

Mechanic's Institute - Box 162

Woodstock Journal.

"He is a Freeman whom the Truth makes Free, And all are Slaves beside."

VOLUME 6.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1860.

NUMBER 38.

OUR PAPER.

The Woodstock Journal is a large eight-page weekly, devoted to the advancement of the industrial, commercial, social and moral interests of New Brunswick.

The objects at which it particularly aims in the present circumstances of the country are the promotion of immigration, the settlement of the wild lands, the opening of the country by means of railroads, &c.

The Journal is published every Thursday at Woodstock, N. B., for Wm. Edgar, Proprietor.

Single copies, Two dollars a year, Clubs of six, one and three quarter dollars each.

Cubs of ten, one dollar and a half each.

N. B.—To any person who makes up a club at these rates, and sends us the money in advance, we will send a copy of the Journal for one year, gratis.

When payment is not made in advance, two dollars and a half, and when payment is delayed beyond the year, three dollars will be charged.

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The Journal.

Thursday, March 22, 1860.

Fredericton Correspondence.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13.

To day the House went again into Committee of Supply. The Provincial Secretary moved blank sum for Public Works. Mr. Wilmot moved an amendment setting forth each branch of the public works separately, leaving the amount for each branch in blank. A very warm debate ensued, and finally progress was reported.

This movement of Mr. Wilmot is a most sensible and judicious one; and one for which he deserves the thanks of the people.

This system of moving the supplies by the lump, and not putting each item before the House in a separate resolution, is a very inconvenient, and even dangerous one.

For instance this very resolution of £143,500 for public works comes before the committee of supply as a single proposition, and although it is more than one half the money which is to be voted in supply by the House, it is not particularized in such a way that each separate item of which it is composed is subject to a vote.

So much of this sum is required for Bye Roads—why not make this a separate vote? So much of it is required for Great Roads—why not make it a separate vote? So why should not the amount for Bridges, for steam communication, for internal navigation; for improvement of harbors, be each brought before the House as separate propositions; to be each determined on its own points, instead of being all humped together so that it is difficult to swallow one without taking the other or refusing one without refusing all.

We should be sorry to see the House falling into this system; and we think that Mr. Wilmot deserves the thanks of the country for trying to break it up. That he will succeed is doubtful; but perhaps when another Government, which has the inter-

ests of the public more at heart succeeds the present despotic one, the system of Mr. Wilmot will be adopted.

WEDNESDAY, March 14.

We have had a rather amusing day. It is an unusual fever to have the standing order moved twice in one day. Twice we have had it to day; and the relief which was afforded by getting out of the stifling air of the Reporter's Gallery, and beyond hearing of the confused tangle which was going on below, almost induced me to hope that we should have a daily repetition of the same occurrence.

In the morning the Bill for the incorporation of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick in connection with the Church of Scotland was again committed, and agreed to without opposition. Progress was reported in several other Bills.

Mr. Tibbets got the House into committee on a Bill to erect parts of the Parishes of Grand Falls and Perth, in the county of Victoria, into a separate Parish. The Bill was opposed by Mr. Watters, who stated that there was nobody living in the proposed New Parish. Whereupon Mr. Tibbets informed him that he would find at the next election, whether there was any one living there or not. A petition from sixty persons within the bounds of the said Parish in favor of passing the Bill was produced. Mr. Allen and Mr. Connell spoke in favor of the Bill from their knowledge of the importance and character of the district. It was agreed to without a division.

At twelve, noon, the House being pretty full, Mr. Gillmor moved that Mr. End be appointed Law Clerk of the House.

The propriety of appointing a Law Clerk has been often brought before the House, but it was not, I believe, until this session that the House ever gave a vote in its favor. To the unjustified I may explain that the object in having such an officer is to provide a person who will prepare Bills for members whose abilities and experience are not sufficient to do such a thing well; and to examine all bills before they are brought before the House, that errors may be corrected, inconsistencies removed, the intention of their originators carried out, and a harmony may be established in legislation. A majority of the Bills which come before the House are very loosely drawn, and require revision; and it is to be feared that not a few which pass are liable to the same objection.

To Mr. Gillmor's motion for the appointment of Mr. End Mr. McIntosh moved a resolution that no member of either branch of the Legislature should be appointed Law Clerk. Messrs. Kerr, Allen, Williams, Smith, McIntosh and Tibbets supported this amendment in arguments which were perfectly conclusive. They contended that it was derogatory to the dignity of the House that a member should be appointed one of its servants; that members should be free from any undue or other improper influence; that the position of member of the House, and Law Clerk were incompatible. On the other side it was urged that it would be more convenient to have a member of the House Law Clerk; that Mr. End was every way competent; and that there could be no good reason why a member of the House should be passed over. On a vote the amendment was lost 28 to 12; and the motion for the appointment of Mr. End was lost 14 to 12. The House then, on motion of Mr. Tibbets, resolved that it was inexpedient to appoint a Law Clerk this session.

When the House met after dinner Mr. End moved the standing order, and I therefore had to leave. I believe that the result of the deliberations was to strike all the resolutions about the matter off the Journals.

In the afternoon there was a quarrel between Messrs. Mitchell and DesBrisay, which caused another shutting of the doors. So almost the whole day was lost in the private affairs of members. Supply was resumed late in the afternoon, but progress was reported without any action.

Parliamentary.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6.

MOTION AGAINST SUPPLY.

The SPEAKER having asked if it was the pleasure of the House to go into supply; that standing as the order of the day.

Mr. GRAY rose and said he should object to going into supply at present, and he should give his reasons for so opposing the order of the day. There had been a committee appointed, composed of the most experienced members of that House, to examine into, and report upon, the various public accounts for the past year; and yet there was no information from that committee; and until it had made a report he should object to supply being granted. It was very true that he and other hon. members had an opportunity of looking into the accounts; but, as the committee was appointed for the express purpose, and was composed of gentlemen much better qualified for the task, he preferred to wait for the result of their examinations. The object of the reference of the accounts to a committee was in order that they and the House might conclude as to the judicious expenditure of the public revenues for the past year, in order to determine whether or not it would be wise to entrust the Government with the use of the funds for the present; and he saw no good reason in the present indication of things for a departure from the policy of the Legislature, adopted in previous years. It was formerly the custom before the initiation was surrendered to the Executive that the duty of submitting the estimates of revenue and expenditure, as well as the examination of all public accounts, devolved upon a committee, appointed by the House. Now the Provincial Secretary and the Government stood in the position of that committee; but the fact that still it is customary for a committee on accounts to be appointed, shows that the House still desires to retain at least the right of examining the accounts. If the supplies should be granted before the examination of and report upon the accounts, there would be no further control over them no matter what discrepancies or irregularities might be shown as existing in the accounts when the report did come in. He had no inclination to go very deeply into the returns, nor had he had the opportunity; but from a mere casual observation there were two or three things which seemed to demand explanation. It struck him (Mr. G.) that the whole amount of the revenues could not have been properly collected. He found on examination that in the year 1853 over £140,000 was collected; while in 1860 the estimates were only £157,000. That was a striking fact. He believed that the former year was not remarkable for more commercial prosperity than was 1853; yet in that year the increase exceeded the estimates. Then the ad valorem duties were only 7.1-2 per cent., while in 1859 they had been raised to 13 per cent.; and although by the operations of the reciprocity treaty the revenues were affected to some extent, yet not sufficiently to account for the difference which existed. It would be found, on examining the report of the Auditor General, that not only were there large amounts remaining in the hands of the Deputy Treasurers, but there were some of those officers who had not reported at all, and that was a state of things reflecting very much upon the Government. It appeared that at the end of the fiscal

year there remained in the hands of the Deputy Treasurers in different parts of the Province £6,800. At page 195 of the Auditor General's Report, there was a list of Deputies who had made no report at all. It would be remembered with what energy the members of the present Government and their supporters followed Mr. Peters, the Deputy Treasurer of Northumberland, for a balance alleged to be in his hands, but which Mr. Peters contended he ought not to pay over. It would likewise be remembered that at the time the Attorney General, (Mr. Street) had stated that there were legal difficulties in the way of collecting the amount, which, as the matter was in litigation, he could mention; but that Mr. Peters contended that irrespective of any legal question he was equitably entitled to retain the amount. He (Mr. G.) would refer to some of the items as standing against the Deputy Treasurers; in doing so he would mention names, speaking of them only as public officers; and here he would remind hon. members that it was but yesterday that a Bill was passed affirming the principle that it was necessary that local funds should be paid into the treasury; and if that was a right principle as applied to mere local revenues, it was surely right as applied to the general revenues. Mr. Tibbets, Deputy Treasurer at Tobique, is reported as having paid over £1467 8. There was no information before the House to show whether that was the whole sum collected or not, and there might possibly be in his hands a very large amount. Mr. (Mr. G.) did not understand why that officer might not have been ordered to give a satisfactory return before, and to attend and explain his accounts in such a manner as to make them understood. He found Thomas Moses, Deputy Treasurer at Campbellton, audited with £100; but no reason was given why that account had not been fully audited.

Mr. KERR.—The Government has allowed me to leave Moses alone.

