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Vol 39

CHEEK.

Upon the world's vast lolling field,
Amid its cares and strife,
Where men their tongues do bravely wield,
To sponge the bread of life;
If any fall—and some do fall—
To win the bread they seek,
Be sure it is the coward pale,
And not brave Joe with "cheek."

Place at meals needs to be filled,
Of all the men to seek,
Tis surely won, however skilled,
By Joe who has the "cheek."
He gains the place, and none may fear
His fitness will be small,
Deficiencies will ne'er appear,
His "cheek" conceals them all.

The Ladies—bless their gentle hearts,
For him have special smiles,
And tho' by him they suffer smart,
He all their tears beguiles.
They thought he was so very good,
And then at times so meek,
It seems they never understood,
He did it all by "cheek."

The Earl of "Cheek"—he is the chap
Whose praises now I sing,
Though he may give Miss E. a smack,
She thinks him quite "the thing."
Let others praise this modest man,
Whose soul is mild and meek,
But Joe shall ever lead the van,
That lauds the Earl of "Cheek."

Interesting Case.

A Night in the Calcutta Hotel.

James McCarthy arrived in the metropolis of Bengal almost direct from Cork. With all the implicit credulity of his country, he had believed every story which had been palmed upon him during the voyage; and, though he was somewhat staggered by the bold assertion of one of his brother cadets, that the race of Anthropophagi (described by Shakespeare as carrying their heads under their arms) actually existed in India, yet as he had been taught devoutly to rely on the fact that St. Patrick floated over from Holyhead (so called, says the tradition, from this miracle,) to Park Gate, seated on his own cranium, why, after all, the thing might not be impossible.

As to the race of the original serpent which tempted Eve still existing in many parts of the East, there was evidently nothing unlikely in that; while rivers of gum springing from forest-trees, colonies of monkeys who sang songs, played at cricket, and got drunk upon coconut milk, were objects he daily expected to meet with, being not a jot more improbable than one of his own native legends, or even those sporting anecdotes which he not only related as facts, but was ready to fight any man who dared to doubt them.

He had, on his father's domain in Galway, that he called a "rough-bred unco, that had jumped a wall seven feet high, cowed and dashed, and sprang a dyke fifty feet wide, during a Rock-rochan steppe-chase." He pulled the little doctor's nose because he doubted that the McCarthy had an attendant "banesee" attached to their family; and called out the skipper because he insisted on being three lights in the cuddy.

Of the terror-inspiring objects of human nature in general Mac felt no dread; but the threat of his Satanic Majesty clothed in an earthly form, could at any time nearly throw him into fits. Brave, open-hearted, and generous, he was passionate, superstitious, and credulous. He came, he believed to a land of horrors, solely with the idea of picking fruit from the pagoda tree. He had about as much idea of Asia as an Indian of my acquaintance had of Europe, who once asked me if I knew "Miss East India Company?" adding gravely, "Miss Company must be very old lady now!"

McCarthy having no friends in Calcutta, on landing took up his abode at the hotel. There are now several hotels; but at the time I write of there was but that one, which was almost deserted, so great was the hospitality formerly displayed by the British residents in India. One or two other passengers went to the same house, preparatory to delivering their letters of introduction. By and by the evening looked so fine that he proposed to two ladies, who were of the party, to take a stroll through the town.

"Put on your bonnets, girls, and sure we'll be after looking about us. Faith, an it's a mighty fine place this Calcutta,—it's almost as grand as Cork; only, you see, they've nothing like Cove in these parts."

The young ladies consented, and the trio were about to rally forth, when, lo! the master of the house stopped them at the door, and with a look of horror assured them that if they persisted in going out during the heat of the day, they would

probably be struck down by a "coup de soleil."

"Tisn't the devil me ever such a country I ever heard of, but I'm to it," ejaculated Mac as he turned back.

As he was going up stairs, it was his fate to meet a snake-charmer, carrying several of those reptiles with him.

"Ye blackguard of the world," shouted the enraged Irishman, "is it to kill and murder us entirely you come here with yere bastos of the devil? By the power that played before Moses, if you don't make yourself scarce, it's my mother's son that'll bate your four bones to powder!"

Now this was an idle threat—perhaps the only one McCarthy ever offered; for he would just as soon have thrown himself into a well as have approached the juggler, who was not a little surprised to find the exhibition of his powers thus strenuously rejected. Like a true Indian he only saluted, and with the servile humility of his enslaved race, he mildly and gently retired. The sight of the snakes had made poor Mac nervous.

After a late dinner, one or two old Indians present called out for their hookahs. Their "hookahs" brought them up, unperceived by James McCarthy, who happened to be deeply engaged in conversation; and, having placed the bottoms of water-cups, close to Mac's chair, gave the snake (the tube of a hookah is so called) into their masters' hands.

At the first puff McCarthy started up. The bubble-bubble noise of the smoke passing through the water seemed to his ears like the sound of a rattle-snake; and, as they came directly from the back of his chair, the unfortunate Irishman sprang bolt upright, and looked round with horror. Presently he perceived the tube twisted round the arm of one of the old residents.

"Oh! milley mythers," cried he, pointing to the apparently dreadfully object, "what is that?" "This?" returned the other coolly; "this is my snake."

Tunder and "buns!" screamed the Patlander, making a rush for the door, "what do you mane by bringing the baste here, you ould blackguard?"

It was now the turn of the other to feel astonished. An explanation, however, at length took place; and, though McCarthy wanted sadly to fight the civilian for having made him expose himself, yet at length they became friends, and poor Mac, in the true spirit of Hybernian friendship, got gloriously drunk with him, and in this state was let to bed.

It was past midnight. It might have been one or two o'clock in the morning, when our friend was awoke by a most extraordinary noise in one corner of his vast bedchamber. The tones of his late organs still rose through his brain, and to a certain degree confused his senses; but in spite of this, McCarthy felt assured that strange and unearthly noises proceeded ever and anon from the aforesaid corner of the room. He attempted to sleep the idea, and even endeavored to go to sleep; but, alas! the mysterious noises again arose, and, in spite of semi-intoxication,—in spite of his desire to look upon the sounds as unreal, poor James was recalled by them to perfect recollection. He raised his head slightly from his pillow, and distinctly heard the same noises repeated. He started bolt upright. It was delusion; it was no mistake, for alarms had perfectly sobered him. The same sounds met his ear. James McCarthy defied all the world; he, however, excluded his Satanic Majesty from the list of those whom he thus braved. Before any human power, however overwhelming, he would have scorned to fly. It was, he justly considered, no dishonor to retreat from an attack of Beelzebub; so he jumped out of bed, and made for the door.

