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Veritas summum est optimum.—Cic.

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[Vol. 24]

AGRICULTURAL.

Home-Made Manure.

Mr. Canton:—There is no question in political economy more firmly established than the necessity of home production and home manufacture. If these are necessary for the wealth and independence of a nation, a collection of many families, why not equally necessary for individual families? Perfect independence of either nations or individuals, is an impossibility; but comparative independence should be the aim of all, and nothing in your journal has pleased me more than your advocacy of home-made manure in preference to the foreign article. There is no mistake in foreign guano, and there is no mistake in the home-made article. I have tried both, and with your permission will detail some of my experience, not vainly hoping I hope, but for the benefit of my fellow farmers. Eighteen years since, I bought my present farm, containing less than sixty acres, much in the same way as Barrow bought the Museum—with brass—as I had no capital. With the exception of a muck swamp, the farm has no peculiar facilities. Indeed, one of my neighbors condescended with me for having so poor land to spend my energies upon. The farm at the time of purchase would carry a span of horses and some four cows. Believing manure to be the backbone of agriculture, we commenced on the muck, using refuse from a neighboring hill to add to its virtues and correct the acidity. The effect of this compost was good, but not equal to our expectations, as our loam has too much magnesia in it for agricultural purposes. Our next compost heaps were made of ten parts muck and one wood ashes. The latter containing all the inorganic food plants require, and the former the organic, our crops soon testifying to its virtues. Finding the farm could be made exceedingly productive by means of this compost without the aid of barnyard manure, we have of late years kept little stock, and have sold our hay.—The surplus of this crop, after feeding a span of horses and two or three cows, has in years amounted to sixty tons. In addition to the compost of muck and ashes, we have made others of dead animals from the neighboring village and the refuse of manufacturing establishments, sink, privy, etc. Now there are few farmers, (I might say none,) who have not on their own premises or in the vicinity, all that their farms require to be enriched and to enrich their possessors. Let these means be husbanded. All do not own a muck swamp, but turf from the road side, or the rich deposits in the forests, will answer in its place as the basis of the compost heap.

—Plough, Loom and Anvil.

A WOMAN'S ANSWER.—A writer, illustrating the fact that some errors are lifted into importance by efforts to refute them when they need to be treated with wholesome doses of contempt and ridicule, observes, that all the blows inflicted by the Hercules club of certain logicians are not half as effectual as a bo-zon ear of a celebrated atheist by the hand of beauty. After having in vain preached to a circle of ladies, he attempted to revenge himself by saying: "Pardon my error, ladies; I did not imagine that in a house where wit vies with grace, I alone should have the honor of not believing in a God." "You are not alone, sir," answered the mistress of the house; "my horses, my dog, my cat, share the honor with you; only those brutes have the good sense not to boast of it."

This reminds us of what occurred a few years ago on one of our Western rivers. A thing in the shape of a man was gliding in his atheism avowing that the present life was all of a man—that he had no soul and no hereafter! "And so you have no soul?" asked a gentleman in the group, evidently desiring to reason with him on the subject. "No," replied the atheist, "not a whit more than a pig." The gentleman was about to enter into argument with him, when an elderly Scotch lady spoke up smartly: "Sir, I hope you don't spend your breath in reasoning with the creature; by his confession he has no more soul than a pig, and ye wad na argue wi' a pig."

A CONFIDENTIAL CLERK.—In the employ of N. W. Tilden, of South Boston, was recently detected in embezzling money from his masters, to the amount of eight or ten dollars a day. The singularity of the act is, that the clerk had safely invested the stolen money, which amounted to about seven thousand dollars, and which was restored to the rightful owner. Mr. T. had been going astern in his business for some time, and had suspected and discharged several clerks on the suspicion of dishonesty, but had not questioned the character of this clerk till recently. He marked a two dollar bill, and placed it in his drawer, which, much to his surprise, was shortly afterwards found in the possession

of the unsuspected confidential clerk.—Mr. Tilden is unexpectedly placed in circumstances to meet his liabilities.

The Necessity of Exercise.

The benefits of exercise to those whose occupation does not lead them to make any physical exertion cannot be too highly estimated. The body must undergo a certain amount of fatigue to preserve its natural strength, and maintain all the muscles and organs in proper vigor. This activity equalizes the circulation, and distributes the blood more effectually through every part. Cold feet or a chill anywhere, shows that the circulation is languid there. The muscles during exercise press on the veins, and help forward the currents by quickening every vessel into activity. The valves of the heart are in this way aided in the work of sending on this stream, and relieved of a certain amount of labor. When exercise is neglected, the blood gathers too much about the central region, and the oppression about the heart, difficulty of breathing, lowness of spirits, anxiety and heaviness, numerous aches and stitches, are evidence of this stagnation. People are afraid to take exercise, because they fancy they want breath and feel weak. But the very effort would free the heart from this burden by urging the blood forward to the extremities; it would ease their breathing by liberating the lungs from the same superabundance; it would make the frame feel active and light, as the effect of equalized circulation and free action.

—[Laws of Health.]

Some Account of China.

In view of important events now transpiring at and near Canton, between the English and Americans and the Celestial Empire, some account may not be uninteresting.—China is the most populous and ancient empire in the world; it is 1,390 miles long, and 1,030 wide. Population from 300,000,000 to 360,000,000. The capital is Peking, with 2,000,000 inhabitants; next Nankin, 1,000,000, and Canton 1,000,000. China produces tea, 50,000,000 lbs. of which are annually exported from Canton, the only place which foreigners are allowed to visit. Silk, cotton, rice gold, silver, and all the necessities of life, are found in China. The arts and manufactures in many branches are in high perfection, but stationary, as improvements are now prohibited. The Government is a despotic monarchy. Revenue, \$2,000,000; army, 800,000 men. The religion is similar to Buddhism, the chief god being Foh. The Chinese inculcate the morality of Confucius, their great philosopher, born 550 B. C. The great wall and canal of China are among the mightiest works ever achieved by man. The foreign commerce of China amounts to \$35,000,000 or \$40,000,000 annually, the whole of which is transacted with appointed agents called "Hag Merchants."

