

Variety.

RESOURCES OF AUSTRIA.—At the present moment the following statistical information given in an English paper will be read with more than ordinary interest:

Three-fourths of the Austrian population are agricultural. The whole area of the country contains about 65 millions hectares of land capable of tillage, of which only one half is in cultivation; the remainder consisting of forests and heaths. Austria does not, as yet, produce sufficient grain for her own consumption. The deficit was covered in 1853—a bad year—by imports of grain amounting to £1,200,000. In ordinary years Austria does not import grain to the value of more than £400,000.

In spite of her fertility, Austria imports, from abroad 65,000 quintals of fruit and cattle, to the value of seventeen millions of florins. Tobacco furnishes a monopoly and revenue of 25,570,000 florins. The wine, though improving in quality, does not increase in quantity. The forests furnish timber for exportation to the amount of 7,000,000 florins. But the forest laws are not well administered. Manufactures of potash, resin pitch, and charcoal, absorb too much of the raw material.

Austria is yet a land of large properties and is subject to all the evils of the concentration of landed property in few hands. The people have also no proper ideas as to the advantages of the sub-division of labour, and the peasants of that primitive and patriarchal country are all their own butchers, carpenters, and blacksmiths. The total value of the agricultural productions of Austria, including the produce of the silk-worm, is 1,743,243,000 florins. In the precious metals Austria is after Russia, the richest state in Europe. She extracts annually gold to the amount of 17,270,000 florins, and silver to the amount of 5,000,000 florins. Future historians will have to point out, as a remarkable fact, that in the middle of the nineteenth century the country the richest in Europe in gold and silver was the poorest in point of coined money.

The principal branches of Austrian manufacturing industry are the glass and flax manufactures, and the silk manufactures; and the silk manufactures of Lombardy. The construction of machinery and metal-work is commencing on a fair scale at Prague and Vienna. The total value of her manufactures is 570,000,000 florins. To this amount M. Schwarzer adds 428,000,000 for the value of the labour, which gives 998,000,000 florins as the true value of the labour, which gives 998,000,000 florins as the true value of the industrial development of Austria.

In railways she has had since her commencement about 9,000 kilometres in project, of which 5,000 are still to be completed.

The total value of her commerce, including exports and imports, transit and navigation, is 748,000,000 florins. Austria possessed only 900 sea-going vessels. The Austrian Lloyd Company possessed in 1854 sixty steamers, but the profits of the establishment have been insignificant. The Danubian Navigation Company, which enjoys a monopoly for twenty years, and possesses more than 100 steamers, besides an innumerable quantity of small iron vessels, appears to be more favourably situated. Its revenue in 1855 amounted to 2,267,465 florins.

M. Schwarzer estimates the total value of Austrian productions—agricultural, metallic, industrial, and commercial—at 4,100,000,000 florins.

LIFE IN NAPLES.—Imagine then, kind reader, such a city, with its houses empty, and the whole population living out in its streets. No human being, either pious or adult, abides under the roof longer than he can help; and such is the climate, that for seven months in the year the people can even sleep out of doors without discomfort. Every street, and alley, and court, therefore, are crowded with life—life varied, animated, intense. The brown complexion, the flashing eye, regular white teeth, extravagant gesture, and loud, excited talk, arrest you at every corner. And the terrific contrasts of life clash here in violent and vital antagonism, without an intermediate shade to blend them. You see the nobles, arrayed in most costly and

