

Variety.

MEDICAL FACULTY.

The meeting of the Medical Faculty convened for the purpose of carrying into effect the new Medical Law, passed last year, took place on Thursday last in St. John, and was protracted until Saturday night. The first step of the proceedings, after ascertaining who were registered persons, was the election of a President, which of course was awarded by acclamation of all present (without a dissentient voice) to Albert Bayard Esq., M.D., D.C.L., the Doctor of the Profession whose degree of Doctor of Medicine dates back half a century. Dr. Sands Keator was then by ballot elected Secretary, after which nine gentlemen, the number required by Law, were elected Members of the Medical Council. Dr. Wm. Bayard, one of the elected, having tendered resignation of his seat as Councilman, and the same having been accepted, Doctor Tobiski Earl, Jr., was elected in his stead.

A Meeting of Council took place on Saturday, at which the proper officers of the Council were elected.

The Council as now composed is as follows: Appointed by Government—Doctors Hon. Robt. Gordon, Wm. Livingstone, W. S. Harding. Elected by the Faculty—Doctors J. T. Steeves, George Hamilton, John Waddell, Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, LeBaron Botsford, Wm. Wilson, Jas. Robb, Professor King's College, Boyle Travers, Toldevrey, Tobiski Earl.

At this meeting Doctor LeBaron Botsford was elected President, and W. S. Harding Registrar and Secretary—the law requiring that both these offices be filled by the same person—they were accepted for the time being.

After the proceedings of the day on Friday, being according to previous arrangement, the Faculty, including the Council residing in St. John, entertained at dinner at the Waverly their brethren from other parts of the Province, during which the utmost harmony and good fellowship prevailed. In fact, the marked cordiality which pervaded the scene would refute the opinion that the quarrelsome proclivities of Doctors are really greater than those of the other Professions.

—Globe, 25th.

SLAVE INSURRECTION.

The people of the United States were astonished to hear that on Sunday last an attempt was made to get up an insurrection of the slaves in the Southern States, and could hardly believe the story, but it proved true. On that day a small body of negroes and white sympathisers marched into Harper's Ferry in Virginia, seized the armory which is there, armed themselves with Sharpe's rifles, mounted guard upon the bridge, and took military possession of the town, shooting down those who resisted them. They were under the command of an old man named Brown, who had lived in Kansas and had never been turbulent, and two of his sons were with him. A colored man was first shot for refusing to join them, then a white citizen. The Charleston troops soon arrived and drove the guard from the bridge. They then retreated into the armory. The Shepherdston troops next arrived. The exchange of shots continued, and Mr. Beckman, the Mayor, who was not a combatant, was shot dead, whereupon the people outside at once sacrificed one of the colored insurgents who had fallen into their hands at the bridge.

A body of railroadmen next arrived, and made the most gallant and dashing attack on the armory, but had to fall back under the severe fire. Several on both sides were shot, and any of the insurgents who showed themselves were instantly fiddled; the crowd outside constantly increasing. A party of insurgents were drove from the hall of the tide works in another part of the town, and fell back on the armory with some loss. At 11 o'clock on Monday night the train brought the Baltimore military and marines to the scene of action. As the insurgents held some prisoners in their fortress, negotiations were opened on Tuesday morning, but these proving unsuccessful, the marines attacked the building, forced the door with much difficulty, and found within only 8 of the insurgents alive; of these 3, including the leader,

were badly wounded. The insurgents fought desperately to the last. It was found that the whole force consisted of but 22 men, of whom 17 were whites, and 5 free negroes. Brown had been for some months preparing for a general rising; he had been in Canada to organize the fugitive slaves there; he had prepared, at a farm he took in Maryland, 200 revolvers, 200 Sharpe's rifles, and 1,000 spears, and he expected that the moment he raised his standard the slaves would flock to him in thousands. He had prepared a plan of Provisional Government which was found at his farm, as were also letters implicating Gerritt Smith and other famous northern abolitionists in the conspiracy.

The casualties are stated to be killed, 6 citizens and 15 insurgents.

Wounded, 3 insurgents: prisoners, 5. The prisoners were with great difficulty saved from the crowd, who exhibited a revolting ferocity even to those dying of their wounds.

Before the arrival of the Marines, one or two of the insurgents had escaped to the mountains, it was thought with a view of raising the negroes and bringing them to the aid of the party.

The Secretary of State received a communication some time before, warning him of the plot, but little attention was paid to it.

This attempt will seriously embitter the feud between North and South, already so serious.

Brown was one of the leaders of the Kansas Free-soil party.—Freeman, 22d.

