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Little-Tattle.

FROM THE SERVIAN FOLK-LORE.
Fair Nathalie at evening tide
Walked out with her own true love,
The thick green grass beneath their feet,
And the thick green trees above.
Then Zuka said, "My own sweetheart,
Give me one kiss before we part."
The listening grasses heard and saw,
And could not the secret keep—
The dear, sweet secret! Every blade
Whispered the tale to the sheep—
The sailor, who were so glad
They straightway told the shepherd lad.
The shepherd told a traveler
(For he loved fair Nathalie);
The traveler told a sailor boy,
One night on the lonely sea;
The sailor on his roving ship
Too quickly let the secret slip.
For the ship to the salt sea waves,
That ever run to and fro,
Said, "When the inland rivers come
To mix with the ocean's flow,
Ask not Nathalie, pretty one,
And if the handsome Zuka won."
So at the last that river heard
That flowed by Nathalie's cot,
And the maid's mother one fine day
Went there with her water-pot,
And heard the tale, and told the maid,
And may an angry word be said.
Nathalie blamed the river much,
And the river blamed the sea,
The sea said, with an angry roar,
"The ship is to blame, not me."
The ship, tossed wildly to and fro,
Creaked out, "The sailor told me so."
The sailor said, "The traveler
Is the one that should be blamed."
The traveler said, "The shepherd boy
Should never the tale have named;
I surely thought, so far away,
No harm can come from what I say."
The shepherd blamed the tattling sheep,
The sheep cried, "Oh! and alas!
So much of grief and quarreling comes
Because of that tell-tale grass.
What on earth did it see amiss
In little Nathalie's parting kiss?"
—Harper's Weekly.

THE BIRD WITNESSES.

A FRENCH TRADITION.

Monsieur Jules Lafarge was a wealthy manufacturer at Orleans, in France. It was pay-day with him, and he was sitting in his arm-chair at a table covered with account books and papers, in the apartment on the ground floor in his elegant mansion, which he used as a kind of office or counting-room. His nephew, Lucien, sat at the other end of the table with the register book of the working people before him.

Lucien Lafarge called out the names, and the people, men and women, came forward in turn and received their wages. Presently Lucien called out the names of Pierre and Jean Corbeau. They came forward, one sullenly, the other with cringing servility. They were a pair of ill-looking fellows.

"Oh, the two brothers," exclaimed Monsieur Lafarge, sharply, as he surveyed them with a displeased air. "This way, sir; your presence is a reality. However long you stay away from labor, you are always sure to be here upon pay day."

"We had business that kept us away," growled Pierre, who appeared to be inclined to be insolent.

"Jean, more submissive, nudged him, and added in a hesitating manner: "Pardon my brother's roughness, monsieur; we had a little business, as he says; we were detained, you must know, at—"

"At the wine shop," supplied Lafarge, severely.

"Well, if we were at the wine shop," answered Pierre, indignantly, "we don't come here for more than our dues."

Monsieur Lafarge frowned.

"Take what I owe you—two days' pay," he replied, curtly, "and I will give you a little wholesome truth into the bargain. Idleness and drunkenness generally lead to crime; and crime, sooner or later, is followed by disgrace and punishment. Henceforward you will work with me as other people do, or not at all."

"Oh, just as you please," growled Pierre, and he muttered a curse upon the purse-proud tyrant, as he considered him.

"Suppose I were to turn you adrift, you idle knaves, what would you do then?" cried Lafarge, testily.

"Knaves!" repeated Pierre, in a ferocious manner, and he would have made an angry reply had not his brother interposed and led him away, saying as he went:

"It shan't happen again, sir; you may depend upon that. And when he got his angry brother into the open air, he said, 'Are you mad? He has paid us our wages.'"

"Mad! I don't know what I am," answered Pierre, fiercely. "Knaves indeed! He has paid us our wages—he shall soon pay for that insult!"

The working people having been paid, Monsieur Lafarge turned his attention to his letters. The first one informed him of the fact that a merchant of Ant-

werp, named Kadelburger, with whom he had dealings, had stopped payment. He communicated the intelligence to Lucien, and requested him to examine the books and see how their accounts stood with Kadelburger. It was discovered that their last bill of exchange had been paid and his account balanced. He did not owe anything to Monsieur Lafarge. This was very gratifying.

But to Lucien the failure of Kadelburger afforded a great deal of anxiety of mind. There was in Orleans a small merchant named Henri Duvoc, who also dealt with Kadelburger, and he feared he would be heavily involved. Duvoc had a bill of exchange in Lafarge's hands, which was within a day of becoming due, and Lucien feared he could not meet it. He also feared that Lafarge would not be lenient to his creditor, from the simple fact that he, Lucien, loved Emile, the daughter of Duvoc, and his uncle had views for him in another quarter—wishing him to marry the daughter of an old friend of his in Lyons, who, in addition to her fortune, possessed charms of no mean order.

"I fear, sir, our worthy neighbor, Monsieur Duvoc, will suffer by this failure," said Lucien. "If this sudden bankruptcy should disarrange his affairs, surely you wouldn't think of proceeding harshly against him."

Monsieur Lafarge looked displeased. "I understand your interest in our worthy friend, Duvoc," he cried, with asperity. "He has a pretty daughter, for whose sake you refuse to entertain my proposition of marriage with the child of my esteemed friend in Lyons. Put her out of your mind."

"Nay, sir, but hear me," urged Lucien. "This is the first time I have thwarted your wishes. I do not ask for wealth. I desire but that decent competence my honest industry may produce, to support a lovely, virtuous girl, whose character slanders dare not approach—of whose person I have long been enamored, and of whose charms of mind I have long been proud."

"No more, sir!" returned Monsieur Lafarge, irately. "Act just as you please; only keep this all accomplished young lady out of my way—that's all. I have heard of her winning ways; but, thank heaven, I have never seen her—never will see her—no never! unless, indeed, I should happen to meet her by chance; but, if I do, with my own consent, I wish that—"

A servant entered and announced that Mademoiselle Emile Duvoc entreated to see him alone upon business of the utmost importance. Monsieur Lafarge was by no means as hard-hearted as his words would seem to imply. He agreed that the girl wished to speak to him about her father's troubles; and so, notwithstanding his previous words, he bade Lucien quit the apartment, and gave audience to the fair pleader.

