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The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Quartus cumdam est optimum. - C. C.

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LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all arrears are paid. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bill, and ordered their papers to be discontinued. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

First Chapter of Genesis.
Most of our modern critics have looked at the first of Genesis either with the eye of the sceptic or with the eye of the geologist. Taylor Lewis reads it with the eye of a Christian scholar. Professor Pierce reads it with the eye of the mechanician, to whom forces are greater than facts or words. Guyot looks at the creation as phenomena in Time, Peirce as the enunciation of the forces that produce the phenomena,—phenomena revealing themselves from the ideas of God, realized in forms by the word of His Power. The three views are not antagonistic, but separate views of the same divine utterance recorded in the first of Genesis; Peirce's being, we think, the truly central view, harmonizing the other two.

It may be asked, "If this first chapter of Genesis is thus divine, why did Moses append it to the second account?" We answer, that the second account, antagonistic as it is to the first, if taken as an account of the creation, may have an entirely different purpose. It may need only the keen eye of a moral geologist or a moral mechanician to look at this second account, and read the moral table there given, to enable a Christian philosopher to draw from it all the beauty and grandeur of the first chapter. But at all events, it is no proof of Moses' divine guidance, that he placed the first account in the first place? If scientific sceptics have stumbled so much over this glorious chapter, what would they have done over the second had the first been wanting? Taking it then as the account of creation, they would have found all the order of thought and time inverted,—the man made before the garden, and before the lower animals, while the woman was made afterwards. No exegesis could reconcile it with philosophy or science. But now, with this account of creation that does harmonize with science and philosophy standing first, the divine wisdom of Moses is vindicated; and we are forced to conclude that the second account is designed as an account of creation, but for some other purpose that may hereafter clear itself up to the eye of the devout and pious student.—*Christian Examiner.*

A bit of German Pleasantry.

A correspondent sends to the Daily Express the following translation from a German paper, relative to the position of the Russian fleet. It is as good as anything in Punch:—

"It has pleased the Lord to call from this superficial existence to another unfathomable world our dearly beloved and tenderly nursed daughter and sister, the blooming, flotta Euxina (Black Sea Fleet).—Her last excursion was the famous battle at Sinope, where she made many conquests without much trouble, and where everything was burning for her. Since that time she has been sickly and confined. Now and then something shot through her side, and from which she suffered much pain. At last she was seized by dropsy, complicated with inflammation, which put a quick end to her existence. Unfortunately, her sister, Balien, staying at Constantinople, is also badly disposed, and not allowed to leave her berth. A cruel fate would not allow the two sisters, who had never seen one another, to assist one another, although they deeply longed for it. But the similarity of their situation made them feel for one another. Her descendants, staying at Nicolaieff, and who are not yet grown up, are anxiously recommended to the tender sympathy of all their friends in Russia, Prussia, and Germany."

THE PRESS IN RUSSIA.—The first Russian newspaper was founded in 1703. Peter the Great not only took part in making it up, but also himself revised the proofs, as may be seen by several sheets still in existence, which are corrected in his handwriting. Only two complete copies of the first year's impressions of this journal exist, and both are in the imperial library at St. Petersburg. The chief librarian, Modeste von Kurff, ordered the numbers of this journal as corrected and edited by Peter the Great, to be republished for the centenary commemorating the foundation of the Moscow University (Jan. 27). This re-impression forms one volume in 8vo, and it contains beside a historical summary of Russian journalism.

THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.—As evidence of the various endeavours of the young heir presumptive to the Crown to initiate himself in all matters connected with internal administration, Prince Frederick William regularly and alternately attends the deliberations of the councils and committees of public departments. These studies are intended for a Prince destined to reign over a great nation—where welfare so much depends upon intimate acquaintance of the sovereign with administrative and financial mechanism—do not prevent the young and buoyant Prince from attending to military duties, or from enjoying those manly sports and exercises which are suitable to his vigorous constitution and joyous disposition.

JERUSALEM RISING.—While other cities in the Turkish empire are falling to ruin and decay, being depopulated and barbarised, Jerusalem is rapidly springing up into a new life. European manners and European wants bring in civilization and enterprising industry. Good hotels are found to accommodate most travellers, better than the Casa Nuova, so long the only shelter for the Frank pilgrim of whatever nation or religion. There are shops where all kinds of goods find a ready sale; carpenters, watch makers, glaziers, tinsmen, dyers, laundresses, shoemakers, &c., exorcise their various callings. There are three flourishing European Tailors. The daily markets are supplied abundantly with good mutton; and poultry and eggs are cheap. Many hundred goats are kept for the sole purpose of supplying the city with milk; and of late cows' milk was to be had. Fruit and vegetables are abundant; and good bread is made by several bakers.

A DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO FRIGHTEN A BRITISH ADMIRAL.

When, during the last war of the United States with Great Britain, an English fleet was cruising up and down Long Island Sound, and making prizes of the small craft of the fishermen and traders along shore, one of the British gun boats fell in with the smack Nancy, and from Saybrook, bound to New Haven, with a lot of onions and other garden produce.

It was quite a windfall for the men of war's men, and the little cargo was served out to the ship's messes as "something fresh," which was not to be had every day.

The smack having been a fair prize, was dropped astern of the frigate, and the three persons who had been taken on board of her, though prisoners of war, were set on shore at Guilford.

On the day following, a little rough-looking Yankee was seen by the officer of the British flag-ship, decked out in the privilege of stepping on board, and on leave being granted, he climbed up the side by a single rope, which had been thrown him by one of the boat's crew's mates.

Instead of pulling off his old felt hat as he stepped upon the quarter deck, and bowing respectfully he raised his right hand above his head, and bringing it down forcibly on the top of his hat, crushed it even over his eyes, and throwing himself into the most prudent attitude imaginable, desired to see "the skipper of this big craft."

The officer of the deck, after taking a good look at his visitor, and hesitating whether to humor the matter as a joke and report the visitor to the Admiral, or, to seize him up, give him a dozen, and put him in his skiff again, resolved to see how much sport would grow out of it, and reported to the Admiral that "a man from the shore desired to speak with him." The old chief looked out of the lattice of his cabin, and discovering a rare specimen of humanity standing there with his hat slung down over his eyes, and his arms a-kimbo, as though he cared less for George the Third than for his next door neighbor, came out and bade him good morning.