Mr. GRAY resumed. No accounts had been rendered from Mr. McNaughton, Carleton Place, either for 1858 or 1859. He is credited with £257 5s. He believed that the Deputy Treasurers all gave bonds in order to protect the Government from loss; but still it was no excuse for the failure in rendering returns from Mr. McNaughton and from Mr. McPhelim, Baletouche, the latter a very small amount, credited with £20. The gratifying intelligence with reference to Jas. Blackhalls, Carleton, is afforded that his accounts stand precisely as they did in 1859. In reference to W. M. McLaughlin, Deputy Treasurer at Grand Falls, the Auditor General says in his report—"In the Treasurer's balance sheet for the year the Treasurer states that the remittances from this Deputy Treasurer for 1858 and 1859 have amounted to £226 15, but no accounts have been received from him, neither is there anything in this office to show particularly whence the duties were obtained for these years. Referring to page 225, Report of 1859, shows the state of matters about that time. Nothing has transpired to alter the then state of things." How, he would ask, could that House come to any conclusion as to the correctness of the sum remitted by that gentleman. J. V. Weldon, late Deputy Treasurer at Richibucto, had, it appears, last year £197 16s. 3d., which sum had not been credited at the end of the fiscal year, in addition to £181 7s. 6d. short, credited on Savings Bank deposits on 2d Nov., 1856, not yet paid into the treasury. Then Mr. Read, Bathurst, had made no return and rendered no account. Now the unsatisfactory state of affairs in connection with the department was such as to require explanation; but there was another matter to which he would refer, and until the papers relating to the Grand Falls Bridge were in he felt the House would be justified in refusing to go into supply. Last year, when the discussion arose on that subject, the Provincial Secretary informed the House that all the Government would require was £1500, and that of that sum £900 was for work done in a former year, and the House, from the statements then made was induced to come to the conclusion that for £1500 the bridge would be completed. In the report of the Board of Works, it was stated that on the bridge had already been expended over £3,000, and in the report of the Commission it was stated that, when finished, the bridge would cost £6000. It might be that when the committee had all the accounts and papers before them relating to this subject, the expenditure would appear to have been correct and consistent with what was right, but, as yet, no mem-

ber outside the Government could rise and say he had satisfactory information, and still the Provincial Secretary came and asked the House to grant supply. He for one could not consent, and in order to test the feeling of the House would move the following:

Resolved, That the House does not deem it expedient to go into the consideration of granting supplies to Her Majesty until the committee on accounts has had an opportunity of examining and reporting thereon, and until further explanation be given of some of the public expenditures.

The PROVINCIAL SECRETARY said that the course pursued by the hon. mover of the resolution was an extraordinary one, and while the Government wished it to be distinctly understood that no desire was felt to hurry through supply, still he believed that the reasons urged against it by his hon. friend from St. John were not good and valid ones. It was not correct, as stated by his hon. friend that the House by granting supply would put out of its power any further control over the Government, for after the investigation of the accounts by the committee, it would be quite competent for the House to pass a vote of want of confidence and turn the Government out, and take their place, with the supplies granted, and everything ready to their hand. But, again, if there should be questions in the minds of any hon. member with regard to any particular item of the proposed expenditure, it would be quite proper to go into supply, and vote the same asked for ordinary services; and when the particular item was reached, it might be investigated; that was the course pursued last session with reference to the Grand Falls Bridge. Mr. Gray had made reference to the fact that certain Deputy Treasurers had not made their returns, and intimated that the Government had been delinquent in its duty in not proceeding against them. He would ask if his hon. friends took the course, they now reflect upon the Government for not taking, in 1854, when there was in the hands of one Deputy Treasurer alone £400, which had been running on for years. It had been urged as something very extraordinary that the revenue in 1860 should only be estimated at £1,670,000, when in 1853 it was estimated at £1,400,000, and overran that amount; but the estimates were not always right. Reference had been made to the Revenue Bill; but what kind of Revenue Bill had they in '53 and '54? It was a Revenue Bill that yielded an exorbitant revenue from a small importation—in duties on the necessities of life—flour, pork, molasses, coal, &c. On some of the articles the duty was struck off by the reciprocity treaty. In 1855 the Government reduced the duty of wooden and other goods, and 15 per cent. was unpaid as the extent, excepting the two and a half per cent. import duty, when 30 per cent. had previously been charged; and considering that great change in the amount of duties charged between 1853 and 1859, it was not so singular that there had not been much increase in the revenues. He would likewise remind honorable gentlemen that the returns of the years 1853 and 1854 would show that the years were characterized by the immense amounts of their imports, as compared with the former; he himself recollected that he had occasion in 1854 to go down, and in the same vessel there were no less than twenty merchants going to purchase goods. In England that year the credit of persons going from New Brunswick was unbounded, and any amount of goods could be obtained by them; and in consequence, the importations of that year exceeded those of any previous or subsequent year. He believed the laws for collecting the revenues were as rigidly enforced as was possible, certainly, quite as much so as they had been during the past three years, and any previous period. All these things should be taken into consideration by hon. members when determining upon the comparative increase of the Revenues.

Reference had been made to certain Deputy Treasurers; but he (Provincial Secretary) could not understand the correctness of the ground taken by his hon. friend. He would make some explanation with reference to some of the Deputy Treasurers referred to. Mr. Read's name had been mentioned; it would be found that this gentleman had made his returns for three quarters of the year; but he had been prevented by sickness from making up his accounts and returns for the last quarter of the fiscal year. He (Provincial Secretary) was amused at the manner of Mr. Gray when he came to a particular name, that of a gentleman connected with the hon. member for Kent. He (Mr. G.) men-

Profula, or King's Evil

Constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated and poor. Being in the circulation, it taints the whole body, and may burst on any part of it. No organ is exempt from its attacks, nor is there one which is destroyed. The scrofulous taint is variously produced by mercurial disease, low living, and unwholesome food, impure air, and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and all, by the venereal infection. While its origin, it is hereditary in the action, descending "from parents to children, the third and fourth generation;" it is transmitted to the rod of Him who says, "visit the iniquities of the fathers upon the children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the system of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which attacks the liver, and internal organs, its progress is in the glands, swellings; and eruptions, or sores. This foul matter, which renders in the blood, deprives the system of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous constitutions, but they have far less power to resist the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disease, although not scrofulous in their nature, still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which taints the human family has its origin in this scrofulous contamination; and many of the most active diseases of the liver, kidneys, lungs, &c., are aggravated by the same cause. A quarter of all our people are scrofulous, and their health is undermined by the disease from the system we must remove by an alternative medicine, and restore it by healthy food and exercise. A medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla

most effectual remedy which the medicine of our times can devise for this scourge prevailing and fatal malady. It has been discovered for the expurgation of the blood from its destructive consequences, it should be employed for the cure of scrofula, but also those other diseases which arise from it, such as Erysipelas, SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, CHLAMYDIA, BLAINS AND BOILS, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, GUMMATA, SYPHILITIC AND MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VICE OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular impurity of the blood is found in scrofula, a degeneration of the blood, for its regular purpose and virtue of this medicine is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, and thus secure health in its various taints and constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSICIAN

no composed that disease within the power of action can rarely withstand or evade the penetrating properties search, and cleanse invigorate every portion of the human system, correcting its diseased action, and restoring healthy vitalities. As a consequence of the action, the invalid who is bowed down by physical debility is astonished to find his strength and energy restored by a remedy as simple and invigorating. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of the body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is used to furnish gratis my American Almanac containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Headache, Neuralgia, Pain in the Head, Stomachic, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstructed functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Croup, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

It is the field of its usefulness and so many cases are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons known, who have been restored from almost every desperate disease of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to require mention, and where its virtues are known, it is no longer hesitate what antidote to employ in the distressing and dangerous affections of the chest, and where its virtues are known, it is no longer hesitate what antidote to employ in the distressing and dangerous affections of the chest, and where its virtues are known, it is no longer hesitate what antidote to employ in the distressing and dangerous affections of the chest.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO. LOWELL, MASS.

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longing after ten years or more. He will have Halifax and Quebec united by the iron road quicker than you can say presto!

Leaving the editorial columns for a little let us look at the letter from "our own correspondent in New Brunswick." This is the second number of The Canadian News which has come into our hands, and the second of those letters upon our Province which are to attract the Emigrants of Great Britain to our shores, which we have seen. The former letter afforded us much amusement. We remember that among various facts of equal importance and interest to the people of New Brunswick it announced to them that Blaney left five children behind him. The information which the letter before us contains is scarcely less interesting to those for whom it is intended.

The letter opens with some profound remarks about the weather. The second paragraph commences with an account of "several accidents occasioned by the extreme cold;" but soon slides off into—what do you suppose? the Pemberton Mills catastrophe! It is to convey this valuable and relevant information to the intending emigrants of Great Britain that the people of New Brunswick pay for this correspondence.

Then follows an account of the series of prayer meetings in St. John, with a circumstantial account of the precise time at which the meetings commence, the character of the exercises, and the time to be devoted to each!

This, taxpayers of New Brunswick, is the information for which you have to pay. It is to be hoped that it will have a powerful effect upon immigration.

Then we have a paragraph on "St Paul's Church" somewhere in Lunenburg; which is followed by a narration of the circumstances of the Hoyt and Raymond matter in this Town.

The matters of which we have spoken occupy about a column. The remaining two columns of the letter are devoted to the volunteer movement; about one half of the space being taken up with a speech of the Rev. Mr. Narraway at Sackville; and most of the remainder with the remarks of "Lewis P. Fisher, Esquire, Mayor," "brother of the Attorney General," at a meeting in Woodstock.

Really this farce of "our own Correspondent" in New Brunswick is getting beyond bearing. The people have to pay roundly for all this; for this "Commissioner for the authentication of Debentures" is the only officer in connection with the present Government who works for nothing. Will not the House of Assembly see after this matter? Will they not endeavor to shame the Government out of this shameless job? Paying a correspondent to write such trash as this to a subsidized newspaper of which no one in Great Britain or out of it can find a copy—this is promoting immigration with a vengeance!

