Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,**  
the most effectual remedy which the medical  
skill of our times can devise for this every-  
where prevailing and fatal malady. It is com-  
bined from the most active remedies that have  
been discovered for the expurgation of this foul  
disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the  
system from its destructive consequences.  
Hence, it should be employed for the cure of  
not only scrofula, but also those other affec-  
tions which arise from it, such as ERYSIPELA,  
SCURVY, RHEUMATISM, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE,  
LEPROUS, ERYTHRODERMA, PIMPLES, PESTERLES,  
BLOTCHES, BLAINS AND BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER,  
and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM,  
RUDEMENT, SYMPHYLITIC and MERCURIAL DIS-  
EASES, DROOP, DYSENTERIA, DEBILITY, and,  
indeed, all Complaints arising from VITIA-  
TION OF THE 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 Sarsapa-  
rilla is to purify and regenerate this 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 or-  
ganism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring  
its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these  
properties, the invalid who is bowed down with  
pain or physical debility is enabled to find his  
health or energy restored by a scarcely at once so  
simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints  
of every body, but also many dangerous and  
dangerous diseases. The agent below named is  
pleased to furnish gratis his American Almanac,  
containing certificates of their cures and directions  
for their use in the following complaints: Catarrhes  
of the Throat, Hoarseness, from disordered  
Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and around  
the Lungs, Flatulency, Loss of Ap-  
petite, Jaundice, 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 Consump-  
tion, and for the relief of Consumptive  
Patients in advanced stages of the  
disease.

Scrofula is the field of its usefulness and so ru-  
merous are the cases of its cures, that almost  
every section of country abounds in persons pub-  
licly 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  
respiratory 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 benefi-  
tarian on the afflicted that can never forget, and pro-  
duced cures too numerous and too remarkable to  
be forgotten.

**PREPARED BY**

**DR. J. C. AYER & CO.**  
LOWELL, MASS.  
Solely by

Oliver Turner, and Messrs. Hannah & Co., St.  
Andrews; E. P. Knight, St. George; W. Mc  
Allister, St. David; A. H. Thompson, St. Ste-  
phens; and by all Druggists.

**CRAMP & PAIN KILLER.**

THE world is astonished at the wonderful cure  
performed by the CRAMP & PAIN KILLER  
preparation 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 Burns, Sore  
Throat, and Travel, it is decidedly the best reme-  
dy in the world. Extensive use of the most wonderful  
cures ever performed by any medicine, are on  
circulars in the hands of Agents.

**SEPTEMBER SESSIONS, 1859.**

**ORDERED**—That the County Treasurer call  
upon all DELINQUENT AUCTIONEERS in the  
County of Charlotte, for the payment of their Auc-  
tion 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 Tax,  
within one month from this date, or he will pro-  
ceed against them for the penalty inflicted by  
Law.

St. Andrews, October 12, 1859.



