

per ground is taken, viz:—that Vaccination is eminently useful.—It is its thorough use does away with the necessity for rigorous isolation of cases of Small Pox.—that Vaccinators should be persons who are qualified to judge who are the proper persons through whose systems vaccine matter may be safely transmitted—and lastly that Vaccination should be compulsory.

Its second, on "Medicinal use of Liquors," would seem to imply that good liquor is often beneficial, but that in our day and country, it is so much adulterated as to be useless. We do not deny that there is much adulteration in liquors, but we do not think either that it is impossible to obtain it fit for use, or that we can well do without it in many cases.

The third points out that the youthful "victims of Consumption" are usually the most intellectual children,—those whose minds predominate over their bodies, and instances, perhaps the sweetest poetic genius which our sister Province Nova Scotia ever produced, Miss Sarah Herbert, as a case in point. This would seem really to be the fact, and shows, or should show to parents and teachers what they have not yet sufficiently understood, that they should not push on their more quick minded and weak bodied scholars, to make them literary prodigies at the expense of their bodies.

The fifth shows, in the case of Miss Harriet Hosmer, a celebrated American sculptress of the present day, how a devotion to athletic exercises, which made her a "fearless horsewoman, a good shot, and an adept in swimming, diving and skating," overcame a strong consumptive tendency in youth. We may state what our author has not thought it necessary to state, that this lady did not become, by her devotion to these sports, one whit less of a "true woman," as so many of our ladies seem to fear they would become by following her example.

The seventh article dwells upon the necessity of recreations, and the propriety of each one using such as are most suitable and pleasing to himself. It quotes from an old divine a remark full of truth, that "it is difficult for a man with a bad digestion to be a good Christian." Such, says it, is the intimate union between the animal and the spiritual, between mind and matter, that diseases of one react and produce baneful effects on the other.

The eighth contracts the part of his visit. It is a pity both for us and them that more persons would not awake to the beauties and capabilities of our Province and its sisters. So far, the periodical in question is not only unobjectionable, but really contains many wholesome truths, well put.

But here we find what makes us a little suspicious, whether these incontrovertible truths are not the spoonful of sweetmeats which hides the pill; whether in fact the great end and aim of the pamphlet is not, instead of what it states, rather to build up an extensive medical practice for its Editor, by means of attractive advertisements, at the expense of his medical brethren.

The sixth article which we passed over in our summary, is entitled "Mistakes of the Faculty,"—the ninth puffs a pamphlet called "Consumption—its Cure by Nature," by Moses Brown, M.D. The text is an address to his patients and correspondents, and further on, in the advertising pages, appears a notice that the same Dr. Brown will be happy to treat patients affected with lung diseases, any where and every where.

Now this, we must say, is a suspicious conjunction. This sixth article commences by telling us that an intelligent gentleman in the British Provinces being in poor health, has consulted three of the best physicians in his neighborhood—that they pounded his chest and listened to its sounds and each came to a different conclusion on the meaning of his symptoms. From this text a sermon is preached to us on the absurdity and falsehood of general practitioners pretending to a knowledge of auscultation,—inasmuch as it requires an educated ear,—that the ear to be educated requires long practice,—that general practitioners have not sufficiently numerous patients of this kind to know much about it,—and that consequently persons who imagine

their chests are diseased, should consult a specialist, one who makes these diseases his whole study,—one for instance like Dr. Brown, who has educated his ear so as to be able to auscult their chests at the distance of two or three hundred miles, and who not only makes this his peculiar study, but who has so extensive a practice in the United States, British Provinces and elsewhere, that he is obliged to publish his advice in pamphlet form to relieve him from the trouble of advising each case separately. Now if there is not some humbug about this, we must say it looks wonderfully like it. In a majority of cases specialists in medicine are special humbugs. In every patient who comes to them for advice, they are apt to see signs and symptoms of their special disease, and they prescribe accordingly. Like the quack who was called to see a patient who was affected in some way which he did not understand, they "see symptoms of his coming on,—and they're death on its." Not but that there are some professional men who attain great eminence by the skilful treatment of particular classes of diseases,—but these are men who are conversant with medical science in all its branches,—eminent in them all, but peculiarly so in their peculiar branch,—and they do not bring themselves into notice by making capital of asserted ignorance on the part of their less known brethren, or by puffing their own books.

We do not say that the editor of this periodical is such an one, or that he intends to prostitute his pages to such a purpose, for we do not know this positively, but we are suspicious of him and we give our reasons.