"Beyond the skipper of this craft?" was the blunt response of the Yankee.

"This fleet is under my command," said the Admiral.

"Well, you've got the Nancy astern—she's my smack—and I've come to get her, and take her to him."

"She is a fair prize, sir; and we had supposed that she belongs to His Majesty the King."

"Blasphemy!—His Majesty the King—she's mine; and if you don't give her up to me you'll see trouble, I guess."

The Admiral was delighted with the comradely impudence of his visitor, and remarked, aside, to his first lieutenant, that such language was probably never before used concerning His Majesty upon that quarter-deck; and disposed to indulge the joke, he assured the Yankee that he would entertain the proposition, and if he would bring off a load of vegetables for the ship's use next day, they should be well paid for, and an answer should be given.

"If you think I am a-going to fetch off provisions to the enemies of my country, you're much mistaken—but I'll come off and see whether you're a-going to give up the Nancy without a loss. And I'll tell you what it is, skipper, if you don't give me up that smack to-morrow, I'll see you before Squire Daggett before the sun sets!"—[Nautical Magazine.]

Home is the residence not merely of the body but of the heart; it is a place for the affections to unfold and develop themselves; for children to love, and learn, and play; for husband and wife to toil sinfully together,

and make life a blessing. The object of all ambition should be to be happy at home; if we are not happy there, we cannot be happy elsewhere. It is the best proof of the virtues of a family circle to see a happy fire-side.

CAVEAT FOR THE CZAR

CZAR ALEXANDER, thy lamented sire—
Of blessed memory, Nicholas, thus spoke,
When warned that his life's lease would soon expire:

He ask'd, 'How long will't be before I choke?'
He, who, to Pity deaf, bade sword and fire
Lay the earth waste, and mercilessly broke
The hearts of millions, gasp'd these words in dread

Of Death—who gently choked him in his bed.
Inheritor of both his throne and crime,
Disgrace, disaster, and defeat, 'twere well
For thee, perhaps, altho' in manhood's prime,
To muse upon thy father's dying yell.

Ere thou choke too it may be so long time,
Slaves over-rung, though Russians, will rebel,
As by severe conscriptions when provoked;
Then in or out of bed may Czars be choked.

—PUNCH.

A GOOD SHOT.—A physician who resides in the southern part of London, visiting a patient at the extreme north, was asked by the sick man if he did not find it very inconvenient to come such a distance. "Not at all, sir," replied the son of Esculapius, "for having another patient in the next street, I can kill two birds with one stone."

"Can you sir?" replied the invalid; "then you are too good a shot for me," and the M. D. got his walking stick.

RATHER AWEKWARD.—A few days since a gentleman, was en route for New York, got out at the station, leaving his "better half" sole occupant of the seat; returning found a good looking gentleman occupying his seat and making himself sociable with his traveling companion and politely requested the stranger to give him his seat. "You seat sir?" said the stranger, "I don't know that you have any better claim to it than I have."

"Very well, sir," replied our friend, "if you will keep it, allow me to introduce you to my wife." The stranger looked blank and made very hasty tracks for the next car.

A paragraph on interest from Henry Ward Beecher's pen:—
No blister draws sharper than interest does. Of all industries none is comparable to that of interest. It works day and night, in fair weather and foul. It has no sound in its footsteps, but travels fast. It knows at a man's substance with invisible teeth. It binds industry with its debt, as fly is bound upon a spider's web. It rolls a man over and over, binding him head and foot, and letting him hang upon the fatal mesh until long legged interest devours him. There is no crop that can afford to pay interest on a farm. There is but one thing raised on a farm like it, and that is—she and Canada thistle, which swarms new plants every time you break its root, whose blossoms are very prolific, and every flower father of a million seeds. Every leaf is an awl, every single plant is like a platoon of bayonets, and a field full of them is like an armed host. The whole plant is a torment and a vegetable curse. And yet a farmer had better make his bed of Canada thistles than to be at ease upon thistles.

"This is a very beautiful sight for a person with a refined beauty taste," said Mrs. Partington at the agricultural show, looking at the big sheep, and addressing a tall young man by her side. He responded "yes." "Is that a hydraulic ram?" she asked with great simplicity, provoking a smile on the young man's face, and a loud laugh from outsiders, who were attracted by the black bonnet. The young man informed her that this was a long wooled sheep from which very long yarn was spun. "Ah," said she, "you are very kind; but can you tell me if the pope has sent any of his bulls over here to this show?" "No," said he, smiling tremendously, "but among the swine is a descendant of the great Boar-gesses." Neither Mrs. Partington nor any one near knew what he meant, but he laughed loudly, and those outside laughed louder than he, much to his satisfaction. They laughed even louder when they found swinging from his button a tag bearing the inscription, "Vermont Bay!" with age and weight given, but he didn't. And like was looking so innocently all the while, trying to make the ram sneeze by tickling his nose with a straw!—[Boston Post.]

AN IMPROVEMENT IN CRIMINAL PUNISHMENT.—During the last week an experiment of a novel character was made in Huddersfield, that although pardoning too much of the Emperor of the East, was for the taste of

Englishmen, has at least the merit of being effective and inexpensive, perhaps we might add remunerative. Officers who expose sugar, currants, rice, &c. in their doorways, are frequently annoyed at the petty thefts committed by thoughtless boys as they pass along the streets. One of our grocers in New street has, however, instituted a kind of coast-guard. When any one is seen taking the exposed goods, the guard immediately pursues, and having caught the delinquent, he is brought back to the shop, where he has the choice given him either to be put into the hands of a policeman or grind at the coffee mill for three hours as a voluntary punishment. The last usually consists that this is a better way of getting out of the scrape than going before a magistrate, so, preferring the coffee-mill, he goes at once and grinds away for his allotted time in penance.—[Huddersfield Examiner.]