A FUNNY MARRIAGE.—The Albany Journal says that a man of sixty-six years, named William Traux, was married a short time since in that city to a widow of twenty-five. The bridegroom had a family of eleven children, the bride only one. The sum of \$1000 per annum was settled by the bridegroom upon the bride, and \$50 per annum upon her child. After the marriage ceremony had been performed, the bridegroom proceeded to a hotel with some of his male friends, where the marriage was celebrated with a supper, etc. His friends then left, he staying behind to pay the bill. He was unable, however, after leaving the hotel, to find his residence, and was finally taken to the station house, where he remained all night, and in the morning was conducted by an officer to the residence of his bride.

A DANGEROUS PET.—A French officer, who has served in Algeria, has brought home with him to Paris a tame hyena, which he leads about the streets in a leash like a lady's poodle. He is in the habit daily of frequenting a coffee-house opposite the St. Michael bridge, bringing his hyena with him—whose docility is well known to the patrons of the establishment. But the other day, having neglected to fasten his hyena securely to the leg of the table at which he was seated, the animal, finding himself at liberty, strayed into the cellar, the door of which happened to be ajar. Two waiters were engaged there in rinsing bottles, and did not notice the intruder at first; but the creature became alarmed, probably at the noise of the bottles, and his presence was indicated by a few growls which sounded far from amiable. The sight of two flaming eyes filled the waiters with alarm, as such a sight did Robinson Crusoe once, and they retreated up the stairs in haste, fastening the door behind them. The hyena became furious and made a tremendous racket among

the bottles, and finding his way up to the trap door, used his teeth with commendable activity. Luckily the officer was still in the house, and the animal was liberated and secured without any harm being done. In view of this affair, the municipal administration will probably amend the ordinance against bull dogs, by placing hyenas in the same category. We knew a showman in New York who, "when the fit was on him," was wont to visit a drinking saloon with two boa constrictors round his neck, a bald eagle on his shoulder, and a tame leopard at his heels.

THE ELECTIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN which have resulted in such a signal triumph for the Government have been the means of purging the House of many of its noisiest as well as some of its most active members.—The London Times of the 1st comments as follows on the result:—

"The elections have already totally changed the whole face of the political heavens. We are no longer as we were a fortnight ago, either as regards this Chinese question, or a dozen others of much older and nearer interest. People do not now ask who will be in the new Parliament, but exclaim, 'What a Parliament there will be out of doors!' The expurgation not only of vicious, but also of some meritorious elements, proceeds almost too rapidly. When the House of Commons meets, it will be with the serious consciousness that a great number of its most active and able spirits are discontented exiles, moving heaven and earth, and ready to go lower still, to obtain re-admission. It will be as in the case of the Celestial Empire, besieged by 'outer barbarians,' or 'foreign devils,' as the vagrant sympathies of some will entitle them to be called. Outside of the House, agitating, haranguing, writing, plotting, combining, and all but coalescing, will be Cobden, Bright, M. Gibson, Miall, and W. J. Fox; there will be Sir J. Walmsley, A. Pellatt, Sir W. Clay, Wilkinson, and Oliveira; there will be Layard, and other free knights; there will also be absent, Cardwell, Roundell Palmer, and a host of others, more or less distinguished, or hoping some day to distinguish themselves. All of these will be in outer-darkness, yet not at all hopeless of re-admission. In doors there will be positive gaps in the debate—cries for Cobden or M. Gibson, and no stand up. His own purge has operated too effectually by half, for he has turned the House out of doors. Like the old lady in the nursery rhyme, he has sold his bed and now lies upon straw. In the house, we should think, the result will be a little more calmness and decency of discussion, and a little less of that peculiar style of oratory which has recently been imported from the bright region of the setting sun into the British House of Commons."

HINTS TO NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS. The columns of a newspaper present to the well qualified writer, one of the finest fields for usefulness—a field to enter which, should be a matter of intense desire. To write well for a newspaper, however, is no easy task. But very few can do it. It requires knowledge, judgment, taste and practice. The American Presbyterian speaks thus on the subject:—

As a general rule, short pieces are best liked. A gentleman in a bank once told us when we asked him to subscribe for a certain Quarterly Review: "Read a Review! why, I never read any thing longer than a telegraphic dispatch. But I will take it and send it to my brother in the country who is a minister." The public like a short article, when it is condensation. This introduces a second idea. An article to be printed should absolutely have something in it. If proffered argument it should be conclusive; if pathetic, it should moisten the eyes; if an anecdote, it should have a sharp point; if philosophy, it should go to the primitive rocks; if practical, it should go like an arrow to its work; if spiritual, it should awe the soul that reads it. A good newspaper style is not as easy as it seems. Its Scylla lies on the side of attempting a popular manner, and succeeding only in being more familiar than a man ought to be at his own table, or degenerating into slang, or becoming very childish. Its Charybdis yawns for those who, shunning Scylla, are determined to have real thought, pitch and value in their writing, and so become too learned, or profound, or imaginative, or philosophical for any but scholars or highly cultivated people.

A STUBBORN STRIPPLING.—"Once upon a time" a big, strapping, awkward youth, fresh from Vermont, entered the Dummer Academy at Byfield, Mass., for a little share of erudition, which is doled out at this temple of Minerva at economical prices. At

that time—we know not how it is at present—the boys and girls were kept in one apartment, only the middle aisle separating them. One day, this Vermont stripling, who had just been helping one of the girls through a hard sum—he was *cute* on cyphering—thought it not more than fair that he should take toll for his valuable services; accordingly he threw his stalwart arm around the rosy damsel and gave her a sly but rousing smack, which startled the whole assembly. "Jedediah Tower, come up here!" roared out the preceptor.

The delinquent appeared, his face glowing with blushes like a red hot warming-pan—and looking as silly as a ninny.

"Hold out your hand, sir!" said the pedagogue. "I'll teach you not to act thus in this institution."

The huge paw was extended in a horizontal line toward the instructor, who surveyed its broad surface with a mathematical eye—calculating how many strokes of his small ferule it would take to cover the large number of square inches which it contained. "Jedediah!" at length, he said, "this is the first time that you have been called up for any delinquency; now, sir, if you are sorry for what you have done, I will let you off this time without punishment."

