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Vol 38



THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

## CONSUMPTION,

acknowledged by many prominent physicians to be the most reliable preparation ever introduced for the relief and cure of all

## UNG COMPLAINTS.

It is well known remedy to the public, and is the only one that has been tried in season, and is found to effect a speedy cure.

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## Poetry.

### CHEEK.

Upon the world's vast battle field,  
Amid its war and strife,  
Where their weapons bravely wield  
To gain the prize of life.  
If any fall—and some do fall—  
To win the goal they seek.  
Be sure it is for the coward, pale,  
And not the man with "cheek."

If there's a place needs to be filled,  
Of all the men that seek,  
'Tis surely now however skilled,  
By him who has the "cheek."  
He gains the place, and none may fear  
His fitness will be small;  
Deficiencies will never appear,  
For "cheek" conceals them all.

The ladies—bless their gentle hearts!  
For him have special smiles;  
And though by him they suffer smart,  
We all their fears beguile.  
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 man of cheek—I see the chap  
Whose praises now I sing;  
Though he may hit your head a rap,  
You think 'tis quite "the thing."  
Let others praise the modest man,  
Whose soul is mild and meek;  
But I shall never lead the van,  
That lauds the man of "cheek."

### Home Courtesies.

Now, you young fellow at the table reading the evening paper, and nodding in a surly way to your mother and sister, take a test—If your clothes breathe a delicious fragrance—say of hediotope or roses—had would do so only when you're at home, or when you went away from home? Would you have a perpetual climate of rare odors in your own house, or elsewhere? Of course you would have it at home for your own comfort and enjoyment, you curmudgeon, if for nothing else. But what is domestic courtesy but the breath of hediotope and roses at home? It is as much for your own pleasure that you should be pleasant as it is for that of others. The happiest household in the world is that in which courtesy is new every morning and fresh every evening, like the celestial benedictions.

How many of us, brethren and sisters, make home the rag-bag of ill-humors and caprices, and wretched moods of every kind, while we carefully hide them from the stranger! When the guest arrives we slide a chair over the rent in the carpet, and slip a tily over the worn edge of the sofa-cushion, and lay a pretty bonnet book over the ink stain upon the parlor table-cloth; and so at his coming the flying hair is smoothed, and the sudden look is gilded with a smile, and the sour tone is suddenly wonderfully sweet. Shriveled old Autumn blooms in a moment into rose Spring. And how is a youth to look at this house, where every thing seems to smile, is not always as warm and sunny as he finds it? Yet this young woman, so neatly dressed, so quietly mannered, so fascinating to the young man, may be the most "inefficient" of human beings. Still he cannot know it until it is too late. He can not put it to the proof. He takes the divinity upon trust. All that he knows is that she is a woman, and that he loves. And whether he thinks that household intelligence and thrift and endless courtesy come by nature, like Dogberry's reading and writing, or whether he assumes that, having a mother, his peerless princess has been carefully taught all the duties of a queen, or whether, as is most probable, he knows only that she loves, the duty of the parent is still the same.

But to the ordeal of the household who can come too well prepared? And what parent, what human being who has learned by experience, but would gladly equip every child with the most perfect equipment? No, Dorinda Jane, to whom the youth, crusty at home, will presently come sweetly smiling, it is not the flowing hair, and the graceful dress, and the bloom upon the cheek, and the soft lustre of the eye, that will make home happy. No, nor is it his horses and plate, and the luxury and ease he promises. If he is haub and shod and crabbled, what if he has fifty thousand a year? If you are careless and ignorant and helpless the victim instead of ruler of your house, what if your eyes are black and your cheeks a dim carmine? And you, dear Sir and Madam, who prance that boor to sit surly at the table, and to grow in monosyllables at home, you who suffer that faded girl to grow up utterly unequal to the duties to which she will be called, you are responsible.—[Harper's Magazine for February.

An Englishman at Jackson, inebriated and storm-bound, hugging a tree, exclaimed: "Blame the trees and blast the lice! blast this 'ac! Hi believe I 'ave quite lost my heye! Dem this har-tic country!"

### A Husband's Confession.

I never undertook but once to set at naught the authority of my wife. You know her way—cool, quiet, but determined as ever grew. Just after we were married and all was going nice and cozy, she got me in the habit of doing all the churning. "She never asked me to do it, you know, but then she—why it was done this way. She finished breakfast before me one morning, and slipping away from the table, she filled the churn with cream and set it just where I couldn't help seeing what was wanted. So I took hold regular enough, till the butter came. She didn't thank me, but looked so nice and sweet about it, that I felt well paid. Well, when the next churning day came along she did the same thing, and I followed suit, and

FETCHED THE BUTTER.  
Again and again it was done just so, and I was regularly in for it every time. Not a word said, you know of course. Well, by and by, this became rather irksome. I wanted her to ask me, but she never did, and I couldn't say anything about it to save my life, so on we went. At last I made a resolve that I'd not churn another time unless she asked me. Churning day came, and when my breakfast—she always got nice breakfasts—was swallowed

THESE STOOD THE CHURN.  
I got up, and standing a few minutes, just to give her a chance, put on my hat and walked out doors. I stopped in the yard, to give her time to call me, but not a word said she, and then, with palpitating heart, I moved on. I went down town, up town, and all over town, and my feet were as restless as Noddi's doves. I felt as if I had done a wrong—I didn't exactly know how—but there was an indescribable sensation of guilt resting upon me all the forenoon. It seemed as if dinner time would never come, and as for going home one minute before dinner, I would as soon have my ears off. So I went

BRETTING AND MOPING  
Around town till dinner time came. Home I went, feeling very much like a criminal must when the jury is out, having in their hands his destiny—life or death. I couldn't make up my mind how she would meet me, but some kind of storm I expected. Will you believe it? she never greeted me with a sweeter smile, never had a better dinner for me than on that day; but there stood the churn just where I had left it! Not a word was said. I felt confoundedly cut, and every mouthful of that dinner seemed as if it would choke me. She didn't pay any regard to it, however, but went on just as if nothing had happened. Before dinner was over I had again resolved, and showing back my chair,

WENT AT IT IN THE OLD WAY.  
Splash, rattle, splash, splash, drip, rattle—I kept it up. As if in spite, the butter never was so long coming. I supposed the cream, standing so long, had got warm, so I redoubled my efforts. Obstinate matter—the afternoon wore away while I was churning. I paused at last, from real exhaustion, when she spoke for the first time. "Come Tom, my dear, you have rattled that BUTTER-MILK quite long enough, if it is only for fun you are doing it!" I knew how it was in a flash. She had brought the butter in the forenoon, and left the churn standing with the buttermilk in for me to exercise with. I never set up for myself in household matters after that.

CLERICAL INEPTITUDE.—Unworthy men will occasionally find their way into the ministry of every denomination. As a rule, however, their misdeeds are generally discovered. The following instance of impertinent clerical officiousness, promptly rebuked, comes to us from a Kansas correspondent:

Old Dr. — is a Kentuckian, fond of a cigar and a little game of cards. In his employ was a young man who, though professing a Methodist, had so far blacked himself, as to play a little game sometimes. The two were sitting in the house one rainy day having a game of euchre. The Rev. Mr. —, the resident Methodist minister, dropped in, and after glancing at the doctor's hand, passed around behind the young man, took a seat, and quietly watched the game. The young man was about to play a certain card, when the minister whispered to him:

"Don't play that; if you do you'll be euchred sure."  
Whereupon the doctor waxing irate, said:

"See here, Mr. —, I ain't playing this game against the whole Methodist Conference. If the Conference wants to put up a Y, I'll play them a rub."