RAILROAD MEETING AT HOULTON, MAINE.

Agreeably to previous announcement, the citizens of Houlton, and vicinity met at the Methodist Hall, in Houlton on Monday evening 26th ult.

The meeting was called to order by B. P. Carpenter, Esq., on whose motion Leonard Pierce, Esq., of Houlton, was called to the chair, and Charles M. Herron of Houlton, and Joseph B. Hall, of Maysville, Esqrs., were chosen Secretaries.

The following gentlemen were then appointed a Committee, to propose resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, viz: Messrs. J. V. Putnam, J. C. Madigan, Geo. R. Page, Dr. J. Donnell, E. C. Blake, B. P. Carpenter, and J. B. Hall.

The eighth contracts the part of his visit. It is a pity both for us and them that more persons would not awake to the beauties and capabilities of our Province and its sisters. So far, the periodical in question is not only unobjectionable, but really contains many wholesome truths, well put.

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Resolved, That the County of Aroostook, more than equal in extent to Massachusetts, and having a soil, capable of sustaining a population, equal in number at least to the population of that State, now being comparatively undeveloped, is destined to furnish an immense business to any Railroad passing through or near it, and we hail the commencement of a new and auspicious era, the approach of the St. Andrew's and Quebec Railroad.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed a committee in accordance with the first resolution, to wit: J. V. Putnam, Reuben Manzer, J. H. Bradford, Nelson Herron, Freeman Gilhey, Esqrs.

The Secretary was then directed by the Meeting, to notify J. B. Trafton, S. B. Patten, Esqrs., and Hon. W. Long, of Fort Fairfield, also C. F. A. Johnson Esq., of Presque, and S. L. Carpenter Esq., of Maysville, that they are requested by this Meeting to attend the R. R. Meeting soon to be held at Grand Falls.

On the motion of Mr. Madigan, Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be, and are hereby tendered to Col. L. R. Coombes, for the interest he has manifested in the enterprise, and for his remarks this evening.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be forwarded to the Aroostook Pioneer, Carleton Sentinel and Woodstock Journal, for publication and that the Bangor papers be requested to copy. Also, that the Secretaries be directed to forward through Colonel Coombes, a copy of the proceedings, to Hon. Mr. Robinson, and to the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

The Meeting was then adjourned sine die. C. M. HERRON, JOSEPH B. HALL, Secretaries.

The Canadian agriculturist has come to hand.

Our Musical Friend also has been received.

"The Instructor" lies on our table; as usual it is well worthy of a perusal, especially by the class for whom it is chiefly intended.

The Report of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, and that of the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works have been handed us.

ERRATA.—In lines 1st of Trial, Hoyt v. s. 2nd vol. 10, for having read hiring.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Julius Thompson writes Capt. Robinson from London that contract to finish Road to Woodstock is signed, sealed and delivered. Contractors advance twenty thousand pounds; Directors, forty thousand; twenty thousand to be raised by debentures. Contractors have paid first instalment five thousand. Thompson would sail with morning next steamer which will arrive at Ha'ifax this week. Contract includes extension to Canada boundary if our assembly grants facilities mentioned in Bell Forsyth. Correspondence.

THE LOST STEAMER HUNGARIAN.

The following dispatch from Halifax to the News Room, dated Feb. 23rd, was received yesterday, but it contains little additional intelligence respecting the lost steamer:—

"The Hungarian was wrecked on Cape Ledge, half a mile off the shore of Cape Sable, which is an island some five miles outside the main land, and twelve miles from Barrington Telegraph office. The latest accounts state that none had been able to reach the wreck, which is only seen at low water. A gale and heavy rain this morning interrupted telegraphic communication with Barrington, and prevented the departure of the Revenue Cutter.

The English papers say the Hungarian had a large cargo and about 35 passengers, but the names are not given. The earliest and fullest information will be given as received."

STILL LATER.

HALIFAX, Feb. 24th, 8 P. M. A dispatch from Ragged Islands, dated Feb. 24th, to Postmaster General says:—"The supplementary mail bags for Canada and New York have been picked up, and are in safety, but in a very damaged state, awaiting orders."

Postmaster General Woodgate has ordered the mails to be brought to Halifax to be arranged, as the bags have burst and the letters are torn.