The dreadful sounds still continued. Mac trembled like an aspen-leaf. The demon was evidently approaching his victim. James could bear no more. For one instant he uncovered himself, and suddenly hurled the pillow towards the spot whence the noise apparently proceeded.

An instant only elapsed. A fluttering of wings was heard; the imp (or whatever it might be) suddenly seemed to change its form, or rather throwing off its disguise, seemed once more to resume its devilish attributes, and spreading its wings actually flew across the bed of poor McCarthy, dropping them in the face of the unfortunate Irishman.

Words would be too weak to express the feelings of poor James. He was actually for an instant paralysed; but suddenly recovering his senses, he sprang out, and preferring death itself, he raised the window, which for the moment he forgot was two stories high, and boldly jumped out!

"Tunder and buns! what is the maning of this same?" demanded Mac, as he looked round, and saw every one laughing at him. "Sure I thought I was on the second floor! Ah! this, till me, has the house sank in the night?"

"Not a bit," replied his friend; "if you had happened to have looked out of window before you went to bed, you would have perceived that there is a flat roof to the lower apartments, which forms a terrace to the second. So, why or wherefore,

you choose to hang out of your window in your present improper condition, and wake all the house by your cries, in preference to dressing yourself, and coming down the steps like a steady man, I can't conceive. Poor Miss H— is in fits. Mrs. L— is in such a state that she has sent for the doctor; and it is feared she will meet with an accident (being in such delicate health) before he arrives. Old Chambers has got a fit of the gout from the sudden alarm, and several persons have run off to call the guard; and all this because you chose to get tipsy, swing yourself out of the window, and then roar like a bull, and disturb the whole neighborhood."

"Arrah, thin, hush my fine fellow jist for a bit of a minute, and I tell ye all about it. Sure the devil's there above."

"The what?"

"Thin may O'Donoghue and his fairies punish me, but it's three. You're a cute man; sure I'll make ye sensible entirely," and he led his friend away, and told him all about the horrors he had heard and felt.

Having put on the dressing-gown of his friend—for he feared to venture alone into his own chamber, he summoned up the landlord and one or two others, to whom he again related the way in which his Satanic Majesty had visited him during the night; first, in the shape of a snake, and then in the form of an eagle. His hearers trembled, and looked at each other; but, as it was now daylight, they could not well refuse to accompany McCarthy to his room, which they accordingly entered. No vestige, however, of the devilish visitor remained. One or two fancied they detected the smell of sulphur; but others declared this was mere fancy. Every corner was searched; nothing was visible. At length somebody proposed to look under the bed. No sooner did that person approach than a hissing noise proceeded from the spot. The whole group started back in dismay. Their cry of terror brought more persons to their assistance, and amongst others a native, armed with a long bamboo. He was requested to poke it under the bed, in order to disturb the devil from his snug hiding-place. He did so. The hissing increased. The women actually shrieked with terror, and the men trembled themselves close together. A noise of wings was heard. McCarthy, who was pale with fright, looked appealingly to the company, and crossed himself. The native gave a still more violent thrust, when, lo! out flew, not Beelzebub, but a goose!—a poor, harmless goose, that by accident had got into the bedroom of the now-enraged Irishman.

With the discovery of the cause of Mac's alarm, a general laugh arose at the unhappy man's mistake; and those who had fully shared his terrors a few moments before, were now the most forward to ridicule him.

McCarthy vainly endeavored to hush the matter up. He called out two of his best friends for talking of a goose in his presence; insulted a young lady to whom he was engaged, because she laughed when she heard the story; threatened and fumed about it for at least two years, at the end of which time, finding it impossible to fight the whole world, our hero suddenly turned round, joined in the joke, and ever afterwards consented to be called "Goose McCarthy."

A Real Romance.

About 1790 a wanderer who had lost his way asked a night's shelter at the cottage of a small farmer and shopkeeper in the village of Bolal, Shropshire, England. Strangers were unusual there, and from a suspicion of his bona fides, hospitality was refused. The wanderer pressed his demand, and prayed that he might stay till morning, even if they would give him no more than a chair in the stone-floored lower room. The grumbling boon last granted, and the next morning the family and their forced guest made acquaintance with one another.

The strangers enjoyment of the society of the Papa and Mamma Hoggins was enhanced by the presence of their daughter Sarah, who in the full bloom of rustic beauty, chained the soldier's heart. Mr. Jones' eyes, and, through his eyes, his heart. And now the adventure of an hour, connected with intricate roads and coming right, was destined to effect the wanderer's future life. Now from that village, from those fields where Sarah milked the cows, from that dairy where her white arms perspired cream into butter, Mr. Jones could not stir. He had stated to inquirers that his particular function was that of an undertaker; a vocation which might account for the tender melancholy which weighed on him; or that name might have darkly hinted to Sarah that he was ready to undertake every office, however unaccustomed, in which she played a part. The presence of Mr. Jones in the village in a short time became a fixed idea. The inhabitants looked upon him with a respectful fear. As weeks went on he made occasional absence from Bolal, always short, and confined to two or three days; and on his return he seemed to abound with money.

The natives of Salop are not dull. They

put the money and the absence together, and they whispered the result to one another. They felt sure Jones was a highwayman. After a while Mr. Creil—so may as well drop the alias—became the avowed tutor of Sarah Hoggins; but the predatory notion still hung to her mother's mind, and she steadily set her face against the connection. The father's logic was simple, and ultimately prevailed: "Why he has plenty of money,"—He showed his easy circumstances, indeed, by taking land and by buying a site on which he erected the largest house in the neighborhood, now called Burleigh Villa. It stands amongst fields, facing the Wrekin, some miles distant from that landmark. They were married. A daughter was born to them and died. She was buried in the little churchyard, but her grave is not forgotten.

News at length reached Mr. Creil, then become Lord Burleigh, which induced him to travel to London. His wife accompanied him. Although he had been at great pains to have his wife educated and taught accomplishments, tradition still describes her as ignorant of her rank; and, therefore, she felt surprised at the reception which they met with at the great house of nobles and commoners on their road. They arrived at Stamford. They drove up to the Burleigh House, and then was put the question whether Sarah would like to be mistress there. The denouement followed. The son of Sarah Hoggins succeeded in 1804 to the title of Marquis of Exeter. He died in 1867, and the grandson of Sarah Hoggins is now the owner of the Marquisate and of fair Burleigh.