Monsieur Lafarge was not surprised at his nephew's love for Emile Duvoc, when the gentle girl stood trembling in his presence. Her fair face warmed even his business modesty and timidity. Prompted by filial love, unknown to her father, she had called to entreat his assistance, as it was utterly out of Duvoc's power to pay his debt, and begged him to extend the time.

Monsieur Lafarge shook his head gravely. He had conceived a little scheme in his mind while listening to her, and he resolved to put it into operation.

"I am very sorry, Mademoiselle Duvoc," he said, "very sorry that I cannot accede to your request; for it unfortunately happens that the sum in question is absolutely necessary to make good one of my acceptances. Monsieur Duvoc is aware, as well as I am, that a merchant's first duty is to honor his own signature."

"I have done, sir," responded Emile, sadly. "Forgive my intrusion, I humbly take my leave."

"Stay! sit down, sit down!" he cried, hastily. "I beg your pardon, mademoiselle—one word before you depart. You are acquainted with my nephew, Lucien?"

"I have that honor, sir," answered Emile, with rising color.

"Did he ever, mademoiselle—you will pardon the abrupt freedom of an uncle on whom he depends for everything—did he ever give you hopes of obtaining my consent to your union?"

"I believe he may have given himself hope, sir," answered Emile, with gentle dignity; "I never encouraged any."

"Indeed!" exclaimed Lafarge, somewhat surprised at this.

"Lucien is much my superior in worldly fortune," continued Emile, "and I have ever entreated—nay, insisted with tears, for tears, I must confess, would follow the request—that he would never risk your anger by a union so unequal."

"You are a good girl," exclaimed Lafarge, in a gratified tone. "If he then should persist in his proposals, would you reject them?"

"I have rejected them already, and will continue to do so," she replied, sadly.

"My dear Mademoiselle Duvoc, you are an excellent young woman—you might be a treasure to Lucien as a wife—but I have engagements which I must not, cannot break. However, if I could do anything for your father in this exigence—Have the goodness to ask Monsieur Duvoc to come, to me directly."

Emile hastened home with a joyful heart, informed her father of what she had done, and he lost no time in calling upon Monsieur Lafarge, who received him very kindly.

"It seems that you cannot honor your bill due to-morrow," said he.

"I cannot, sir," answered Duvoc; "the failure of Kadelburger has disarranged me—has swept from me at one cruel blow the fruit of ten years' hard industry."

"It is very bad indeed," replied Lafarge, kindly. "But could not your brother, who keeps the inn in the forest of Cercottes, give you a lift at this juncture?"

"I would not for the world acquaint him with my difficulties," cried Duvoc, quickly. "His means are slender and he would overwhelm himself to succor me."

"Have you then no one who would come forward in this emergency?"

"No one, if you deny me time—"

"What time is it you wish?"

"Three months for half the sum and six months for the other half."

"Impossible! yet there is a mode of settlement," said Lafarge, beginning to put his scheme forward.

"Name it, sir. I am ready to make any sacrifice."

Lafarge hesitated—a little ashamed of what he was about to propose.

"You have a daughter," he began;

"I think—nay, know that she has interested the heart of my nephew."

Monsieur Duvoc looked surprised.

"Indeed, sir!" he exclaimed, "that is more than I am aware of."

"No matter," proceeded Lafarge. "I have views for my nephew which this attachment would materially disarrange. Could we not, therefore, for both the young people's sakes, contrive to send your daughter on a visit to some relative or friend a few miles distant, until all this nonsense of love and romance is blown over?" In which case, you understand me, I cancel your note instantly and have no other claim than your word of honor that we settle accounts when you are completely out of your difficulties."

Monsieur Duvoc arose, with honest warmth, to his feet.

"I will persist in a prison first!" he cried. "What, sir, punish my child—compromise her reputation, for money? Never! You may exact your note, sir, and consign me to a dungeon; but while you oppress me, and all that is dearer to me than myself, your accusing conscience will at least force you to respect me."

Monsieur Duvoc bowed haughtily, and instantly took his departure. Lafarge smiled quietly, and took a huge pinch of snuff. He did not seem to be very much offended at what his debtor had said. He summoned his confidential clerk, Dubois, and asked him what he had done with Monsieur Duvoc's bill of exchange.

"I took it, sir," answered the clerk, "that I might have it ready to present with the other bills that become due to-morrow."

Monsieur Lafarge requested him to give it to him, and placed it in his capacious pocket-book.

"I will take care of this myself," he said.

"But, as you are going out of town, how is it to be presented for payment to-morrow?" inquired the clerk.

"I must not be presented at all," answered Lafarge. "Duvoc is an honest man, and I am not a cruel one. I look in that drawer, and see if you can make up twenty thousand francs. I must take that sum with me to complete the purchase of my new country house."

The clerk counted out the notes; and Lafarge placed them in his pocket-book, and as he did so neither perceived the keen eyes that were watching them through the open window.

On the morrow Monsieur Lafarge set forth at daybreak for Artinay. As it was but seven miles, and he prided himself upon his pedestrian powers, he went afoot; and as the road lay through the forest of Cercottes, he took his fowling-piece with him, in the hope that he might bring down a pheasant in the wood. It would also serve as a protection, should he meet with any thieves by the way. But there was not much danger of that, as for the last two years, the grand provost had been invested with the power to try and hang any thief taken in the forest, within twenty-four hours after his apprehension.

At noon that day, an officer of the Marechance discovered the dead body of Monsieur Lafarge, near the inn of Cercottes, and arrested two persons whom he found near the body. These persons were Monsieur Duvoc and a half-witted lad named Coco, who was a waiter at the inn.

The grand provost opened his court at once, and the prisoners were brought be-

fore him. The court, for convenience, was held in the garden of the murdered man, and the working people were gathered in timid gazing wonder to view the proceedings. Emile Duvoc and Lucien were both present, both heart-stricken by this unlooked-for calamity.

The prisoners were interrogated, and the evidence against them was very strong. Duvoc had been discovered with the pocket-book of the deceased in his possession, which contained his bill of exchange unreceipted, and the knife with which the crime was committed was proved to be Coco's.