The following is the latest by telegraph to Hunter:—BARRINGTON, 9 P. M.—"Thos. Nickerson informs me that on Monday morning,

at 3 o'clock, he saw from the main land a steamer's light stationary for some time, and supposed a ship had struck on Horse Race, about two miles off the Cape. It was then seen to move. At daylight a large steamer was seen ashore, with one mast standing. He thinks he saw men on it when it went over, soon after daylight. A report has reached me that the Steward's pocket book has been picked up, having some passengers names for extras: I will inquire. On Wednesday one man, supposed a freeman, yesterday one man, supposed a freeman. Portions of the mails and cargo are being yet picked up."

THE VICTORIA LEGISLATURE.—How cautiously their votes of 'want of confidence' are worded to catch every shade of opposition, and gather every vote! How quickly they topple down Ministries one after the other, and how jealous they are of the honour of their House! In the chivalrous pursuit of this last object, they have had recourse to a self-denying measure, which has no precedent in England since the days of the Commonwealth, and which, we fear, must eventually be found inconsistent with stability of government, or even with the maintenance of order. In the Parliament of Victoria, no office-holder can sit in either House, except only certain of the high officers of State, who are specially eligible. Nor is this considered a sufficient protection to the independence and purity of Parliament. No member is eligible for office, nor can he, under ruinous penalties, take office, for six months after he has been a member. There is a sturdy honesty about this which every one must admire, and which makes us proud to recognize in these off-shoots of the British Empire the old sterling spirit. In practice, however, it will not answer. It will do in Australia what it did in England. It will exclude talent from the Assembly. There will be a growth of some form of power outside the Houses of Parliament. Ceasing to be composed of the best minds in the colony, the Parliament will lose its respect and its authority. Self-respect will not long survive: the men inside will be but the puppets of the greater outside, and the Parliament will lose its power by the very means which it unwisely devised to guard its independence. This is the lesson history teaches, and, as Victoria has determined to try the experiment over again, it is worth our watching.—London Times

One Dr. Handy, of Cincinnati, persuaded a likely negro boy that both could make a good operation by the boy allowing the doctor to sell him into slavery at Louisville, and then taking the underground road again to liberty. The doctor took the boy to Louisville, sold him for \$1,100, and pocketed the money, and the boy could not so easily find the track, and therefore divulged the fraud. Louisville officers have arrested the doctor at Cincinnati, and he will probably land in the penitentiary.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NEW YORK.—From the annual report of the State Superintendent of Schools, it appears that the number of persons in New York between the ages of 4 and 21 is 1,272,485. The number attending the public schools in 1859 was 851,533. About 20,000 children attended the academies and private schools, leaving only about 200,000 of school age not in school at all. The total receipts were \$4,156,000, of which about \$500,000 remained unexpended at the close of the school year, Oct. 1. The Superintendent gives an encouraging account of the operations of the State Normal School, and of the results accomplished by the Teachers' Institute.

Paris is always troubled with English pickpockets, but at present an unusual emigration of London thieves has taken place, for at Mazas, it is reported, there are about a dozen, and that prison is never entirely free from English professors of sleight-of-hand, whose reputation is so great that the police say when wanting to designate extraordinary talent in stealing "He picks pockets like an Englishman."

The British oak of South Western Counties is falling a prey to galls, like those of the Levant, and so alarming is this disease that it is stated by competent authority that, unless some effectual stop can be put to the evil, the landowners of Devon, Cornwall, Dorset, Somerset, and even Gloucestershire, will have to abandon all hope of raising oak timber. The trees have ceased to grow, acorns no longer appear, but in their stead the branches are loaded with hard dew balls.

There are now published in the United Kingdom, 1,041 newspapers, distributed as follows:—England, 734; Wales, 25; Scotland, 138; Ireland, 129; British Isles, 15. Of these there are 34 daily papers published in England, 6 in Scotland, 10 in Ireland, 1 in British Isles. In 1840 there were 472 journals published in the United Kingdom. In 1850 the number had receded to 433.

It is intended to publish the proceedings of the Canadian parliament in a Mirror of Parliament after the manner of the British Hansard, which is at once a delight and a terror to all members. If the speeches are reported carefully and impartially the Mirror will be a valuable record of legislative sayings.