sumptuous splendour, attended by gorgeously clad servants, loling in their crimson equipages; while all the others seem, to an English gaze, to be not even decently clothed. The populace has leaped almost into the nakedness of savagery. The men pursue their occupation in loose linen shirts and trousers, the head only ornamented by a dirty cap of the same material, from which dangles a red or blue tassel. The women are seen with bare feet, and uncovered breasts and heads; and the children roll into the street almost as they were born. At every hour of the day, after early dawn, you will see some of the people sipping coffee in a cafe; some excitedly talking in little groups; some eating macaroni or fish at the stalls in the streets; some lazily basking in the sun; others playing with dirty cards, or enjoying the drooleries of "Puccinella;" while, throughout the varied tumultuous medley, there is an air of general goodhumour; an expression that seems to say—"We live for to-day; tomorrow has no existence to us; the present is life, the future is a myth!" (The Neapolitans are not indolent, as has been carelessly said. When they have a motive and opportunity for work they are industrious. All is done out of doors: they have no secrets. Their workshop is the doorstep or the space before the house.—So conceive the hubbub and hum of one of these streets, like a hive with the cap taken off. Here iron bedsteads are being formed and framed; there tailors sit stitching the linen breeches. Shoemakers are on their bench, and put soles and bodies together under the sun's broad blaze. The baker rolls his paste and dries his macaroni in the open air. In one spot the barber is shaving his customer, or has him sheeted like a ghost in his apron, and is merrily cutting his hair; in another the letter-writer sits with his quills and table; and beside him the lover and man of business are whispering their secrets, and so insulting their epistles. Women and children squat in little groups on the ground, each pursuing their own vocation. Stooking, mending, spinning, and washing, all go on together. Nor is there the least sense of inconvenience or restraint. The Italians have not the vanity of Englishmen in supposing themselves constantly observed.—All act as freely and unrestrainedly in the open air as within doors.

[Electric Review, April.]

THE SULTAN ON THE JEDDAH MASSACRE.—The Sultan, on conferring a pension of 6,000*l.* on Md. Eweilard, daughter of the French Consul murdered at Jeddah, wrote to her the following letter:—"Abdul Medjid Khan to the young daughter of the deceased Consul of France at Jeddah.—Some incense wretches have immolated a just man, the father of a family. They have left alone and an orphan the child of his blood and of his affections. May Almighty God permit his servant Abdul Medjid to become the second father of the young girl, and may this Flower of the West not refuse the friendly dew which is offered to her by him who would give his power and his life to cleanse the eternal wound made in her young heart. This is the prayer of the unworthy servant of God, judge of the innocent and the guilty. ARDUL MEDJID KHAN."

EXTRAORDINARY REVELATION.—The New Orleans Delta publishes an account of a man who offered another \$150 to put another man out of the world; the money to be paid when the individual had received his quietus. Instead of killing the man, however, the pretended assassin told him of the project, and agreed with him that he should lay quiet until the money had been paid over, which he did. A thousand dollars has since been offered as hush money.

PERSONAL.—A Salt Lake Letter says that Brigham Young has become so distrustful of his subjects that he never ventures out of his house except in disguise, and then always after nightfall. He keeps a strong body guard at his palace gates.—It requires the opening of over twenty doors, exclusive of gates to reach his apartments.

A Farmer charged a hired man with having an offensive breath. "Thunder and lightning," said the employee, "do you expect a man to breathe musk rose for six dollars a month?"

If you would know how a bull would look when his tail is twisted, just ask a stuck-up gent for that little bill he owes you, when he is talking to a lady.

Maple sugar has been made in a greater abundance than usual this season in Vermont. In some instances single sugar orchards have yielded from 2,000 to 4,000 pounds.

EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS.—We learn that a large meeting of the School Teachers of this Country was held in this City, on Wednesday last. This meeting was called in compliance with a circular from the Chief Superintendent, forwarded to all the Teachers, and the object was to form a Teachers' Institute. The Superintendent was assisted by E. H. Duval, Esq., School Inspector for the Eastern District, and there were about 80 Teachers present. The morning session was occupied with discussions on the necessity of uniformity in the mode of teaching the different branches, in the school books, and in the school house. The Superintendent stated his determination to require the authorized books to be used in all Schools receiving provincial aid through his department, and that to facilitate this, he had taken means to establish book agencies in different parts of the Province, so that these books might be easily procured. He also said that nearly fifty school houses were about being erected in various places, and that he had prepared plans and specifications of such buildings, adapted to this country, which he would be able to forward to all the Trustees in a few weeks. The afternoon session was devoted to the preliminary proceedings connected with the formation of an Institute for the Teachers of this Country, and a Committee of five was appointed to draw up a constitution which is to be submitted at another meeting shortly to be held. This is an important movement, and must materially benefit the cause of Education, which appears now to be exciting such increased interest in this Province.—In the evening the Superintendent addressed a meeting in Portland, at which G. Blatch, Esq., assisted and presided. On Thursday evening a second meeting was held at Musquash, Henry Garbutt, Esq., in the Chair, and last evening another was held at Manawagonish, Rev. G. Bedell presided. The assessment principle is now generally discussed, but we learn that Mr. Fisher, although he advocates the principle in his addresses, pursues the view expressed in his report—he urges caution to be used in attempting to introduce it, until there is a general disposition to adopt it. There can be no doubt, that although these efforts to raise our School system will require great labour and anxiety, yet as they seem to be assisted by the public generally, they cannot fail, in a few years, to accomplish the object.—[St. John Courier.