"Sorry!" exclaimed the youngster, striking an attitude of pride and indignation, "sorry! No, sir! I am not. And I will do just so again if I have a chance. So, put on, old feller, just as hard as you like. By the jumpin' Je-hosaphat! I'd stand here and let you lick me till kingdom kum, afore I'd be sorry at *that*—by thunder, I would!"

—[Boston Atlas.]

TAX ON BACHELORS.—An act to "encourage matrimony," imposing two per cent. additional tax upon every male over twenty-five years of age, who shall be unmarried, was offered in the last legislature. The proceeds of this tax on bachelors were to be appropriated to the support of common schools. Widowers having a child or children living, were to be excepted from this bachelor-tax. This act was postponed to the next session of the legislature. —[Massachusetts Republican.]

A funny story is told of a man who stole a five dollar bill out in Indiana. In order to lesson the crime, his counsel tried to prove that the note was not worth five dollars, it being at a discount. The prosecutor said he knew the prisoner was the meanest man in the State, but he did not think he was so all-fired mean as not to be willing to steal Indiana money at par.

In Winchester Centre, Conn, there has not been a death in one and a half years, and but two or three deaths in three years. The village is surrounded by 120 smoking coal pits, and besides, there is no physician in the place.

POPULATION OF THE ROMAN STATES.—The Minister of Public Works has just presented to his Holiness the census of the Pontifical dominions. The gross population is estimated, at the beginning of 1854, to have consisted of 3,124,668 souls, showing an increase of 770,497 souls since the great census of 1816. These are distributed amongst 608,280 families, occupying 468,457 houses in 4,055 parishes, and 1,220 municipal communities. The population is almost equally divided between the inhabitants of the towns and of the open country; the former class a little preponderate, and stand in the proportion of 1,585,715 to 1,538,953.

A passenger who was injured by an accident on the North Eastern Railway, England, has recovered from the company eleven thousand dollars damages. His injuries were caused by a collision of the trains, and the most serious was a fracture of the ribs. The husband of a woman who was killed by the same collision recovered \$5000, the company making no defense in either case.

SAM SLICK IN SCOTLAND.—Judge Halliburton, alias Sam Slick, the famous clock-maker of famous saws, is now in Glasgow. He is the lion of the day there. He is entertained from morning to night by the nobility and gentry; and has made a speech, it appears, on the British North American Colonies. The Glasgow Gazette says:—"The Hon. Judge, in the course of a most interesting address, referred to the extensive resources contained in Newfoundland, Prince Edward's Island, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Canada, as compared with the United States. He also referred to the unsatisfactory manner in which these colonies were governed and predicted that, unless a different system of policy was adopted, these colonies would soon fall from the body politic."

COMBUSTION AND EXPLOSION.—Prof. Faraday lately lectured before the Royal Institution, and in the course of his remarks took occasion to explain the distinction between combustion and explosion, which he said consists simply in the different rapidity of the two actions—for, during the former process, the combustible and the supporter of combustion are brought together by degrees, as in the flame of a candle; but in explosion they are both intimately blended together, and can be brought into action at once. A mixture of hydrogen and oxygen gases, in the proportion in which they are combined in water, was adduced as an example. The cause of the explosion of gunpowder, and of other substances that explode without access of air, was shown to be owing to the large quantities of oxygen in a solid state that enter into the composition of such explosives, and being intimately mixed with the combustible, afford an instantaneous supply of the supporter of combustion, which enables them in some instances to burn under water.

A VICTIM OF UNREQUITED LOVE.—A STRANGE FANCY.—George B. Smith, a man about twenty-three years of age, and a native of Massachusetts, died at the New York Hospital from epilepsy, brought about by intemperance. At the inquest upon the body, facts were revealed which gave the case a tone of the most marked romance, and made the listeners to the tale involuntarily exclaim, "truth is stranger than fiction." The history of deceased's life was found to be full of interesting and exciting events. Springing from a highly respectable family in New England, Smith was well educated and fitted for the bar. When he had attained his majority he became enamored with a lovely young lady, and after an ardent suit his love was returned, and the young man was full of bright hopes for the future. But his dream of bliss and happiness did not last long. The lady was coquettish, and loved dearly to flirt with other gentlemen. Her conduct made Smith desperate. Jealousy took possession of his soul, and the "green eyed monster" prompted him to pursue a revengeful course towards the most favored rival. He challenged him to mortal combat, but the request was coldly declined. Soon afterwards the rivals met; an altercation sprang up, when Smith drew a pistol and fired it at his antagonist, but happily without any serious effect.

Well knowing that he had set the laws of his State at defiance, Smith fled from Massachusetts, and escaped to New York. While there, the fugitive pursued a most intemperate course of life. He drank incessantly, and finally became a confirmed inebriate. Intemperance brought on epileptic fits, and while suffering under the dreadful malady, he died, neglected and unknown.

The sequel to the story is far more melancholy than the story itself. Upon an examination of the body of deceased, a sickening sight met the view of the observer. The arms were tattooed in red and black ink. On his right arm was his name in full, the initials N. H., and also two hearts pierced with an arrow. On the left arm was the strange and fearful inscription, "I LOVE RUM" in large Roman capitals. That the deceased died "in love rum" his melancholy death fully attested. The observer had not much difficulty in coming to a conclusion as to the cause of death. The emaciated and care worn features, together with those fearful words, "I love rum," inscribed upon the left arm, told the fearful tale too truly. In the prime of youth and manhood he had been cut off and sent to an untimely grave, a victim of intemperance. —[New York Herald.]