RAILWAY MEETING AT ST. BASIL, VICTORIA COUNTY.

At a numerously attended public meeting of the inhabitants of the Parish of St. Basil and its vicinity, called for the purpose of expressing an opinion in regard to the junction of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, P. C. Amiraux was called to the Chair, and Levi Theriault was appointed Secretary. The Chairman explained at some length the object of the meeting and the magnitude of the interest involved, whereupon the following resolutions were moved, seconded, and passed unanimously:

1. On consideration of the reliable and encouraging information now communicated to this meeting, that a contract has been made in England by the New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company on the one part, to finish the Railroad from St. Andrews to Woodstock and thence to the Canadian Boundary, or to join the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, or an extension thereof,

Resolved, That every compatible facility should be afforded, and exertion made, to promote the accomplishment of this great National, Commercial, and otherwise most important public enterprise; and that in the opinion of the Government of this Province to afford pecuniary and other aids to the extension, in full proportion to those already granted to the part of the road below Woodstock.

2. Resolved, That the Secretary do transmit the minutes of this meeting, signed by the Chairman, to the Representatives of this County in General Assembly, and request them to use their influence to give effect to the opinion in the foregoing Resolution.

3. Resolved, That the minutes of this meeting be published in the Carleton Sentinel and Woodstock Journal.

4. It was then moved and carried that the Chairman do leave the Chair, and that Capt. Regis Theriault do take the same; whereupon it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman, P. C. Amiraux, Esq., for his very efficient and gentlemanly conduct in the Chair.

P. C. AMIRAUX, Chairman. LEVI THERIAULT, Secretary. St. Basil, Victoria County, } March 12, 1860.

THE LATEST JOKE.—Dr. Livingstone, since his wonderful achievements in Central Africa were known, has filled the largest place in the public eye of any man living.—See communication in Sentinel of March 10.

FREDERICTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15. To-day the House has been principally occupied in the committee of supply in the discussion of Mr. Wilmot's resolution which I have mentioned in a former letter. After a long, rambling discussion, the committee divided upon the amendment, when it was defeated by a strictly party vote, with the exception of Mr. Tibbitts. The Yeas were 14, the Nays 23.

I was not in the House to hear much of the arguments adduced on either side, but I heard enough to see that the debate has done this much good—that the principle that every portion of the vote is liable to amendment, and every separate item of it liable to be entirely struck out, or decreased, has been established. Perhaps I should rather say that it has been recognized and explained; for there is no doubt that the principle always obtained; the difficulty was in the working it out. Now, however, the whole matter has been thoroughly canvassed, and is properly understood, which it certainly never was in former years. Therefore this effort of the opposition although nominally resulting in a defeat has virtually resulted in a success. They have got a thorough admission of the principle for which they were struggling; and by so much the people are the gainers. At the same time, although the form of moving the supplies remains the same, no rational man but can see that this form is not the most convenient. Why should not the Provincial Secretary instead of moving a blank sum for Great Roads, Bye Roads, Steam Communication, the Dredge, Public Buildings, Wharves, Bridges, &c., all in one resolution, move a blank sum for Great Roads in one resolution; then when that was passed upon, and the blank filled, move a blank sum for Bye Roads in another resolution; and so on through all the various items? Is not this the rational, common sense mode of proceeding? I think that every man whose judgment is not warped by party feeling will say that it is.

After the committee of supply rose and reported progress a disgraceful scene took place. The Secretary moved that supply be resumed at 12 to-morrow. Mr. McIntosh said that the Railway Committee met in the morning, and it would be unfair for the House to go into supply while the committee was sitting. There was some further conversation, and Mr. Cudlip expressed an opinion that the committee were doing no service to the country.

Mr. McAdam, a member of the committee, endorsed this opinion, and went on to make some remarks derogatory of the proceedings of the committee. Then Mr. McIntosh rose and replied. He first answered the remarks of Mr. Cudlip, and was then proceeding to reply to Mr. McAdam, when that member exclaimed, "Mr. Speaker, I move the standing order; I see that the hon. member is going to make some personal remarks. The galleries were accordingly cleared; and of what occurred after that time I have no account.

Now what does all this amount to? Mr. McAdam makes remarks censuring a committee of which Mr. McIntosh is a member, and when that member attempts to reply, and before he has said a word to the standing order, has the galleries and lobbies cleared of all but the members of the House, and thus prevents Mr. McIntosh giving to the public his reply. If this is honest, manly, or just, or generous, why, I confess that my ideas of honesty and manliness, and justice and generosity have been woefully betrayed. A member makes a charge before the whole assemblage in the lobbies and galleries in the House, and when one of the members implicated by the charge rises to reply to it, he has lobbies and galleries cleared, and prevents the reply going to the public as the charge has gone. This may be Liberalism, but I appeal to an enlightened public if it is honesty.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24, 1860.

To the Editor of the Woodstock Journal.

Sir,—Aware of the deep interest you take in the welfare of our Province, I conclude that a few thoughts from this side of the Atlantic will not be unacceptable to you at this time, when changes are transpiring here that must exercise a momentous bearing upon the vital interests of our Province. You are aware that the Budget now under consideration in the Imperial Parliament and which will doubtless soon become the law of the land, proposes to equalize the duties on foreign and colonial timber and deals. The very announcement of the intention, produced an instantaneous depression on the value of our deals here, and completely stopped all contract sales unless at much reduced prices. Thus has our precarious lumber trade received another back-slash at the moment all were looking forward with apparently just expectations for a prosperous year. Even the small stocks now in almost every port of the kingdom, have felt the effect of the blow—not only stopping the advance which was inevitably going on, but causing a marked decline in current rates.

Although some pretend to argue that the change will not materially affect the value of our Provincial productions, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that notwithstanding the advantage we have possessed over the foreigners in this duty, of equal to twenty-five shillings sterling per standard, their deals came largely into competition with ours. Then with this advantage swept away the reduced value of our deals must be apparent. The value of large Quebec and Saint John Pine may not be much influenced, but the use of small inferior and red pine must be entirely displaced by the cheaper Baltic.

I cannot but consider that such sudden and unexpected changes manifest an indifference to colonial interests, not calculated to strengthen the feeling that should exist between the parent Government and her colonies. One year's notice at least should have been given of such intention, to have enabled preparations to have been made to meet a change, in which, to us, so heavy interests are involved. This adds stronger proof to the necessity of our having colonial representation on the floor of the House of Commons, the discussion of which I shall not at present attempt. But the idea of representation suggests another subject to which I shall briefly advert, trusting that you will bring it before the assembled wisdom of the Province in such a way as will tend to correct an abuse that must make any sensitive provincialist blush for his country.

In company with some friends a few evenings ago, the subject of emigration to New Brunswick was introduced, connecting with it the mode of reaching our Province via Halifax, when to my surprise a

gentleman said that he had previously understood a railway was in operation from Halifax to Windsor. But having recently seen a copy of the Canadian News and New Brunswick Herald, published in London, he there discovered the road was only projected, not completed, and found that New Brunswick could not be reached in that way. I took the liberty of contradicting the New Brunswick Herald, much to the surprise of my friend, who had looked upon this periodical as bearing official impress and consequently correct information. Fortunately for this Province and for the credit of its originators, I found the circulation of the Herald so limited, and the paper so generally unheard of, that it was with much difficulty I could procure a copy. I at last succeeded, and behold there was the veritable information, with more of a similar stamp under the editorial head. This is the paper that receives a large subsidy from our Province to disseminate correct information and induce emigration. I have not time to point out the several items of correct information, but send you the copy, trusting you will bestow a little attention on it, and assist in spreading such valuable information.

Yours truly, A NEW BRUNSWICKER.

FROM OUR GRAND FALLS CORRESPONDENT.

THE MADAWASKA ACADEMY.

It is now more than four years since it was first announced that a French Academy was to be founded in the Parish of St. Basil, in Madawaska. The land for this purpose was purchased by the late Very Rev. Mr. Langevin, and for it he paid £500 out of his own private income. After the decease of Mr. Langevin, about three years ago, he was succeeded by the Rev. Hugh McGuirk, who immediately took up the matter in earnest, and has since been pushing it rapidly towards completion. At the session of the Legislature in 1859, Mr. McGuirk petitioned the Government for aid, and I believe he was at the same time able to report the institution in working order. He then obtained a grant of £60; a sum which although insignificant compared with what might have been expected, was yet thankfully received as a forerunner of a more liberal appropriation when the Academy should be further advanced. During the past year the school has been in constant operation, and in its success has exceeded, even the most sanguine hopes, of his persevering and munificent patron. At the same time the construction and finishing of the buildings have been carried on energetically, and at a great expense. At the present sitting of the House, Mr. McGuirk again presented a petition to the Government asking, besides present assistance, that an annual grant should be settled upon the Academy to assist in its future support, and thus place it on the same footing as other institutions of the kind throughout the Province. At the last January Sessions of the Court of Common Pleas for Victoria, this petition was laid before the Grand Jury. That Jury, composed of persons from all sections of the County, and acting in their capacity as the representatives of the people of their respective Parishes, approved of the request, and unanimously, and earnestly recommended it to the Legislature. It was then read in Court, before a full Bench; and the Court, as a body, without one dissenting voice, joined with the Grand Jury in preferring it to the Government. To deny that considerable expectations were entertained, both by the Rev. gentleman who had so liberally expended his time, his energies, and his private means, in this noble work, and by every friend of education in the County, would be incorrect. To convince my readers that such expectations were not founded, only upon the fact, that the petition might be said to be signed unanimously by the whole people of Victoria County, I must be permitted to make some remarks relative to the Academy, as well as some extracts from the petition itself. It must be remembered that the Madawaska Academy is situated in the Parish of St. Basil, upon the banks of the Saint John River, about five miles below Edmundston, and not far from thirty miles above Grand Falls. Madawaska itself, of which this is the centre, comprises all Victoria County from Grand Falls up. It is almost entirely French settlers, and the population of this portion of it is about 4,000, or nearly three fifths of that of the whole County. These people although in numbers so respectable, and in possession of one of the finest agricultural sections of the Province, have never yet received that share of the attention of the Government to which they are entitled. Our fellow-citizens in allegiance, they are yet foreign to us in language and have never understood our literature, our habits, or our policy. No attempt, that I am aware of, has ever been made to establish a regular and advantageous system of schools amongst them; and it is not therefore surprising that they are the most illiterate people in the Province. There, as elsewhere, ignorance has proved a barrier to progress, and