The Earthquake.

Details of the Terrible Shock at Lone Pine, California.

From the Boston Post.

Despatches have been received at San Francisco from the volcanic district in Inyo county, four hundred miles south of the earthquake district. Shocks still continue, though with decreased violence. It is remarkable that only a slight shock was felt in central and northern California. Cerro Gordo was badly damaged, having several buildings damaged and one man killed. Lone Pine appears to have been directly over the centre of the disturbance. Among the killed at the latter place was Mr. Grey, aged 42, a native of Texas. The remainder were all Spanish-Americans. The first shock is described as resembling a park of artillery fired directly beneath the town, Col. Whipple, who was in the second story of the Adelee House, states that he was just in time to jump from the window to the doorway when the house appeared to pierce beneath him. He was buried among the ruins, but succeeded in extricating himself from the debris, having received several severe but not dangerous wounds. The scene beggared description; nearly the whole population was buried beneath the ruins. Cries for help and screams of pain from the wounded beneath the ruins filled the air, while those who escaped were calling for aid to rescue fathers and mothers, wives and children. The first shock was followed in quick succession by three others. Over 300 distinct shocks were felt between half past two and sunrise. In fact the earth was in a constant tremble over three hours. A chasm was opened extending thirty five miles down the valley, ranging from three inches to forty feet in width. Rocks were torn from their places and rolled down into the valley. At Spanaca, Col. Fregalio, of the smelting works, was killed, and great desolation prevails among the inhabitants of Lone Pine. A despatch from Visalia, says that several shocks were felt in that city, and came from the southeast. Persons anticipate finding immense chasms in the mountains east of us as soon as the snow disappears enough to permit an investigation. There are rumors of a volcano in active operation, seen from the summit of Green Flood Mountain, sixty miles south of Visalia. The rumor is considered at least dubious. The Indians in that vicinity have all left, fearing a recurrence of the general convulsion of nature, which, according to tradition, occurred in that region some hundreds of years ago, and created what is known as the Owens River valley, but which was before a chain of mountains. The action affected by the earthquake was sparsely inhabited, mainly by people engaged in working silver bearing lead mines.

ADDITIONAL ADVICES

from Inyo county place the number of killed by the earthquake, on Tuesday, at thirty six sides one hundred wounded. In the desert country, stretching from Owens lake to the Mexican line, and innumerable craters not long extinct, besides several volcanoes, and it is supposed that some of the old volcanoes may be in eruption again. A gentleman from Independence asserts that smoke and ashes from the volcano were distinctly seen southwards from that place, and word had been brought there that lava was seen flowing down the mountain, but the report was not authenticated. The shocks continued, decreasing in

force, up to Thursday morning, when over a thousand had been counted, and at Tibbets's Rancho, fifteen miles above Independence, forty acres of ground sank seven feet below the surface of the surrounding country. Big Owens lake has risen four feet since the first shock, and Owens river ran over its bank, depositing shoals of fish on the shore. Afterwards it receded. For three or four miles through Lone Pine the earth cracked and one side remained stationary, while the other sank seven or eight feet, leaving a wall of earth extending over three miles in length where formerly there was a level plain. Innumerable cracks were made throughout the valley. The Kuen and Owens rivers turned and ran up stream several minutes, leaving their beds dry, and finally returned with largely increased volume. There has been no parallel to this earthquake since 1812, when the missions of San Juan, Capistrano, La Purisima, in Southern California, were destroyed. The earthquake is a matter of common conversation throughout California, but creates no apprehension outside of the district affected.

SOMETHING ABOUT YOURSELF.—Supposing your age to be fifteen or thereabouts, you can figure you up to a dot. You have 160 bones and muscles; your heart is five inches in diameter; it beats 70 times per minute, 4,200 per hour, 100,800 per day, and 36,772, 400 per year. At each beat but a little over two ounces of blood is thrust out of it; and each day it throws out and discharges about seven tons of that wonderful fluid. Your lungs will contain about a gallon of air, and you inhale about 24,000 gallons per day. The aggregate surface of the air cells of your lungs, suppose them to be spread out, 20,000 square inches. The weight of your brain is three pounds; when you are in it it weighs eight ounces more. Your nerves exceed 10,000, 000 in number. Your skin is composed of three layers, and varies from one-fourth to one-eighth of an inch in thickness. The area of your skin is about 1,700 inches, and you are subjected to an atmospheric pressure of fifteen pounds to the square inch. Each square inch of your skin contains 3,500 sweat-glands, or perspiratory pores, each of which may be likened to a drain tile one-fourth of an inch long, making an aggregate length in the entire surface of your body of 201,165 feet, or a little ditch for the drainage of the body almost forty miles long.

BURIED ALIVE.—An Irishman took the contract to dig a public well. When he had dug about twenty five feet down, he came one morning and found it caved in, filled nearly to the top. Pat looked curiously around and saw that no person was near, then took off his hat and coat, hung them over a window, crawled into some bushes and awaited events. In a short time the citizens discovered that the well had caved in, and seeing Pat's hat and coat on the bottom of the excavation, they were at the bottom of the well. Just as the citizens had reached the bottom, and were wondering where the body was, Pat came walking out of the bushes and good naturedly thanked them for relieving him of a sorry job. Some of the tired diggers were disgusted, but the joke was too good to allow anything more than a hearty laugh which soon followed. [Exchange.]

COOKING WITHOUT FIRE.—There is a place in Oregon called the Smoky Valley, where the people have a very curious way of cooking. They do not have the trouble of making a fire every morning when they wish to get breakfast. They just walk out with their kettles, coffee pots and whatever else they need, and cook at the boiling spring. The water seems a great deal hotter than common boiling water, and all they need to do is to hang their kettles in for a short time, and their food is nicely cooked. They are able even to bake in it. The bread is put into a tight saucepan, and lowered into the boiling food for an hour or two, and then drawn up most exquisitely baked, and with a thin rim on the outside over it. Meat is cooked here, and beans, which are miner's great luxury. It takes but a minute to cook eggs, or to make a pot of coffee or tea; but if there should chance to be a "slip between the cup and the lip," food would be gone beyond recovery.