IMPROVEMENT IN ROCK DRILLING.—Mr. Kind, the German engineer, has devoted the last twenty years to the improvement of an especial branch of his profession—namely, the boring of rock to great depth. The main feature of his improvement consists in this, that the boring chisel is fastened to a ramrod of 5 or 6 cwt. which is alternately elevated to a height of 1 or 2 feet by a wooden rod, and thus falls by its absolute weight on the rock, by which even the hardest is reduced to powder. In the old apparatus the rod was made of iron, which amounted to a depth of 1,000 feet, to 100 or 150 cwt. imparted to the falling chisel vibrating motions, which nearly annihilated its action. The wooden rod, on the contrary, swims in the water of the borehole, and rods of from 1,000 to 2,000 feet in length do not considerably augment the weight of the apparatus. The progress of the work varies according to the quality of the rock, from 1 to 10 feet daily; but hard rocks do not present the like difficulty as soft and loose ones, which must be protected by tubes of strong sheet iron. —[Builder.]

European Intelligence.

The America, which left Liverpool on the 11th, arrived at Halifax on Thursday, 23rd. On the 11th, passed American ship "Phoenix," towing up the Morsey, off Point Lynns; 12th passed steamship "Africa," and an American bound East, supposed to be the "Medford"; 13th, passed screw steamer bound East, supposed to be the "Alps."

BRITAIN.—The Elections are now almost over. The London Post summarises the result thus: Liberals 333; Liberal Conservatives 74; Conservatives 206; Ministerial 13; gains 75. Sidney Herbert is spoken of to replace Parnell as Minister. The new Ministerial candidate for Speaker is the Hon. Evelyn Denny. The Great Western, of Canada, declares nine per cent. dividend on the Atlantic Telegraph Company. The English Government has agreed to furnish three steamships, one to make soundings and the other to assist in laying the cable. The Agamemnon, 90 guns, a ship of three thousand tons, is to be employed to tow down the cable in connection with the United States steamship Niagara. The entire cable will be completed in June and be laid down in July next.

FRANCE.—Various rumours which had been circulated for the last few days about an attack on the Emperor's person are unfounded. The only thing certain is the fact of several arrests having taken place in Paris, and departments connected with a secret Society. A convention has been concluded between Britain and France for preventing future misunderstanding with regard to the right of trading at Portenise on the West coast of Africa, and at Alvedra on the river Cambia. Britain relinquishes the right hitherto enjoyed under the treaty of trading from the mouth of the River St. John to the Bay and Port of Portenise. France ceded to England the French Factory at Alvedra, but French shall have free access to the river Gambia for the purposes of commerce, and shall be allowed to reside at the town of Bathurst, and such other trading stations as may hereafter be appointed. In Paris on the 8th inst., funds closed at 68—95 for money, and 69—10 for account, and on the 10th at—money and 60—50 account, showing an abatement in pressure for money.

RUSSIA.—A letter from St. Petersburg in the Nord of Brussels says, the operation of raising the vessels sunk at Sebastopol harbor has commenced, and a large number of them have already been recovered. Several newly purchased steamers have been appointed to cruise along the shores of the Black Sea.

TURKEY.—The Turkish Gazette announces the formation of a permanent diplomatic mission at St. Petersburg. Riza Bey is the envoy and plenipotentiary. The Ottoman Ambassador at Teheran had presented a note requiring the execution of the treaty of "Delimitation" and the restitution of seven towns to Turkey. In respect of the Union of the Principality, we read that the opinion of the Porte is considerably modified, being now inclined to consent to the arrangement on condition that its sovereignty shall be respected, and that the United Provinces continue to pay annual tribute. The investigation into the filibustering expedition to Cincassia per Kangaroo proceeds. Extension emigration is organizing from Germany to Turkey.

LATEST.—INDIA AND PERSIA.—Steamer Bombay arrived at Trieste with advices from Bombay to 20th, Calcutta 18th, Madras, 13th March. Bushire, 25th February, General Outram was about to send an expedition to Captain Mahomet Ali on the Karon. The embarkation of troops had commenced, and an attack was expected to take place about the 15th or 20th at Barajoon. Another and more serious mutiny among the men of the 19th Bengal native infantry at Moorshebad had been suppressed by the presence of a small force of cavalry and artillery.

MARKETS.—Money, Consols 92½. Breadstuffs unchanged.

TIMBER.—Yellow Pine 18d. to 20d.; Red 14d. to 15d. Spruce 16d. to 17d.; Birch 16d. to 20d. Deals 27 10s. to 28 10s.

FREIGHTS.—Rails, bars and fine iron.—Boston 12s. 6d. a 15s. New York 12s. 6d. to 14s. Philadelphia 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. New Orleans 22s. 6d to 25s.

MELANCHOLY AND DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—A most melancholy accident, attended with loss of life, occurred in the neighborhood of Casamance on Saturday night last. The dwelling of Samuel Cannon, Shoemaker, a poor man, living on the Kidare Road, was destroyed by fire, together with all his furniture, tools, and clothes of the family. It appears that the parents left home a short time before the fire broke out, to visit some relatives living about a mile or so away, leaving the house in charge of the two oldest children, a girl of twelve years and a boy of ten—the remainder, four in number, being in bed. The two left in charge, becoming weary retired to rest, and had scarcely fallen asleep when they were awakened by the flames which were curling round their beds. The girl succeeded in effecting her escape by the door, and opening the window, endeavored to assist her brother out; but becoming confused with the smoke and flames, he sank on the floor, and, with the four young children, was consumed with the building. The girl, though badly burned and in a state of nudity, succeeded in reaching a neighbour's house on foot, where she now lies, and little hopes entertained of her recovery from the effects of the

fire and exposure. A spectator describes the scene as heartrending when the parents reached the burning ruins, and learned the calamity that had befallen them. The mother could scarcely be restrained from rushing into the flames in search of her offspring, and it required the strong arms of two men to prevent her.

The remains of the children were discovered the following day, literally burned toinders. The parents, by this calamity, are reduced to great poverty, and charitably disposed persons in Charlottetown, as well as in the neighborhood, will, it is hoped, contribute something for their relief. Contributions will be received at Mr. G. T. Hazard's book Store.—Islander.