I have more than once heard travellers observe, that the people of Madawaska are an age behind the rest of the Colony. In the midst of these people it is, that the Academy is situated; and for their benefit, I believe, is principally, although by no means exclusively, designed. Surely no people need it more! Mr. McGuirk in his petition says:—"To make our French population a living people in the progress of our Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce and Politics, they must acquire our language; that the means, the most natural, the most easy, secure, and efficacious, for such introduction of our language, are through the female portion of the community;" remarks which at once tend to show his thorough knowledge of the case, and to express better than I can the want and the remedy.

That the Academy is already valued and appreciated by the people of Madawaska is abundantly proved by the fact that Mr. McGuirk is able to say at the expiration of the first year, "that the average attendance of little girls only at the school has been fifty-two, and as many as fifty-seven have been occasionally in attendance." In the next sentence he goes on to say, "that the increase in the number of little girls, and the smallness of the present school-room, have obliged Petitioners to exclude eighteen little boys who were admitted last year." He adds, however, "that the works at the Academy for boys are so far advanced that the school buildings will be completed, and the school in operation, by the first of next September." My space does not permit me to give a detailed description of the buildings. It will suffice to say that they extend in front one hundred and thirteen feet, with a depth, from front to rear, of one hundred and twenty-seven feet; are two stories high, and form two sides of a quadrangle. They contain school-room, reading rooms, library, music and study rooms, recreation hall, infirmary, corridor, sleeping and dressing rooms, together with all other apartments necessary for an institution of the kind; and I have cost, up to the present time, with the land upon which they are situated, no less a sum than £2250, and require to complete them a further expenditure of £1250. Of the amount already expended, about £200 have been made up by private subscription and the balance, with the exception of the sum paid by the late Very Rev. Mr. Langevin for the land, has been supplied by Mr. McGuirk from his own private resources. Sixteen free scholars are admitted, of whom two have bed, board, washing, &c., as well as tuition and school apparatus gratis; and on the establishment of these free places, Mr. McGuirk presented the Academy with his claim against it. It is the aim of this institution to teach a thorough knowledge of the English and French languages, comprising reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, and history, ancient and modern; also plain and ornamental needlework; and lady vocal and instrumental music. A lady has been engaged expressly to teach the latter science, and the Academy is provided with a very superior piano. The buildings are calculated to accommodate sixty or seventy boarders, and more than as many day scholars, and from the number of pupils who have already applied for admission, there appears little doubt that it will be found necessary to enlarge them before long. A like institution for boys is exceedingly needed, and will, when opened, be filled immediately.

Taking all these facts into consideration it is not strange that expectations of a considerable grant from the Legislature were entertained by the friends of education throughout the County. In due time the House met, the petition was laid before the Government; but when the estimates for the coming year were produced, it was found that £75 was all that was appropriated to the Madawaska Academy. To say that disappointment was felt would be to employ too weak a phrase. Indignation and contempt would perhaps be more proper terms. Public money was everywhere being expended freely, in many places wasted shamefully, and yet three hundred dollars was all that could be given to promote the cause of Education at a place where it was more needed than in any other throughout the Province. The Government could afford to give £600 a year to Sackville Academy, to educate the children of wealthy parents; children who would, perhaps without one single exception, be educated, if there were no such institution as Sackville Academy in existence; but could only afford the paltry sum of £75 to assist Madawaska Academy in educating the children out of a community of 4,000, of whom, without it, probably not one in twenty would ever learn their letters. To secure to all its citizens equal rights and advantages, and to promote to the utmost the cause of education, is, I conceive, the duty, as it ought to be the desire of every government. That in this case at least both these principles have been violated, is apparent. That the people of Victoria, and of Madawaska in particular, do not enjoy their equal share of advantage from the money devoted to educational purposes, is manifested by comparison. In this Province the law provides for the distribution of £25,000 annually for educational purposes. Supposing the population to be a quarter of a million, an equitable distribution of this sum would give two shillings to

See page 302 for conclusion.

Tight Binding

POOR

Poetry

MUSIC OF EARTH.
Tanna is music, merry music,
Ringing through the forest wild,

There is music, happy music,
Echoed softly through the grove,
Breathing gently of affection—

There is music, solemn music,
Stealing through the church aisles dim,
Sweeping high in lofty echoes,

There is music, mournful music,
Wailing o'er the turf's low bed,
Sounds of deep, heart-rending anguish,

Original Story.

LA PANTHERE NOIRE;

The Mohawk Warrior of the St. John River.
A Tale of the Early Settlement on the St. John.

It was the third night after the incidents mentioned in the last chapter, that the council fire was again lit, and the Mohawk warriors again assembled around it. After dancing their war dance, they opened the council. The Black Panther spoke. His speech was short. He spoke of the Great Spirit, his goodness to them, and what they should do to gain further favor from him.

Ben Weeks had been removed from the Black Panther's wigwam to a more remote one, situated down deeper in the grove. In that he lay the night of the council. He was bound so tightly that there was no possible chance of his getting loose, and besides, the wigwam was tightly fastened on the outside. The poor fellow lay there on the broad of his back, alone and solitary. His otherwise good humored face was now sad and mournful looking.

again. Perhaps they would kill him, and Charles knew nothing about it. He then thought of his home—his wife and four little children. What were they doing? Would they not miss him? and if nobody else thought on him, they would. How would they get on in the world without him? for there was not one in the wide world to love or care for them but himself.

He felt so lonely, so wretched, and such a vague dread of death, and every thing was so dark and still around him as he lay there bound, that, for a time, it nearly drove him to a state of frenzy. The silence was dreadful to him. He could hear his own heart beat, as it throbbled against his vest. In this gloomy silence he remained a long time; till, at last, he was aroused by a voice at the door of his wigwam.

"Ah! Ben, did you think that the Rose had forgotten you?" said the fair girl, as she commenced with her small white hands to unbind him. "No, I knew that you'd not forget a fellow, specially when he's in trouble," replied Ben, as a tear started into his eye.

"Well, Ben, I came to let you go. They are at the council, and I staid away to let you go. I tried to liberate Charles, but I could not, he was too well guarded. They thought that I did not know where you were; but I watched them when they brought you here."

"God bless you! but you are the good sweet gal," replied the poor fellow hardly able to speak with emotion and gratitude. "Now, Ben, you must go," replied the girl, as she arose upon his feet once more. "You must run quick, take the same road that you did the time that I set you free before."

Ben stood a few moments in silence and looked on her, his rough face working with different emotions. At last he raised his hand to his face and wiped his eyes with the cuff of his coat.

"What is the matter, Ben?" she asked kindly, "why do you not go?" "I cannot go," replied the noble fellow, "and leave Charles, leave him to be killed. What would he say when he heard that Ben Weeks deserted him? No, I will stop and die with the poor boy."

nimble into a small path, and followed it up the sloping hill. We will now return to the council. Five speakers had spoken. Some were willing to pardon the young man if he would live among them, but they all were unanimous in condemning the old one to the stake. At last a young warrior arose. It was the rejected suitor of the White Rose. He was jealous of the attention paid to the young pale face by the Rose. As he arose, the chieftain seemed eager to hear him speak. He stood proudly up and gazed sternly around the assembly. He did not notice the figure of a girl deeply muffled enter the council and crouch down behind the Black Panther, nor neither did the other warriors, so deeply was their attention riveted on the speaker.

"Mighty chieftain and warriors, assembled around the council fire. You have listened to the words of wisdom, flowing from those sages who have spoke before me. You have listened to the fire of their eloquence, and were pleased. Yet the young stripling is amazed when he sees the great warriors that spoke before him did not evince more courage. Their words are as lions, and their deeds as lambs."

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The young warrior, her rejected lover, now moved to the side of the Rose. He bade her leave the council fire, and as he spoke he raised his hand to lay it on her shoulder. She sprang back as quick as lightning from his grasp, and from the folds of her cloak she drew a long dagger. Her cheeks were pale—very pale, her eyes flashed; yet the brave girl trembled not as she cried, "Touch me not, if you do I will sink this deep into your black heart. If the warriors can not defend their queen, perhaps they will the daughter of the Black Panther. If they have not the courage to defend the daughter of the Black Panther, their chieftain, from the insults of a villain, she can do it herself." They all stood around the Rose speechless with astonishment. They gazed on that fair, beautiful girl in almost bewilderment.