This reverend brother was soon discovered to be a "mistake," and was deposed from the ministry.—[Harper's Magazine for February.

An Englishman at Jackson, inebriated and storm-bound, hugging a tree, exclaimed: "Blame the trees and blast the lice! blast this 'ac! Hi believe I 'ave quite lost my heye! Dem this har-tic country!"

### ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD; OR, THE LONG LIFE OF MAN.

Amongst the wonders of our age, we have at last met with mention of a man who really died at an age exceeding 100 years. It would almost seem that, in approaching the wonderful, man loses his capacity for truth. This is especially the case with regard to life. Is it that we mortals love life so much that we tell such stories about it? when a woman is young she conceals her years; when she is old she exaggerates them. "Ah, dear, dear me," says an old beggar, "I am a poor old thing well nigh a hundred." The passer-by listens to her, gives her money, and goes and tells everybody that he has met a woman who had reached the age of a hundred. So very prevalent are these statements, that Sir George Cornewall Lewis and Mr. Thoms, the editor of Notes and Queries, arriving at a general deduction from their many inquiries, boldly denied that there was on record an authentic instance of any human being ever having reached a hundred years of age. But the question has been set at rest by a recent death; a life insurance company; has done what it never did before, paid the insurance on a life insured by the owner more than seventy years ago, in 1799, the insurer being then, as proved by his baptismal certificate, upwards of thirty-two years old. The old gentleman was older than the American Republic, and had lived in the times of Dr. Johnson, Goldsmith, and Voltaire. Nay, he had lived, one may say, in the days of Louis XV., the Well-Beloved, and had grown up through the days of revolution; all through the reign of Louis XVI; might have seen him executed, and have heard the roll of the wagons which brought first the noble Charlotte Corday, and then the executioners of so much virtue and nobility—the Revolutionists themselves—to the scaffold. He lived all through the wonderful career of Napoleon the First; saw the French Empire grow up to a magnificent size, then fall as suddenly down, and then rise again. With him the Orleans dynasty—and the Citizen King of France, elected by the people—lived not nearly the fifth part of his life (1830—1848); and the wonderful Republic which Louis Napoleon betrayed, and which was to give equality and brotherhood to all, not even the twenty-fifth!

This centenary was an old man when our new police came; lived in the good old days when England owned nearly all the Northern half of the New World, and had only a few commercial establishments in India. When we knew but little of China; when the Dey of Algiers used to run away with our seamen and make them slaves; when we used to hang ten and twenty men for living on a Monday morning,—to hang people for lifting a latch and entering a house, or for stealing five shillings; when the successors of Jonathan Wild used quietly to pocket their "blood money" for selling the lives of certain poor thieves whom they had previously "put up" to a robbery, and against whom they informed. All of our wonderful things that this old gentleman rem-bered, the most wonderful, perhaps, are the infancy and growth of our Indian Empire, and the birth, growth and (almost) death of stage coaches, succeeded by the more wonderful birth and growth of our railroads, and of our steam transit over the sea. He was quite an old man when we made such a fuss about building that Thames Tunnel, which was of "no use to nobody, not even to its owners, and is now abandoned and sold for a railway.

It would be hard, indeed, to crowd into a hundred and three years more wonders than this old gentleman has seen. If he was fond of Science, he has had Watt, Rennie, Brunel, Brougham, Arago, Faraday with him, and outlived them all; as for Art, he has lived with and outlived some of the greatest artists of the French and English schools; among conquerors and patriots, he has been contemporary with Kosciusko, Napoleon the Great, George Washington; of poets, he has lived with Cowper, Burns, Wordsworth, Byron, Coleridge, Crabbe, Scott, Lamb, Tennyson, Longfellow, Swinburne; of inventors, he has such a crowd with him that we cannot name them.

He has seen the birth and death of a new religion—that of Joanna Southcote, and the birth and great expansion of another belief, still more degrading—that of Messrs. Joe Smith and Brigham Young! He has seen a republic, born but yesterday, dominating the whole world, and so terrifying Europe that its successful general, who made himself emperor, could make his actors play, as he said, to entertain "a pitful of kings!" He has lived right up to the days upon which the Pope, one single bishop, the Rev. Father Mastai-Ferretti, a shrewd, comic, quaint, and often very humorous Italian, has, by force of combination and circumstances, declared that he is "infallible" and without error; yea, that his voice is as the voice of God, and that Progress is a sin, and Civilization an error, a folly, and a lie!—[Family Herald.

To make a Venetian Blind—Put out his eye.  
A Two Foot Rule—Don't stumble.

### Glass Making in Rome.

Whatever may have been the origin of glass manufacture, it is certain that in the best days of the Roman empire glass had not only become an important article of manufacture and of commerce, but also nearly all the rarer processes of modern art had been discovered and employed. The subjugation of Egypt by Rome, 26 B. C., was followed first by large importation of manufactured glass, and then by the importation of the process of manufacturing itself. To the rude processes of the East the Romans added much, if we may judge anything by comparing the specimens of their handwork which have been discovered among the sands of Egypt and in the ruins of Niveveh. They were the first, probably, to employ glass for windows. Some remnants of glass panes are to be found to-day, in their frames, in the buried houses of Herculaneum and Pompeii. They substituted glass as a material for bottles, in place of the leather which is still in vogue among the poorer classes in the Orient. Epicureans in wine then, as now determined the age of their article by the seal upon the cork, and the label impressed upon the glass. Glass goblets were less popular. Gold and silver reluctantly yielded the palm to their new fangled rival, which sought popularity by appealing not to the poverty of the poor, but to the desire of novelty among the rich. Even artificial stones and pearls of glass were not unknown, as we shall hereafter see. With their mirrors of glass were known to the Romans, or whether they depended exclusively on them, certainly did chiefly, upon the resource of the Jew—polished metals—is a matter of grave dispute among the learned; a dispute into which we shall not venture to enter.

It is safe, however, to say that the only use of glass which modern art can claim with assurance, as exclusively its own, is the employment of it in those optical instruments which are at once the children and the parents of so much of modern science. Even the Crystal Palace is borrowed from the past, whence we plagiarize for our civilization as well as for our literature. "During his expedition," we quote from Piny, book xxxv, chapter 24, "and only for the temporary purposes of a few days, Scarpus executed the greatest work that has ever been made by the hands of man, even when intended to be of everlasting duration; his theatre, I mean. This building consisted of three stories, supported upon three hundred and sixty columns; and this, too, in a city which had not allowed without some censur of its greatest citizens to erect six pillars of Hymettian marble. The ground-story was of marble, the second of glass—a species of luxury which ever since that time has been quite unheard of—and the highest gilded wood. The lowermost columns, as previously stated, were eight and thirty feet in height, and placed between these columns as already mentioned, were brazen statues, three thousand in number. The area of this theatre afforded accommodation for fifty thousand spectators; and yet the theatre of Pompeii, after the city had so greatly increased, and the inhabitants had become vastly more numerous was considered abundantly large with its sittings for forty thousand only. From "Glass Blowing as a Fine Art," by Lyman Abbott, in Harper's Magazine for February.