Duvoc explained his presence in the forest by saying that he was journeying to Chevilly to sell his vineyard there, that he might be enabled in part to honor his acceptance. He had heard the report of a gun, rushed forward, and picked up the pocket-book, which had been rifled of everything but the bill of exchange (which the murderer probably knew was valueless to him) and found Monsieur Lafarge weltering in his blood; then stooping over him, and feeling his heart to see if it had ceased to beat he was arrested.

Coco did not deny that the knife was his, but said that he had lost it in the forest that morning. But he knew something unlucky was going to happen to him, as a couple of ravens had flown croaking over the inn, as he ran out, alarmed by the report of the gun. He had seen Duvoc dart into the wood, and following him, found him kneeling over the dead body.

These statements did not avail either of the prisoners. A motive for the crime had been established, and the weapon found and acknowledged, by which the deed had been committed. What so natural as that Coco, Duvoc's brother's waiter, should be a willing accomplice in the crime.

The grand provost ordered them to be led to instant execution, when a strange circumstance occurred. Two ravens flew croaking over the heads of the spectators, and Jean Corbeau, who formed by his brother's side in the throng, suddenly became frantic with horror.

"Ha! there they are!" he exclaimed, "there they are! See—the witnesses of our crime! They come to accuse us of the murder! Oh, save me! save me from them!"

"Sieve those two men!" cried Lucien, remembering the altercation of the previous day. "They are the murderers!"

"Bring those men forward, ordered the grand provost," and he added in amazement, "this is indeed heaven's work!"

The fellow workmen seized upon the two brothers and brought them forward.

"My wound! my wound!" shrieked Jean, as they grasped him roughly by the shoulders.

"Wound! who has wounded you," asked the provost.

"He did—Lafarge," answered Jean, distractedly. "Yes, when Pierre struck the knife into his breast, he fired and hit me. Oh, that the shot had reached my heart! Lead us to death! Heaven will not let us live; it sends its witnesses to blast—to condemn us! The ravens, heard his dying words; for, dashed from their perch by the report of the gun, they flew croaking over our heads—they heard him say, 'Sole witnesses of my murder, heaven grant you may become the accusers of my assassins! They do they do!'" He laughed hysterically, and fell to the ground writhing in a fit.

"Do you confess, too?" the provost demanded of Pierre.

He was more obtuse than his brother, and replied, defiantly: "Yes, since to deny it is useless. He has betrayed me, and I die. Do your worst—hang us as quickly as you like; that is all you can do."

The wretches were taken away to execution, and Duvoc and Coco were released from custody. Their exoneration had been complete.

When the period of his mourning had expired, Lucien, who was enriched by his uncle's untimely death, led the gentle Emile Duvoc to the altar, and it is by their descendants that this singular tradition has been kept alive.

Why He Looked So Sweet.

"Aha! you won that bet, I see," said a main street man to his neighbor, as they started for the train yesterday morning. "Won that bet?" he wondered replied; "what do you mean?"

"Oh, you know what I mean; let me congratulate you upon looking so sweet this morning." Seizing his friend by the arm, the astonished man who was "looking so sweet," turned purple with rage as he yelled, "Look-a-here! I'm not going to take any 'tuffy' or nonsense from you; what are you giving me?"

"You needn't get mad about it," said the "tuffy" tosser; "I was only complimenting you on your new hat."

The "sweet looking" man yanked off his head covering, gazed at it abstractedly a moment, and exclaimed, "By jingo! it's my wife's derby." Then he lifted up his voice and belted—
—Huckensack Republican.

Tickling induces laughter, except tickling in the throat, which causes coughing—at once removed by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. 25 cents a bottle.

TIMELY TOPICS.

Repugnance to military life has induced among the inhabitants of a certain village in the department of the Seine, in France, a curious practice of atrophying one of the great toes by some secret method of muscular retraction which has baffled the scrutiny of the most experienced army surgeons. The deformation prevents the foot from being brought fully to the ground. With such success has this system of mutilation been carried on for the past forty years in one particular village, and so discreetly have the peaceful peasants kept their counsels that in the whole period only three conscripts were drawn who were found able to march.

According to the Chicago Journal of Commerce the year 1879 will pass into American history as a year of wonderful agricultural prosperity. The cotton crop is larger by half a million bales than ever before; the tobacco crop 12,000,000 pounds greater; and the sugar crop exceeds by some 200,000 hogheads all previous yields. These are crops which belong almost exclusively to the Southern half of the republic. In behalf of the Northern States the excess of products this year over the crops of any previous year is 20,000,000 bushels of wheat, and from 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels of corn. The hog crop is larger this year than for a number of years past—if it be not the largest ever raised.

John Weideman, a boy of ten, living in Marion, Ind., had his right hand and forearm crushed into sausage meat in the cogs of a cane mill. He made no outcry, and when the mill was stopped withdrew the horrible mass, and, laying it on a block insisted that his mother should cut it off. She showed what stock he came of by seizing an ax and doing as she was requested. They then wrapped it up and sent for a surgeon, who desired to administer chloroform, but the boy refused and the surgeon performed the operation, which took ten minutes, without calling out a single groan or exclamation from the lad, his parents witnessing the work without showing any particular emotion.

Plans for rebuilding the town of Szegedin, in Hungary, destroyed some months ago by an inundation, have been laid before a royal commission. Among the most important are, of course, arrangements for preserving the city from the danger of inundation. For protection, it is proposed to raise the level of the city twenty-six feet; but such a work would cost nine millions of florins, and the execution of it would extend over many years. The circular dyke will be constructed at once, and the embankment of the Tisza be raised to thirty feet. The ground will be made to rise from the outskirts to the centre of the city, which would serve as a place of refuge in case of the dykes being ruptured.

The Nautical Magazine, alluding to the popular notion that a great part of the crust of the earth is becoming used up by mining operations, and that if the soil which has been dug out of the British mines were piled up it would make quite a mountain range, shows the absurdity of such an idea, by the following figures: A cubic mile is equal to 147,185 millions of cubic feet, and, allowing 294 cubic feet of coal in the solid to weigh a ton, the amount obtained is just 5,000,000 tons of coal in one cubic mile, and this is a greater weight than all that has yet been raised in the British islands. According to the most reliable statistics, the end of 1878 just about completed the first cubic mile of coal, exclusive of waste in mining—the simple fact being, therefore, that if said fuel had been stored in mountain heaps on the surface, instead of being buried in the bowels of the earth, a very small mountain range indeed would have been thus exhibited.