ELECTION AND RIOT IN QUEBEC.—On Saturday the 11th inst., was the first day of an election for a member to serve in the Provincial Parliament. There seems to have been much excitement and we learn from the Chronicle that at one time there was a serious riot. The great question at issue seems to be the School Question, and as this is generally made to involve sectarian considerations, the ignorant and bigoted, and consequently violent, of some sects, determined on the use of the "knock down" argument. The candidate in favor of separate schools, who seems to be the popular one, was attacked, in the street and had to fly to a shop for safety, a polling booth was attacked, and on the police being called out they were set upon by the mob and several of them badly beaten. At last when the fury of the mob seems to have been spent the military were called out, but their services not being required they returned to their posts. At the close of the first day's poll, Mr. Allen, the separate school candidate was 826 ahead of his next opponent, the numbers being 1475 to 649.

COSTLY BRIDGES.—The suspension bridge about to be erected over the Mississippi at St. Louis will, it is said, cost about two millions of dollars; it will be about eighty feet above high water, and over a mile in length, and the bottom of the towers will be sixty feet below water. It has been stated that this structure will be the most costly of any kind in the world. There are, however, many bridges in the world which have cost much more money than will that at St. Louis. Three of those crossing the Thames at London, cost—the London Bridge ten millions of dollars; the Southwark eight millions; and the Waterloo five millions. The celebrated tunnel under the Thames at London cost over three million dollars.

KENNETH BOGGER.—On the night of Saturday last, this notorious character who had been confined in the goal of this county for burglary, broke the goal, and again made his escape, and is now at large. We understand every precaution had been taken to secure him; the cell in which he was confined had been examined by one of the best Mechanics in the County, under the order of the Gaol Committee, and under his direction was made (as he supposed) so secure as to defy the art of man to escape, but it appears that bolts and bars have lost their power to secure Bigger. It is stated that he proceeded to the Indian encampment, three miles above Newcastle, and purchased a pair of snow-shoes from the Indians; and informed them that he intended to take the route to the Gaspeaux River, the same he took last summer when he escaped from goal, and where he is well known by many of the inhabitants.

We give his description, and the dress in which he escaped, for the information of those who may be disposed to capture him. He is about 5 feet 10 inches in height, dark hair and complexion, broad shoulders, slightly stooped, with heavy eye-brows and down cast look. When he escaped he was dressed in a red shirt, dark brown trousers, and black glazed hat.—Gleaner.

A change for the better has been coming over American journalism during the last few years. It moves slowly, to be sure; but this is rather to be rejoiced over than to be deplored. All changes that are destined to be improvements are necessarily made gradually, and so are safe against reaction. Independent journals are now to be found in all large places. Their number will increase, while, on the other hand, old party papers are one by one dying—thus leaving the field clear for better laborers. This change is partially due to circumstances having no necessary connection with politics; but the leading cause is to be found in the sounder views which men are beginning to have of their duties to their country.—Boston Traveller.

SAD WARNING TO FAST YOUNG MEN.—Sir William Don has recently undergone an examination in bankruptcy in Edinburgh. His statements may be summed up in a few words. His father died in 1837, where he was two years old. On coming of age his estate was worth about \$19,000 per annum. He "let things slide," and in 1846-7 the estate was sold for \$415,000. During this period he gave a confused statement, in which he seemed to have signed deeds for anybody who wanted one, and finally he found himself insolvent. During two different periods of three-years each he has supported himself as an actor in Canada and America, and was at one time in jail in New York city for nine weeks.

The Halifax Bank, head of Collin's wharf, was mysteriously entered by parties unknown during Saturday or Sunday night, but, as we learn, made tracks without carrying away any of the bullion. They en-

tered a room over the counting house by the warehouse of Messrs. Cochran, lifted the floor, and thus obtained free access to the safes; but, to their mortification, they were locked hard and fast. This bank is the favorite resort of these daring robbers, but we are happy to say that in this instance the rascals got their trouble for their pains.—[Sun.

New Brunswick & Canada Railway and Land Company.
LOCAL DEPARTMENT.
Hon. Capt. J. J. ROBINSON, R. N., Commissioner.
JULIUS THOMPSON, Esq., Manager.
W. M. RUCK, Esq., Engineer.
GEO. D. STREET, Esq., Solicitor.

Charlotte County Bank.
GEO. D. STREET, Esq., President.
C. W. WARDLAW, Esq., Cashier.
Willingham Hatch, Esq., Solicitor.
Bills and Notes for discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they will be over until next week.

Poor House Commissioners.
T. T. Odell, R. Stevenson, C. E. O. Hatheway.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, APRIL 29, 1857.

The STANDARD OFFICE is removed to Mr. H. O'Neill's building fronting on Water Street; rooms adjoining the Telegraph Office.

CHARLOTTE ELECTION.

CANDIDATES FOR THE GOVERNMENT.
Messrs. JAMES BOYD,
GEO. D. STREET,
GEO. J. THOMPSON,
DOUGLAS WEIMORE.

Our Provincial exchanges teem with election thunder. Extensive preparations are being made in all directions for the Election; Public meetings are held, and the people are fast becoming politically educated; how far they will apply the knowledge acquired by their acts or votes, remains to be seen. Measures, not men, should be the legitimate rallying cry. From all we read and hear, the contest will be a brisk one throughout the Province, if we except those small Counties where there is no opposition.

In the County of Charlotte the feeling runs high; the people appear to have their minds up. Those who have watched the proceedings in the House of Assembly are satisfied that the scramble for office, and large salaries, is not for their advantage, nor to maintain their rights and privileges, but that the contention arises from a desire on the part of certain Members to obtain the loaves and fishes—the £600 per annum.

Another thing they complain of, is the disloyal feeling shown to Her Majesty's Representative, and the growing dislike of young New Brunswick to persons from the Mother Country. There can be but one opinion should the Opposition succeed in ousting the present Administration, and that is, that they will send the Lieut. Governor back "from whence he came," because he carried out Responsible Government in its purity, by appealing to the country when the Assembly refused to repeal a law which was obnoxious to the people. The result of the election proved conclusively that His Excellency was right. Instead of being the people's servants, they assumed to be their masters, and felt confident of retaining their salaries and patronage, for at least four years.—they were sadly mistaken, and lost both. But they resolved to have revenge, hence their opposition during the late Session, and the consequent dissolution of the Assembly. The result of the present elections, we trust will put a stop to these personal bickerings; the people have the power in their own hands, and we fervently hope they will use it judiciously—if not, they have themselves to blame.