The art of dunning is not reckoned among the fine or polite arts. Indeed, there are no rules on the subject, as each case must be tried by itself, the success of various expedients being very much "as you light upon chips." At times, a lucky accident brings the money out of a slow debtor, after the manner following:—One of our merchants, nervous and irritable, received a letter from a customer in the country begging for more time. Turning to one of his counting-room clerks, he says—

"Write to this man immediately."

"Yes, Sir; what shall I say?"

The merchant was pacing the office, and repeating the order, "Write to him at once."

"Certainly, Sir; what do you wish me to say?"

The merchant was impatient, and broke out, "Something or nothing, and that very quick."

"The clerk waited for no further orders, but consulting his own judgment, wrote and dispatched the letter. By the return of mail came a letter from the delinquent customer, enclosing the money in full of the account. The merchant's eye glistened when he opened it, and hastening to his desk, said to the clerk:

"What sort of a letter did you write to this man? Here is the money in full."

"I wrote just what you told me to, Sir. The letter is copied into the book."

The letter-book was consulted, and there it stood, short and sweet, and right to the point.

"Dear Sir,—Something or nothing, and that very quick. Yours, etc."

And this letter brought the money, when a more elaborate dun would have failed of the happy effect.

European Intelligence.

One Week later from Europe!

The steamship Africa, which left Liverpool on the 24th November, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday morning at half past 1 o'clock. The Ariel arrived at Havre, on the 19th, and the Hermann at Southampton on the same day.

THE WAR.

Correspondence from the Allied Camp on the Tchernaya of Nov. 10th relates solely to the hunting of the armies. The latter are still apprehensive of a Russian attack.

Paris correspondent of the Ministerial paper, the London Globe, learns that although winter stops field operations in the Crimea, it is intended to permit the fleets to winter in the harbour.

Letters state that the town of Mariouple, on North coast of the Sea of Azoff, was bombarded by the allies Oct. 31st.—A hundred shells were thrown, and the town set on fire, all the Austrian Merchants hoisted the Austrian flag over their Warehouses, when the firing ceased.

Gen. Wrangel, it was rumoured, was to menace the allied position at the Straits of Yenikale. The allies had, however, thirty thousand men there, and expect to be reinforced by fifteen thousand.

The invalid Russian announces that large numbers of the Allied forces embarked at Eupatoria on the 14th inst., and sailed Westward.

ASIA.

Trebizond advices of the 5th say that during the past fortnight news had reached Erzeroum from Kais. Omar Pacha's vanguard had reached Okum. The Smyrna hospital is evacuated, and converted into barracks for the Swiss and German Legion.

THE BALTIC.

Admirals Dundas and Pennaud, with the flag ships and part of the fleets are in the Bay of Kiel. A steamer is detained to watch for an American clipper, supposed to be in the Baltic, with a cargo of Revolvers.

Sweden joins the Western alliance. Respecting Canrobert's mission to Sweden we have only a Paris rumour, but the rumour is important, viz., that terms of a

military convention are agreed to—that Sweden will furnish a contingent to act with the allies next spring, if peace is not previously restored, and that an army of French, English and Swedes will be sent to Courland, to force Prussia and Austria to declare themselves, and in return for their alliance, the allies will guarantee Finland.

Canrobert has been overwhelmed with honours. His mission to Denmark is now the great point of interest, as the want of success there might neutralize the advantage gained in Sweden, as it is not believed that these two powers could adopt different lines of policy.

The London "Morning Post," however, contradicts the statements of the Times with regard to the alliance, and says that the "Times" details of a military convention and assertion of the adhesion of Denmark are without foundation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Prince Albert laid the foundation of the Birmingham Institution, with a great banquet.

Nothing said respecting war or politics—military campaign being ended, and political campaign not opened, speculation is indulged as to probable action of Parliament. The Ministerial course is evident—few debates and many estimates; course of opposition is less clear, but will likely force to a dissolution.

Henry Labouchere has been sworn in as Secretary of State for the Colonies. Duke of Argyll is Postmaster General, retaining in uncertain office as Lord Privy Seal, which office rumour says will be given to Duke of Newcastle. The number of Manchester operatives on strike is 3,400, 1700 of whom are out of work by the stoppage of other hands. They all conduct themselves peaceably.

Petition is circulating in Liverpool for re-establishment of the kingdom of Poland.

Report of commission on recent Hyde Park riots is published. Conduct of individual policemen is censured, but the general forbearance of the force is commended.

Capt. Robert McClure, Arctic Navigator, is knighted.

General Markham is dead. He was wounded in the Canadian rebellion. Came home sick after fall of Sebastopol.

Dr. Davega is prominently before the public from several papers endeavouring to discredit his statements regarding his services within Sebastopol.

FRANCE.

The King of Sardinia was in Paris and was favourably received. He left that City that he might not come in contact with the excommunicated Sovereign. It is reported that the Emperor has invited the Pope to Paris to baptize the coming child.

All the French gun boats and mortar ships are wintering in Cherbourg, and the ships of the Baltic fleet are expected.

The Rothschilds have purchased the Russian prize ship Silka, taken at Petropaulski, for 188,000 francs.

The International Convention on uniformity of Weights and Measures held their third meeting in Exposition Building. An address from the American Geographical and Statistical Society was read.

Bishop Bourget, of Montreal, has reached Havre, on his way home from Rome.

The funeral of M. Paultet, the celebrated Parisian lawyer, was attended by many notables.

Admiral Baudin is appointed Governor of French Guiana, and Admiral of Squadron, vice Bruat, sick.

SPAIN.

Reinforcements of troops are ordered to Saragosa, where further disturbances are apprehended, the local authorities having promised more to the rioters than the Government will sanction. The Spanish Government are reported to be unanimous in favour of joining the Alliance, but the occasion is deferred until Spain can appear as a great nation. At present she has no spare money for the soldiers. Gen. Zabala was destined to have command of the contingent, and being discontented that another General was spoken of, will probably retire from the Cabinet.

BELGIUM.

The estimates of revenue show a deficiency of eight millions of francs, caused by the vote of twelve and a half million for the defence of the country and the relief of distress.

DENMARK.