Red vs. White.

A singular case has been tried at Coburg, Can., in which a lithe and not unhandsome young Indian, aged eighteen, is charged with eloping with and marrying Miss Taylor, a white girl, aged fifteen, and one of the prettiest girls in all Canada. The red man had been seen in the girl's company once or twice, and her parents forbade her to see him. On the eighteenth of September the prisoner bought a marriage license, making affidavit that Miss Taylor was eighteen, and that he had obtained the consent of her parents, and on that day, while her father was away from home, they fled to Campbellford and were married. A letter written by the Indian to his sweetheart was read in court, which breathed of love in the untutored breast in a way to make the white man's passion seem dull and tame. He was convicted of perjury and clandestine marriage, but discharged on the accusation of abduction.

"Ma," said a little boy, looking up from an illustrated paper, "I wish I was a little South African boy." "Why George?" asked his ma. "Why, 'cause their mothers don't wear slippers," he feelingly replied.—Norristown Herald.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

It is not enough to remember the poor.

—Pocayne
A man with a new suit of clothes wonders why every one else looks so shabby.—Puck.

The false cuffs of this country cost \$9,000,000 a year. Is it a wonder that children lodge?—Free Press.

The reason why women prefer canaries to parrots is because canaries can't talk back.—Danielsonville Sentinel.

He must certainly have had a very serious attack. We refer to the man who was so sick that he threw up his position.

The czar of Russia will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession with great pomp and circumstance. It occurs March 2, 1880.

Elihu B. Washburne, United States minister to France during the Franco-German war, says that he ate meat during the siege of Paris, and found it very good eating.

The little woman who bustles about alone is full of business. She can buy more dry goods in ten minutes than her husband can pay for in three months.—New Haven Register.

An anchor, supposed to have been lost by Columbus off Trinidad, one of the West India islands, on the 4th of August, 1498, has been disclosed by the washing away of the land by the water.

A man can never pass around a hat on the sidewalk without kicking it; yet a hat may be passed around in a church aisle, and everybody will feel obliged to put money in it, and treat it respectfully. It all depends on the style and location of the hat.—Pocayne.

An old iron breast-plate of the pattern worn by the Puritan fathers more than 200 years ago was discovered recently by Mr. B. J. Cole in the accumulations of old iron at the Cole manufacturing company's shops at Lake Village, N. H. It weighs twenty-five pounds.

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce has fixed the following as a car-load of grain: Wheat, 20,000 pounds; corn or rye, 18,000 pounds; oats or barley, 16,000 pounds. These weights have been fixed upon to accommodate the varying bulk of different kinds of grain in proportion to their weight.

The average small boy's ambition is to be a trapper, or pirate, or song and dance man. "When I was a little boy," said a very stupid society man to a young lady, "all my ideal of life were centered on being a clown." "Well, there is at least one case of gratified ambition," was the sharp reply.—Meriden Recorder.

A young Irishman, whose remittances from home had been stopped, wrote very urgent letters, telling of his distress, and promising to reform if the remittances were continued. When he failed to get what he wanted he resorted to stratagem, and wrote a sad letter to his father, telling him he was dead and wanted money for the funeral expenses.

Mrs. Lewis was alone at night in a house at Air Line, Ohio. She was awakened by the dropping of the key from the lock of the front door. Guessing aright that a burglar had pushed it out, she armed herself with a pistol, and when he intruded his head, fired at it. His dead body was taken away by a companion, in the wagon that was to have carried the plunder.

The Co-operative Movement.

The system of co-operation introduced into Germany in 1832, and since expanded to enormous proportions in that country, Great Britain and France, is now to be formally commended to the workmen of this country as a panacea for their troubles. Mr. Holyoake, who has been the leader of the movement in England for many years, opened the winter course of free lectures at Cooper Institute on Saturday night last with a clear and forcible exposition of the methods pursued abroad, and it is understood to be his intention to appeal to the laboring class throughout the Union.

The experiments in Great Britain have furnished varying success and failure, but the Rochdale society and some others have been uniformly prosperous mainly because speculative risks were rejected and the whole management founded upon strict business principles. There are now probably 1,000 of these organizations in the United Kingdom, many of them of recent date and as yet experimental; but the older and larger societies have accumulated funds estimated to amount to \$10,000,000, while the average aggregate of stock in trade carried yearly is reckoned at \$5,000,000 more. Besides these imposing figures, there are \$5,000,000 invested in buildings and other property and a total membership of 300,000.

We shall watch the movement with lively interest. Every proper attempt to lighten the expense of living and to promote the happiness and interest of workingmen deserves hearty support. Building and co-operative societies are grand substitutes for drinking saloons and gambling tables.—Yonkers Statesman.

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New Rotary Power Job Press.

We have added to the Standard Office an "Alden New rotary power Job Press," and having tested its merits, pronounce it a No. 1 machine, capable of throwing off upwards of a thousand sheets an hour. With an addition of fancy type, we are prepared to execute with neatness and despatch, orders for blanks, bill heads, envelopes, cards and other printing, and solicit a share of public patronage.

VISITORS to St. Andrews and travellers generally, will be pleased to know that Mr. AVONTS KENNEDY has opened the building formerly called the "International," on Water Street, opposite the Manchester House. The hotel has been newly painted and papered, and a large ell erected, which affords increased accommodation. As usual, this house is supplied with the best from Provincial and United States markets. The popular character of KENNEDY'S HOTEL will be maintained; and the genial disposition of its proprietor, will render his house as deserving of patronage as heretofore, as he spares neither pains nor expense to accommodate his guests.

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J. F. COVEY, W. M.
Geo. F. STICKNEY, Secretary.
Meets first Thursday in each month.

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Use for our Potatoes.

We delight in fair-play, and therefore give the *Reporter*, a Conservative journal, credit for putting the following case in a straightforward and convincing manner:

The potato crop has been unusually prolific the past season, and there is an abundance in the country, far more in fact than is required for home consumption. What then is to be done with them? There are potato speculators amongst us, we understand, who are ready to pay the moderate price of 50 cents per barrel for them, which is no doubt a good thing for the speculators but rather hard on the honest farmer whose toil has been instrumental in producing them. But where do these potatoes go? Do they go to feed the starch factories of Maine? Are our farmers raising potatoes to build up the factories of a neighboring country? Then is it not time to consider whether in our own country, in our own Province, in our own Dominion, such factories would not pay, and become a source of revenue to our own people!