RHETORICAL VITUPERATION.—Here are two gentlemen sitting quietly at table, and discussing the route of a railway to the North Pole. Shall the ocean be tunneled, or shall the track be laid on ice? It is fair question.

There are good arguments, drawn from great natural laws, and from the actual situation.—What is abstractly better, and what is actually expedient, are points that may be carefully and intelligently discussed. And so they argue. And the two gentlemen take different sides, and urge the proper arguments. The advocate of the tunnel shows why that is the better plan, and the friend of the surface route offers what seem to him conclusive reasons. The tunneler does not declare that his opponent is a bloated mass of corruption, nor does his adversary insist contemptuously that the tunneler has been bribed to support an immeasurable swindle. If they did so, each would probably put the other out of the house, and certainly they would not be likely to be very cordial friends thereafter.

What then, is the reason that the tunneler, parting from his friend, proceeds to a public meeting called to consider the subject of a railway to the North Pole, and, ascending the platform, vehemently declares that the project of laying a track over the ice is not only repugnant to reason and common sense—not only are babies of eighteen months old competent to detect it as a vast swindle, and its advocates are knavish rascals? Meanwhile the friend of the ice track goes to his meeting, and sneers at the inexpressible absurdity of tunnelling the ocean. They'd better tunnel their wives who advocate it, exclaims he. They are a horde of grasping gormandizers of other people's money. They are a herd of antediluvian asses, who try to pass off thistles as clover. And so he perorates as passionately as his friend, each calling the other swindler and fool. And what effect is produced upon the

public mind? First, disgust and indifference, and then a consciousness that the advocates have each so covered the cause with vituperation that it will be a weary work to dig down to the pith of the matter. Everybody would like to understand the grasping upon both sides if they could, but calling people fools and knaves is not argument, and the whole subject is demoralized.—[Harper's Magazine for February.

ACROSS POPULAR TEACHING.—Dulver, in his "England and the English," hits off the literary charlatans most aptly, and as an illustration tells the following story:—"A present popular instructor is very much like a certain master in Italian, who has thriven prodigiously upon a new experiment on his pupils. — was a clever fellow, and full of knowledge which nobody wanted to know. After seeing him in rags for some years, I met him the other day sprucely attired, and with the complacent and sanguine air of a prosperous gentleman.

"I am glad to see, my dear sir, that the world wags well with you," said I.

"Doubless your books sell far usily?"

"No, no bookseller will buy them. No, sir; I have hit on a better method" than that of writing books. I am giving lessons in Italian.

"Italian! why, I thought, when I last saw you, that you told me Italian was the very language you knew nothing about!"

"Nor did I, sir; but as soon as I had procured scholars I began to teach myself. I bought a dictionary. I learnt that lesson in the morning which I taught my pupils at noon. I found I was more familiar and explanatory, thus fresh from knowing little, than if I had been confused and over deep by knowing much. I am a most popular teacher, sir; and my art consists in being just one's own in advance of my scholars."

AGREEABLE SETTLEMENT.—A ready, the perhaps for the moment an unpleasant, mode of payment for live stock comes to the Drawer from Buffalo:

A farmer residing in Erie County sold a pair of steers to an Indian named John Snake, residing on the Indian Reservation near Buffalo, who was to pay for them if they suited. After waiting while he thot it was time enough to think of smoke and said, "Now John, it's time to pay me now, return them, or take an infernal liking!"

The Indian, with characteristic stolidity of countenance, replied, after "thinking a moment":

"Y-e-s—I guess that's the best way to settle it!"—[Editor's Drawer, in Harper's Magazine for February.

A street curjor complained the other day that he could't throw the knives and bats about, because he did not feel in the vein.

"In what vein? I asked a bystander, weakly.

"The juggler's vein, of course, stupid!" was the answer.

The bystander retired.

CURIOUS EPITAPH.—In a Pennsylvania graveyard is the following epitaph:—

"Here lies two dead children dear,  
One buried at Baltimore, and the other here."

The oldest Revolver.—The Earth.  
A Water-spout.—A temperance oration.  
Smoking Carriages.—Engines.

A farmer Simpson dropped dead in his barn on Friday afternoon last. His death is attributed to heart disease, of which he had occasionally complained in years passed.

Mr. Libbman's body died on the same day of congestion of the lungs. He was at work as usual on the Saturday previous, and was in good health with the exception of a slight cold, he complained of.

Mr. Simpson and Mr. Victory were two of our oldest citizens, and each leave a wife and family, and numerous connections and friends to lament their sudden death.

Fires.—A saw mill belonging to Messrs. Copeland, Druren & Co., at Milltown was burnt down on Saturday night last. Loss \$6000—insured \$3000.

Also a shingle mill owned by Messrs. Gentry & Wintworth—Loss \$5000—insured \$2000. They lost, also, \$700 worth of shingles.

G. O. A. Boardman & Co. lost about 15,000 of shingles—worth about \$450.

The dwelling house of Mr. E. C. Gentry caught on fire to-day between the chimney and the plastering. The first place had been bricked up, and more than a barrel of coal had accumulated there and set on fire, and heated the bricks red hot and set the wood work around on fire. The brick work was knocked away, and the fire, by the application of a few pails of water soon extinguished.

A woman named McIntee was burnt to death last week, in Milltown, St. Stephen, by her bed-loues taking fire. The house was saved by her child getting out and alarming the neighbors. She must have taken a powerful opiate when she lay down, and fire could not wake her.—[Calais Advertiser.