Her cheeks now were flushed, her hair thrown back, her eyes flashing with scorn, and her proud form was drawn up to its full height, as she stood there alone, amid a hurra of svasges in defiance of them all. And when she spoke her lips quivered not nor did she tremble; her words rang clear and musically on the ears of the astounded Indians. At last an other old warrior approached her and said: "The gentle Rose is too weak and fragile to stand alone at the council fire; she would do better to return to the wigwam, for she could do no good here."

"Will you not allow your daughter to speak a few words? it is all that she wants." "No," replied the old chieftain; "the voices of the warriors are sweet to the ears of the warriors, but she cannot speak in the council of the warriors—the pale faces must die!"

"What! what! what!" came from the whole assembly. An other chieftain arose and said, "The words of the Black Panther were as words of wisdom, and the pale faces must die!"

"What! what! what!" shouted the warriors in one long howl. The Rose started; her fortitude now forsook her, and she was trembling and agitated. A paleness more frightful than death overspread her features as she heard the last death warrant of her lover. She tottered forward with a deep groan, wrung from her in the intensity of her agony, and fell on the ground. The council now broke up, and the Rose was carried home in a state of insensibility. When she recovered she was so weak that she was not able to leave her bed. The Black Panther entered her room and sat gloomily down in the corner. He seemed to be in great grief; for his blanket was drawn tightly around him and his head bowed upon his breast. From time to time he would raise his head and look upon his daughter. At last he arose and stalked over to the bed, looked down kindly upon her, then left the room. He had not been gone many minutes before the war whoop loud and dismal rang upon the ears of the Rose. She started up in the bed; "Oh! I cannot remain here," she murmured, "I must go to him now that he needs my assistance," and the fair, fond girl sprang out of the bed; but so weak, so exhausted was she, that she sank down on the floor; an other loud whoop sounded upon her ears. She trembled violently. Then rising slowly to her feet she again staggered but did not fall. A third whoop, louder and more savage than any of the rest, now broke in on her. The dizziness and weakness that had seized her now forsook her, and the first thing she did was to fly to the room where Charles was confined. She found him lying on his back tightly bound. She quickly unbound him, and when he arose to his feet she threw her arms around his neck and burst into tears. Charles knew at once, without asking her, that his fate was sealed; and as he pressed the loving girl to his bosom, how many conflicting emotions crossed his mind! Oh! how hard he found it now to die—now that he had every thing to live for. How happy he would be to spend his life in some quiet place with the beautiful creature that now lay sobbing on his bosom. Yet he hoped; and what will not hope do even in the darkest hour! After a few moments silence Charles asked the Rose: "What was the meaning of that loud whoop that I heard a little time ago?"

"Oh! I forgot to tell you," she replied

drying her tears and looking up in his face, "Ben has got off, and they are now going in pursuit of him!" "Ben got clear! thank God, oh! I may now have a chance. I know that he will return immediately with men. How did he get clear?" "I unbound him and let him go when the warriors were at the council. He was not willing to go, but when I told him that it was to save you, he went."

"O Blanche, you are an noble girl. Would to God they all were like you!" "And are they not?" she asked innocently. "They are better perhaps." "Better! No, by heavens! there is not one girl in the Province that would have the courage to do what you have done," and he gazed with unfeigned admiration upon her.

"Perhaps so," she softly murmured, and then fell into a sort of study which lasted a few moments. Then raising her head, she asked in a low, sweet voice: "Charles, do you love me? do you love Blanche because she loves you?" "Love you!" cried Charles, as he caught her to his breast, "more than I love the heart that beats within my body."

"Blanche is glad of that. She would die if she thought that you did not love her as she loves you, Charles." "Oh, Blanche," said Charles sadly, "I am almost afraid that our love is useless. Before Ben may return, they may take it into their heads to kill me. I knew the moment that you entered that my doom was sealed, and therefore I had no need of asking you. I am to be killed."

"Kill you, Charles! oh! no, dear Charles," and she wound her arms still closer around him, and nestled her head in his bosom. "Has the Black Panther gone Blanche?" asked Charles.

"Yes he went in pursuit of Ben, oh! I hope they will not get him. I feel a kind of dread, now that the Black Panther has gone."

"Why dear Blanche?" asked Charles. "The wicked young warrior that wanted to take me to his wigwam hates you and me. He may persuade them to come and kill you, now that the Black Panther is not here to save you."

"They would not dare to kill me without your father's consent, for I am his prisoner." "I do not know," replied the Rose sorrowfully—"The young warrior is bad, his heart is black, and he would do any thing for revenge."

"But would he not fear the Black Panther too much? I am—" "A loud noise and whoop sounded outside, and in a moment an other. "Oh! they are coming—I know that whoop. They will kill you. Oh! Charles, Charles, my dear, dear Charles," cried Blanche in almost frantic despair, as she clung trembling to her lover. An other long savage howl, and the Mohawks dashed into the wigwam.

"Charles! Charles! I cannot save you," and the poor girl still clung with her arms around his neck—"But I will save you," she cried, jumping to her feet and confronting the Mohawks. In an instant, she was dashed to one side and Charles seized, thrown on his back and bound, before he could make a struggle. In an other moment, he found himself in the open air; and then a wild and agonizing scream pierced his ears. He struggled to get free, but he was bound too firm and held too tightly by the Indians. One of them raised him on his shoulders, and then they all, in a slow trot, started down the hill.

The loud scream that Charles heard was given by the Rose, as she tried to rush after Charles and was rudely flung to the floor by one of the Indians. There she lay, for a time, almost insensible. When she recovered she found herself alone with the young warrior, her rejected suitor.

"Well, White Rose," said he laughing, "The pale face cannot take you to his wigwam away among his pale brethren." "If he does not take me to his wigwam, you will never," replied the Rose, as she arose to her feet. But what want you here?"

"Ha, ha, ha! the Rose is angry; but the gentle flower will be pleased soon," said the young warrior again laughing. "Begone!" she cried wildly. "Let me out. I must save him. Ah! you see go-

to detain me!" and the warrior moved quickly between her and the door with a menacing gesture. "Let me out!" she cried. "What business have you detain me? I will tell the Black Panther and he will tear your craven heart out. It is your fault that they are going to kill him. Charles, Charles, oh! it may be too late. I must—I will save him; and again she sprang to the door. "Let the Rose provoke the warrior. He sees her and she ought to be glad. If she makes him angry, she too will die with the pale face. You are alone, and have not the Black Panther to save you, as he did at the council fire. Step back! If you move I will take your scalp, and hang it up in my wigwam. Ha! you get white now; that is good." The young warrior's tone of voice showed his rising anger.

The Rose did get whiter—paler, as the awful reality of her situation flashed across her mind. She was alone—a poor weak girl, not one near her to take her part, and the savage that stood before her had no control over his passion, and might, nay, would, in an instant, take her life. It was for that she cared; she would readily give it, were it to save Charles. Now every moment was precious. Perhaps he was already at the stake. As she thought on this, she was near driven to madness.

"Then you will not let me out?" she asked in almost despair, and she began to feel sick at heart. "No," replied the warrior firmly, "You must stop where you are, till they burn the pale face. Ha! ha! ha! you do not like that. Yes, White Rose, they will burn him, till his bones become as white as you are. I will show him to you then. They are burning him now, ha! ha! ha! and his laugh was low, guttural and savage. "Burning him now! Oh, Charles, Charles! Why can I not get to you?" she shrieked in the agony of her feelings; and again, with a mad bound, she sprang to the door. The young warrior gave a loud whoop, and made a spring, to get before her. At the same time he aimed a blow at the Rose with his tomahawk; but so sudden was his spring that he missed his foot, or, at least he must have caught his foot in something, and he fell heavily on the floor. As a cat jumps upon her prey, as lightning dashes from the heavens, so sprang the Rose to the side of the stunned Mohawk and wrenched his tomahawk from his hand. He was so stupefied by his fall that he made no resistance. In an other moment, the warrior moved; so the Rose, to save her own life dealt him a blow on the head with the tomahawk. The blood burst deep into the skull—the blood arched upon her—the warrior gave a frightful leap—then a deep groan—and a long convulsive shiver that shook him violently from head to foot, and all was over—he closed his eyes forever in death. The Rose gazed for a moment upon the dead warrior's upturned face. His last death struggle only gave a frightful contortion to it. The deep, long-working, pent up hatred that made him raise his tomahawk to slay the Rose, was yet stamped upon his features and even death did not diminish it. A shudder ran through the Rose as she turned away her face in horror. She felt sorry that she had killed him. Yet who else could she have done? He intended to kill her. "Oh!" she cried quickly starting. "Why am I standing here? She sprang out of the door and then in the dense forest.

TO BE CONTINUED.

"GOING TO THE DEATH."—One of the best known members of the Scottish bar, was a youth, was somewhat of a dandy, somewhat short and sharp in his temper. He was going to pay a visit to the country, and was making a great fuss about preparing and the putting up of his baggage. His old aunt was much annoyed at all this bustle, and stopped him the somewhat contemptuous question, "What's this your gear, Robby, the mak sic a grand war about your old bag?" The young man lost his temper, and fishily replied, "I am going to the dea!" "Dea, Robby, then," was the quiet answer, "ye need na be sae nice—he'll tak ye as ye are."