THE HON. EDWARD BLAKE.

Having been elected by acclamation, addressed the electors of West Durham in a speech brimful of political ideas, which will meet a hearty response from all well wishers of good government. As in duty bound, the leading Conservative organ, the *Mail*, gives tongue, and all the pack of lesser lights in the Provinces, following yelping their potty anger. They denounce him as a speculator because they dread; and even ridicule him because he is powerful. They know and fear his tactics, and assert that whatever he does is wrong; they call him a "wonderful" man—a "giant." Well he is a wonderful man—who cannot be tempted to commit a gross wrong, and bring disgrace upon the country; he is above partyism, a giant in intellect, and is more anxious for the welfare of Canada, than office or emolument, or a title, all of which he has again and again been offered. He has the reputation of being a strictly honorable man, and as far above his assailants, as a scholar is to an uneducated man. He possesses advanced ideas, and advocates political reform, which his adversaries dwarfed intelligence cannot comprehend. They admit he is a man of marked ability, but class his ability with that of men whose aim at lofty purposes, is only ridiculed. They know and fear his debating power, and cannot deny that he is the only public man in the Dominion who can initiate political reforms which will come in time. They even go so far as to expose their dread and annoyance as to assert "there is not the smallest prospect of Mr. Blake's Party being in power again." This is a piece of gasconade on their part, which will be blown to the winds in less than half a decade. The Conservatives fear Mr. Blake, and fearing him, affect an indifference they do not feel.

GOLD.—The reports from the Chaudiere Valley, Quebec, are so encouraging, that many have gone with pick and shovel to

dig up the auriferous deposit. We fear numbers will be disappointed at the "finds" in the Chaudiere gold fields.

The St. Andrews Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, NOVEMBER 23, 1879.

MEGANTIC RAILWAY.—The *Telegraph* of Tuesday, has a lead on this railway, with general remarks on its progress, its being shorter and more direct, and the positive benefit it would be to this Province, particularly St. John. We have written so fully on the Megantic, from time to time, that until something new with respect to the line takes place, (of which our correspondent, who is in a position to know, will advise us,) the subject will remain in abeyance.

IRELAND still continues in a state of much excitement, with reference to land tenure and rents. Large meetings were held by the tenants, and seditious language used. The priests are using their influence for peace and good order. The Government are arranging to advance money to the tenants, on the security of their landlords, to be paid in a term of years. Daily, one of the prisoners arrested for sedition, was committed for trial, and admitted to bail.

Mensures—not Men.

We have ever advocated measures rather than men, and have striven in what we conceive an honorable way to secure such results as we believed to be in the interest of the country. This was done independently not having been pledged to any man, nor in the pay of any government; and as to party, it mattered not which phase of politics was advocated; we never received directly or indirectly a dollar for our support, nor can it be said with truth that such remuneration was sought; indeed it was no easy matter to obtain payment for political advising, whether on the losing or winning side, many months after it was due. It cannot be said that we changed sides for the purpose of obtaining Government support; we have no confidence in any journal who changes its colors at every change of administration for the purpose of obtaining Government patronage. True—a person may find that he is in error, and honestly acknowledge it; but who has any confidence in a man, who advocated the measures of an administration which had existed for years, and when he finds that the party has lost its influence, and has to give place to its opponents, turns round and jumps the fence for personal aggrandisement and not for the public good. That there are such men, we regret to say there are living evidences—the best name for such persons, is—political weather-cocks, who falsify all they have written and published.

We do not hold however, that good measures of a new government should be condemned, simply because they are introduced by Conservatives or Reformers as the case may be. A policy which is believed to be injurious to the interests of the people should be opposed to the bitter end.

While alluding to the new tariff some months ago, we said: "It is not just to condemn the tariff before it has had a fair trial; it may turn out that changes are necessary, which no doubt will be made. We believe that some increase of our burdens is required to pay off the liabilities which have been incurred for public works, &c., and that extra taxation is necessary for that purpose, and should be borne cheerfully by all parties, as the Dominion is responsible for the indebtedness." We entertain the same opinion still, but this does not imply that we approve of the National Policy, as a whole.

INCONSISTENCY.—It is surprising that politicians act so inconsistently at times, to make a point against their opponents, while they themselves are guilty. We could cite a number of cases to sustain this assertion, but content ourselves with one or two for the present. A few weeks ago, some prominent Reformers in Quebec, were accused by Conservatives of "desecrating the Sabbath by holding public meetings at Church doors," which no doubt was improper; but recently Conservatives did the same thing, which no doubt they deemed all right. Again, they condemned the late Speaker of the Quebec Legislature for taking the stamp and speaking in favor of his friends, which was exceedingly improper. But what will be said to the present Speaker, Blanche's partisanship, in allowing his name on the nomination paper of Mr. Paquet? The Speaker of a legislature should avoid political sympathy, outwardly. Has not Mr. Blanche been quite as guilty as his predecessor? We suppose it is all correct with the Conservatives, they do not condemn partisanship on the

part of their first Commoner, and yet here is where the inconsistency comes in.

Topics of the Week.

Haunted House in St. Andrews.

A Mystery.
We are not given to be sensational, nor do we wish to create alarm, or excitement among the younger class of the community, but place the reports before our readers as given to us. For a couple of weeks past, the lower flat of the untenanted building formerly occupied by the late Sam. Warren, opposite Armstrong's "St. Andrews House," has been brilliantly lighted from about two to four o'clock each morning, and it is even said that a man like poor Warren was seen walking about the room as though searching for something.

We refer the curious for further information, to Mr. Armstrong and persons stopping at his house, without our attempting to explain the cause or confirm the reports which are published as related to us.