TELEGRAPH NEWS.  
BERLIN, Jan. 25.  
Reported arrival of Favre at Versailles created great excitement, although not officially confirmed. Great numbers of people repaired to the palace at once, in hopes to see the Queen and hear from her lips the glad intelligence promising the speedy return of peace. They were disappointed as no telegram had reached Her Majesty.  
Active war movements in the field continue.  
LONDON, Jan. 25.  
No information of the capitulation of Paris had been received at the German legation up to noon, and reports of capitulation were unconfirmed at the British Foreign Office up to a late hour last night.  
The loss of first German army in the battle of St. Quentin was 95,000 officers and 300,000 men.  
For the destruction of the railroad bridge near Toul the French have been assessed ten million francs.  
Advices from Paris to 23rd state that a mob on the 19th released 4,000 men and women and companies paraded the streets and committed some depredations, but failed to induce many to join them.  
Several were killed and wounded before the riot was quelled.  
LONDON, Jan. 29.  
The Emperor sent the following to the Empress Auguste:  
"Versailles, 2 p. m., Sunday.—Last night an armistice for three weeks was signed. The regulars and mobiles are to be retained in Paris as prisoners of war. The national guard will undertake the maintenance of order; we occupy all the forts. Paris remains invested, but will be allowed to revivise as soon as the arms are surrendered. The National Assembly is to be summoned to meet at Bordeaux in fortnight. All the armies in the field will retain their respective positions. The ground between the opposing lines will be neutral.—This is the reward of patriotism heroism and great sacrifices. Thank God for this fresh news! May peace soon follow."  
WILLIAM SMITH and J. DENLEY.  
LONDON, Jan. 30.  
The army of Bourbaki has entered Switzerland, crossing near Boudry. It is reported that the attempt of Bourbaki to commit suicide is confirmed.  
There is almost nothing from Paris. Nothing is universal. Nothing can yet be said as to the result of armistice or determination of the Government at Bordeaux.  
VERSAILLES, Jan. 30.  
A Cordon has been drawn around Paris.—No person is allowed to enter or leave without a permit from the German authorities. Revictualing will proceed under German supervision.  
Confidence is expressed at the German headquarters that peace has been secured.  
The German soldiers are chagrined at being prohibited from entering Paris.  
FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.  
Is prescribed by the first physicians in every city and town where it has been introduced, and it is a thoroughly orthodox preparation.  
EXTRACT.  
After a fair and protracted trial of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, we consider it a very valuable, nutritious, far surpassing many others of considerable repute, and well worthy the confidence of the profession generally.  
A. H. CHEANLIER, M. D.  
11 A JACOBS, M. D.  
Moncton, N. B., Nov. 9, 1867.  
Crops in Red River.  
Mr. Neil Henderson, of Kildonan Parish, sowed 1 1/2 bushels of common Red River wheat and as two bushels on over are generally sown to the acre in this country, this would be about three fourths of an acre. Having occasion to use some wheat at once he had this portion of his crop threshed out, and the product was 54 bushels of good clean grain. This is exactly 36 returns upon the bushel sown, or 70 bushels per acre.  
Mr. Wm. Fraser threshed out 711 bushels of wheat from 24 bushels sown.  
Mr. W. Vincent obtained 298 bushels from 12 bushels sown.  
Altogether the yield has been wonderfully good in Kildonan, and wherever we have enquired we have found no return less than 33 bushels to the acre.  
Reports from the Assiniboine country are equally encouraging. One farmer at Headingley reaped 242 bushels of wheat from 12 bushels sown.  
We have also heard of a beet raised near this town, which weighed 17 pounds, and measured at the top 25 inches in circumference.  
Our friends in the East will see by the above what Red River soil can do in the grain and vegetable line.—(Manitoba News Letter.)  
A SAD OCCURENCE.—On Monday morning last a boy named William Purinton, son of Mr. Purinton, Governor, A. C., was found in his father's barn suspended by a strap around his neck from a ladder and quite dead. He had been in the habit of making a swing by fastening one end of a long strap to the ladder the other end being in the form of a loop in which he sat. It is supposed that while up on the ladder, and at the moment of placing this loop over his head, his foot slipped and he fell, causing the strap to tighten around his neck. Death was probably almost instantaneous, the neck having been broken by the fall. The boy had been absent from the house only about twenty minutes when he was found by his little brother in the barn. We have described.—(Moncton Times.)  
BADLY FROZEN.—Yesterday morning, very early, Robert Subis, Esq., drove to St. Anne's Station with a pair of Mr. Coffey's horses. About half-past twelve, p. m., the team returning without a driver, a messenger was des-

patched with another team. Mr. Subis was found lying in the road near Gordon's Hill insensible and badly frozen in the face, ears, and fingers.—(Amherst Gazette 27th.)  
A Full Exchequer.  
The Revenue returns of Great Britain show that Mr. Lowe's estimate has been exceeded in all the most important items of revenue which are received within the financial year. There is every prospect that Mr. Lowe will be able, in April, to show a surplus on his estimate of about a million and a half. This is cheering news, because it shows that the national wealth stands on a solid basis as ever, and that England can, without resorting to fresh taxes, raise her naval and military forces to such a condition that she can at any moment intervene in continental affairs.  
S. M. PETTENGILL & Co.  
37 Park Row, New York.  
Are our sole agents in that city, and are authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.  
The Standard.  
SAINT ANDREWS, FEB. 1, 1871.  
Fatal Accident on the Railway.  
A Fireman Killed!  
On Saturday evening last while the Special Wood Train was on its way to St. Andrews, a fatal accident occurred near Ross cutting about four miles from town, by which James Trenholm, the fireman, was instantly killed, and the Engine, tender, and two cars loaded with sleepers were thrown off the track. On the accident being reported to the Manager, he immediately despatched a number of men to the scene of the disaster, going himself with them. Mr. Trenholm's remains were brought into town, and on Monday last, 30th inst.,  
AN INQUEST  
was held on the remains by Dr. Gove, Coroner. The Jury were, Messrs. D. Clark, T. Algar, Geo. Goudison, Jas. McKinney, Hugh Maxwell, Harry Smith and J. Denley.  
REUBEN HADDOCK, sworn.—Knew the deceased James Trenholm, who went out as fireman on Saturday 28th Jan., on the special freight train, of which I am conductor. We left Barber Dam at about 2.40 p. m. Nothing unusual happened until the Train came within 40 rods of the 4 mile post at Ross cutting, near Chamcook; the speed was between 8 and 10 miles an hour, on a down grade, with little or no steam; the train consisted of 5 car loads of sleepers. I noticed the engine and tender swerving to the left hand side, and bumping on the sleepers. Was on the third car at the time, the motion threw me on my knees on the car's sleepers, in which position I remained until the engine stopped. I then ran forward and enquired of the driver, Jas. O'Hare, who was at his post, if any one was hurt, in the confusion he gave a doubtful answer. I then asked him if Jas. Trenholm, the fireman, had jumped from the engine, as I did not see him. He replied he was afraid "Jim" was gone. I got off the train and looked under the tender, which was about 7 or 8 feet from the track, and saw the deceased who had been crushed by one wheel, brake beams, axles and cow catcher, the latter had been smashed and went underneath and spoke to deceased, but he did not answer; knew then he was dead; he could not be extricated without "jacking" up the tender. He must have been killed instantaneously. In reply to a Juror.—The flange was clear of ice, the rails are as good as any part of the line and secured by fish plates. I would have no hesitation in running over that part of the line at any time.  
JAMES O'HARE, sworn.—Is a Driver on the special freight train on the N. B. & C. Railway; has been in that situation for 18 months. On Saturday last, 28th, the train left Barber Dam for St. Andrews at 2.40 p. m., and was made up of 5 cars of sleepers. Nothing occurred until we were close to the 4 mile post; the forward truck of the engine got off taking the engine and tender off the track and two cars to the left side. I was at my post by the reversing lever at the time, reversed the engine and opened the valve to let off steam. At the time of the accident the train was running with steam shut off. Have known the deceased for several years; he was acting as fireman under my orders; when the train ran off he was engaged aiming the cylinders by my directions. I saw him performing that part of his duty on the left side; I was standing in the cab holding the lever when the train ran off; the motion was so violent as to throw me off my feet. Missed the fireman Jas. Trenholm; Haddock, conductor, asked me where "Jim" was, I told him I did not know. Upon looking I saw deceased under the tender lying partly on his side and back, his left leg near the wheel and badly crushed; his body was about 7 or 8 feet from the left side of the track. I consider death must have been instantaneous, and believe he lost his foothold when the engine ran off. In reply to a Juror.—Deceased's cap was about 30 feet from his body. I suppose the engine ran off about 130 feet from where the body was found. Deceased appeared to know his duty, and had been a brakeman. The engine ran off the track at the entrance of a curve of easy radius. The rails are fastened with fish plate metals and are as good as any part of the line. Would have no hesitation in driving over the line again. To a Juror.—I did not see any obstruction on the line, and could not account for the engine running off the line—it would be more liable to run off on a curve than on a straight line. He did not think deceased had time to finish oiling the cylinder. He believed his death did not take place from any negligence of the officers of the Company, or defect of the track—but purely from accident.