TWO GIRLS RESCUED FROM AUSTRALIAN SAVAGES.—The Sydney Herald gives an account of the rescue of two European girls from Frazer Island, believed to be the only survivors out of all the passengers of the wrecked ship Sea Belle. They were taken from the natives of the island on the 23d of October—were found sixty miles inland. The Herald says: "The girls appear to be about the respective ages of fifteen and sixteen; their appearance is heart-rending; their bodies, emaciated from long suffering and exposure to the weather, are covered with a coating of hair; the skin, stained by their tormentors to assimilate their own, has become spotted and wrinkled, as from old age; the nose has been flattened by force, the limbs distorted, and the vacant stare of idioty in appearance but poor creatures scarcely in appearance human, and, although enabled gradually to recognize such things as they must have been in the habit of seeing hourly before, they fell into the hands of the natives their acquaintance with their mother tongue is as yet apparently quite gone. Other Europeans are believed to be prisoners of the blacks on Frazer Island."

WOMEN'S WAGES IN CALIFORNIA.—Work is paid in this State by the job or by the day, with out reference to the sex of the party that performs it. A washerwoman \$3 a day in the country; a carpenter gets no more. A lady teacher gets the same wages that a gentleman would, teaching the same class. If males have ever predominated among the teachers, it was because the supply of teaching material was mostly of the masculine gender. But it does not predominate now, whatever it might once have done. Of the 75 teachers recently appointed by the Board of Education to take charge of the San Francisco schools 18 were males and 62 females.

A SMALL POX INCIDENT.—An eminent physician of New York got on board one of the city railroad cars a few days since. In a moment he said—"Ladies and gentlemen, there is a malignant case of small pox on board this car—I smell it." In a moment the car was stopped, and the passengers fled, all but one, and she a woman closely veiled. The doctor asked her to lift her veil. She did, and he beheld a most dreadful case of that foul and dangerous disorder. She said she was on her way to the hospital—her attendant was on the outside.

A butcher at Shoreham sent just before Christmas, by the French frigate La Corse, which had been undergoing repairs there, a haunch of pure Southdown mutton to the Emperor. He has since received, through the medium of the French ambassador in London, an autograph letter from the Tuileries, acknowledging the thanks of the Emperor, and accompanying it with a gold medal intrinsically worth twenty guineas.

The Emperor of Austria has according to the Weekly Register, sent to the Pope a gift in money equivalent to £6000 sterling. Queen Christiana has also been liberal with her purse, and the King of Bavaria promises several thousand volunteers ready armed and equipped. A Mr. Whelby, of the county Cork, proposes to subscribe £100 towards a fund for helping the poor Pope over his "difficulties."

A project is on foot in Canada to aid the production and exportation of flax. There is a movement with a similar object in the Western States.

For the Woodstock Journal.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 97 letters.

My 12, 3, 92, 70, 58, 14, 33, 77, 4, is the name of a mountain in Europe.

My 68, 55, 8, 19, 31, 26, 92, is the name of a river in Russia.

My 48, 38, 27, 92, 87, 16, 66, 92, 9, 49, 39, 66, 42, is one of the Primary Planets.

My 5, 54, 2, 50, 87, 61, 18, 22, 97, 39, is an island in the German ocean.

My 46, 32, 15, 30, 34, is he who led the Israelites out of Egypt.

My 29, 35, 10, 11, 45, is a seaport town in Scotland.

My 67, 65, 89, 92, 63, is a river in France.

My 73, 40, 43, 70, 20, 51, 1, 52, 92, 7, 57, 75, 94, 60, 26, 92, is a mountain in North America.

My 44, 6, 70, 36, 23, 47, 55, 94, 93, 90, 13, 25, 80, 81, is the capital of one of the principal counties in Europe.

My 23, 92, 8, 90, 64, 74, 19, 39, 7, 24, 92, 68, 15, 80, 4, 80, 85, 70, 39, is one of the British Possessions.

My 17, 54, 2, 61, 13, 63, 76, 95, 37, 59, 95, 49, is one of the principal counties in Asia.

My 7, 83, 92, 83, 88, 33, 84, 81, 82, 42, 45, 89, 92, 55, is a county in England.

My 91, 86, 18, 85, 8, 78, 32, 92, 69, is a city in one of the United States.

My 97, 65, 94, 7, 8, 56, 21, is considered the finest city in the eastern part of England.

My 25, 63, 70, 90, 9, 72, 80, 71, 47, 55, 49, 95, is one of the United States.

My 41, 92, 16, 79, 43, 92, 49, is a city in Switzerland.

My whole was the exclamation of a British Officer while being led captive through the city of Rome.

CHRISTO.

Answer next week.