SNOW STORM.—The first real snow storm of the season, commenced on Thursday afternoon and continued until late at night, bringing out sleighs and sleds next day, as the going was too heavy for wheels. On Friday the wind veered round to the north west and the thermometer indicated 40 above zero. On Sunday morning it changed to the south east, and rain fell during the day, rendering travelling disagreeable, and warning one, that winter had fairly set in; the fallen leaves reminding us that "we all do fade as a leaf," and that winter is a season of death—it is a law of our being. With all our priceless interests and splendid possibilities we are subject to the same decay and death, as the inanimate leaf. So men generally fade gradually into death, and the illustration in this respect is most apt. It is not our purpose to sermonize, even had we the ability, but these reminders of an approaching end, should teach all, that they are hastening to that bourne from whence there is no return.

Vicious Dogs.—Complaints are made of persons keeping vicious dogs in town. Last week two persons were bitten severely. A young boy named Ernest Pelton had a piece taken out of his right arm. The matter is now in the hands of a Magistrate, but our informant says the dog was sent out of town—instead of being shot. In the other case complaint has been made and the dog will be killed.

The last Reporter says:—Thousands of bushels of potatoes and oats have been shipped during the past week, and thousands more will follow. The general freighting business on the river is said to have been largely in excess of last year.

THE DEATH PENALTY will engage the attention of the Legislature of Maine at its approaching meeting. It seems that imprisonment for a term of years, has not repressed violence—murder, for the past four years, and that crime is on the increase; it will therefore be necessary to resort to the gallows, as evil disposed characters are not deterred by the present mode of punishment.

Our contemporary, the *Reporter*, of Fredericton, copied our observations on "turnip feeding," with approving remarks. We are obtaining further information on the subject, which, when completed, will be published. There is some difference of opinion among agriculturists on the matter, which can be reconciled after reflection; the main objection is lack of pasturage, but this is easily overcome by increasing the area, and cultivating worn out pastures. That fat cattle will command a ready sale is admitted, and would realize fifty per cent. more than turnips, which have been sold as low as 15 cents per bushel, this fall to shippers.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, was opened with great pomp and ceremony, on the 17th September last. The day was a general holiday, and many thousands of people from the surrounding country were present, and joined in the festivities. The capital was decorated with flags and streamers, and the shipping was also in holiday attire.

Lord Augustus Loftus, Governor of New South Wales, accompanied by the Marquis of Normandy, Lady and Sir Wm. Jervois, Governor of Tasmania, and their suites, were present. Lord Loftus unveiled a statue of the Queen, and took his position on the dais. An address was read, on the part of the New South Wales Commission, to His Excellency, who made a suitable reply. Lord Loftus then delivered a speech in which he congratulated the Colony on

its progress, and welcomed the peoples of different nationalities to the Exhibition. The imposing ceremonies passed off to the pleasure of all present.

Local and other Matters.

D. Banks McKenzie delivered lectures here on Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings, on Temperance. The audiences were not so large, and there did not appear to be anything like the enthusiasm which characterized the meetings he held here a couple of years ago. We cannot say whether this arose from the steady habit of the people, or indifference, as only two signed the pledge on Friday and Saturday evenings, and twenty-five on Sunday evening, when the hall was well filled. There are earnest and steady temperance workers here, as elsewhere, who by example and precept uphold temperance principles without any personal motive other than the welfare of their fellows.

CALIFORNIA.—A correspondent in California has sent us a copy of the *Livermore Herald* published in Livermore, Alameda Co., about 30 miles from San Francisco. It is a 28 column paper nicely printed and well edited, and the mechanical department is conducted by a St. Andrews boy. The town appears to be a stirring one, if we may judge from the business advertisements, and its places of amusement.

The result of the elections in the Province of Quebec, cannot be taken as a fair index of public opinion, a Minister of the Crown's position is strengthened by office, and electors generally, are looking for government favors; it is not surprising then, that the new ministers were re-elected. This, however, will not save the Legislative Council, against which the war has been commenced, and the people will not be satisfied until victory crowns their efforts, and the Legislative Council is abolished. They are copying the example set them by Ontario, and other Provinces will follow in their wake. The hard times have been fruitful of useful persons in economy.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—James, a son of John Ellis, at Maces Bay, accidentally shot himself last week, and was instantly killed, by the discharge of his gun while he was lifting it over a fence. The charge entered his breast. An inquest was held by Dr. Reynolds, coroner, the returned of "accidental death."

BURGLARY.—The store of Messrs Murchie & Sons, Calais, was entered by robbers on Saturday night last, by boring through the back door and removing the bolt. They broke open the money drawers and pocketed some loose change, but must have been alarmed, as they decamped with little of value. In their hurry they left several shirts and pairs of boots outside the door.

Lumber is looking up to the Westward, and is in demand at better prices. It is said that next year will be better than for several previous years, as the value of lumber is rising.

"Promises," says the old adage, "are like pie-crust, easily broken," and the people are realizing this truth to their sorrow. The hum of business and employment, exists only in the vista of the future. Office and emolument first—after that whatever is best. Is it not so.

The uprising in Cuba, has made sugar dearer in the States; and the refiners have raised it in the Dominion, somewhat higher than it is sold for in New York—to enjoy the protection given them.

The newly coined political term "boom," means, if we understand it correctly, as used by a portion of the Press, the resonance of a political Jackanape's opinion or wish. It is not a euphonious expression on any subject, except that of gunnery.

PRINCE LEOPOLD, the Queen's youngest son is winning golden opinions in England, where he is recognized as a literary, scientific and scholarly man. The Prince has identified himself with the industrial, social, and educational enterprises of his native country, and has presided on several occasions at public meetings, and acquitted himself in masterly style, always speaking fluently, and evincing fine taste on the subjects treated upon—and the best of all he is a religious young man.

REWARD.—The latest trick of those who like to make money without earning it is the conversion of \$1 Dominion notes into \$4 ones. This is effected simply by scraping away the dark ground until the figure "4" is turned into "1." Nothing else is interfered with, but the counterfeit as then manufactured is very deceptive, as can be vouched for by one of our reporters, to whom the altered note was shown by a gentleman.—*Star*.

POLICE GAZETTES AND THE POSTAL AUTHORITIES.—The Canadian Postal authorities have for some time prohibited the delivery in the Dominion of *Police Gazettes*, on account of the immoral character of most of such publications. It appeared, however, that in spite of their precaution these journals made their way into the

country, and in consequence the Postmaster-General of the United States was communicated with. The result has been the issuance of an order by the latter, prohibiting Post offices in the United States to accept for mail delivery *Police Gazettes* addressed to places in Canada.