The trustees of the London Peabody fund have let out 500 houses; with planted grounds attached, at Brixton, to small families, in accordance with the directions of the immortal American philanthropist who furnished the funds. And what glorious monuments to his blessed memory are these.

A Pennsylvania paper, is speaking of a songstress, says: She bats cats on high notes. There was no music or chest tone in her voice, but it was about six octaves above the screech of a lost Indian.

It is said that if you take two letters from money there will be but one left. We have heard of a man who took money from letters and there wasn't one left.



REMEDY FOR COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

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Telegraphic News.

FREDERICTON, April 5.
In the House this morning Mr. Willis asked the following questions:
1st. Whether the Government consider that the Dominion is responsible for the whole or any part of the liability which the Albert Branch Railway extension will entail? and if not, what part?
2nd. Whether the Better Terms Delegates urged the assumption of liability on account of the Albert Branch Railway?
3rd. If the Delegation did not press this matter, and the liability is ignored by the Dominion under terms of Union Act, in what manner will the Government propose to arrange for the subsidy of \$340,000 in case the road is commenced within the period of extension?

Mr. Hattaway said he would answer on Monday.
Mr. Adams asked if the Government intend to codify the laws and the Secretary in reply said the Attorney General would answer when present.
The House on Committee of the Whole passed bills to incorporate the St. John's City and County Council of St. John, and to extend the time of holding the election of Trustees of Churches in connection with the Church of Scotland.
The report of the Mining Committee was also agreed in Committee.
Mr. Oddy, from a Special Committee, submitted a report recommending that \$12,000 be paid to the Province by Counties on By-Road Account, be discharged.

FREDERICTON, April 6.
Mr. Wedderburn gave notice in the House that on Monday he will again move for the further consideration of the St. John's Liquor Bill.

House in Committee, Mr. Lindsay in the chair, had under consideration the bill to amend the office of Road Commissioners and instead, to have the surveyors who would be selected by the magistrates and approved of by the Sessions. The bill also substitutes a money rate for the statute labor.
General opposition was given to the bill and progress was reported.
Mr. Beckwith introduced a bill to amend the Act of Incorporation of the New Brunswick Railway Company so that they could raise a larger sum of money than was at first contemplated; Mr. Robinson a bill for the regulation of the E. & N. A. Railway for Extension Westward, and Carleton Branch Railway.

OTTAWA, April 6.
Andrew Wilson, editor of the Daily News, died here to-day of consumption, aged 51.

The Hamilton Despatch reports a lecture on the position of Canada as affected by the relations between Great Britain and the United States. He spoke of the great connection as a source of embarrassment to England and thought the position we should aim at was that of an independent nation in alliance with England. He was loudly applauded.

LONDON, April 5.
Thus far 143 ministerialists and 94 coalitionists have been elected to the Cortes. Sagasta is elected and Espartero and Topete defeated.

MANITOBA.—The second session of the first Parliament of Manitoba, has recently been closed. Responsible Government seems hardly to have got into fair working order yet. Some of the most important Government measures have been defeated and the Commissioner of Public Works seems in some cases to have acted in direct opposition to his colleagues on Cabinet questions. Mr. Clarke's Liquor License Bill and Registration of Partnerships Bill have been defeated in the Legislative Council. Mr. Donald Smith has carried a bill repealing a clause of the Homestead Act of last session which provided that for seven years after residence, no one should be pursued to the courts of Manitoba from the other Provinces. The attempt to prevent new comers voting at the ensuing general election, by requiring in effect a two years residence before exercising the franchise, has failed, and Government has been forced to introduce liberal electoral measures. Attorney General Clarke declares the public income insufficient, and hints at an appeal to foreign capitalists if one to Canada fails.

THE SNOW BLOCKADE.
A correspondent of the "Boston Journal" was snowed up on the Railway, graphically describes the inconvenience, delay and great loss to the Railway Companies and storm stayed travellers. We have only room for the following extract:—
Do you know what it means—"the blockade"? Have you tried to imagine its real extent, during the three weeks since it began? It means that a vast multitude of men and women, five times as large as the entire State of Massachusetts, and has snatched nearly all activity beneath it. It means that from Bangor to St. John, from St. John away to the stormy Nova Scotia coast, from McAdam up half a dozen minor lines, and all over Northeastern Maine, the snow and ice have declared supremacy, and maintain it. It means that if you start from Bangor to go to Houlton, you are six days in accomplishing it, instead of half a day. It means that if you leave Boston to go to Calais, you will be a week on the road, and get irretrievably snowed up coming back. It means losses of thousands upon thousands of dollars to the provinces and to Maine. It means an accumulation of freight which will remind one of the Erie canal blockades. It means a wear and tear of rolling stock which a year's steady work would not accomplish. It means picking slender rails free from incrusting ice, from one hundred and eighty miles, and it means employing nearly a

regiment of men night and day at from \$4 to \$8 per day each, to "freshen" the tracks, and by, when the great sun opens his fierce eye full widely on the snow.

At every station in the forest, before which you dubiously arrive, you find the telegraph bringing messages of discouragement from above. "No—stuck in the drifts at—out of wood and water." "No—cannot pass you—must wait for her here." "Men freeze their ears and noses at—this morning; what's to be done?" These and kindred perplexities are constantly arising.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, APRIL 10, 1872.

NOTICE.—On very many occasions we have been earnestly requested, as a favor, not to give publicity to information, reports and items of intelligence, as well as certain proceedings of companies. Now we believe such special commissions called for, and we know that it has many times placed us in a false position; as the matters sought to be kept secret, have leaked out in correspondence to other journals, as well as editorially. Our experience in the editorial chair, enables us to decide, what to publish or to leave unmentioned; and having seen in the columns of a contemporary an editorial notice of a matter, which we were requested not to publish, we have decided to publish all such information in future, without waiting to copy it from our contemporaries, when we are in possession of facts.