It is not always the raggedest man is the shabbiest fellow.

and looking up in his face... off, and they are now going... Thank God, oh I may... I know that he will... with men. How did... him and let him go when... at the council. He was... go, but when I told him... save you, he went... you are a noble girl. Would... like you?"... not?" she asked innocently... better perhaps... by heavens! there is not... Province that would have... do what you have done... with unfeigned admiration... she softly murmured... into a sort of a study which... moments. Then raising her... in a low, sweet voice... do you love me? do you love... she loves you?"... cried Charles, as he caught... "more than I love the... its within my body."... glad of that. She would... that you did not love... as you, Charles."... "I... did that our love is useless... my return, they may take it... to kill me. I knew the... you entered that my doom... therefore I had no need... I am to be killed."... Charles! oh! no, dear... would her arms still... him, and nestled her head... Black Panther gone Blanche!"... ent in pursuit of Ben, oh! I... not get him. I feel a kind... that the Black Panther has... Blanche?" asked Charles... young warrior that want... his wigwam hates you and... persuade them to come and... that the Black Panther has... ude you..."... did not dare to kill me with... her's consent, for I am his... know," replied the Rose sor... young warrior is bad, his... and he would do anything... d he not fear the Black Pan...? I am... se and whoop sounded out... moment another... y are coming—I know that... y will kill you. Oh! Charles... dear,—dear Charles," cried... most frantic despair, as she... ing to her lover. An other... howl, and the Mohawks dash... wigwam... Charles! I cannot save you,"... girl still clung with her arms... "But I will save you,"... mping to her feet and con... Mohawks. In an instant, she... to one side and Charles seiz... his back and bound, before... a struggle. In an other... found himself in the open air... wild and agonizing scream... ears. He struggled to get... was bound too firm and held... by the Indians. One of them... on his shoulders, and then... a slow trot, started down the... scream that Charles heard was... Rose, as she tried to rush... and was rudely flung to the... of the Indians. There she... almost insensible. When... she found herself alone with... warrior, her rejected suitor... White Rose," said he laughing... face cannot take you to his... ay among his pale brethren."... does not take me to his wigwam... ver," replied the Rose, as she... feet. But what want you... ha! the Rose is angry; but... flower will be pleased soon... ung warrior again laughing... "Let me... at save him. Ah! you are go-

to detain me!" and the warrior moved... quickly between her and the door with a... ancing gesture. "Let me out!" she... in cried. "What business have you... detain me? I will tell the Black Pan... and he will tear your craven heart... It is your fault that they are going to... him. Charles, Charles, oh! it may... too late. I must—I will save him!"... again she sprang to the door. "Let... the Rose provoke the warrior. He... res her and she ought to be glad. If... she makes him angry, she too will die with... pale face. You are alone, and have... the Black Panther to save you, as he... at the council fire. Step back! If... you move I will take your scalp, and hang... up in my wigwam. Ha! you get whi... now; that is good." The young war... er's tone of voice showed his rising an... The Rose did get whiter—paler, as the... real reality of her situation flashed across... mind. She was alone—a poor weak... not one near her to take her part, and... she savage that stood before her had no... control over his passion, and might, nay... would, in an instant, take her life. It was... not for that she cared; she would readily... give it, were it to save Charles. Now eve... moment was precious. Perhaps he was... already at the stake. As she thought on... she, she was near driven to madness... "Then you will not let me out?" she... asked in almost despair, and she began to... feel sick at heart... "No," replied the warrior firmly, "You... must stop where you are, till they burn... the pale face. Ha! ha! ha! you do not... like that. Yes, White Rose, they will... burn him, till his bones become as white... as you are. I will show him to you then... They are burning him now, ha! ha! ha!"... and his laugh was low, guttural and savage... "Burning him now! Oh, Charles!... Charles! Why can I not get to you?" she... shrieked in the agony of her feelings; and... again, with a mad bound, she sprang to... the door. The young warrior gave a loud... whoop, and made a spring, to get before... her. At the same time he aimed a blow... at the Rose with his tomahawk; but so... sudden was his spring that he missed his... foot, or, at least he must have caught his... foot in something, and he fell heavily on... the floor. As a cat jumps upon her prey... lightning dashes from the heavens, so... sprang the Rose to the side of the grun... Mohawk and wrenched his tomahawk from... his hand. He was so stupefied by his fall... that he made no resistance. In an other... moment, the warrior moved; so the Rose... to save her own life dealt him a blow on... the head with the tomahawk. The axe... sank deep into his skull—the blood burst... upon her—the warrior gave a frightful... leap—then a deep groan—and a long con... vulsive shiver that shook him violently... from head to foot, and all was over—he... closed his eyes forever in death. The Rose... gazed for a moment upon the dead war... rior's upturned face. His last death strugg... le only gave a frightful contortion to it... The deep, long-working, pent up hatred... that made him raise his tomahawk to slay... the Rose, was yet stamped upon his fea... tures and even death did not diminish it... A shudder ran through the Rose as she... turned away her face in horror. She felt... sorry that she had killed him. Yet what... else could she have done? He intended... to kill her. "Oh!" she cried quickly... standing. "Why am I standing here?"... She sprang out of the door and then into... the dense forest... TO BE CONTINUED... "GOING TO THE DEATH."—One of the best... known members of the Scottish bar, when... a youth, was somewhat of a dandy, and... somewhat short and sharp in his temper... He was going to pay a visit to the coun... try, and was making a great fuss about... preparing and the putting up of his habil... iments. His old aunt was much annoy... ed at all this bustle, and stopped him by... the somewhat contemptuous question—... "Whurs this your gawn, Robby, that ye... mak sic a grand wark about your claes?"... The young man lost his temper, and pet... kishly replied, "I am going to the deat..." "Deed, Robby, then," was the quiet an... swer, "ye need na be sae nice—he'll just... tak ye as ye are..." It is not always the raggedest man that... is the shabbiest fellow.

Poetry.

FOOTSTEPS ON THE OTHER SIDE. Sitting in my humble door-way, Gazing out into the night, Listening to the stormy tumult With a kind of sad delight— Wait! for the loved who comes not, One whose step I long to hear; One who, though he lingers from me, Still is dearest of the dear. Soft he comes—now, heart, be quiet— Leaping in triumphant pride; Oh! it is a stranger's footstep Gone by on the other side.

All the night seems filled with weeping Winds are wailing mournfully, And the rain-tents together, Journey to the restless sea. I can fancy, Sea, your murmur, As they with your waters flow, Like the griefs of single beings, Making up a nation's woe!

Branches bid your guests be silent; Hush a moment, fretful rain; Breeze, stop sighing—let me listen, God grant not again in vain, In my cheek the blood is rosy, Like the blushes of a bride, Joy!—alas!—a stranger's footstep Goes by on the other side.

Ah! how many wait forever For the steps that do not come; Wait until the pitying angels Bear them to a peaceful home. Many in the still of midnight In the streets have lain and died, While the sound of human footsteps Went by on the other side.

Miscellaneous.

AGRICULTURE—ITS STANDING AND ITS NEEDS.

How Agriculture stands in public opinion, and what it needs to place it in a proper point of view, are questions worthy of frequent and careful consideration.— Though a subject we have before spoken upon, yet deeming it worthy of occasional recall, we would take it up now and here. The life and employment of a farmer has never lacked its eulogists; indeed, it has been lauded from classic days until now, beyond all other occupations which men follow for a subsistence. The members of most other active business callings seem to look upon Agriculture as a pursuit rich in varied charms and ample rewards; and often picture to themselves a farmer's life as free from the cares which now vex them, and sigh for an exemption from the anxieties of their present business, and the enjoyment of alysium of a farm of their own in some pleasant rural neighborhood. Mr. Sparrowgrass has many counterparts in real life—men who have a kind of poetized idea of farming, very different from the experience of the practical agriculturist, and who little dream of going earnestly to work for themselves, or of depending on the products of their own labor for support, as he must do; but they have made money in other occupations, and now propose to themselves a leisurely enjoyment of agricultural felicity. What the result often proves we need not repeat.

Another class—men who have had one sort of experience in the matter—look with very different eyes upon the pursuit of Agriculture. We have met such,—and they have formerly been well described in this journal, as men who have toiled for long and weary years, always working hard, and yet who are now very little in advance of their starving point—what has been gained, is the result more of saving than of making. What they possess they owe to the closest economy, and to ceaseless hard-work. The farm has been to them a scene of much toil and a source of little profit. To make "both ends meet" has taxed every energy, and when anything more has been done, it has ever seemed at the expense of some much-needed comfort and convenience. Meaning well, and anxious to thrive, they have ever found it an up-hill business, and we wonder not that they are ready to decry the idea of making a good or easy living by the culture of the soil.