At the inauguration of the Brock Monument, referred to four last, Sir Allen MacNab, the Chairman, who accompanied the platform in company with Sir Wm. Fenwick Williams, in the course of his address, said:—

It may be proper for me to give here a brief outline of the proceedings which have led to this result. It being rightly apprehended that the former Monument had been so much shaken that it must soon fall in fragments, the necessity for taking steps to replace it became urgent. The initiative was taken, on the 4th June, 1840, by the men of Gore whom I had the honour to command. Subscriptions were, from time to time, received from thousands who were thus appealed to, and additional sums were received from other sources—among others, the officers and men of several regiments of the Loyal New Brunswick Militia presented their donations, and expressed in warm terms their respect for the memory of General Brock, and their sympathy with the object in contemplation. Very handsome contributions were also made by the brave Indian chiefs and warriors, many of whom rendered such good service on the memorable 13th of October, and on many other occasions, some the most trying that occurred, during the war. The remittances of these brave and faithful warriors were accompanied by addresses to the Queen's Representative, expressive of their indignation and disgust at the atrocious act of indiscretion which had rendered their assistance necessary. Those addresses emanated from the chiefs of different tribes, scattered throughout Upper Canada, and all breathe a similar feeling, expressed in the native eloquence and beauty of language for which the warrior chiefs of the "red men of the forest" are so justly celebrated. In acknowledging their liberal gifts, they were assured that their names should be honourably associated with those white brother, in this laudable undertaking, as their money would be mingled with the common fund raised for the accomplishment of a common object.

In those years, the blood of our Militia and of our valiant Indian allies was freely shed, and mingled with the blood of regular soldiers, with whom they fought and died side by side in defence of Canada. Yes, with a spirit and endurance beyond all praise, the three, supported each other, maintaining the line of an extended frontier, and repelled attack at every point. Though sometimes overpowered by superior numbers, and not always able at once to dislodge the enemy, yet they steadily resisted his incursions, and circumscribed his foothold within the narrowest limits. I may mention, as instances, the lines of circumvallation—the cross roads forming the centre, which hemmed in the enemy in the town of Niagara in 1813, and the siege and investments of Fort Erie in 1814. The details of these conflicts would, though full of interest, exceed the limits on this occasion—it is the task of the historian to narrate them. It may, however, interest you to be told that, on this frontier the last shot was fired on Lyons' Creek at Cook's Mills, in the month of October (not on the 13th but on the 19th), in the year 1814. The echo of that shot may still vibrate in the ears of some present. It was providentially ordained that it should prove a farewell shot—the precursor of a lasting peace with our high spirited and gallant neighbours, of whom it may be truly said that, with a characteristic impulse, they warmly espoused the cause of their country, and bravely sustained it in many hot encounters. It is our mutual interest, and, doubtless, our mutual inclination and desire, to live in the friendly intercourse and good-fellowship which have since prevailed. Let no turbulence disturb the harmony! May no international strife ever again place us in a hostile attitude!

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.—Since the 1st February the supplies to this port of North America Colonial Wood have been brought in 271 vessels viz: 97 from Quebec, 95 from St. John, N. B., and 97 from other ports, which have occupied a tonnage of 291,150 tons; during the same time last year there arrived 175 vessels, the tonnage being 139,532. The average amount for the like time in four years having been 169,328 tons. From the North of Europe, 43 vessels, 10,395 tons, Wood laden, have arrived; the average of four years being 12,791 tons.

The supplies of Pine Timber and Deals from Quebec and the Lower Ports continue to give a considerable increase in quantity, as compared with an average of years. This excess does not, however, appear to have had any depressing effect on prices, which have been well supported; and so far as Spruce Deals are concerned, an advance has been realised upon rates current a month ago. Several cargoes of the latter have been stored on account of the importers, who seem disinclined to accept rates which the trade are willing to give.

The imports of Timber and Deals from the North of Europe have been to a moderate extent only; the retirements of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board will absorb a great portion of the present stock of the former, for the use of the works at Birkenhead.

THE CHOLERA AT WICK.—The John O'Groats' Journal says—There is no longer room for doubt that the disease of which several persons died last week and this is Asiatic cholera. All the usual symptoms have been discovered. As is always the case when that disease is prevalent, there is at present a good deal of ordinary sickness in the town. The certain cases of Cholera have been about sixteen in number, of whom ten have died, four of these having been reported last week.

The Earl of Derby and the leading men of the Conservative party are to be entertained at Liverpool.

One hundred and sixty-eight miles of the Pacific Railroad in Missouri have been completed, at an aggregate outlay of nearly \$12,000,000. There are yet one hundred and fourteen miles to build in order to complete the road to Kansas city. This is to cost \$7,000,000.