HENRY OUBURN, sworn.—Is Manager of the N. B. & C. Railway and furnishes printed instructions to all his employees. The deceased was acting as fireman under his orders at the time of the accident; his duty was to obey the directions of the engine driver. Considered the orders given by the driver to deceased were correct and proper; the fireman's duties are the most dangerous of any on the train; he believed the deceased was competent to perform his duty as fireman, one of which was to oil the cylinders. As soon as the accident was reported to him, he repaired to the spot sworn to; found the locomotive and tender lying at right angles to the track, a few feet to the left. The body had been removed from beneath the truck. He examined the track carefully, it was spread in consequence of the cars getting off. There was no obstruction on the line to cause the engine to run off. He never knew an accident to occur under similar circumstances—there must have been some cause, but what it was he could not tell; the part of the line where it took place was as good as any other in the Province. Two trains had passed, the same place that morning. His orders to Section men are to go over their sections every day, and he believed they had done so that day. He thought that the deceased while passing from one cylinder to the other, fell off in front of the engine, was caught by the cowcatcher and thrown underneath, causing the wheel of the engine truck to throw the engine off the track. He thought the deceased slipped off, and that his death was purely accidental.  
The verdict returned by the Jury was "Accidental death, apart from default of the Track, or negligence of the officers of the Company."  
The latest telegrams from the Seat of War inform us, that the result of the Armistice is yet unknown. It is believed however that Peace has been secured. Revictualing Paris, is proceeding under German supervision. No person is permitted to enter or leave the City without German authority. No German soldier has been permitted to enter Paris, and most satisfactory to the friends of humanity to know, that the poor women and children and invalids will now receive food, warmth and other comforts, which they could not obtain for several weeks. The deaths within a week from starvation and disease amounted to 2,758. Even the most wealthy were destitute of the common necessities of life. Is it any wonder that Parisians or other Frenchmen would hate the name of Napoleon.  
LECTURES.—On Wednesday evening last, Rev. Mr. McKeown, of St. Stephen, delivered the second lecture of the course, in Masonic Hall, on "Ireland and the Irish," tracing the history of that fine country, and eulogising its people for their talent, heroism and generosity.  
On Thursday Evening, Mr. Watts, of the "Carleton Sentinel," gave select Readings from popular authors in the Superior School House, for the benefit of the School Fund. Last Evening Mr. Watts delivered a Temperance Lecture under the auspices of Enterprise Lodge, B. T., to a large audience.  
THIS EVENING, Mr. Whyte, Principal of the Superior School, will deliver a lecture in Masonic Hall, subject—"Angels' Visits."  
ANOTHER MOVE IN GRANT'S LITTLE GAME.  
President Grant is playing out another of his trump cards, even although he exposes his whole hand by so doing. His tendering a welcome to the released Fenians, in the name of the American Government, together with a Revenue Cutter to escort them to the city, shows not only a political dodge, but also his feelings towards Great Britain; and that he sympathises with the murderers of the policeman at Manchester, and the dastardly act of the blowing up of Clerkenwell prison, the killing and wounding of nearly one hundred innocent people. Imagine for a moment the howlings of the Radicals of New York, with the severe condemnation of all the respectable portion of the press throughout the whole of the United States, had Queen Victoria, tendered the same welcome to Booth and Surratt, if they had both landed in England after the murder of President Lincoln. The Fenians now receiving this ovation from President Grant were aiders and abettors of murder, as cowardly as that of the President, Lincoln. No sooner does Victoria hear of the melancholy affair, than she sends an autograph letter of condolence to widow expressing condolence at the deed. President Grant tenders the right hand of fellowship to murderers and assassins. The next Presidential election will show if this last dodge will strengthen his hands.  
DOMINION DIRECTORY.—The enterprising publisher, Mr. Lovell, of Montreal, informs us that the Canadian Dominion Directory as well as the Provincial Directories, will be issued about the 8th inst. No pains or expense have been spared to make these Directories complete and reliable. In our next issue we will give some extracts from this interesting work, upon which its publisher has expended a fortune.  
The clause of the new Ontario School Bill which provides for the compulsory attendance at school of children of school age in Ontario has, with amendments, passed the Ontario Legislature. The amendments exempt Roman Catholic children from compulsory attendance at Protestant Schools, and Protestant children from compulsory attendance at Roman Catholic Schools. A proposition has also been laid before the New York State Legislature to tender attendance at the public schools in that State compulsory.—(News.)  
DENTAL.—Dr. Johnson begs to intimate to the public, that he intends to leave St. Andrews during next week. Those requiring his services will please make an early call.  
The estimated population of Ireland is set down in the Registrar-General's last return at 5,516,674; of these 2,645,311 are males and 2,871,363 are females. In 1849 the population was 8,295,061.  
So that during the quarter of a century just passed while other countries in the civilized world were becoming more populous, the population of Ireland decreased to the extent of 2,778,387!! There are some who assert that this enormous decrease is proof of good government.—(Freeman.)  
The "St. Croix Courier" informs us that, "a correspondent in St. Andrews" (query is it not nearer its own home? "has got (sic) disgusted with the Standard since it has been so scurrilous;" and continues its information by stating that "the pronoun which should be applied only to inferior animals, and things without life." Complimentary certainly to the workman recently noticed by the "Courier" "as the best which could be explained." We leave the joint-editor to decide which of these statements he endorses.  
Now for our "scurrility." We simply reported a statement that was current here, that the river was frozen over nearly to the Lodge; and for this we were told in the public language of the Courier, that it was an "unmitigated lie," this of course to the "Courier" is not "scurrilous," accustomed as it is to its own home truths—synonymous truths we take it. Now we will refer to the Courier itself in its last issue.  
"The driving on the ice has been quite lively of late."  
"Does this refer to the St. Croix, or some river in Manitoba? "bah!"  
From the "St. Stephen Times" we learn that—"the river is again closed" and that—"St. Stephens is now a winter port indeed. Vessels lying at the wharves, will remain frozen until spring."  
From the above item it would appear that the river had been previously frozen over; or does the "Times" circulate "an unmitigated lie" in this instance? Our contemporary the "Courier" had better look after home blemies a little, before attempting the correction of those of his neighbors, and we tender this advice to his St. Andrews correspondent, who has "got disgusted,"—poor fellow has he got anything else in his head, not to meddle with pronouns which he evidently does not understand.  
This discussion has been provoked and prolonged by the "Courier," and unpleasant as it is to us, we would be recreant to a duty which is due to our townsmen, were we to let slant against them and the town to pass unrebuked.  
Moore & Richardson, Counsellors at Law, 180 Broadway, New York, are referred to our agents S. M. Pettengill & Co., as we do not publish advertisements from that city unless sent through them. We have heretofore suffered loss from bogus concerns in New York.  
The steamer Queen landed her freight here on Thursday, as she could not proceed up river for the ice, passengers also landed at Robinson. The steamer returned to her wharf at Saint Andrews, where she will deposit her freight until she can get up the river.  
STEWART'S QUARTERLY for January contains twenty one original articles by some of the leading literary men in the Dominion and United States. The number before us fully sustains the well earned reputation which this Magazine has hitherto enjoyed, as a literary bazaar. Every household in New Brunswick, at least, should have a copy of Stewart's Quarterly. Geo. Stewart, St. John.  
The NEW DOMINION MONTHLY for February has been received, and is filled with interesting original and selected articles, music and a portrait of Lady Lisgar, wife of the Governor General Lord Lisgar, formerly Sir John Young. Price \$1.50 per ann. J. Dougan & Son, publishers, Montreal.  
The Canadian Illustrated News of the 28th Jan., is a superior number. The engravings are very fine, and we fancy are from wood; the literary department is choice. \$4 per ann. in advance. Geo. E. Desbarats, publisher, Montreal.  
OUTSIDE PAGE.—Life of Man, Glass making in Rome, Poetry, Home Courtesies and Miscellany. Last Page.—Poetry, The Royal Family of Great Britain.  
SMALL POX.—We regret to learn from the Globes, that there are several cases of that loathsome disease in Erin and Brussels Street, St. John. Measures have been taken by the Civic authorities to prevent its spreading.  
From Boston papers of Monday we learn that a heavy snow storm in that State and