There was every chance, that the Sound Dues Conference, will be opened at Copenhagen on the 25th Nov. Russia is the only government that will send a special Envoy. The other powers accredit the resident Ambassadors, assisted by persons conversant with the subject. It has been guessed that Russia may take part in the conference simultaneously with the powers with whom she is at war.

European Intelligence.

From late English papers.

PEACE Rumours of a disposition on the part of the Russian Government to make first advances to negotiate for peace continue to prevail, but excepting the reliable information that the mercantile classes in Russia are weary of war, there is no apparent ground for the rumour. It is however confidently reported that M. DeMunster, the Prussian envoy at St. Petersburg, visited the Czar at Nicolai, with a view of inducing him to recognize certain conditions of peace, such as would be laid down by the French and English Cabinets; and that the Czar listened favorably to M. DeMunster's propositions.

The Prussian Cabinet is now in possession of the views of the Emperor Alexander, and is empowered to make them known to the other Powers, who, on their part, have refused to listen to them, though at the same time they have declared them to be sufficient. The great fact is, that the negotiations between Russia and Prussia on a subject are still proceeding. The Court at Berlin is making the greatest efforts to induce the Czar to consent to such terms as will really lead to a pacific result, as the Russian cabinet is sufficiently well acquainted with the firm resolution of the Allied Powers. The continuance of the negotiations affords some grounds for hoping that there is at least a chance for peace.

TURKEY.

Constantinople correspondence describes a bad state of affairs; murders and robberies in the open streets, with great and increasing fanaticism against the Christians, especially against the French.

The Allied Commanders have called on the Turkish Government to prevent the outrages, under a threat of the Allies immediately taking the police of the city into their own hands.

Several of the Tunisian Mulveers have been condemned to death; the rest of the Christians will be sent to Batoum and Soudan Kule. The loss of the French killed in the recent riots was more considerable than at first reported.

The London Times has elaborate editorial calculations showing that the total available strength of Russia is 83 per thousand, and that she has already used 58; which allows only ten months more at the past rate of exhaustion. Her last man, her last cash, her last grain, her last stock, her last credit, are all nearly expended. A general armament of the Russian empire is spoken of. The maritime administration at Nicolai is placed under the orders of General Liders, whom in this respect Gortschakoff is to be subordinate, with the object of securing greater unity of operation. It is believed that the Congress of Russian Diplomats, which was to take place at Warsaw, will be held at St. Petersburg soon.

A despatch from Berlin of the 10th says, that the Russian loan with German capital has been concluded.

The Czar arrived at St. Petersburg on the 11th in good health.

The Czar has extended the inducements to nobles to enter the army.

CRACOW.—King Otto opened Parliament on the 12th. He promised the maintenance of virility, preserving at the same time the friendship of foreign powers. A slight difficulty with the United States has been settled to the satisfaction of all interested.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.
LONDON, 9 A. M., Saturday 24th.—**Political Rumour.**—It was stated with confidence in Downing Street yesterday that Lord Palmerston has determined upon an immediate resolution of Parliament—that the announcement will be made public in a few days, and that Parliament will be called together in February.

DENMARK.—**Copenhagen, Friday.**—General Robert arrives to-morrow forenoon, and stays at Hotel D'Angleterre. On Monday he will have an audience with the King at the Palace of Christenborg. He is expected to remain here a week.

The Post says we can state on authority that there is at present no prospect of a Swedish alliance, and that the statement which has been published respecting a military convention and its terms are purely imaginary. A meeting will meet about the usual time, namely end of January or beginning of February.

Advices received from St. Petersburg, dated the 16th instant, state that a proposed general armament of the country had become a debated question. The project was announced as under discussion at that moment, and should the levy in case of need be determined upon, it was to be effected under the name of *Troisième Ban*.

A Russian Prince was recently assassinated in open daylight by some recruits from the villages, who afterwards attempted to fire on him. When at nightfall, his family arrived at his prolonged absence, sent in a search of him, his body was found seated in a carriage, with his head on the seat beside him.

BRITISH GERMAN LIGION.—The Post of the 6th, which states that the authorities of that place had instituted new proceedings against parties enlisting for the foreign legion. Several parties have been arrested, among others the captain of the steamer *Poland*, who has taken many persons to the legion depot. He has been placed in confinement.

PARIS.—The King of Sardinia was favourably received in Paris. The Pope's legate left the city that he might not be in contact with the excommunicated Sardinians in their huts, both adopting the

AUSTRIA.

Subscriptions for shares of the Credit Mobilier open Dec. 18th.

ITALY.

The Sardinian financial estimates propose a loan of 60,000,000 francs.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg letters state, that in consequence of facilities of transport from the north, it is believed considerable quantities of linen will be exported overland, and that the general exports after December would be sufficient to produce a rally in the rate of exchange.

According to reports from the Prussian port of Memel, great quantities of sulphur, saltpetre, and other contraband articles of war, continue to be sent over to the Prussian parties in the trade existing at small premiums for delivery on Russian territory.

Death of Lady Emily Stuart Wortley.—The death of this lady is announced. She died at Brighton on the night of the 29th Oct.

The Globe says, that at the expiration of his well earned leave, Sir Colin Campbell will return to the Crimea to resume the command of the Highland division.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

The Monitor publishes the following dated Constantinople, Nov. 12th:—According to the last accounts, Omar Pasha was expecting a battle. Gen. Mouravieff had detached a division from his army, which was advancing by forced marches on Kutais by the Alaska road. About eight thousand, under Musha Pasha, had left Batoum to try and cut off this detachment. Early in the month they had reached Ouzgen. The commander-in-chief had then met him at Kutais, which will be the theatre of some important engagements, unless the Russians intend entrenching themselves in the defiles.

BELTIN, Friday.—The political circles here, especially the Kreis Zeitung party, are triumphant, while the Western people dread German treachery. They are loudly declaring peace, or an adhesion with Russia, as the alternative.

The Times City article says:—The English funds opened with firmness this morning at the final quotations of yesterday, and for a short time exhibited a tendency to further improvement, but ultimately a gradual decline took place, the market closing with a general appearance of dullness. The occurrence of sales in the absence of any announcement, tend to confirm the reports circulated during the past day or two of new and important political arrangements, was the principal cause of the reaction, coupled with a less favourable appearance of the continental exchanges.