The citizens of Portland are building a new City Hall on a large scale. In addition to large and spacious rooms for the City Council, County officers, &c., it will contain a commodious hall and chamber, which will be finished with a view to the accommodation of the legislature, in case the annual sessions shall at any future period be held in that city. We understand that an effort with prospect of success, will be made at the forthcoming session to remove the seat of government from Augusta to Portland. Petitions for that purpose will soon be in circulation in the various counties.—St. Croix Herald.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The papers from Newfoundland state that a succession of heavy gales had been experienced, and fears were entertained that considerable damage had been done to the fishing fleet on the Labrador coast.

A few of the Labrador fishermen had arrived and report the fishery on the coast very successful.

No less than nine Spanish ships were at St. John's, for cargoes of fish for the Mediterranean market.—New Brunswick.

The several telegraph lines between New Orleans and New Brunswick have been consolidated into one company.

A consignment of 10,000 cigars, made at Havana for Louis Napoleon, was arrived at Norfolk en route for France. They cost \$300 per 1000.

At Kolamazzo, Mich., Flora Temple trotted a mile in 2.19.34, which is the best time on record.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.—Our readers are aware that we have in successful operation in this place Oil Works, in which the paraffine material is extracted from the Albert Coal, and there is a large consumption of it in this Province, while daily it is getting more and more in demand. We understand that there is another Factory of the same sort in progress in the County of Albert, having an unlimited supply of rich coal, a recent discovery; and that the Company will soon have a large number of men employed in extracting oil from it.

Our readers generally are not aware that there is a Cloth Factory in operation at Mispick, about three miles from town. The capital stock of the Company is, we learn, \$5,000, every copper of which has been paid in and it is entirely out of debt. There are (if correctly informed) upwards of twenty looms at work constantly, turning out homespun, tweeds, and other coarse fabrics, all of which find a ready sale in this market at remunerating prices—indeed ten times the quantity would sell if it could be produced. The Company feel much encouragement; and we have no doubt that in a little time they will be able to extend their operations and supply us to any extent with these and even a superior article.—Morning News.

A MONSTER STEER.—There was on exhibition at the recent New Hampshire State Fair, at Dover, a steer owned by Nelson Stevens of Newbury, Vt., five year of age, girthing nine feet and weighing 4000 lbs. The animal is in thin flesh, is a small eater, and has not yet attained his full growth. He is from a native cow of small size, and a Durham bull middling sized. He stands at present about six feet five inches. His owners anticipate that he can easily be made to weigh 6000 lbs.—[Whig.]

SHIPBUILDING IN MAINE.—The following statement of this year's business in shipbuilding in Maine, has been given, but we do not know upon what authority. We find it in the Union, as follows.

One ship of 1500 tons, two of 1400 tons each, one of 1350 tons, two of 1100 tons, two of 1150 tons, five of 1050 tons, four of 1000 tons, five of 950 tons, one of 900 tons, four of 850 tons, two of 800 tons, three of 750 tons, four of 650 tons, in all thirty-six ships, measuring 35,000 tons. There are also building twelve barks that will average 400 tons each, besides some fifteen to twenty single deck barks.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—It is reported that Ticknor & Fields will be the new publishers of the Atlantic Monthly, which changes hands in consequence of the failure of Phillips, Sampson & Co.

A single Government Arsenal of Great Britain covers 200 acres of land, and is divided into the gun, carriage, and laboratory departments, employing at times 12,000 men. During the late war, 10,500 shells were made and passed out of the laboratory. A large building is now being erected with machinery and other conveniences expressly for the manufacturing of the Armstrong gun.—Globe.

The schooner Lewis Perry had arrived from the Amor River with Russian Asia advices to August 12th. A small steamer capable of ascending the Amor River two thousand miles had been launched at Nicolawski by a company of Americans, who have the privilege of navigating the river. The Russian officials show the greatest favor to American enterprises and encourage the emigration of American mechanics.

Married. At South Richmond, on the 15th ult., by the Rev. R. Alder Temple, Mr. George Carr to Letitia Ann Saunders, both of that place.

On Saturday the 22nd, by the Rev. Thos. Todd, assisted by the Rev. George Seeley, Mr. A. B. McAlpine of Wakefield, to Mrs. Sarah Blake, of Woodstock.

At Howard Settlement, Canterbury, on the 15th instant, by the Rev. Thomas Hartin, Mr. Luke Lawson, of Prince William, York, to Miss Ruth Walsh, of Wakefield, Carleton.

DIED. In this town, on the 20th inst., Mary Cronan, aged 24 years.

CHELSEA PENSIONERS will receive the pay for the Quarter ending 31st December next, on application to John C. Winslow at the Central Bank agency, Woodstock.

Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

CASH FOR HIDES.—Cash and the highest prices paid for Hides by JAMES CLARK. Upper Woodstock, Oct. 27.

Masonic Notice. The regular monthly meeting of Woodstock Lodge, No. 811, will be held at Rice's Hall, on Wednesday evening, November 2nd, at 7 o'clock.