New York had made travelling difficult. In New York City the lower streets were almost impassable for even light teams, and a total cessation of business was threatened. In Boston, however, they manage better, a couple of hours work clears their crooked streets and makes them passable.  
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—A woman named H. has been horribly murdered near Sherbrooke. Her husband and a man named G. are in prison on suspicion.  
—Collector Murphy's conduct in receiving the released Fenians, is the subject of official criticism in Washington; but it is not likely a call will be made upon the Government for an explanation.  
—The Pope, in reply to the ambassadors of Austria and the North German Confederation, says he will see the restitution of the territories of the Church, from the Neapolitan frontiers to the Po.  
—The Montreal Gazette prints out how travel has been interrupted in England with much milder weather than we have had here, and states that the new steel rails of the Grand Trunk have stood the frost well.  
DIED.  
On the 28th ult., Mr. J. mes Trenholm, aged 83, leaving a wife and six children to lament their loss.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY Tenders for Iron  
The Commissioners of Intercolonial Railway Tenders for IRON BRIDGE SUPERSTRUCTURE for each span, and Two Hundred feet for a single span will be required as to the location of forms of tender, can be the Census takers or a similar, at Ottawa, Can. House of Messrs. Mortimer Lane, E. C., London. Parties desiring more of the mode in which the Bridges, and maximum load, and the price of each span Tenders for additional feet, and for spans of covered at the same time, prepared and can on application at the Tenders marked "I" dressed to the Commission received up to 6 o'clock the 6th day of April. The Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway, Ottawa, 19th J.

Dr. W. W. Surgeon  
WOULD inform and vicinity of Mrs. John B. where he proposes to live are required. Having a large stock of Furniture, the best of do all kinds of Dentistry, and do all kinds of work, and do well to r. ntd.

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The following was the Rules of the Hotel "20th" of the 1st day from the opening day from the opening day; and that the month previous to the cause fifty copies of the Clerk of the Court, for distribution, served in such (count) listed.  
CHAS

Flour, Corn  
"General Me 110 BBLs. Flour 125 Bags Corn, 7 Bbls. heavy M. Jan. 11.

BRUNSW  
(Sign of the KING STREET) (Opposite THE Subscriber for the account transient Boarders. By keeping a good stock of the comfort charges, he hopes to trorage. Good STABLEING c

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—A woman named Hill has been horribly murdered near Sherbrooke. Her husband and a man named Grace are in prison on suspicion.  
—Collector Murphy's conduct in receiving the release of Ferguson, is the subject of official criticism in Washington; but it is not likely a call will be made upon the Government for an explanation.

—The Pope, in reply to the ambassadors of Austria and the North German Confederation, says he wishes the restitution of the territories of the Church, from the Neapolitan frontiers to the Po.  
—The Montreal Gazette prints out how travel has been interrupted in England with much milder weather than we have had here, and states that the new steel rails of the Grand Trunk have stood the frost well.

**DIED.**  
On the 28th ult., Mr. J. mes Trenholm, aged 33, leaving a wife and six children to lament their loss.

—A despatch from Brussels says that the Germans are before Maastricht, and that the bombardment of that town is expected. The citizens are preparing to defend the place. St. Denis was bombarded by twenty-four German guns, eliciting but a feeble response from the French forts.



**INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY OF CANADA.**

Tenders for Iron Bridge Superstructures.

The Commissioners for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway are prepared to receive tenders for TWENTY-ONE SPANS OF IRON BRIDGE SUPERSTRUCTURE, of one hundred feet for each span, and also for sixteen spans of two hundred feet for each span.

Printed specifications showing the tests which each span will be required to bear; information as to the location of the different bridges; and forms of tender, can be obtained at the offices of the Commissioners or at those of the Chief Engineer, at Ottawa, Canada; or at the Banking House of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., Bartholomew Lane, E. C. London, England.

Parties desiring to submit their own plans of the mode in which they propose to construct the bridges, and also the price of each span, must send them to the Chief Engineer, at Ottawa, Canada; and also the price of each span completed in place.

Tenders for additional spans of one hundred feet, and for spans of eighty feet will also be received at the same time. Specifications are being prepared and can be had within a few days on application at the places above named.

Tenders marked "Tenders for Bridges" and addressed to the Commissioners, at Ottawa, will be received up to 6 o'clock, p. m., of THURSDAY, the 6th day of April, 1871.

The Commissioners will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

A. WALSH,  
ED. B. CHADLER,  
C. J. BAYDAGES,  
A. W. MCKELAN,  
Commissioners

Intercolonial Railway,  
Commissioners' Office,  
Ottawa, 19th January, 1871. Feb 1 61

**DR. W. W. JOHNSON,**

Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist.

WOULD inform his friends in St. Andrews and vicinity, that he has taken the rooms formerly occupied by him at

**Mrs. John Bradford's Hotel,** where he proposes to remain as long as his services are required.

Having a large variety of Instruments, Office Furniture, the best of stock, he is prepared to do all kinds of Dental Work, in the most satisfactory manner.

He also thinks of having an artificial work done, and will call early. All work warranted.

**NEW BRUNSWICK.**

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.**  
The following was adopted as one of the Standing Rules of the House in the Session of 1862:—

"26th.—That no Bill of a private nature shall be received by the House after the fourteenth day from the opening of the Session, both inclusive; and that the Clerk of this House do, one month previous to the opening of the Legislature cause fifty copies of this Rule to be sent to each of the Clerks of the Peace in the several Counties, for distribution, and cause the same to be inserted in the Royal Gazette, and two Newspapers in each County, where Newspapers are published."