The election for the City and County of St. John, terminated in the defeat of three Conservatives—Messrs. Tilley and Harding having been elected for the City, and Wright, Cudlip, Wilmut and Gray, for the County. The papers state, the Government Candidates were too confident, relying upon their own individual strength, while the Opposition worked industriously, and spent money freely. This should act as a warning to other constituencies.

The nomination of Candidates for Charlotte, will take place on Friday next, 1st May; Voting on the 9th, and the successful Candidates will be Declared on the 12th.

At the last sitting of the English Parliament, about half an hour before the final adjournment, much amusement was created by the presentation of a new Irish member for the county of Tipperary, elected in the place of James Sadlier, who was expelled from his seat some months since, upon the discovery of his extensive frauds, and who shortly after committed suicide. Mr. O'Donoghue was sworn in and continued an M. P. for about twenty-five minutes.

[Should our new House of Assembly, which is now rising or about to be formed by the voice of the people of this Province, turn out to be of the same material, stamp or character of the late one, to wit, "a house divided against itself," it is not improbable but another dissolution will take place very soon after its general meeting, as no business of high interest to the country, could under such circumstances be transacted; all the Conservative body, [as for those green-eyed gentlemen, the Liberals, we have no pity,] would be but short-lived, and alas! not a little like unto our talented friend, mentioned above—O'Donoghue.—[Ed. Standard.]

HARD CEMENT.—The following cement has been used with great success in covering terraces, lining basins, soldering stones, and everywhere resists the filtration of water. It is so hard that it scratches iron. It is formed of 93 parts of well burnt brick, and 7 parts of litharge, made plastic with linseed oil. The brick and litharge are pulverized; the latter must always be reduced to a very fine powder; they are mixed together, and enough of linseed oil added. It is then applied in the manner of plaster, the body that is to be covered being always previously wetted with a sponge. This precaution is indispensable, otherwise the oil would filter through the body, and prevent the mastic from acquiring the desired degree of hardness. When it is extended over a large surface it sometimes happens to have flaws in it, which must be filled up with a fresh quantity of the cement. In three or four days it becomes firm.—[Scientific American.]

FIRE.—On Monday evening last the barns and other outbuildings at Bechemont (formerly the residence of the late Judge Street, and latterly owned and occupied by Dr. Dow) were discovered to be on fire, and before the people from the town could reach the spot, the flames had made such headway that it was useless to attempt to save them. The property was partially insured, but we have not heard the exact amount.—Head Quarters.

POISONING MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—It appears that some of the Southern Rowdies who are sent to Congress, or are hanging about Washington seeking for office, are not content with despatching their opponents with clubs, bowie-knives, and revolvers, but have resorted to wholesale and systematic poisoning. Recently several gentlemen boarding at the National Hotel partook of poisoned food. They were all sick soon after, and several of them have died. The latest death recorded is that of the Hon. Samuel Brenton, of Indiana. He returned to his residence at Fort Wayne, and there died from the effects of the poison.

ATROCIOUS CASE OF POISONING.—The London, C. W., Free Press, contains the particulars of the murder of a man named Edmund Russell, by his wife, on the Sarina Road, about ten miles from London, a few days ago. The death of the deceased was so sudden that suspicions of foul play were at once excited; and accordingly, Mr. Coroner Moore caused the body to be exhumed and examined. Professor Croft, of that City, analysed the contents of the stomach, and testified that he found sufficient poison therein to cause death. It is stated that, in a few days after the death of Russell, his wife married a person of the name of Beaton. When she and Beaton heard of the suspicions of their guilt, they attempted to escape to the United States, but were pursued and arrested, and are now in Jail. After hearing all the evidence, the jury of inquest found a verdict of "wilful murder," against both of them. Beaton is a carpenter, and had been working for Russell shortly before his death; but the deceased having observed Beaton take liberties with Mrs. Russell, discharged him, and in a few days after the deceased was poisoned.

Read the Certificate of a Regular Practitioner.—This may certify that I have used Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer in numerous cases, and believe it to be a very valuable medicine. I have prescribed it extensively in bowel complaints, (particularly for children, and it is in my opinion superior to any preparation I have ever used for the relief of those diseases. When given to children, I have always combined it with the syrup of gum arabic, say ten drops to a teaspoonful of the syrup, well mixed. Others have mixed it with milk and molasses, equal parts.

A. HUNTING, M. D.
Married.
At Christ Church, Fredericton, on Wednesday morning last, by the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, Capt. William Beverly Robinson, of the 3d W. I. Regt., to Sophia Isabella Bliss, third daughter of George I. Dibble, Esq., of Fredericton.

Died.
At St. George, on the 14th inst., after a few days illness, Samuel G. Andrews, Esq., Barrister at Law, in the 49th year of his age.

Ship News.
25th.—Packet Sisters, Gaskill, Grand Manan, passengers, &c.
Packet Matilda, McMaster, Eastport, general cargo.

SCHOONER FOR SALE.

Will be sold by Auction, at Woodbury's Cove, Grand Manan, on Monday the 25th of May.

A FIRST class Schooner of 40 tons or upwards, aged one year, named the "Long Island Traveller," well found in every respect with rigging, sails, chains, cables, anchors, and patent windlass, copper fastened, and built of the best materials. The above vessel sails well, and is well adapted for a Packet or Fishing Vessel. For particulars apply to R. Howe, Eastport, E. Sack, St. Andrews, or to W. INGERSOLL, Grand Manan.

April 29, 1857.
New Brunswick and Yarmouth Herald, St. Andrews, April 16, 1857.

New Brunswick and Canada Railway & Land Company.

COMPANY'S OFFICE, St. Andrews, April 16, 1857. TENDERS FOR GRADING a further distance of TWENTY MILES.

under the above Company, commencing at the termination of the present Works on the 40th MILE near TOBIQUE GUZZLE, and extending to and near DEER LAKE, will be received at these offices till Monday the First day of June next. The distance will be divided into lengths or districts of 5 miles each, and the Tenders may be made for one or more of such districts.