The Mercantile advices from Paris continue to describe great steadiness. St. Petersburg letters are to the 13th, and quote the exchange at 35 since the departure of the advanced portion of the Allied fleets. A number of small vessels had been in communication with the coast of Finland, and the fleet destined to convey reinforcements, &c., to Sweden was understood to be waiting its opportunity.

MARKETS.

FINANCIAL.—Western Canal 44 to 45; Baltic 45 to 46; Caspian 55 to 58; Cotton declined 1d. during the week.

POWERS OF THE ALLIED AND RUSSIAN FORCES.—On the greater part of our extended line the most profound peace prevails. The two belligerent parties scarcely see each other, separated as they are by a kind of neutral ground which intervenes between them. A few black spots about the batteries on the Mackenzie ridge, which may be made out with a good glass as long-coated Russians, a Cossack vidette of a few men on a hillside above Ozmash, some columns of smoke in the Belbek villages, and a few squadrons of cavalry in a field behind Yurtale, are all that can be seen by day of the Russians, while a small number of campfires and the unceasing activity of their numerous telegraphs are the only visible signs of their close neighborhood at night. It seems to be the plan of the Russians to show as little of their forces as they can possibly help, and even the advance of the French to the Belbek could not draw them out to make any display of their strength. They are in this respect more fortunate than we are, for all the range of heights which they occupy being considerably higher than that which the Allied armies occupy, they have a panoramic view of our position, and may watch every movement, and estimate every body of men which they see moving about. It is probably for this reason as much as in order to keep their troops in continual activity that the French are making so many *provenances militaires*. The road over Also connecting the French position on the Baidar heights with the rest of the line is now all but complete, and is already used for traffic. All this part of the Crimea presents more features approaching to English scenery than perhaps any other in the East. There is such freshness in the vegetation, so many familiar plants, that you can nearly fancy yourself transported to some Scotch glen in passing along the gorge of the Tchernaya. On this part of our line as well as on the others you can already see the beginning of preparations for winter, more especially at the place where the reserves are encamped. Although, according to the accounts of the Tatars, there is not much snow on these heights during the winter, yet from their exposed position, good shelter for the troops will be essential, if they intend to keep them. Fortunately all materials are at hand, brush and other wood abounding all over the neighbourhood. From what we can see, the French intend to follow the example of the Sardinians in their huts, both adopting the

experience of the natives to their own purposes—a square space dug out about six feet deep, and a roof of osierwork, plastered with mud, and then covered with earth. There seems to be indeed the objection to this that the heavy showers may soak through the plaster, but as the natives, who ought to know, use generally the same material, there can be no fear of that. [London Times.]

THE NORTH SIDE OF SEBASTOPOL TO BE REPAIRED.—The Globe's Paris correspondent writes, that it is stated in quarters where information has often proved correct, that although winter will stop field operations in the Crimea, it is intended to bombard the northern side with mortars, so as to enable the fleet to enter the harbor.

THE SEA OF AZOFF.

The following despatch from Sir E. Lyons, dated Nov. 18th, has been received at the Admiralty:—

"**VAHA, 7 15 P. M.**—Capt. Sherrard Osborne reports that, on the 5th and 6th inst., a flotilla under his orders in the Sea of Azoff, destroyed enormous quantities of grain and forage of this year's harvest, which was compactly stacked in six tiers, extending two miles along the coast, near Gusekliman, ready to be conveyed, partly to the Crimean army, after the formation of the ice in the Sea of Azoff, and partly to the army in the Caucasus, and which the enemy thought secure from any naval attack. By the skillfulness of the arrangements, and the manner in which they were executed by Capt. Osborne, in which he was ably seconded by Commander John P. Kennedy, the enterprise was effected in the most brilliant manner, by landing on three points, under cover of the gunboats of the allies, in the face of not less than 4,000 cavalry and infantry. Our loss amounted to only six wounded."

A letter from Erzeroum states that General Mouravieff became insane in consequence of his defeat on the 29th of September, and that his staff had sent to Teflis for General Butchoff, who refused to command.

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 9.

16th Foot.—Ensign S. G. C. Hogge, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Parker, deceased; George Street, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Hogge.

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12, 1855.

Railway from St. John to Fredericton.—The *Fredericton Reporter* appears delighted that the Morning News has opened its eyes to the importance of the line of Railway from St. John to Fredericton. There

can be no doubt that an *iron alliance* between any two places must be of incalculable advantage to both of them, but in the case of the commercial metropolis of this Province and the cathedral city, the necessity of a Railroad does not exist so strongly as in many other parts of the Province. That great national highway between those places—the noble river St. John—is open at least seven months in the year, when the great trade of the upper country can be carried on, by means of the present facilities—while whole districts offering far greater inducements for the investment of capital as well as more abundant opportunities for the settlement of emigrants, are at present entirely shut out from the benefits which artificial, in the absence of natural means of communication, would speedily develop.

Let us not be misunderstood, however, we are not opposed to Railroads in any shape or early completion, where they are most required. A railroad from St. John to the Canada line, would be of vast benefit, not only to the City itself, but to the Counties through which it would pass—as it must be the means of developing the resources of a large tract of valuable land which abounds with the great staple of the Province, timber, and likewise minerals; and also encourage settlers, who would in a few years, supply the Province with breadstuffs and other necessities of life—and thereby prevent the great drain of money which takes place annually for those articles—but if the Road is to be confined to a mere local line between St. John and Fredericton, it is of too little importance to be worthy of much discussion, and much as the Reporter may chuckle at having, as he thinks, gained an ally, we do not believe that the *Morning News* is so narrow-viewed as to advocate so petty a scheme.