THE ST. JOHN'S LIQUOR LICENSE BILL, drawn up by the Y. M. C. Association, Evangelical Alliance, and Temperance Societies of that city, was introduced in the Legislature by Mr. Wedderburn in a lengthy and forcible speech, in which he showed the evil effects produced in that city by the excessive use of intoxicating liquor. No one denies the misery and destruction resulting from the intemperate use of liquor, and every means should be adopted to prevent, or at least to confine its evil effects within the narrowest limits—more than this they cannot expect, while the State permits its manufacture, and therefore its sale. While "water runs and grass grows," people will drink liquor, and much as it is to be desired that drunkenness should be abolished, still no legal enactments here, or ever will have, the effect of preventing men becoming inebriated. Prohibitory laws have been productive of deception, hypocrisy and other evils. Moral suasion has done more for the promotion of temperance than all the laws ever passed by Legislatures. The Legislature and the Platform do not do more towards suppressing intemperance than any other means. The sale of liquor may be confined within certain limits, to respectable vendors, but it is a well known fact, that where prohibitory laws are in operation, they only control the sale of liquor, but cannot prevent its use; and the people are induced to evade the law, to deceive and practise hypocrisy. There are men who use liquor in moderation, who are in every point the equals and in many the superiors of some who are great temperance advocates; some of the latter are advocates of sordid motives. There are many good and excellent men who are totalitarians from principle, and who are respected by those who use liquor as a beverage, but they properly despise the man who from interested motives, attempts to dictate what his fellows should eat or drink. The bill before the Legislature will be amended or otherwise be thrown out.

Dinner to Hon. Peter Mitchell.
The Hon. Peter Mitchell, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, was entertained at a public dinner, given to him by a number of bankers, merchants and manufacturers at Montreal on the 3d inst. The "Montreal Daily News" of the 4th inst., has a full report of Mr. Mitchell's speech. Mr. Workman, M. P., occupied the chair. The compliment paid Mr. Mitchell was not a party demonstration, as many of those present were political opponents. A member of the Commons from far off British Columbia, Mr. Nathan, was present. Mr. Mitchell's management of the department of which he is the head, appears to have given great satisfaction to Canada. In his speech he referred in eulogistic terms to his efforts and success in bringing about Confederation—he said he "was present at its birth and rocked in its cradle." He gave a history of its defeat at first by a majority of 3 to 1 at the polls, but said he, "within 14 months" it was called upon to form an administration. "I did so, and went to the country on the disputed question—the result being a majority 4 to 1 in 'favor of Confederation.'" Referring to the Washington Treaty, he said "the policy which will be submitted to Parliament in relation to the Washington Treaty will be one which will recommend itself to the judgment, the true sense and right feelings of the country." He also alluded to the policy of the Government with reference to the improvements of the St. Lawrence, the expansion of the canal system, the great want of a channel of communication with the Lower Provinces by the Bay of Fundy, and the erection of additional light houses, during his term of office. He was frequently applauded during the delivery of his speech.

THE RAILWAY OPEN.—After much exertion and labor the N. B. & C. Railway and St. Stephen Branch, were opened on Friday evening last. A train arrived from McAdam Junction on Saturday evening; and now that the line is open, trains arrive and depart as usual daily. Several of the men are suffering from partial blindness from working in the snow so constantly. The Woodstock and Houlton Branches are expected to be open to-day. Great credit is due to Mr. Osburn for his persistent and successful efforts in opening the line and to the St. Andrews volunteers and others who worked with a will to clear the track. It is expected that the mails will be received by train every evening for the remainder of the season.

THE LEGISLATURE is now fairly at work, after so much waste time over the "Want of Office motion"—for there was really no Want of Confidence. The Hon. Mr. Stevenson introduced a Bill giving free grants of land to Emigrants desirous of becoming settlers. The bill meets with general approval and has passed the House. It is just such a law as was required to induce emigrants to our shores and promote the settlement of the Province. The Government got through with "Supply" in a very short time. The motion for the reduction of Salaries will amount to nothing. As the Session draws to a close, Bills are rushed through, which had there been "no confidence" motion, would have received more attention and care. The House it is believed will rise early next week, and the legislators return to their homes.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.—The question is frequently asked what could be done with that huge piece of folly, costly and useless undertaking in the event of a snow blockade, such as existed for the last four weeks? Would it not cost more to keep the line open than all its traffic all year, and could it be done, while short lines and branches required such labor and expense to open, during last month.

THE SESSIONS met yesterday, with an attendance of ten Magistrates. Wm. Whitlock, Esq., was chosen Chairman. Mr. W. B. Morris was elected Foreman of the Jury. His Worship addressed the Grand Jury, briefly stating that the County Accounts would be laid before them, which they were to examine, and report upon. They would also take into consideration the License Law which they had heard read, and report any violations of this law.

The Grand Jury examined all the accounts laid before them, and were dismissed last evening. The business must have fallen off materially, or they could not have got through it in such a short time. We remember having been kept nearly a fortnight, some years ago, on the same duty with some of the oldest accounts in the County.

FISHING.—Quite a brisk business has been doing in the Bay for the past week. A number of Camps Delors and other fisherman have their nets set, and have made large hauls. Several American boats are also engaged at the business on the same grounds. What the Fishery Overseer about to allow this violation of the law, to the detriment of our own subjects. How long would such violation be permitted in American waters? Not one hour, nor would the nets be allowed to be set on Sunday night. There should be some protection afforded to our fishermen, who are prevented from bringing their cured fish into an American market without being subject to a duty of \$1 on every barrel. We learn, however, that the Overseer is powerless, having neither force nor means at his command to compel an observance of the law. Should not the Fishery Department supply its officers with something more than a piece of parchment to enforce the law.

The latest rumor from Ottawa is that Mr. Tilley is to supersede Mr. Archibald as Governor of Manitoba, "owing to the latter's injudicious interference in local politics." [Yarmouth Herald]. We can assure our Yarmouth contemporary there is no foundation for the report. Mr. Tilley could have had Manitoba or a better Governorship had he chosen to accept it. His constituents are dearer to him than any office, and he has no belief in deserting them. He cannot be spared—that is the fact.

PRESBYTERIANS.—At the quarterly meeting of the Montreal Presbytery of the Canadian Presbyterian Church held on the 3d inst., applications were made by the English and French congregations at River du Loup, and the Church at Manitoba for Missionaries. Presbyterianism is making rapid strides all over the continent.

THE SPEAKER'S DIAL at Fredericton on Friday evening last is described as a grand affair, and passed off to the satisfaction of those who were at it. Government and Opposition mingled together as though they had not fought the battle of "no confidence."

The snow is fast disappearing from the streets and drays are now in use. The roads it is said are in a fearful state, and travelling very bad.

NEW FIRM.—Messrs J. W. Street and W. D. Foster have entered into partnership, in the Wine and Spirit business. We trust that the new firm will receive the support of their many friends throughout the country.

Whipping a little boy at school in St. John with a cow hide, has brought the teacher, a Mr. Crawford before the Police Magistrate. We trust he will be punished, and dismissed by whipping. The day has passed away from whipping a child because he cannot say his lesson well.