J. T. ALLAN, Secretary. October 27, 1859. MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS. For Sale at John Edgar's, a handsome case of Mathematical Instruments. Woodstock, October 27th, 1859.

UNION LINE.

Full Arrangement. UNTIL further notice a Steamer of this Line will leave Indiantown for Fredericton, every morning of the week (except Sunday) at 9 o'clock.

Returning, will leave Fredericton every morning, (except Sunday) at 9 o'clock.

NIGHT BOAT. Steamer "FOREST QUEEN" will leave Indiantown each TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY evening, at 6 o'clock. Returning, will leave Fredericton each MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY evening, at 6 o'clock.

When the weather and tides permit, the Fore at Queen will go through the Falls to receive Freight at St. John. STEAMER EMPEROR. Will leave Pettingell's Wharf for Digby, on each MONDAY and THURSDAY morning at 8 o'clock, connecting with the steamer Experiment for Annapolis and Bridgetown, and in connection with the Boston Steamers leaves Pettingell's Wharf for Windsor each TUESDAY and FRIDAY evening.

THOMAS HATHAWAY, Agent. 20 Dock Street, St. John, Oct. 19, 1859. Groceries, Liquors, Flour, &c. THE Subscriber has received per Eastern City and R. H. Moulton from Boston, and Restless from New York:—

200 bbls. Extra State FLOUR; A small lot of Choice Family and Pastry FLOUR; 15 packets best JAVA COFFEE; 5 bags Cape do.; 10 tierces Rice; 4 cases Nutmegs; 3 casks Currants; 50 boxes Trull's Saleratus; 10 bbls Trull's Saleratus; 1 case Castor Oil; 20 boxes Ground Pepper; 20 boxes Ginger; 5 boxes each PIMENTO and CASIA; 2 bbls. SMOOTH SNUFF, in bladders; 10 boxes, each 2 dozen Yeast Powder; 20 boxes Extract LOGWOOD; 2 hales CORKS; 15 boxes patent STARCH; 45 dozen PAILES; 10 dozen varnished Pails; 35 boxes Clothes Pins; 15 boxes patent do.; 15 nests TUBS; 35 dozen Wash Boards; 50 dozen Scrubbing BRUSHES; 15 "Black Lead do.; 18 "Clothes & Shoe do.; 12 "KEGS, in 2, 3, 4, and 5 gals.; 30 "Red Cords; 20 doz. Clothes Lines; Per Admiral from Boston, and brings, Loanna and Sams from New York; 80 hlf chests Souchong and Congou TEA; 40 chests " " " " 10 chests Oolong TEA; 50 bales Layer RAISINS; 75 boxes Choice Brands TOBACCO; 1 case Extra Chewing do.; 2 hlf-boxes Natural Leaf do.; 20 boxes in Tin Foil, very sup. Chewing do.; 150 M. CIGARS, a good article; 150 bbls. FLOUR, New Wheat; 50 bbls. CORN MEAL; 20 bbls. Heavy Mess PORK; 15 puns. Superior Molasses ALCOHOL; To arrive ex Parkfield from London, and daily expected:— 6 hlds. and quarters Hennessy's BRANDY; 20 cases " " do.; 20 hlds. DeKuyper's Large Anchor Brand GENEVA; 10 half-hlds, 50 cases do. do.; To arrive:— 10 quarter casks Superior Sherry WINE; 7 " " " " Port do.; For sale at lowest market rates by JOHN BRADLEY, 24, Dock-street.

LOGAN & LINDSAY. ARE now receiving per say "Pearl" from Boston:—

41 catty Boxes Souchong Tea, for family use; 60 packets old Government Java Coffee; 10 boxes West India and Java do., lb. papers; 15 bbls. Porter's Burning FLUID; 9 do. Trull's Saleratus; 6 boxes do. in lb. papers; 23 do. Spices; 1-2 bbl. Pepper; 20 do. Ext. of Logwood; 1 case Lozenges; 1 bbl. Mason's Blacking; 5 boxes stove Polish; 12 do. Preston & Merritt's Yeast Powder; 20 do. Ketchup, Essences, Syrups and Jellies; Matts, Trays, Boxes, Rolling Pins, Wire Sieves; Washboards, Clothes Pins, Fruit Baskets, Butter Spoons and Prints, Egg Raisins, Sperm Candles, Baiting, &c. To arrive per Commodore from Liverpool, and Parkfield from London—The usual supply of Tea, Indigo, Starch, Mustard, PICKLES and SAUCES, Washing and Carbonate Soda, Alum, Vitrol, Licorice, English Chocolate and Cocoa; Saltpetre, &c.—For sale Wholesale and Retail. 78 King Street. St. John, October 17, 1859.