Special Notices.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children's teething. It has no equal on earth. It 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.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful female Physicians in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in millions of cases.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhea in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. Positively gives immediate relief to infants suffering from Wind Colic.

If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold. Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE. None genuine unless the face-smile of CURTIS & PERJINS, New York is on the outside wrapper.

For sale by Dr. Smith, at Proprietor's prices.

Cramp & Pain Killer.

The world is astonished at the wonderful cures performed by the CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER prepared by CURTIS & PERJINS. Its equal has never been known for removing pain in all cases, for the cure of Spinal Complaints, Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Sore Throat, and Gavel, it is decidedly the best remedy in the world. Evidence of the most wonderful cures performed by any medicine, is on circulars in the hands of Agents.

Why will you Suffer?

To all persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramp in the Limbs or Stomach, Bilious Colic, or Toothache, we say Curtis & Perjins' Cramp and Pain Killer is, of all others, the remedy you want. It operates like magic; it has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases after long pain, or suffering, and when all other remedies that have been tried have failed.

AN OLD INDIAN DOCTOR

Who has made his fortune and retired from business, will spend the remainder of his days in curing that dreadful disease—Consumption—FREE OF CHARGE; his earnest desire being to communicate to the world his remedies that have proved successful in more than 3,000 cases. He receives each applicant to send him two Stamps, (6 cts.) to pay the return letter, in which he will return them his advice prescription, with directions for preparing the medicines &c.

The Old Doctor hopes that those afflicted with it, not on account of delicacy, refrain from consulting him because he makes No Charge. His sole object in advertising is to do all the good he can, before he dies. He feels that he is justly celebrated for cure of Consumption, Asthma, Nervous Affections, Coughs, Colds, &c.

Address. DOCT. UNCAS BRANT, Box 35, New York, P. O. 13

JOHN MOORE,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

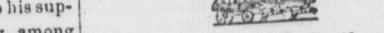
Liquor, Groceries & Provision

OF ALL KINDS,

QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON, N. B.

Opposite the Officer's Square.

Through to Woodstock



By Stage and Railroad.

On and after this day the Subscribers will run a STAGE TWICE A DAY from Calais and St. Stephen to the Rois Road Station, to connect with the cars to and from

Woodstock & St. Andrews.

Their Stage will leave Denning's Corner, Calais, every morning (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, which will enable passengers to take the cars at the Rois Road Station in time to arrive in Woodstock the same afternoon. Also leave Denning's Corner at 2 P. M. for same Station.

Their Stage will leave the Rois Road Station twice a day, on the arrival of the morning and evening train.

Passengers forwarded to and from St. Andrews by this route.

HAEDY & BRIDGES.

St. Stephen, December 6th, 1858.

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a Co-Partnership under the style and firm of BARKER & CALDWELL.

ROBERT BARKER, ROBERT CALDWELL,

Woodstock, Jan. 27, 1859.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ON

400 Bbls. Superfine Flour;

200 do. Extra Family do.;

50 do. Double Extra Genesee do.;

100 do. No. 1 Herring;

10 Bbls. Muscovado Molasses;

1 Trol. Porter's Burning Fluid;

2 Tons Rice.

Muscovado, Granulated, and Crushed Sugars;

Together with a general assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

and they hope by a strict attention to business to receive a share of public patronage.

BARKER & CALDWELL.

Woodstock, Jan. 31, 1859.

Here's for Comfort!

By Greene's
AC COMMODATION LINE,
ON THE NEREPS ROAD.