FLAX.—Since the War commenced, we notice that the growth of Flax is engaging the attention of agriculturists in England, and from notices we have seen, we think that the subject is well deserving the attention of our farmers in this Province. We believe it is scarcely possible to name a more remunerative crop or one that requires less trouble or attention during its growth; this climate is peculiarly adapted to the plant which does not even require a particularly good soil for its production. The only difficulty in the matter is the trouble attendant on preparing it for market; but surely during the long

winter months, when so many hours are at the disposal of our farmers thifty housewives, they might advantageously employ them in preparing the stalks for the merchant. By a late English paper we see that as much as £20 sterling has been paid for the produce per acre, without any preparations whatever.

THANK-GIVING DAY.—His Excellency the Lieut. Governor's Proclamation directs, to-morrow, (Thursday,) the 13th inst. to be kept as a day of Thanksgiving. The various places of Public Worship will be opened for Divine service at 11 o'clock A. M., and we sincerely hope that not a single member of any denomination will fail to evince his gratitude for the many blessings showered down upon us by Providence, and mark his sense of loyalty and gratification for the successes which have attended Her Majesty's arms in the great and just war she is carrying on for the general liberties of Europe, and the advancement of civilization throughout the world—by abstaining from all business, and joining in the religious services of their respective churches.

STEAMER EUGENIE.—The Liverpool N. S. Transcript, announces the arrival of the new Steamer "Eugenie" at that Port. The "Eugenie" was built at Calais Me., by the enterprising firm of Jas. Porter & Co., and her engines were made at the Calais foundry.

THE REGISTRATION OF KING'S COLLEGE.—The "Head Quarters" of Wednesday, under the head of "highly important rumour," announces that before leaving Fredericton for England, the Hon. Attorney-General resigned the office of Registrar of King's College. We, however, incline to the opinion that our usually well-informed contemporary must have been hoaxed in this instance, as we do not believe that the hon. gentleman would voluntarily resign an office, the arduous duties of which he has satisfactorily performed, no matter how incompatible it may be for the leader of the Government to retain it. Such dissipated conduct is certainly worthy of notice. To be told that the Attorney-General has actually resigned an office at the time when the members of his Government are overtaxing their fertile imaginations in creating new and unnecessary ones, is something which borders so much on the marvellous that we can scarcely credit it. Our contemporary must now give the Attorney-General credit for something. [New Brunswick.]

THE "IRISH INVASION."—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger states the following to be the plan of the projected Irish Invasion:—"A plan, I am told, has been submitted to reach the heart of the British lion through his Canadian lungs. 50,000 able-bodied laborers are represented to be all ready for enrollment to march for Canada, in order to co-operate with some Russian demonstration said to be organizing on the North West Coast. Money sufficient to defray the expenses, it is further said, has been raised, and the only thing remaining to be done, is to find a man in whom all have confidence as a leader. Secrecy being the one great thing needed now, pains are taken to keep out of the newspapers anything like a real record of what is in the wind. An agent of Russia is said to be the financial agent, and the chief engineer of the whole concern. It is thought to be something of an object to get up an invasion of Canada, in order to distract the allies at home, and possibly to compel England to transport a portion of her army in the Crimea to the North American Colonies."

NEW RAILWAY CONTRACT IN NOVA SCOTIA.—On Tuesday last the Railway Commissioners opened a heap of tenders that were offered, pursuant to conditions previously advertised, for constructing a section of the Railway, about seven miles in length, on the Eastern road, leading to Truro. There were nineteen separate tenders submitted. Messrs. Spencer, Sutherland & Son, of Canada, secured the contract, as their estimate of the cost of performing the work was below the valuation that any other competitor named. Exclusive of iron material—that the Commissioners provide—the contractors have engaged to finish this section at the rate of £4,500 a mile. [Halifax Recorder.]

RUSSIAN ROBBERY.—In glancing at the fleet, we cannot pass over a fault in the Russian body politic, which casts a shadow over the whole empire, longer than that thrown by the Elbrouss over Caucasasia; but as we shall unfortunately never be able to leave it out of sight, we have no occasion to dwell upon it for any length of time now. Thousands of hungry ravens are ever hovering round the amply-filled storehouses of a fleet. Many perish, but many fly forged. Partisans of stolen goods repeatedly suffer for it on the gallies; while the sellers manage to purge themselves of crime. Not long ago it was discovered that the brother of the rich merchant M., had purchased Government corn: cordage in Cronstadt—but why multiply instances, when the late Emperor Alexander himself said, "They would steal my ships of the line, if they knew where they could dispose of them." [Recollections of Russia.]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, a certain Remedy for Ulcerous Sores.—Jereff, Henderson of St. Andrews, suffered for seven

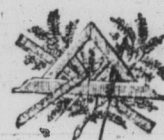
years and five months with six ulcerous sores on his leg, and three on his arms, which defied every kind of treatment, although he used some of the most noted remedies for the cure of the same, both internal and external, it was without avail. At last he had recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which quickly caused the wounds to have an improved appearance, and by continuing with these remedies for ten weeks, he was completely cured; and has ever since enjoyed the best of health.

Notice to the Public.

THE MAILS FOR ENGLAND will close at this Office on Sunday 16th instant, at 9 A. M., via Halifax, and on Friday the 22nd inst. at 6 A. M., via New York.

The Postage for the United Kingdom via Halifax, is 7d. single rate, and via New-York 1s. 5d. pre-payment optional.

By Order,
G. F. CAMPBELL,
P. M.
Post Office, St. Andrews,
Dec. 12, 1855.



Dibernian Lodge.

NO. 318,
Under Registry of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

THE BROTHERS OF Dibernian Lodge No. 318, intend celebrating St. John's Day (27th inst.) at their Lodge Room, at 6 o'clock P. M. Transient Brethren are respectfully invited to attend.

THO. TURNER ODELL,
Secretary.

A PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION BALL,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR.
Will be held in the Town Hall, St. Andrews, on Thursday, 1st Jan. 1856, under the Banners of

ST. MARK'S LODGE
NO. 750.

Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock.

STEWARDS.
Br. S. T. Gove, Br. R. D. James,
W. J. CROSBY, C. A. THOMPSON,
A. LIGHT, S. BILSON,
J. McMASTER,
Gentlemen's Tickets, 7s. 6d.; Ladies do 5s.

to be procured from the Stewards.
St. Andrews, Dec. 11, 1855.