—ALSO—
TENDERS FOR THE ELECTION at the SAINT ANDREWS STATION OF A

Brick & Stone Engine House, TO OBTAIN SEVEN LOCOMOTIVES.

The building will be 130 feet diameter, and 40 feet to centre of dome. SECTIONS AND PLAN OF THE LINE, and detailed drawings of the ENGINE HOUSE may be seen at the ENGINEER'S Office, where full particulars of Specification, and terms of Contract will be given; and where forms of Tender may also be obtained. [Provincially.] JULIUS THOMPSON, Manager.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, IN THE TOWN PLAT OF ST. ANDREWS, BY AUCTION.

Will be Sold by Public Auction, on the premises, on Tuesday, THE 29 DAY OF JUNE, at 12 o'clock, noon.

THE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE BUILDING LOTS, VIZ:—
FOUR Town Lots, numbers 1, 2, 3, & 4, in Letter B, Bulkeley's division, situate on Prince of Wales and Carleton streets, near the Barracks.
Four Town Lots 5, 6, 7, & 8, in Letter K, Bulkeley's division, situate on Carleton and Edward streets. On one of these lots is a commodious Greenhouse, with Box and Greenhouse. Lots numbers 1 and 2, in Block B, Bulkeley's division, extending from Water street to Queen street, with the Buildings thereon.
Lot number 7, in Block H, Paine's division, situate on the corner of William Henry and Park streets.

Several of the above lots will be divided, in order to accommodate persons requiring only space for a House and Garden, a Plan of which will be exhibited.

Also, at the same time and place will be sold, 100 ACRES OF LAND, in the Parish of Saint James, known as lot number 3, in the Grant to Peter Christie and others. Terms, and further particulars, made known by application to the subscriber in St. Andrews, or WILLIAM GANNETT, Auctioneer, St. John, N. B., G. D. STREET, St. Andrews, 18th April, 1857.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 31st day of October next, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest and claim of JAMES PATTERSON, of and to the following piece or Lot of Land situate in the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, containing Four hundred and fifty-six Acres, purchased by James Patterson, from William and Samuel Patterson, Jun., bounded on the South by lands formerly owned by Solomon Store.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of James Patterson, against James Patterson and Andrew Patterson, endorsed to levy £18 2 6, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, April 28, 1857.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber intending to leave this part of the country, to locate elsewhere, will sell this Valuable and Convenient Cottage, with outbuildings and garden attached, now occupied by Rev. Mr. Ross. Terms will be made easy to any wishing to purchase.

—ALSO—
That VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, now occupied by Mr. Geo. McCulloch. The stand is a desirable one—suitable for Dry Goods or Grocery business. This property is well known, and therefore requires no further description; it is subject to a yearly ground rent of twenty-six shillings. An undisturbed title of the above named property will be given.

TERMS—CASH.
For further particulars, enquire of the subscribers at Eastport, or Mr. John Bradford, St. Andrews, who is fully authorized to act as my agent. SAMUEL KYLE, April 14, 1857.

SHERIFF'S SALES

to take place at the Court House.

Real Estate of E. Lynott July 11.
Do. Do. of John McConill Sept. 19.
Do. Do. of Edwin R. Russell, John McCollly, Oct. 10.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on Saturday the 11th day of July next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Court House in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title and interest of and to the following piece or Lot of Land situated in the Parish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte situated and bounded thus, to wit:

Northerly by the River Maguadavie, Southerly by lands owned by one Anderson, and being the Easterly half of lot Numbered Fifty-four, in the Mascareen Grant, which said half lot is estimated to contain Fifty-three Acres and was conveyed by William H. Lockett to the said Edward Lynott.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of Samuel Getty against said Edward Lynott, endorsed to levy \$269 10, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, 25th Decr. 1856.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, on Saturday the 11th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in St. Andrews:

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim whatsoever of Edward Lynott, to that certain LOT OF LAND, No. 53 in the Mascareen Grant, bounded on the North by the River Maguadavie, and containing 50 ACRES more or less, formerly owned by William Lockett.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution in favor of Robert Ross against said Edward Lynott, endorsed to levy \$43 12 10, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 31st Dec. 1856.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction on Saturday the 19th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House, in St. Andrews:

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim whatsoever of John McGarrigle & Edwin R. Russell, of, in and to the following piece or Lot of Land, in the Parish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, viz:

Being Lot No. 40, Upper Mills Brook, Pickhagen, situated in the Parish aforesaid, formerly granted to John McCollly, and containing 100 acres more or less.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of Daniel Gilligan, Esq. against the said McCollly & Russell, endorsed to levy \$2423 11 3d, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 25th March, 1857.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 10th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House, in St. Andrews:

All that certain Lot of Land situated at Milltown, in the Parish of St. Stephen, in said County, with the Dwelling House and buildings thereon, which said Lot was formerly conveyed by John Ross to John McGarrigle, excepting therefrom a portion thereof conveyed by the said John McGarrigle to John McCollly in 1856.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an alias execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of Samuel Neill against the said John McCollly.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 25th March, 1857.

L. SCOTT & CO.,

RE-PRINT OF THE

British Periodicals

AND THE

FARMER'S GUIDE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF THE LATTER PUBLICATION.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK,

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leading British Periodicals viz:

1. LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative.)

2. EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)

3. NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church)

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5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but possess forms only one feature of their character. As

Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion they stand, as they ever have stood unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader

of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

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

TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews \$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews 5 00
For any three of the four Reviews 7 00
For all four of the Reviews 8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine 3 00
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THE FARMER'S GUIDE

TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE

By HENRY STEPHENS F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Lane College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal Octavo. 1600 pages and numerous Wood and Steel Engravings.

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to FIVE DOLLARS FOR THE TWO VOLUMES.

When sent by mail (post paid) to California and Oregon the price will be \$7. To every other part of the Union, and to Canada (post paid, \$6.) This work is not the "Book of the Farm."

Remittances for any of above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers,

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No. 54 Gold-street, New York

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WHEN ANY LETTERS are dropped into the Letter boxes, marked "Registered," in

stead of being handed in at the Window and a Receipt taken for them, they will be Registered, and the Registration, in addition to the Postage, charged to the person addressed.