A SMART FORGER.—A correspondent of the *Boston Traveller* reviews the following good story about Stephen Girard: While the philanthropist was president of the Girard Bank, a stranger stepped in one morning and saluted him. Mr. Girard, always affable and polite, returned the salutation, and without thinking any more about the circumstance passed into his private office. The stranger then stepped briskly up to the desk of the paying-teller and presented a check for \$15,000 signed by Stephen Girard. The teller, who had noticed the polite interchange of greetings between the president and the stranger, made no hesitation about counting out the bills, and the man departed with his money. The check was forged but the rascal was never discovered.

A PIOUS LOTTERY DEALER.—New York.—It was reported that a lottery dealer arrested by Anthony Comstock recently, who gave the name of Wilson, was really Alderman Webb, a well known Methodist and temperance advocate of Brooklyn. *The Herald* says the report proves true.

FRIGHTFUL RAVAGES OF DIPHTHERIA.—Diphtheria in Russia is gaining ground. The *Novoe Vremia* says in some regions the percentage of mortality far exceeds the births. In the small district of Magard, where the epidemic has been raging since 1875, four hundred and fourteen persons succumbed in 1876, and 1,300 in 1877. In Olnessa, since May last, 76 per cent of the children died, and in Petaverville in four months half the infant population fell victims. In Kisheneff and vicinity, Kieff and Paltava, the epidemic has been raging two years, and in Kalkonofsky fifty children died in two weeks. In the hamlet of Nakoomba two hundred infants died since January, in addition to a large number of adults. In the village of Famoreka not one child escaped. The Mariopol districts showed an average daily death-roll of ten. More than eleven vast districts are affected. The mortality is so enormous that the Government has appointed an investigation commission under the physician-in-ordinary to the Emperor, and issued injunctions to local authorities about precautionary measures.

GROWTH OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Rev. Father Dawson delivered a lecture in St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa, on the growth of the Catholic Church. In 1867 Canada east and west counted ten dioceses and 779 churches, including Sherbrooke, Chicoutimi, and the vicariates apostolic of Northern Canada. There are now thirteen dioceses in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, while during the seven years anterior to 1876, there was an increase of 173 churches, making in all 1,171. In the same period religious institutions had increased from 73 to 196. There are now 3,139 parochial schools for a population of 1,882,000 souls altogether, and 3,630 elementary schools.

TRIPLET.—Mrs. Thomas Pine, whose husband is now in the small-pox hospital, recovering from an attack of that disease, has given birth to triplets, two girls and a boy. One of the children has since died, the others are looking well and hearty. Mr. Pine, however, is very low. The family reside on Main street.—*Globe*.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for December is a very beautiful and interesting Number. It opens with an entertaining article, entitled "The Fortunes of the Bonapartes"—the writer of which prefers to remain anonymous—illustrated with sixteen fine portraits of the most prominent members of the Bonaparte family. "Sea-Drift from a New England Port," by Lizzie W. Champney.

Miss J. L. Cloud continues her picturesque description of Irish scenery and character in the Connemara Hills, accompanied by some quaint pencil sketches.

"The Palestine of To-day," by Dr. J. F. Hurst, is illustrated with engravings from the Harper's new edition of Dr. Thompson's "The Land and the Book."

In fiction, besides the three great serial novels by Black, Blackmore, and Miss Muloch, there is a very strong, short story by Rose Terry Cooke.

Without reference to the contents of the Editor's Easy Chair, the criticisms of new books, or the humors of the Drawer, we may safely pronounce this December Number of Harper the most varied as well as the most beautiful Number of the year.

BIRTH.

At St. Andrews, on the 24th inst., the wife of Mr. C. F. Howe, (publisher of the *Bay Pilot*), of a son.

MARRIED.

This morning, by the Rev. T. W. Crowley, Mr. David McRum to Ella, eldest daughter of Mr. John Bailey.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 21, Harrie, McQuoid, Bradford and

25, Dauntless, Tatton, Bradford and

Civilian, Guphill, Grand

Nov. 21, Crandall, Ross, Bos

22, R. Ross, Clark, Bos

26, Civilian, Guphill, Gr

"Xantho, Mitchell, Se

Seven Bells, Starkey,

SMITH & R. Attorneys.

Solicitors, Conveyancers,

Office: MAIN

MONCTON,

All claims promptly attended

strictly account

R. Barry Smith.

Nov 26 3m

CHARLOTTE CO. A SOCIETY.

THE Annual Meeting of Society, for the election of officers, and the transaction of general business, will be held on SATURDAY, two o'clock P. M.

J. S. MAGEE, Secy.

St. Andrews, N. B., Nov.

In the whole history no preparation has ever been made for the coming of the Lord. As AYER'S CHERRY is recognized as the world's greatest remedy for the diseases of the throat and lungs, it has made it universally known as a reliable agent to employ. Coughs, which are the forerunners of serious disorders, it acts always relieving suffering, and the protection it affords, the throat and lungs disorders it an invaluable remedy to hand in every home. No one can afford to be without it, and those who are in the habit of using it, will find it a most reliable agent to employ. CHERRY PECTORAL, a practice, and Clergymen are absolutely certain in its use will always cure where other

Special Ne
THE SECRET KEY TO HE of Life, or Self Preservation only \$1. Contains fifty val either one of which is w times the price of the bo ple sent on receipt of 6 ce dress, Dr. W. H. Parker, 4 ton, Mass.

A MAN OF A
When death was hourly having failed, and Dr. J. m with the many herbs of Cal made a preparation which c Consumption. His el country, and enjoying the proved to the world that C be positively and perman or now gives this Receipt flars, showing that every o physician and prepare h asking that each remit t g expenses. This herb al nauses at the stomach, and cold up in twenty-four ho Address. CRADI 1032 Race St., Phila.

A CAI
To all who are suffering indiscretions of youth, ner decay, loss of manhood, i ceipso that will cure you. F This great remedy was dic ary in South America. S envelope to the Rev. Jos D, New York City.

PURSE

ON Friday last, 10th inst. by-riens Church and the finder will be reward the STA St. Andrews, Oct. 13, 18

DR. J. E. I

SURE And Meo
DENT
CALAIS,

TEETH extracted, and from inerte Dr. Grant will visit hi dress, when requested.