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Notice to Trespassers.

THE Subscriber having received parties information, that certain parties are trespassing on his Lands on the Piskhegan by cutting and carrying away Logs, and other Lumber; this is to give Notice, that I will prosecute all persons found trespassing, to the utmost rigour of the law.

JAMES BOYD,
St. Andrews, 8th Dec. 1855.

DR R. B. PATTERSON, SURGEON DENTIST.

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Saint Andrews, that he has removed his Office to the new building, nearly opposite the Bank and Telegraph Office, Eastport; where he will be happy to wait on all who may require Dental operations. Artificial teeth, from one to an entire set, inserted on pivots or plates: all operations performed on the most approved principles, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Dr. P. will occasionally visit St. Andrews, timely notice of which will be given.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE HOUSE, Lands and Premises, recently occupied by George W. King, at the Rolling Mill, St. Patrick. Apply to
St. Andrews, Dec. 1. R. M. ANDREWS.

FINAL ARRANGEMENT FOR THE SEASON

CHANGE OF DAYS.
For the accommodation of the Public

Steamer "Admiral,"



CAPTAIN M. SMALL.

WILL leave St. John every Tuesday Morning at 9 o'clock, for EASTPORT, PORTLAND, and BOSTON.

Returning, will leave Lincoln's Wharf, BOSTON, every FRIDAY Morning, at 10 o'clock, and PORTLAND the same evening, on arrival of the 24 o'clock Train from Boston, for Eastport and St. John.

Passengers ticketed either by Boat or Railroad from Portland to Boston. The "Admiral" being the only sea-going Steamer on the route, Importers will have an opportunity of getting their Goods in good order, and at a reasonable rate of insurance.

Plans of the Boat can be seen, and Staterooms secured at the office of

GEO. THOMAS, Agent,
Dec. 4, 1855. 22 Water Street.

GREAT WEST.
Through Tickets to all the principal places in the Western Country can be obtained at the "Admiral's" Office.

A Dinner Sett, for sale.

A HANDSOME DINNER-SETT of the newest fashion—recently imported from England.

J. W. STREET
December 4th, 1855.

THE UNION STORE

At Robinson,

Has just received a full stock of desirable

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Which are now offered at the lowest prices above the cost of production, for cash. Particular attention is invited to our new and fine line of

Stuffs and Dress Goods.

Comprising a great variety of styles, entirely new, and never before offered in this market.

OUR SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES & WEST INDIA GOODS

is, as usual, complete, and sold on truly Protective Union Principles.

ROBINSON, Oct. 23d, 1855.

Mangle.

I OFFER FOR SALE—A new Clothes

MANGLE. Also,

A WASHING AND WRINGING MACHINE

low for Cash. **JAMES BOYD.**

Oct. 6, 1855.

Cottage & Land for Sale.

TO be sold, a convenient Cottage residence,

new and occupied by the Subscriber, with

about seven acres of land, adjoining the Town

Piet of Saint Andrews. The House contains—

Dining room, Parlor, entrance Hall, five good

Bedrooms, Kitchen &c. There are also a new

Bar, and other outbuildings on the premises.

The house is pleasantly situated, commanding

good views of the bay and river.

For particulars apply to Messrs. Odell & Turner,

St. Andrews, or to the subscriber,

St. John, Nov. 3, 1855. **C. H. RICE.**

Pine Timber.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY

FIVE TONS PINE TIMBER, aver-

aging 13 inches, for sale—Apply to

JAMES BOYD.

Oct. 6, 1855.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm

of **ROBERT STORR & Co.** are re-

quested to make immediate payment to

Messrs. **BEARD & VENNING**, of their agent;

the said **BEARD & VENNING** being lawfully

authorized to receive the said debts and

give receipts therefor.

ROBERT STORR.

St. Andrews, Nov. 3, 1855.

Mr. James BEARD is authorized to

collect the above and give receipts therefor.

BEARD & VENNING.

St. John, Nov. 3, 1855.

Selling Off.

THE Subscriber intends closing his

business for the Season, and will

SELL AT AUCTION, on Tuesday 22d

Dec'r, inst.,—

The whole of his STOCK IN TRADE.

Consisting of:

Boxes and half boxes Raisins,

Brandy, Gin, Wine and Spirits, in wood

and bottle;

And a great variety of other articles.

JAMES BOYD.

St. Andrews, 3d Dec. 1855.

Flour—Pork—Apples—&c.

W. Whitlock,

HAS just received per schooner "Julia,"

from New York, and steamer "Adelaide"

from Boston—

50 bbls superfine and extra family FLOUR

20 bbls New York Greening Apples

Corn Meal, Mess Pork, White Beans

Carolina Rice, Navy and Pilot Bread

Flour, Cheese, refined Whale Oil

Burning Fluid, Lard, Tallow, etc.

TOGETHER WITH—

The following articles on hand:

Hyson, Oolong and Souchong Teas

Ground and whole Coffee, Cocoa and Chocolate

Crushed brown Sugar, Molasses, Soap

Candles, Starch, white wine and cider Vinegar,

Brooms, painted Pails, Tubs, Axes, and

Axe Handles, Spices, Macaroni,

Willow, Market and Clothes baskets

Cod and pollack "Fish."

Fanny Davis' Pain Killer;

Cooking, Franklin, and other Stoves.

A more general assortment of Stoves daily ex-

pected.)

An assortment of low-priced Common, and

Rocking Chairs.

ALSO,

A variety of Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, etc. etc.

St. Andrews, Oct. 16.

Notice.

THE Subscriber intending to close his

business for the Season, requests all

persons indebted to him to pay their several

amounts due by the 30th day of this month,

otherwise they will be put in train for col-

lection.

JAMES BOYD.

St. Andrews 3d Dec. 1855.

CARD.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Inhabitants

of St. Andrews, that his engagement with

Messrs. **STORR & Co.** having terminated as

CUTTER and SUPERINTENDENT of THEIR

TAILORING DEPARTMENT,

he has commenced business in the rooms over

Little's Shoe Store, where he will be happy to

execute all orders in the **TAILORING LINE**

entrusted to him, with neatness and dispatch,

and in the newest fashion, patterns of which he

constantly receives.