CLIAS P. WETMOIRE, CLERK.

**Flour, Corn, Meal & Pork.**

Ex "General Meade" from New York via Eastport.  
**110 BBL'S** Flour, (assorted brands.)  
50 Bbls. Corn Meal,  
175 Bags Corn,  
7 Bbls heavy Mess and Clear Pork.  
Jan. 11. J. W. STREET.

**BRUNSWICK HOUSE,**

(Sign of the Plough and Anchor.)  
**KING STREET, ST. ANDREWS.**  
The Subscriber has fitted up the above house for the accommodation of permanent and transient Boarders.  
By keeping a good table, paying strict attention to the comfort of his guests, and moderate charges, he hopes to secure a share of public patronage.  
Good STABLES on the premises.  
**EDWARD DEWOLFE.**

**Government House, Ottawa,**  
Wednesday, 18th day of Dec., 1870.  
PRESENT:  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the authority of the 8th Section of the Act 3rd, Vic. Chapter 6, intitled "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to Order, and it is hereby Ordered, that on and after the first day of January next, the Village of Lambton, in the County of Lambton and Province of Ontario shall be and the same is hereby declared to be an Out Port of Entry, under the Survey of the Port of Wallaceburg.

**ADDITIONAL WINTER GOODS!**

8 Bales and Cases.  
Per Steamship "Siberia"

Also—A large assortment of FANCY ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR

**Christmas and New Year's Presents,**

Personally selected from Eugene Remmel's celebrated establishment in London.

1 Cask Table and Pocket Cutlery, from Sheffield.

**ODELL & TURNER.**  
MANCHESTER HOUSE.  
St. Andrews, Dec. 21. 1870.

**NEW STORE.**

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the premises lately occupied by Mrs. Gilliland, who she keeps on hand a well assorted Stock of the best

**LIQUORS & GROCERIES,** and will be happy to wait on customers.  
P. B. DONAGHUE.  
On the premises is a large Stable for horses.  
St. Andrews, Nov. 9, 1870.

**PASSATAQUODDY HOUSE.**

The Subscriber begs respectfully to announce to her friends and the public generally that she has rented the house recently occupied by Col. Boyd, which she has fitted up with new furniture, and is prepared to receive transient and permanent boarders, and trusts by attention and efforts to give satisfaction, to receive a share of patronage. The larder is well supplied with good and obliging waiters engaged to the public offices, Railway and Steamboat Landing, render it convenient for visitors.

A good stable and boiler also on the premises.  
E. McLEOD.  
St. Andrews, June 15, 1870.

**NOTICE.**

ALL Persons who have any claims against the Estate of the Reverend SAMUEL THOMSON, late of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested. And all persons indebted to the said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate payment to me.

ANNIE J. THOMSON,  
Administratrix de bonis non, &c.  
St. George, Nov. 12, 1870. 3m

**Government House, Ottawa,**

20th day of September, 1870.  
PRESENT:  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs and under and in virtue of the authority given by the 8th Section of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 9, intitled "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to make the following regulations:

Point Le Preau in the County of Charlotte, Province of New Brunswick, shall be and the same is hereby constituted and created into an Out Port of Customs to be attached to the said Port of St. John, and known as the sub-Port of "Le Preau" comprising Point Le Preau on the East and the head forming the West side of Seely Cove, on the Western boundary.

WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk Privy Council  
Oct. 12 31

**CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.**

AUTHORIZED discount on AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice: 10 per cent.  
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,  
Commissioner of Customs.

**OIL, FLOUR, RAISINS, & C.**

10 Casks Kerosene Oil,  
50 Bbls. Flour, choice brand,  
200 Quarter boxes Layer Raisins,  
1 Cask Mixed Pickles,  
2 Cases Macaroni,  
For sale by  
June 29—3m G. E. O. HATHEWAY.

**Insolvent Act of 1869.**

**CANADA.**  
Province of New Brunswick,  
County of Charlotte.  
In the matter of JOHN GILLESPIE an Insolvent.  
The undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a consent of his creditors to his discharge, and on Thursday the 22d day of December next, will apply to the Judge of the said Court at his chambers, in Saint Stephen, for a confirmation of the discharge thereby affected.  
Saint George, 1st November, 1870.  
JOHN GILLESPIE.  
BENJ. R. STEVENSON,  
Insolvent Attorney, ad litem. 3i

**BLACK TEA.**

Es Scher. "Pointer" from New York.  
182 lbs. Chests 1/2 SOUCHONG FRA.  
For Sale in bond or duty paid at lowest rates.  
T. COOPEL & CO.,  
St. Stephen.

**NEW YEAR'S!**

At J. Ingram's Store,  
(next the Post Office.)

Will be found a large lot of XMAS PRESENTS AND TOYS.

Raisins, Spices, Fruits, Candied Orange, Lemon and Citron.

FANCY GOODS  
a handsome selection of Valuable Books suitable for Presents.

Lots of beautiful Note Paper in all colors and patterns. With numerous attractions for the holidays.  
J. INGRAM,  
Family Repository,  
Dec. 14, 1870.

**Christmas and New Year GIFTS.**

AT G. F. STICKNEY'S  
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,  
Chains, Rings, Brooches and Pins, Sets of Steel Fine Gold and other styles of Jewelry.

Silver and Plated Goods.  
Paper Machines, Wedgewood, Parian, Terra Cotta and China Wares, Genuine Jean Maria Farina Cologne and other standard PERFUMES.

Brushes, Combs, Fancy Toilet Soaps, China Tea Sets and a general assortment of Toys, Rogers and Sons Table and Pocket Cutlery.  
Agent for Lazarus & Morris Perfected Spectacles.  
St. Andrews, Dec. 21, 1870. 2i

**Government Railways!**

**Winter Arrangement, 1870.**  
ON and after MONDAY, the 5th December next, Trains will run as follows:

**GOING EAST**  
No. 1 Will leave St. John at 2 a. m., and arrive at St. John at 3:30 p. m.  
No. 2 Will leave St. John at 7 a. m., and arrive at Pettaquamscutt at 12 noon.  
No. 3 Will leave St. John at 4:15 p. m., and arrive at Sussex at 8 p. m.  
No. 4 Will leave Pettaquamscutt at 3 p. m., and arrive at St. John at 4:30 p. m.

**GOING WEST**  
No. 1 Will leave Sussex at 6:30 a. m., and arrive at St. John at 10:10 a. m.  
No. 2 Will leave St. John at 9:15 a. m., and arrive at Pettaquamscutt at 1 p. m., and arrive at St. John at 6:30 p. m.  
No. 3 Will leave St. John at 7:15 a. m., and arrive at Pettaquamscutt at 11:30 a. m.

No. 7 and 8 will connect at Pettaquamscutt Junction with Nos. 2 and 3.  
Nos. 2 and 3 will carry freight only between Pettaquamscutt and Stations East.  
Nos. 4 and 5 will be exclusively for Freight and are not intended to accommodate passengers.