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respondent of the the following good l: While the phil- of the Girard Bank, a rning and salutel fable and polite, re l without thinking stance passed into anger then stepped e paying-teller and 000 signed by Ste- who had noticed the etings between the made no hesitati s, and the man de- check was forged covered.

LER.—New York. a lottery dealer umstock recently, lison, was really known Methodist nt of Brooklyn. rt proves true.

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25, Dauntless, Tatton, Boston, flour, J. R. Bradford and others.
Civilian, Guptill, Grand Manan, fish.
CLEARED.
Nov. 21, Crandall, Ross, Boston, sleepers.
22, R. Ross, Clark, Boston, lumber.
26, Civilian, Guptill, Grand Manan.
Xantho, Mitchell, do.
Seven Bells, Starkey, do.

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Attorneys-at-Law,
Solicitors, Conveyancers, Notaries Public,
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MONCTON, N. B.
All claims promptly attended to, and collections strictly accounted for.
R. Barry Smith. A. Alexander Rankin.
Nov 26 3m

CHARLOTTE CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
THE Annual Meeting of the above named Society, for the election of officers, and transaction of general business, will be held in PAUL'S HALL on SATURDAY the 29th inst., at two o'clock P. M.
J. S. MAJOR, President.
ROBERT STEVENSON, Secy.
St. Andrews, N. B., Nov. 14, 1879.


In the whole history of Medicine no preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so high a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by timely use in the throat and lungs disorders of children, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those that have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and effects, Physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and Clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure where cures are possible.
No. 1 Vol. 46 39

Special Notices.
THE SECRET KEY TO HEALTH.—The Science of Life, or Self Preservation. 300 pages. Price only 25c. Contains fifty valuable prescriptions, either one of which is worth more than ten times the price of the book. Illustrated sample sent on receipt of 6 cents for postage. Address, Dr. W. H. Parker, 4 Bullfinch Street, Boston, Mass.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND
When death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. Jones was experimenting with the many herbs of Calcutta, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of Consumption. His child is now in this country, and enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the world that Consumption can be positively and permanently cured. The Doctor now gives the Receipt free, with full particulars, showing that every one can be his own physician and prepare his own medicine, only asking that each remit two green stamps to pay expenses. This Herb also cures night-sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break a fresh cold up in twenty-four hours.
Address, CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Rice St., Phila., naming this paper.


A CARD.
To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt which will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City. feb12 ly.

PURSE LOST,
ON Friday last, 10th inst., between the Presbyterian Church and Rev. Mr. Harrison's. The owner's name is written on the inside. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at the STANDARD OFFICE.
St. Andrews, Oct. 13, 1879.

DR. J. E. GRANT,

Surgical
And Mechanical
DENTIST,
CALAIS, - MAINE.
TEETH extracted, and from one to a whole set inserted.
Dr. Grant will visit his patrons in St. Andrews, when requested.

NEW BRUNSWICK & CANADA RAILROAD.
1879. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1879
On and after Wednesday, October 1st, Trains will run as follows:
Train No. 1 North.
Express Trains leave St. Stephen daily at 9:45 a.m., and St. Andrews every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY at 8:15 a.m. for Woodstock and Houlton.
Train No. 2 South.
Leave Woodstock daily at 8:30 a.m. and Houlton daily at 8:40 a.m., for St. Stephen and St. Andrews every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.
Connections.
These trains make close connection at McAdam Junction with Trains West for Bangor, Portland and Boston, and East for Fredericton and St. John. At Woodstock with the N.B. Ry. for Fort Fairfield, Caribou, Grand Falls and Edmundston, and at St. Stephen and St. Andrews with the International Steamship Co. Boats, which leave every Tuesday, and Friday for Eastport and St. John, and every Monday and Thursday for Eastport, Portland and Boston.
HENRY OSBURN, Manager.
St. Stephen, N. B., Sept. 30th 1879.

First Class Pianos.
The Proprietors offer for sale First Class Pianos 7-13 octave, black walnut and rosewood, furnished with all modern improvements at moderate prices for cash or other approved payment. Pianos shipped at manufacturers cost, and warranted.
E. WILLARD & CO.,
Factory, 390 Tremont St. BOSTON
Orders left at the Standard office, St. Andrews, will be promptly attended to.


HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of Life.
These famous Pills purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, and BOWELS, giving tone, energy, and vigour to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages; and as a GENUINE FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT
Is Searching and Healing Prop-erties are known throughout the World.
For the cure of BAD LEGS, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores & Ulcers, it is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the neck and chest, as salt into meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, And every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.
The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at 533 OXFORD STREET, LONDON.
And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World; with directions for use in almost every language.
The Trade Marks of these Medicines are registered in Ottawa. Hence, any one throughout the British Possessions, who may keep the American Counterfeits for sale, will be prosecuted.
Purchasers should look to the label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street London, they are spurious. sep17 23.

MANHOOD.
We have recently published a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY of the radical and permanent cure (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, impediments to Marriage, etc. resulting from excesses.
Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents, or two postage stamps.
The celebrated author in this admirable Essay clearly demonstrates, from thirty years' successful practice, that alarming consequences may be radically cured, without the dangerous use of internal medicine, or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.
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ALL the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever, both in law and equity, of ROBERT OWEN, of, in to, &c out of, All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate lying and being in the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte aforesaid, and known and distinguished as one half of Lot number Five, and bounded as follows:—(In the North by the Road leading to Saint Andrews, on the South by a new street made in St. Stephen aforesaid, on the East by a street laid out in St. Stephen, and on the West by land owned and occupied by John McGillichy; being land conveyed by William Wilson and Mary Ellen his wife, to Wm. Owen, by deed dated 13th November, A.D. 1849, and registered March 10, 1849; together with all the buildings, houses, erections, and improvements to the said lands belonging, and all the privileges thereto appertaining.
The same having been seized and taken under and by virtue of an Execution of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Charlotte, at the suit of Jacob Eastman against the said Robert Owen; endorsed to levy seventy dollars and ninety cents (\$70.90), and interest on \$69.70 since 13th May, A.D. 1878, besides Sheriff's fees, costs of levying, and all other incidental expenses.
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