Others—practical farmers, also, take a more encouraging, and it seems to us, a more reasonable view of farming, and they look upon agriculture as the basis and substratum of all other avocations of men, as "fuel that feeds them all—that gives power to the great locomotives of human achievement." With this high idea of its importance, they do not content themselves to follow the old routine whether successful or unsuccessful; they see the advances and improvements made in everything around them, and instead of sinking back satisfied that no progress can be made, no more profitable course pursued, no waste prevented, no neglected crop, product, or fertilizer turned to profitable account, they apply all their energies, mental as well as physical, to the development of the resources of their farms, and the means at command about them. These men do not come to you with the tale of "all work and no profit" on their lips.— They not only save but make money, and they do it fairly and honestly, by creating as it were, out of the soil, new and valuable products. There need be no paltry shifts and meannesses in such a life, like those for which most avocations furnish too many often-argued excuses. What, then, is the true standing of Agriculture? Is farming pleasant as a pursuit, honorable as a profession, and profitable in result, or the contrary? The answer depends upon the man and the circumstances. There are certain requisites to success which may not be foregone—enterprise, intelligence, and capital, as well as industry, are required in this as in all other pursuits. There is ample room for the exercise and employment of all these, for it has been well said, "Agriculture in its true sense is an Encyclopedia in itself—requiring great knowledge, fine powers of observation, high mental cultivation, assiduous thought and study, and opening its arms to ingenuity and invention." He who enters with enthusiastic relish into the business will find it pleasant—if he understands and appreciates its demands upon him. Its respectability and dignity, few now question, and there would be little room to do so, would every farmer show himself a workman, and not a bungler in his profession. Of its profit there will ever be varied opinions, as men may find it in their own experience—but it will be found that comparatively more men arrive at competence in life through agriculture than through any other avocation.— Hence, we conclude—and reaffirm the conclusion—that with the requisites to success in this or in other pursuits,—intelligence, capital, enterprise, industry,—agriculture will prove as profitable, as honorable, and far pleasanter, as a life-long employment, than any other which may be chosen. This seems to us the true state of the case. The great need, to render agriculture more uniformly successful, is the increase and diffusion of agricultural information, and its thorough practical application.— The spirit now awakened must extend its influence until we have many more thorough farmers who exemplify the best modes of culture and management, and show by their farms, their crops, their stocks, and their general success, the most direct way of making a living and a good one, by the culture and products of the soil. Such examples are annually increasing, and are of incalculable influence, upon the prosperity of the country, and it is an influence which will never cease to act for good. Our scientific men and schools must also join in the work. Agricultural papers should be circulated more widely, and read more carefully,—indeed, we can scarcely limit the power they may exert in showing the many how the few succeed, and as a means of spreading the experiments, and inquiries and suggestion of the thousands of minds anxious to elevate farming above its present position—ready to devote all their energies to the achievement of an honest success. It is our highest ambition to do all in our power for the progress of this greatest material interest of our country and of mankind.—Country Gentlemen.

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ECONOMY.—We have but a faint notion of economy in this country, and there are few persons who seem able to exercise its spirit in their mode of living. As a general thing, young people, clerks, and the like, calculate to live fully up to the amount of their income, if indeed they do not run out its limits and become involved in debt. So with married men, of humble means; they calculate to spend about as much as they get, and often find themselves involved in debts they cannot liquidate. Now there is a simple rule which, if adopted, would make people quite independent. In the first place, let a man's income be

ever so small, he should calculate to save a little, and to lay it by, if only five or ten dollars a year. This will be sure to keep him from running in debt, and as soon as he finds that he has a sum of money saved, there is a natural incentive to add to that amount, and thus unwittingly, as it were, he begins to accumulate. This operation once commenced, he will be surprised to see how fast his means improve; and then the slow but sure increase of principal by the accumulation of interests is a matter of clear gain. In this relation, our own style of saving banks, and new five cent saving banks, are accomplishing a work of great good; being practical suggestions to the people that cannot fail of their influence. Never purchase any article of dress or luxury until you can pay cash for it.— This is a most important rule to observe, and the credit system in fact, has done quite as much to ruin debtors as creditors. A vast number of little expenses (but large in the aggregate) would be saved if one always paid the money for the same at the time of purchase; in place of having it charged. Pay as you go, is a golden rule, and it is true economy.

Many a poor man could build a house over his head and own it with the price of the cigars and tobacco he has used, to say nothing of the worse than useless "drinks" of beer and bad spirits, in which, from time to time, he has allowed himself to indulge. Avoid any habit, however simple it may be, at the outset, which involves unnecessary expense; one leads to another, and altogether will empty your purse, and sap the marrow of your physical strength. It is not so much what a man's income may be, as it is what he spends, that graduates his means. Strive then to adopt the true principle of economy, and you have the secret of independence.

CULTIVATE ENERGY.—Many of the physical evils—the want of vigor, the inaction of the system, languor, and hysterical affections—which are so prevalent among the delicate young women of the present day, may be traced to a want of well-trained mental power and well-exercised self-control, and to an absence of fixed habits of employment. Real cultivation of the intellect, earnest exercise of the moral powers, the enlargement of the mind, by the acquisition of knowledge and the strengthening of its capabilities for effort, the firmness for endurance of inevitable evils, and for energy in combating such as may be overcome, are the ends which education has to attain. The power of the mind over the body is immense. Let that power be called forth; let it be trained and exercised, and vigor, both of mind and body, will be the result. There is a homely, unpolished saying, that "it is better to wear out than to rust out;" but it tells a plain truth rust consumes faster than use. Better, a million times better, to work hard, even to the shortening of existence, than to sleep and eat away this precious gift of life, giving no other cognizance of its possession. By work, or industry, or whatever kind it may be, we give a practical acknowledgment of the value of life, of its high intentions, of its manifold duties.— Earnest, active industry is a living hymn of praise, a never-failing source of happiness; it is obedience, for it is God's great law for moral existence.

CLOSING UP.—The close of the week—how gratefully it comes to toiling and weary millions. Even those who scoff at religion and institution, acknowledge the wise, if not divine, ordination of the Sabbath—a day of rest and peace—wise, because it answers one of the greatest of human wants, as no other device could answer it. As the shadows of evening shall fall to night, the mechanic and artisan will lay down their toil armor, and finger worn needle-woman will fold up her work—that brings, alas! too scanty pittance—and homeward from every busy haunt, will go the host whose hands surround us with the comforts and luxuries of life. And how quiet will become the great city, erst so full of the music of diverse yet mingled labor. The sons of the wheels the trowel ceased, the anthers of wheels the trowel ceased, the anthers of wheels the trowel ceased, and solitude, so welcome to every better sense.— repose, so sweet after the week's toil, which be unbroken for a day—repose, which brings reflection and meditation, culturing the soil by a review of the experiences through which it has passed. Joy be with all, in such hours of repose. May they ever strengthen us all, to renew the battle of life with greater earnestness, and with higher aims.

THOMAS PAINTERS!—A popular periodical describing one of our most eminent public men, comes at last to his nose, and is made by the printer to speak as—"A nose that can snuff the bottle afar off, and with that nostrils breathe forth a glory that is sometimes terrible."

The best description of weakness we have ever heard is contained in the wag's query to his wife, when she gave him some thin chicken-broth, if she would not try to coax that chicken just to wade through the soup once more.

"Say Pomp, you nigger, where you get dat new hat?"—"Why, at de shop, ob course."—"What is de price ob such an article as dat?"—"I don't know, nigger—I don't know: de shopkeeper wassn't dare."

It has been discovered that bread can be manufactured out of wood. Long before that discovery was made, all wood was known to have grain in it. A boy was asked one day, what made him so dirty, and his reply was, "They tell me I am made of dust, and I 'pose it's just working out."

A lady asked a minister whether a person might not be fond of dress and ornament without being proud. "Madam," said the minister, "when you see a fox's tail peeping out of the hole, you may be sure the fox is within."

I always say to young people, "Beware of carelessness." No fortune will stand it long. You are on the high road to ruin the moment you think yourself rich enough to be careless.—Sydney Smith.

MILITARY RATIONS.—"Does my son William, that's in the army, get plenty to eat?" asked an old lady of a recruiting sergeant, the other day. "He sees plenty," was the laconic reply. "Bless his heart, then, I know he'll have it if he can see it; he always would at home."

UNPLEASANT RECEPTION.—"Bill, did you ever go to sea?"—"I guess I did. Last year, for instance, I went to see a red-headed girl; but I only called once."—"Why so?"—"Because her brother had an unpleasant habit of throwing bootjacks and smoothing irons at people."

"Why did you leave your last place?" inquired a young housekeeper about to engage a new servant. "Why, you see, ma'am," replied the applicant; "I was too good-looking; and when I opened the door, folks took me for the misus."

There is a man out West so forgetful of faces, that his wife is compelled to keep a wafer stuck on the end of her nose, that he may distinguish her from other faces.

"Sam, why am senators like de fishes?"—"I don't meddle wid de subject, Pomp."—"Why don't ye see, niggs, because dey am so fond of debate."



COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW BRUNSWICK & NOVA SCOTIA LAND COMPANY.

HAVE resolved, and further notice, to sell LANDS situated on Lines of Road within the Tract belonging to the Company, in Lots of 100 to 300 Acres each, situated in the convenience of purchasers, at Five Shillings Currency per acre. Dividing the Purchase Money into instalments, spread over six years, as follows, viz:— Deposit on signing agreement to purchase 1s. per acre. Second year, no instalment req'd. 1s. do. Third Year 1s. do. Fourth year 1s. do. Fifth year 1s. do. Sixth year 1s. do. without addition of interest if instalments are regularly paid.

SEVERAL FARMS, having Houses, Barns, and Out-Buildings erected thereon, also for sale, on very reasonable terms, varying from £60 to £800, according to the quality of the Soil, the value and condition of the Buildings, &c., &c. REFERENCED—J. V. Thurgar, Esq., of the Company's Agent in Saint John. R. HAYNE, Chief Commissioner, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Office, Fredericton, December, 1859.