WOOL'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE for April evening; and now that the line is open, trains arrive and depart as usual daily. Several of the men are suffering from partial blindness from working in the snow so constantly. The Woodstock and Houlton Branches are expected to be open to-day. Great credit is due to Mr. Osburn for his persistent and successful efforts in opening the line and to the St. Andrews volunteers and others who worked with a will to clear the track. It is expected that the mails will be received by train every evening for the remainder of the season.

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HEAR THIS—It is rather absurd to talk about a "corner" in whisky when any brand of choice old Bourbon can be manufactured and supplied on forty-eight hours' notice.

—The eligible unmarried men of Petaluma, California, have clubbed together and resolved to have their names published in the local paper.

The N. B. & C. Railway contracts with our government to carry the U. S. mails from McAdam Junction to Houston for \$150, per year—less than 50 cents per day—two mails over the road at 25 cts. each.—[Houston Times.]

A crazy man having got into the gallery of the Senate of the United States during a rambling debate, was taken out, sergeant at arms telling him that he was "out of place in the gallery." "That's so," said the lunatic: "I ought to be on the floor with the Senators."

MANCHESTER HOUSE,

1872.

9 CASES AND BALES

ADDITIONAL

WINTER STOCK.

IMPORTED PER STEAMSHIP

"SCANDANAVIAN,"

VIA PORTLAND.

ODELL & TURNER.

ALBION HOUSE,

Head of Market Wharf.
REDUCTION IN PRICES
FOR FOURTEEN DAYS.

I offer **BLANKETS** of the best
CANADIAN MANUFACTURE

at a reduction from former prices

For Cash Only.

As these blankets were bought at the great
Cornwall Manufacture before the late
rise in price of Wool, they are a
GREAT BARGAIN.

FLOCK MATTRESSES,

at manufacturers prices, to close consignment.
Above special offer to continue for Fourteen
Days only.

JOHN S. MAGEE.

St. Andrews, Jan. 24, 1872.

STREET & STEVENSON,

Barristers and Attorneys at Law,
Solicitors &c.

Offices—Water Street,
ST. ANDREWS

Dana's Patent Sheep Marks.

THESE MARKS ARE THE CHEAPEST,
the most lasting, the least troublesome, and
the most complete ever invented. They are used
and recommended by many of the best breed-
ers in the United States and Canada, such as G.
B. Loring Salem, Mass.; President New England
Wool Growers' Society; John S. Ross, Hamilton,
Ont.; Professor M. Miles of the State Agricultural
College, Lansing, Mich.; Hon. George Brown, of
Toronto, Ont.; John Snell, of Edmonton, Ont.
On each Mark is stamped the owner's name and
the sheep's number. They will be sent FREE by
mail or express for only FOUR CENTS EACH, and
will last for TWENTY YEARS.

ARCHIBALD YOUNG, JR.,
Sarnia, Ont.
Orders addressed to the STANDARD OFFICE for
any quantity will be filled at the above mentioned
price, as quickly as the Marks can be made and
sent.

REMOVAL.

W. H. WILLIAMSON, ever grateful for the
kind support and patronage he has hitherto re-
ceived, begs to inform his friends and the public
generally, that he has removed his establishment
to the store formerly occupied by Miss Irwin,
corner of Water and Edward streets; where he
will keep as usual.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
Toilet Articles, Groceries.
Paints, Glass, Putty, and all the other ceteras com-
monly found in a Druggist Shop.
St. Andrews.

FRISBIE HOUSE,

(NEW HOTEL).
ST. GEORGE, --- Charlotte Co.,
S. F. FRISBIE, PROPRIETOR.
In connection with this establishment is a good
Livery Stable.

MADAM JUNCTION
EATING HOUSE.
S. W. DAVIS, --- PROPRIETOR.
No. 1, Church Street, on A. & C. of T. S.
Jan. 10, 1872.

Private Bills.

PARTIES intending to make application to
Parliament for Private Bills, either for grant-
ing exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate
powers for commercial or other purposes of profit,
or for doing anything tending to affect the rights
or property of other parties, are hereby notified
that they are required by the 51st and following
Rules of the House of Commons (which are pub-
lished in full in the "Canada Gazette") to give
TWO MONTHS' NOTICE of the application
(clearly and distinctly specifying its nature and
object), in the "Canada Gazette," and also in a
newspaper published in the County or Union of
Conjuncts affected, sending copies of the Bill, and
of such notices to the Private Bill Office.
All Petitions for Private Bills must be present-
ed within the first three weeks of the Session.
ALFRED TODD,
Chf. Clk. Committees and Private Bills, H.
of Commons.
Ottawa, 7th Dec. 1871. Jan 10

TO LET.

And possession given 1st JANUARY.
The House and land owned by the late MARTIN
GRANT, at Bay Side. There are about thirty
acres of wood land and fifty under cultivation.
The house is in good repair and the property well
fenced. For terms &c., apply to Jas. T. Grant, or
J. R. BRADFORD.
St. Andrews Dec. 17, 1871.

CAUTION.

Any person found trespassing or unlawfully
entering upon the Subscribers' property, situated
at Bay Side, and known as the "Martin Grant
Lot," will be prosecuted to the full extent of the
law.
LUTHER A. GRANT.
St. Andrews, Dec. 19, 1871.

JOHN McCOLL,

GENERAL AGENT,
Commission Merchant,
AND
AUCTIONEER
St. George, N. B.
REFERENCES: Hon. E. R. Stevenson, Sur.
General, W. Whitlock, Esq., St. Andrews;
Jas. A. Moran, and Adam Young, Esqs., St.
George; Chas. F. Church, Esq., St. John; J.
Murchie, and David Main, Esqs., St. Ste-
phen.

MILLINERY

AND
Fancy Goods.
MISS E. O'NEILL respectfully intimates to
the ladies of St. Andrews and vicinity that
she has opened a
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT
in Miss Smith's building, where she has a Stock
of **FANCY GOODS**, of the latest styles,
and will be happy to execute all orders in her line
with neatness and dispatch.

Copartnership.

The Subscribers have this day entered into
Professional Copartnership, under the title
and firm of
Street & Stevenson.
GEO. D. STREET.
B. R. STEVENSON.
St. Andrews, June 1, 1871.