FRANCIS M'PHELIN, General Post Office, Fredericton, Dec. 23, 1856

Scientific American

TWELFTH YEAR.

One Thousand Dollar Cash Prizes.

The Twelfth Annual Volume of this useful publication commences on the 15th day of September next.

The "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN" is an

ILLUSTRATED PERIODICAL, devoted chiefly to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanic and Chemical Arts, Industrial Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Millwork, and all interests which the light of PRACTICAL SCIENCE is calculated to advance.

Reports of U. S. PATENTS granted, are also published every week, including Official Copies of all the PATENT CLAIMS, together with news and information upon thousands of other subjects.

\$1,000, in CASH PRIZES, will be paid on the 1st of January next, for the largest list of subscribers as follows:—\$200 for the 1st, \$175 for the 2d, \$150 for the 3d, \$125 for the 4th, \$100 for the 5th, \$75 for the 6th, \$50 for the 7th, \$40 for the 8th, \$30 for the 9th, \$25 for the 10th, \$20 for the 11th, and \$10 for the 12th. For all Clubs of 20 and upwards, the subscription price is only \$149. Names can be sent from any Post Office until January 1st, 1857. Here are fine chances to secure cash prizes.

The "Scientific American" is published once a week: every number contains eight large quarto pages, forming annually a complete and splendid volume, illustrated with several hundred Original Engravings.

TERMS.—Single Subscriptions, 2 Dollars a year, or 1 Dollar for six months. Five copies for six months, 4 Dollars; for a year, 8 Dollars. Specimen copies sent Gratis.

Southern, Western and Canada money, or Post Office Stamps, taken at par for subscriptions.

Letters should be directed (post paid) to

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MEANS MUNN & CO. are extensively engaged in procuring patents for new inventions and will advise inventors, without charge, or regard to the novelty of their improvements.

FALL GOODS.

Per Royal Mail Steam ships

Canada & Arabia.

We have received

24 Cases Fall Goods,

—COMPRISING IN PART—

Marlborough and Vincennes Long Shawls DRESS GOODS, in Moldavians, Cardigans, Cobhams, Cashmeres, Winseys, Tasmanias, Mohairs, Circassians, &c.

FURS, in Stone Martin, Sable, Mexican, Musquash, Kolinsky, Sea Side, &c.

Gloves, Gauntlets, Bracelets, Ribbons, Polkas Sleeves, and Hoods.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS, in Wadded Cassimeres, Reversible Cloths, &c.

Prints, Shirts, Linens, Hosiery, Dress and Mantilla Trimmings, &c., &c.

A large stock of MOURNING GOODS.

The whole have been selected only fifteen days since from the manufacturers in England, and will comprise the very latest styles of Goods.

The remainder of WINTER STOCK, to arrive per ship "John Howel," from Liverpool.

ODELL & TURNER, St. Andrews, Sept. 23, 1856.—61. pd.

AYER'S

CHERRY

PECTORAL,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Colds, Coughs, and

Hoarseness.

Beverly, Mass., Nov. Dec. 1856.

Dr. J. C. AYER, I do hereby certify that the best remedy I have ever used for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your Cherry Pectoral.

For the last two years have shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints.

KEEN KNIGHT, M. D.

A. B. MORTLEY, Esq., of Croydon, N. Y., writes: "I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

Beverly, Mass., Feb. 7, 1857.

Dr. J. C. AYER: I will cheerfully certify your Cherry Pectoral to be the best remedy we possess for the cure of Whooping Cough, Croup, and the throat diseases of children. We of your friendship in this South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people.

HIRSH & CONKLIN, M. D.

ANOS LEE, Esq., Monterey, Cal., writes, 2d Jan. 1857: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks—many medicines without relief, finally tried your Cherry Pectoral by the advice of my daughter. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicine is the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your medicine, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phtisie, and Bronchitis.

Wear MAINE, Pa., Feb. 4, 1857.

Sir: Your Cherry Pectoral is performing marvelous cures in this section. It has relieved several from shortness of breath, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last five years.

HENRY L. FAIRBANKS, Merchant.

A. A. RANNEY, M. D., ALBION, MONROE CO., IOWA, writes, Sept. 6, 1856: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing so good as your Cherry Pectoral for giving ease and relief to 'consumptive' cases, or curing such as are curable."

We add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

Consumption.

Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some non-human aid can reach, but even in those the CHERRY PECTORAL affords relief and comfort.

APRIL, HONOLULU, N. Y., March 5, 1856.

Dr. J. C. AYER: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your Cherry Pectoral has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of consumption, from which she had not been able to get much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We tried his kindness, as we do your skill, and she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she was, but she is well, and she is happy.

Yours, with gratitude and respect,

OWEN G. GILBERT, or STEVEN L. CARROLL.

Consumption, do not despair! you have tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cure all round us bespeak the high merits of its virtues.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE science of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed to their utmost to produce this best and most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these Pills have virtue while surplus to relieve the ordinary ailments, and that they will speedily remove the system of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, and powerful in their action. Their purgative properties stimulate the vital activity of the body, remove the obstructions of the organs, purify the blood, and restore the system to its normal state. They are the best and most reliable of all medicines. They are the only pills that will cure the most obstinate cases of constipation, and they are the only pills that will cure the most dangerous cases of cholera. They are the only pills that will cure the most violent cases of dysentery, and they are the only pills that will cure the most dangerous cases of typhoid fever. They are the only pills that will cure the most violent cases of malaria, and they are the only pills that will cure the most dangerous cases of yellow fever. They are the only pills that will cure the most violent cases of cholera, and they are the only pills that will cure the most dangerous cases of typhoid fever. They are the only pills that will cure the most violent cases of malaria, and they are the only pills that will cure the most dangerous cases of yellow fever. They are the only pills that will cure the most violent cases of cholera, and they are the only pills that will cure the most dangerous cases of typhoid fever. They are the only pills that will cure the most violent cases of malaria, and they are the only pills that will cure the most dangerous cases of yellow fever. They are the only pills that will cure the most violent cases of cholera, and they are the only pills that will cure the most dangerous cases of typhoid fever. 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