Nos. 1, 6, 7 and 8 are Mixed Trains.  
Freight or Stations east of Sussex, must be delivered at St. John Station before 3 p. m. on the day preceding that upon which it is to be forwarded, and for stations west before 3 p. m. daily.  
Freight to be forwarded from Sussex must be delivered at that station at least one day, and from Stations other than St. John, at least one day, before the advertised departure of any Freight train.

LEWIS CARVILL,  
General Superintendent,  
Railway Office, St. John N. B.,  
Nov. 24 1870.

**WOOL CARDING**

**Steam Grid Mill,**  
EASTPORT, ME.  
Parties sending Wool to this Mill can have their work done the same day the wool is received, and in the best manner.

From its location it has facilities over all other mills in the neighborhood, as boats can land at the door of the mill. We have two new Combs from the manufactory of N. A. Lombard & Co. of Worcester, Mass., and are able to card from 300 to 400 pounds per day.  
STEAM GRID MILL CO.

**Administrator's Notice.**

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Abraham J. Wetmore, Esquire, late of Saint George, 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 immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Saint George, this 20th day of December, A. D. 1870.  
DOUGLAS WETMOIRE,  
Administrator.  
Geo. McSORLEY, Solicitor to the Estate.

**NOTICE.**

ALL Persons who have any claims against the Estate of ROBERT THOMSON, Esquire, M. D. late of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to me.

ANNIE J. THOMSON,  
Sole Executrix.  
St. George, Nov. 12, 1870. 3m

**Dunville's Whiskey.**

Ex "Albion" and "Maggie L. Carvill" from Liverpool:  
Dunville's Old Irish WHISKY,  
J. W. STREET.

GIN, CASE BRANDY, WINES, TEAS, &c.

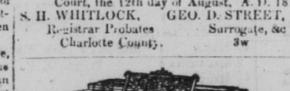
Ex "Choice" from London and "New Lampedo" from Liverpool:  
Best Pale 35 H HDS. 30 Qr casks; Genera, 4 p. c. O. L. P. 60 Casks Brown Stout London Porter & pale Ale 16 Qr. casks, 4 Hhls. Pale Sherry & Port Wine, 20 Chests, 20 Half, London Congou Tea, 10 Cases No. 1, 10 Bbls. Crushed Sugar, 150 Cases "Hennessy" Brandy, 50 Cases Old Tom Gin, 2 doz. pints, 80 doz. Lige Whisky, 4 doz. cases, 18 Hhls. "Biss" pale ale, qts & pints, 15 Cases Guinness' stout, 2 Hhls. Murphy's fine Irish 10 qr. casks Whiskey, 22 O. P. 10 Cases Woodstock Pipes, &c. &c.  
Nov. 30, 1870. JAMES W. STREET.

**NEW BRUNSWICK, ss.**

To the Sheriff of the County of Charlotte, or any Constable within the said County Greating:

WHEREAS Elizabeth Greenlaw, Administratrix of and single of the goods, chattels and Credits, Estate and Effects of William Greenlaw, late of the Parish of Saint Andrews in the said County, farmer, deceased, hath prayed that Licence may be granted to her to sell the Real Estate of which the said William Greenlaw died seized, for payment of debts due by the said Estate. You are therefore hereby required to cite the next of kin of the said deceased, and all others interested, to appear before me, at a Court of Probate, to be held at my Office, in St. Andrews, in the said County, on the third day of September next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider the premises, and to proceed thereon according to law.

Given under my hand and seal of the said Court, the 12th day of August, A. D. 1870.  
S. H. WHITLOCK, GEO. D. STREET,  
Registrar Probates. Sarrage, &c. Charlotte County. 3w



**TAYLOR & FARLEY'S ORGANS AND MLOEDONS.**

Instruments of all kinds, the most superior instruments of the kind. Prices varying from \$55.00 upwards.  
We are also sole agents for the Maritime Provinces for the

**PIANOS**

Of Steinway & Sons, Chickering & Sons, Haines Brothers, and J. W. Vose, the largest and most famous houses in America.

Letters from a distance will have prompt attention, and full release may be placed in us where the choice of an instrument is left to ourselves.

E. PEILER & BROTHIE,  
54 Prince William St., St. John, N. B.  
August 24—1870

**Stationary and SCHOOL BOOKS.**

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the Public that he has just received a fresh supply of the latest editions of School Books direct from the publishers; also a choice lot of Stationery, including Writing and Drawing papers of all kinds, INITIAL NOTE Paper in boxes, a new article, tinted and plain.

Britannia Note Paper—Albert, Macdonald, Rob Roy, Royal Stuart, and Argyle patterns. Carters', Homers' and Arnold's Writing Laps, Pens and Pencils, &c.  
He is constantly receiving by each steamer from Boston, Papers &c. Any Book or piece of Music ordered, will be received by return Post, and furnished at publisher's prices.

JOHN INGRAM,  
next Post Office.

**SUBSCRIBE FOR THE GREAT DOLLAR PAPER**

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

THE CHEAPEST READING THE BEST WEEKLY

A DOLLAR A YEAR

It is the only paper of the kind published in Canada.

It offers inducements held out by no other Medium of Intelligence.

ITS SUCCESS IS UNPRECEDENTED BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST WEEKLY published in Canada.

Brilliant Editorials, Reliable Market Reports, Telegraphic News, Events of the Day, Well Selected Agricultural matter, Reports of the Legislature, Religious Intelligence includes a column by a Popular Editor every week. Charming Fiction, News, English, Scotch and Irish News, Foreign News. It is brim full of sparkling and exciting stories, and literary and medical selections.

For ONE DOLLAR you get FIFTY-TWO pieces of Music, worth \$30. This alone is worth the price of subscription.

A Splendid Selection of Books, 1000 THIRTY SUBSCRIBERS 1

A \$25 Celebrated Lookman Firm Prize Sewing Machine, For 45 SUBSCRIBERS.

A \$32 LOCKMAN SEWING MACHINE For 60 Subscribers.

These Sewing Machines were awarded 1st Prize for all other Provincial Exhibitions in Toronto, October 4th, 1870.

Form your Clubs for 1871. Single copy for one year, to any 25 cent subscribers sent in now count till end of 1871. FORTY-TWO MONTHS' SUBSCRIPTION FOR ONE DOLLAR! Send for Specimen Copies. AGENTS, Read our PRICES LIST, in the DAILY and WEEKLY TELEGRAPH. A Liberal cash commission to all Carriers.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, 65 PER YEAR, Address all letters, post-paid.

Robertson & Cook, Publishers and Proprietors, TORONTO, J. ROSE ROBERTSON, JAMES R. COOK.

**GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA**

16th day of October, 1870.  
PRESENT:  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the authority given by the 8th Section of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 9, intitled "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to Order, and it is hereby Ordered, that the Port of Owen Sound, in the County of Grey, a Province of this Province, shall be and the same is hereby, effected and constituted a Warehouse for the receipt of the goods of that Act.

WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk Privy Council  
Canada.

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of Wm. Simpson, late of the Parish of St. Andrew, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within three months from this date; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

SARAH SIMPSON, Executrix,  
St. Andrews, Sep. 14, 1870.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, 65 PER YEAR, Address all letters, post-paid.

Robertson & Cook, Publishers and Proprietors, TORONTO, J. ROSE ROBERTSON, JAMES R. COOK.