GEO. STEWART, JR.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
Chemist and Druggist,
DEALER IN
DRUGS, MEDICALS, PATENT MEDICINES,
DYE GOODS AND STUFFS, SURGICAL
INSTRUMENTS,
Toilet Requisites, Perfumery, Brushes, &c.
24 King Street, Saint John, N. B.
Orders from the Country promptly executed.
Ships' Medicine Chests Fitted and Re-fitted.
Particular attention given to the Preparation
of Physicians' Prescriptions.
api 12 7-ly

SUGAR & MOLASSES.
Ex "Rapid" from Barbados via St. John:
20 Hds Muscovado Molasses,
8 " Choice do Seg. r.
J. W. STREET.

Alcohol and Old Rye.
Just received via Portland.
5 Poncheons } ALCOHOL,
15 Hds } 93 O. P.
10 Hds Old Rye Whisky, 25 pc. U. P.
Gooderham & Worts' Distillery, Toronto.
July 4, 1871. J. W. STREET.

NEW IMPORTATION.

Ex "Choice" from London, and "Kate Up-
ham" from Liverpool.
20 Cases "Bridges & Son's" best Stout
Porter,
30 Cases "Guinness" Dublin Porter, quart
and pints.
2 Poncheons fine old Jamaica Rum,
30 chests London Congou Tea,
20 half cases " " "
60 dozen pints Irish Whisky,
40 " " Old Tom Gin
3 Casks Ginger Wine,
200 Cases Grappa, &c.
J. W. STREET.

100 Boxes Layer Raisins.
25 Bbls. Dried Apples, very nice. For
sale by
TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.
St. Stephen, N. B.

GRANULATED SUGAR.

35 Bbls. Boston Granulated Sugar, in
Bond on Duty paid,
TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.
St. Stephen, N. B.
Vacuum Pan Sugar.
35 Bbls. Demerara Vacuum Pan Sugar,
choice quality, just received and for sale at
lowest market rates, in Bond or Duty paid,
TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.
St. Stephen, N. B.

GOODS IN STORE.

5 Cases 2 cwt. each No 1 lined Nutmegs,
6 do 1 do do do
34 Hds Bridges' London Porter, Stout, &c.
10 " Pale Ale qts & pts. [& pts.
63 Cases Guinness' xxx Porter,
49 Qr casks Sherry Wine,
7 Qr casks Port Wine,
2 Hds Ginger Wine,
3 Hds "Hennessy" & "Martell" best
0 Qr casks Cognac Brandy, vin. '63 S-S.
24 Hds "Vine Growers' Co's,"
10 Qr casks Best Brandy,
1 Hds. Best Geneva Pale.
4 Hds. Murphy's Irish Whisky,
20 Qr casks, 22 pc. O. P.
11 Qr casks Dunville's
18 do Dublin WHISKY,
89 do Scotch
5 Poncheons old Demerara RUM,
6 Cases Hennessy & V G Cy. Brand.
25 Red Cases Gin, in Bottles.
6 Cases Irish Rye Whisky,
23 do Dublin (B) Whiskey,
10 do Dunville's do
4 do Scotch do
62 do pint Flasks do
6 do Old Tom Gin, do
1 do RYE WHISKY,
1 doz Best CHAMPAGNE,
1 do Best Claret Wine,
10 do Best Sherry do
17 do Best Claret do
22 Cwt. Brander Bros. Best White Paint,
12 1/2 lb. 25 lb. & 50 lb. kegs,
29 kegs Yellow and Black Paint,
Raw Lined Oil,
60 Boxes Best Crown Window Glass, as
sorted sizes, &c. &c.
JAMES W. STREET.

The Standard.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY
A. W. Smith.
At his Office, Water Street, Saint Andrews, N. B.

TERMS
\$2 50 per Annum—if paid in advance
\$3 If not paid till the end of a year

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Inserted according to written orders or continued
till found. If no written directions,
First insertion of twelve lines and under, 80 cts
Each repetition of do 20 cts
First insertion of all over 12 lines 8 cents per line
Each repetition of do 2 cts per line
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.
All letters addressed to this office must be
post paid.

North British and Mercantile Insurance company,

OF EDINBURGH & LONDON.
ESTABLISHED IN 1809.
FIRE & LIFE
CAPITAL - - - 12,000,000 STERLING
(WITH LARGE ACCUMULATIONS.)
The Subscriber having been appointed Gene-
ral Agent for New Brunswick for the above Com-
pany, is now prepared to effect insurances on
reasonable terms.
NICHOLAS T. GREATHEAD, Esq., Agent for St
Andrews and vicinity.
Aug 9. HENRY JACK,
General Agent.

G. F. STICKNEY,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELLER.
Has received a further supply of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
Chains, Rings, Brooches,
Lockets, Studs, Solitaires, Keys, &c.
Electroplated Britannia Metal and Bri-
tish Plate Wares,
Papier Maché, Parian, Sps, Wedgewood
and Bohemian Goods

JET AND RUBBER GOODS.
CUTLERY, HARDWARE, EDGETOOLS
TOYS, FANCY SOAP AND PERFUMERY.
Together with a general assortment of
House Furnishing & Fancy Goods
WEDDING RINGS made to order.
July 19 41

IMPORTATIONS.

Ex the "Vase" from Liverpool, and "Choice"
from London, via St. John.
50 Cases Old Tom Gin, quart & pint flasks
60 do best Scotch & Irish Whiskey do
20 Qr. Casks best Scotch and Irish Malt
Whiskey.
3 Hds } Allsopp's best Draught Ale.
25 Bbls } do do Bottled do
12 Cases "Guinness" Extra Stout Porter.
10 Bbls Bridges' London Brown Stout Por-
ter and Pale Ale.
8 Hds Brander Bros' best Lined Oil
30 Cwt. do do best White and
coloured Paints.
1 cask best Putty.
6 Hds } Best Pale Sherry
12 Qr. casks } and Marselle Wine.
20 Hds } "J. DeKuyper & Son's"
15 Qr. casks } best
200 Cases } Pale Geneva.
To arrive from Charlotte and Delishaven.
40 Hds } Martell, Hennessy, and
60 Qr. casks } V. G. Co.'s Brandy.
600 Cases } do do
40 Hds } "J. H. Henke's"
55 Qr. casks } Best Pale Geneva,
200 Cases } 4 o. p. O. L. Proof.
St. Andrews. J. W. STREET.

FLOUR, CORN, PORK, &c.