Garments made up in every style, to suit the

public taste.

THOMAS BROWN.

St. Andrews, Nov. 27, 1855.

Soap and Candle Factory

AGAIN.

THE Subscriber in returning thanks for the

extensive patronage received for the last

twelve years, respectfully informs his friends and

customers, that since the late disastrous fire in

Water-street, he has erected a new factory in

Princess-street, a very short distance above the

Post Office, and next adjoining Dunn's Steam Mill,

where he will be happy to receive and execute all

orders from his old customers and the trade gener-

ally; and by manufacturing a good article at a

fair price and light profit, to give satisfaction.

GEO. WOODS.

St. John, Sept. 15, 1855. (Patent Stamp)



AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A

FAMILY PHYSIC.

THE long long existed a public demand for an

effective purgative pill which could be relied on as

safe and perfectly safe in its operation. This has

been prepared to meet that demand, and an exten-

sive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with

what success it accomplishes the purpose designed.

It is easy to make a physical pill, but not easy to

make the best of all pills—one which should have

none of the objections, but all the advantages, of

every other. This has been attempted here, and

with what success we would respectfully submit to

the patient. It has been unfortunate for the

patient hitherto that almost every purgative

medicine is either too violent or too irritating to the

bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much

griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more

than counterbalance the good to be derived from

them. These pills produce no irritation or pain, unless

it arise from a previously existing obstruction

or derangement in the bowels. When taken in

moderation, no harm can arise from their use in any

quantity; but it is better that any medicine should

be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their

use in the several diseases to which they are ap-

plicable are given on the box. Among the com-

plaints which have been speedily cured by them, we

mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms

of Jaundice, Indigestion, Langour and Loss of Ap-

petite, Lassitude, Irritability, Bilious Headache,

Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side

and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the con-

sequence of diseased action in the liver. As an

aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in Cos-

tiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Hemorrhoids, Scru-

fula and Scoury, Colic with sickness of the body,

Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any

and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly suc-

cessful cures in Rheumatism, (stiff, Dropsy, Gravel,

Rheumatism, Pain in the Heart, Pain in the

Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely

taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood

and prepare the system for the change of seasons.

An occasional dose stimulates the system, and

restores the strength of the body, and restores the

wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism.

Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, though

no serious derangement exists; but un-

necessary doses should never be carried too far,

as every purgative medicine reduces the strength,

when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which

a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but

we suggest themselves to the reason of every

body; and it is confidently believed that this pill

will answer a better purpose than any thing which

has hitherto been available to mankind. When their

virtues are once known, the public will no longer

doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a

cathartic medicine.

PREPARED BY

JAMES C. AYER,

Assayer and Practical Chemist,

LOWELL, MASS.

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

SOLD BY

Agents for St. Andrews, Odell & Turner at

St. John, Nov. 3, 1855.

Tea, Linseed Oil,

STARCH, &c.

OCTOBER 15, 1855.

Ex Achilles from London:

10 Half-Chests

4 bbls, best boiled Linseed Oil

5 cases finest improved No. 1 Poland Starch

3 do improved Patent Rice Starch

30 bbls pale Rotterdam Geneva, "Anchor"

brand, &c. &c.

J. W. STREET.

Notice of Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the

partnership heretofore existing un-

der the name and firm of **Mealy & Johnson**

at St. George, is this day dissolved by

mutual consent. The business in future

will be conducted by **SAMUEL JOHNSON**

alone, and who is duly authorized to receive

all debts due to said firm, and will pay all

debts owing by them.

TOBIAS G. MEALY.

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Saint George, Nov. 5, 1855.

(Patent and Provincial—4 ins.)

Cherry Brandy, Whiskey, &c.

One cask Cherry Brandy,

One Puncheon best Cambleton Whiskey,

Two do Malt Aqua,

Fifty cases "Hennessy" and "Martell" Brands

vintages 1850 and 1851. Just received.

W. STREET.

St. John, 1855.

BOSTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. D. SPEAR,

INDIAN DOCTOR,

18 Kneeland Street, BOSTON, Mass.

THE great success which has ever attended

the Indian Practice of Medicine, as perfected

by **E. D. SPEAR, M. D.**, excites envy in the

hearts of the many advocates of Mercury. Many

of his remedies, as the public have already learned

from newspapers of the day are prepared from

recipes which are believed to have originally been

received from the Indians one hundred and seventy

six years ago. No other remedies deserve the

name of Indian.

DR. SPEAR'S

GREAT INDIAN MEDICINE.

(For names and description see his "Family

Physician"—to be had, free, at his office, or sent

to order, prepaid on receipt of a paper postage

stamp.)

Are certain cures for

Asthma, Ague and Fever, Barber's Itch, Boil

Bronchitis, Cancer, Canker, Colic, Consumption,

Coughs, Croup, Cramps, Debility, Diabetes

Derangement of the Bowels, all humors in the

blood, Giddiness, Headache, Indigestion of the

Eyes, Jaundice, Kidney Complaints, Liver Com-

plaints, Loss of Hair, Lumbago, Milk Leg, Night-

mare, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the side,

back, and all parts of the body, Painful Men-

struation, Pin Worms, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum,

Scald Head, Scrofula, Shortness of Breath, Sore

Throat, Spinal Complaints, Strangury, &c.

Dr. Spear's Family Medicine have become very

celebrated, and it is now admitted that his treat-

ment of Female Weakness, Prolaps Uteri, Ir-

regularities and Suppressions is far superior to

every other treatment for these complaints.

DR. SPEAR'S

Is also celebrated in the treatment of children.

His medicines being vegetable, do not poison the

system.

Dr. Spear is now being visited, by one thousand

patients every month, some of whom travel hun-

dreds of miles to consult him and to obtain his me-

dicines.

Dr. Spear will warrant a cure in every curable case.

After giving his remedies a fair trial, if a cure is

not effected, he will pay any other physician, who

will effect a cure, his bill, not exceeding \$100.

Persons at a distance can consult him by letter,

enclosing a stamp to pay the answer.