THE Subscribers have commenced running a Line of Stages on the Nerepis Road, leaving Saint John every Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and Fredericton every Monday, Wednesday & Friday, at the same hour.

Books kept at the Waverly House, and Saint John Hotel, St. John, and at the Barker House, Fredericton.

The subscribers' Mail Line will leave at the usual time, and all light freight and parcels left at R. Armstrong's, Dock Street, will be delivered as soon as possible after the arrival of the Stage in Fredericton.

It is the intention of the proprietors to make passengers as comfortable as possible, when they travel by either of the above lines.

JAMES GREENE,

THOS. E. GREENE

St. John, Dec. 17, 1858.

DENING & SONS,

CALAIS, ME.

Offer for Sale Low for Cash

80 HDS Superior Muscovado

Molasses,

Duty paid at St. Stephen,

10 Bbls. Burning Fluid,

Albermarle Oil, with a large assortment of

Lamps, Chimneys, Wicks, and Shade

A large assortment of

Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers.

3 Bales Heavy Sheetings,

2 Cases Heavy Mixed Satinets, 50 cts. yard

India Rubber Machine Belting and packing

all widths, at manufacturer's prices.

A good assortment of Groceries at Wholesale.

*Calais Mills' Flour and Meal in bbls & bags.

D. K. CHASE,

CALAIS, MAINE.

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

Paints, Oils, Iron and Steel.

Blacksmith's Tools, Sporting and Blasting

POWDER, Guns and Pistols, Welch and Grif-

fin's Cross Cut and Circular Saws, Railroad

Shovels, Picks, &c.

Agent for W. Adams & Co's Fireproof

SAVES, Fairbanks' SCALES, and for Dis-

bee, Marble & American Powder Manufacture.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

BOSTON

Is the largest and best arranged

Hotel in the New England States; is

centrally located, and easy of access

from all the routes of travel. It contains

all the modern improvements, and every con-

venience for the comfort and accommodation of the

travelling public. The sleeping rooms are

large and well ventilated; the suites of rooms

are well arranged, and completely furnished

for families, and large travelling parties, and

the house will continue to be kept as a first

class Hotel in every respect.

LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

Boston, Jan. 7th, 1859.

FRONTIER HOUSE.

MAIN STREET, CALAIS, MAINE.

Nathan Higgins, Proprietor.

THE attention of travellers from

the Upper St. John is called to this

House. It is situated almost in the

centre of the business portion of the city. Every

attention paid to the convenience and

comfort of travellers and permanent boarders.

Calais, Jan. 9th, 1859.

AT WILLIAMS'

Hat, Cap, Fur, Boot, Shoe

AND RUBBER STORE.

CORNER OF UNION AND MAINE STREETS

CALAIS, MAINE.

CAN always be found the largest and best

ASSORTED STOCK in the City.

To the Cash buyers at wholesale of

KOSSUTH HATS

We will offer such inducements as cannot be

beat THIS SIDE OF NEW YORK.

NO SECOND PRICE!

The highest market price paid for ship

and manufacturing FURS.

Calais Dec. 17, 1858.

JUST ARRIVED.

Ex. "Borcadine" from London.

4 HDS choice Brandy. (Hennessey).

2 do Fine Port,

Also a choice selection of Cordials comprising

6 dozen Orange Boven,

6 do Noyau,

6 do Mint,

6 do Shrub,

6 do Ginger Brandy,

6 do Pale Bitters, and

20 do Boxes Sarsle.

For Sale by the Subscriber,

THOS. LLOYD EVANS,

Next door to the British House.

Woodstock, Jan. 6th, 1859.

By Railway.

JUST RECEIVED FROM ST.

Stephen a fine article of MUSCOVALO

MOLASSES which will be sold at

2s. 3d. per Gallon.

Also, PARAFFINE LAMPS VERY CHEAP,

from 5s. upwards. Together with PARAFFINE

Oil and Wickings, and spare chimneys for Pa-

raffine Lamps.

JOHN EDGAR.

January 13.

GEO. F. CAMPBELL

offers his services to the public as an

Auctioneer and Commission

AGENT.

St. Andrews, Jan. 15, 1859.