October 23d, 1871.
Landing ex "Mary Ellen," from New York.
230 Bbls extra State Ohio and fancy Flour
16 1/2 bbls family
2 Tierces "Sugar cured" Hams.
20 lbs heavy Mess Pork.
5 " clear
200 Bushels Corn, &c.
Oct 25, 1871. J. W. STREET.

Canada Ale.

6 Hds } Canada Bitter Ale.
6 Qr. Casks }
Nov. 2, 1871. J. W. STREET.

MOLASSES.

Ex Sch. "Emma" from Cienfuegos direct.
211 Hds. } BRIGHT CIGUERO'S MOLASSES.
19 Tierces }
18 Hds. }
The above is a very choice Cargo and will be
sold at lowest market rate, in bond or duty paid.
TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.
April 1871. St. Stephen.

GIN, WINE, TEA, &c.

Ex "Choice" from London.
40 Hds } Best Pale Geneva.
30 Qr Casks }
200 Cases } Congou Tea.
30 Chests }
2 Bbls Refined Crushed Sugar
75 do London Brown Stout & Pale Ale.
30 Qr Casks } Pale Sherry.
3 Hds }
1 Ton "Brander Bros" Best White Lead
4 Hds } do Boiled and Raw
4 Qr Casks } Lined Oil.
J. W. STREET.

Domestic Whiskey.

Just received via Portland, from "Gooderham &
Worts" distillery, Toronto:
45 BLS. OLD RYE Whisky, 25 U. P.
For sale by
J. W. STREET.

Executor's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate
of JOHN INGRAM, late of
St. Andrews, deceased, are requested to present
the same duly attested, within three months from
the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the
said Estate are hereby requested to make imme-
diate payment to the undersigned.
LUCY MARIA INGRAM.
St. Andrews, Sept. 19, 1871. Executor.



THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

CONSUMPTION,

and acknowledged by many prominent physicians to be
the most Reliable Preparation ever introduced
for the RAPID CURE of all

LUNG COMPLAINTS.

This well known remedy is offered to the public, and
is in their power, to obtain it over forty years; and when
administered to in season, seldom fails to effect a speedy
cure of

Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Inflammation
Wasting Coughs, Hoarseness, Rales of
Expectoration in the Chest and Side,
Bleeding at the Lungs,
Liver Complaint, &c.

The successful results that have attended the applica-
tion of this medicine in all cases of

FEVERY COMPLAINTS

has induced many physicians of high standing to employ
it in their practice, some of whom advise us of the facts
over their own signatures. We have space only for the
names of a few of these:

ALF. HATCH, M.D. A. A. CHES, M.D.
R. B. HATCH, M.D. W. H. WARD, M.D.
T. A. BAY, M.D. W. H. LEVINE, M.D.
J. F. FLEMING, M.D. A. SHILLAB, M.D.
J. D. BARNES, M.D. W. A. SEAR, M.D.
BRADFORD KEATY, M.D. A. H. MACARTHUR, M.D.
BENJAMIN TRACER, M.D. S. H. FRYAT, M.D.

Such testimony

CANNOT BE DISCREDITED.

From the mass of evidence in our possession, we submit
the following:

From L. J. RACINE, Esq.,
of La Motte, Montreal. "Having experienced the
most gratifying results from the use of Dr. Wistar's
Balsam of Wild Cherry, I am induced to express the
great confidence which I have in its efficacy. For many
months I was severely afflicted with a severe and
obstinate cough, accompanied with severe pain in the
chest, which did not leave me, neither by rest, nor
any other means, and I was nearly worn out by the
exhaustion of my system, and as I was unable to
recover from the pain and fatigue which so much of
my time was consumed in, I was compelled to
resign my position, and I was unable to do so, until
I had used the Balsam, from which I found immediate
relief, and after having used four bottles, I was completely
restored to health, and I am now able to do my
work, and I am indebted to the Balsam in my fam-
ily, for the recovery of my children, who had been
suffering from the same complaint, and I am now
able to do my work, and I am indebted to the Balsam
which has only to be tried to be acknowledged as the
most valuable remedy ever offered."

A CURE FOR WHOOPING COUGH.

ST. STEPHEN, C. L. ANG, M.D.
Messrs. SEW, FOWLE & SON.
Continued—Several months since a little child
of mine, ten years of age, was taken with Whooping
Cough, a very aggravated form, and nothing was
done for her except in way to relieve her suffering.
At length I was induced to try a bottle of Dr. Wistar's
Balsam of Wild Cherry. In three hours after she had
commenced using it, she was greatly relieved, and in less
than three days was entirely cured, and in a few weeks
I have since recommended the Balsam to many of
my friends, who have used it, and in no case have I
known it fail of effecting a speedy cure. I am now
able to do my work, and I am indebted to the Balsam
which has only to be tried to be acknowledged as the
most valuable remedy ever offered."

Proprietor of the Courier de St. Stephen.

Chirgymen, Lawyers, Singers,

and all who whose occupation requires an unusual ex-
ercise of the vocal organs, will find this the only medicine
which will effectively and instantaneously relieve such
difficulties. This remedy, unlike most others, is com-
pletely

PLEASANT TO TASTE.

A small quantity allowed to pass over the irritated
part at once removes the difficulty.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND

IMITATIONS.

Remember, they imitate in name only, without pre-
serving the virtues. Buy none unless signed "L. Borne"
on the wrapper.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

IS PREPARED BY
SEW, FOWLE & SON,
12 TRINITY STREET, BOSTON.
And is for sale by all Druggists.



GRACE'S CELEBRATED BALVE

Cures a very short time
CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS, WOUNDS, BRUISES,
SPRAINS, RHEUMATISM, SALT RHEUM, HEM-
MOIDS, CHAPPED HANDS, SORES,
FROST BITE, FLEAS, CHIL-
BLAINS, FILLS, CORNS, &c

GRACE'S CELEBRATED BALVE

Is prompt & action, removes pain at once, and reduces
the most severe-looking swellings and inflammations, as
if by magic, these affording relief and a complete cure.

ONLY 50 CENTS A BOX.

SEW, FOWLE & SON, BOSTON,
Proprietors.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers generally.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHAT EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE

One of the original Weed Sewing
Machines.

These celebrated Machines are now on sale a
he Subscriber's, where the public are invited to
examine and test for themselves.

Jan 16.

JAMES STOOP,
Agent.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
King Street.

Saint Stephen, N. B.
J. NEILL, Proprietor.