Town Lot for sale.—The

Subscriber offers for sale the premises in Woodstock formerly occupied by him as a tannery, &c., immediately opposite the residence of Mrs. J. M. Connell. Upon it are a dwelling house, a tan shop and barn. His title is a 99 years' Lease, subject to an annual rent of £2. Also—Three acres of cleared land on the Connell Road (so called) about one mile from the village. For terms, &c., apply to John C. Winslow, or to B. McLAUCHLAN, Woodstock, June 28, 1859.

each individual. Instead of this however, while Westmorland county gets at the rate of two shillings, Kings and Albert at the rate of two shillings and one penny, Carleton two shillings and three pence, and Queens three shillings for each member of their population, Victoria only receives one shilling for each person. Yet a special grant of \$600 is allowed to an Academy in Westmorland, while \$75 is with difficulty obtained for one in Madawaska. In the grant to Kings College, the Province sometimes paid \$100 per annum for the education of each student. Even at Grand Falls, it devotes, at present, \$225 to the education of 75 or 80 scholars; but in St. Basile, while the facilities for education are much more needed, only one third of that sum is allowed to as many pupils. If this is "equal rights and advantages," may the lord remove them from us. What our Representatives are doing, or have done, upon so important an occasion, we know not. Probably we never will know. They have doubtless worked vigorously in our behalf. Human credulity is boundless, and we may bring ourselves to believe that that vigor of mind, and energy of character, which forced possession into the Solicitor Generalship with requisites to the amount of \$1000 or \$1200 per annum; or that cool calculation and steady perseverance which established for their owner, a claim, doubtful, to say the very best of it, to \$400 of Provincial money—we may, I say, persuade ourselves even to believe, that either of these powerful influences may have been used in urging the rights of their constituents, without that uniform success which has hitherto attended them in advocating their own interests; but that both together, after a fair trial should have failed to obtain more than \$75 under all these circumstances for the Madawaska Academy.—Oh, goodness! I'm afraid that is a little too much. However, we will think of it, gentlemen.

A SCENE IN CONGRESS.—One of the reporters of the Congress of the United States writes that during the long contest for the Speaker, as Mr. Barksdale was urging all the opposition elements to unite on McCannand, a lady in one of the front seats in the gallery was observed to become very much excited. She coughed, and by other means attempted to attract the attention of a member below. Not succeeding, she leaned far over the balcony, and in an audible whisper exclaimed: "David! David! change your vote, you booty!" The honorable member looked up, recognized his better half, colored, hesitated, stammered and then instantly changed his seat. A small delicate fist was shaken at him from the gallery, amid the suppressed mirth of the spectators.

STRAIGHT EXPLOSION.—Loss of LIFE.—Easton, Pa., 6th.—The boiler of a new steamer built here exploded this noon, just as she was starting on her trial trip. The steamer is a complete wreck, many persons were killed. The following are the names of a portion of those killed: Richard Holcomb of Belvidere, Joseph Weaver of Easton, George Smith of Easton, Judge Sharp of Belvidere, Vanchooley of Easton, Joseph Shaff of South Easton, Samuel Yates of Easton, E. McIntyre, Steward Bally and Arthur Kessler of Easton.

FIRES.—On Tuesday night the residence of Mr. John Dever, at Red Head, was destroyed, with the furniture in it. We have not heard the cause of the fire. The house it is said was insured, but the furniture was not.

HOOPS FOREVER.—During the tornado which swept over Cleveland, Ohio, a woman was passing across the date, when she was caught up by a violent gust and dropped into the river. She was buoyed up by her expanded clothes, but drifted rapidly down the stream. Mr. Thomas Walter, succeeded in getting her ashore, much scared and very wet, but not hurt.

The richest of coal has been found in Tennessee. Four English miners have recently opened a coal field on Obed's river, in Fentress county, consisting of one thousand acres of a solid coal bed, four feet thick, of the best article of bituminous coal, containing an extra quantum of gas and petroleum, the best they have found in the United States. It is on the margin of the Cumberland river, and easy of access.

The last news of the once great Mogul is that his two sons, who are imprisoned with their father, have begun the study of English. An English sergeant gives them daily lessons. The Ex King and his sons with their attendants, are kept in close confinement in a wooden building constructed especially for their accommodation. Their residence in Hangoon has excited no interest among the natives.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—Another attempt, it appears, is to be made to link England and the United States together by a telegraphic cable. At the annual meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company which is pronounced for the 23rd inst. a proposition

will be made for enabling the directors either with the whole or with a portion of the shareholders, or with other persons, to make arrangements for raising the insured portion of the cable, and for making another effort, next summer, to complete the original undertaking of the Company.

We regret to learn that on the 25th of February Mr. David Coy of Canning, Queen's Co., while up Little River, was fatally injured; Dr. Barker, of Sheffield, found his side smashed in, fractured ribs—a portion of one of the ribs had punctured the lung. Dr. Peters was called in consultation; but the case proved fatal on the 2d March.—Christian Visitor.

GRANT FIRE IN BARRADORE.—A terrible conflagration occurred, on the 13th ult., at Bridgetown. A large part of the business portion of the town was destroyed, and an immense amount of merchandise was lost, estimated at two and a half millions of dollars. Among the warehouses destroyed were those of Trowbridge & Co. of New Haven.

The General Officer's list in the British Army comprises (not including the King of the Belgians, and the Prince Consort)—5 Generals 60 years old and upwards; 7 of 55 do. and do.; 34 of 50 do. and do.; 66 of 45 do. and do.; 123 of 40 do. and do. In the course of nature a great many of these veterans are drawing nigh the end of their march.

At the funeral of a young lady in Baltimore, on Saturday last, the hackmen became intoxicated while in front of the dwelling, and engaged in a fight, in which parties were severely beaten. As the funeral train moved on, a man jumped upon the box of one of the hacks, and knocked the driver into the street. This was the signal for another fight, and the hacks stopped for another setto.

MRS. WISLOW, 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, 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.

MARRIED.—At Howard Settlement, Canterbury, on the 11th February, by the Rev. Thomas Martin, Mr. William Wallace, to Miss Martha, 4th daughter of Mr. Joseph Martin, all of the same place.

At the same place, on the 23rd February, by the same Mr. Malcolm Beaton, to Mrs. Sarah Jane, widow of the late David Beaton, all of Canterbury.

PLASTER.—25 cask NOVA SCOTIA GROUND PLASTER, for sale by W. F. SMITH. Woodstock, March 16th, 1860.

SPRING GOODS FOR 1860. AT DENT'S Tailoring Establishment, Water-street.

THE SUBSCRIBER returns his thanks to the public generally for the liberal patronage they have favored him with, would further invite them to call and see the assortment of GOODS he has just received, comprising English and American DRESS-KINGS, superfine BLACK CLOTHS, Vestings in VELVETS, SATINS, and Fancy Patterns, to be made up at low prices for CASH. Garments warranted to fit, well made and well stayed. JOSEPH DENT, Tailor and Cutter. Woodstock, March 15th, 1860.

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and Influenza, BRONCHITIS, SORENESS, or IRRITATION of the Throat CURED, the HACKING COUGH in CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, CATARRH, RELIEVED, by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES. A simple and elegant combination for Coughs &c. Dr. G. F. HIGGLOW, Boston. "Have proved extremely serviceable for Hoarseness." Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. "I recommend their use to Public Speakers." Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, New York. "Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS." Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga. Teacher of Music, Southern Female College. "Two or three times I have been attacked by BRONCHITIS so as to make me fear that I should be compelled to desist from ministerial labor, through disorder of the Throat. But from a moderate use of the 'Troches' I was found myself able to preach nightly, for weeks together, without the slightest inconvenience." Rev. E. B. RYCKMAN, A.B. Montreal, Wesleyan Minister. Sold by all Druggists in Woodstock, at 25 cents per box.

PARAFFINE OIL manufactured by the "NEW BRUNSWICK OIL WORKS," F. & S. White's and Retail at Company's Price. LOGAN & LINDSAY, St. John, Dec. 24th 1859. 75 King Street.

New Brunswick, Carleton St. (L. S.) To the Sheriff of the County of Carleton, or any Constable within the County, Copy.) said County, Greeting. HERAS James Ketchum and Ralph Ketchum; Executors of the Estate of Richard Ketchum, late of Woodstock, in the City of Carleton, Esq., deceased. Hath prayed that a citation may be granted, calling upon the Creditors, Heirs, Legatees, next of Kin and all other persons interested in the said Estate, to attend the passing and allowance of said account of the administration of said Estate.

You are therefore required to cite the Creditors, Heirs, Legatees, next of Kin and all other persons interested in the said Estate, to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Council Room in the Town of Woodstock within and for the said County of Carleton, on Friday the twentieth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to attend the passing and allowance of said account. Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court this twenty-second day of February 1860. (Signed) LEWIS P. FISHER, Surrogate Co. Carleton.

A. K. SMEDS WITNORS. Registrar Probates for said County. Woodstock, February 22nd, 1860.

Public Notice. STOCK IN TRADE selling off at COST and CHARGES.—The Subscriber has this day commenced selling off his entire stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, at Reduced Prices, and will continue selling until about 30th April next, when the balance of his stock will be sold at AUCTION, of which due notice will be given. WM. BOYLE.

Oats and other produce taken, and the highest prices paid. Woodstock, 23rd February, 1860.

Pork, Flour, Leather, Fish, &c. &c. THE SUBSCRIBER has received from New York & Saint Andrews by Railroad the following articles: 400 lbs Mess Pork, 400 lbs Double Extra Flour, 100 do Extra do, 50 do Superfine do, 50 do Extra No 1 Herring, 60 do Quoddy, 50 cwt superior Cod fish, 25 do Pollock, 10 bbls Mackerel, 10 do Pickled Cod fish, 800 Sides assorted Leather, 25 half Chests Tea, 10 Boxes Extra Tobacco, 6 Hds Muscovado Molasses, 8 bbls Crushed Sugar, 10 do Brown Muscovado do, 20 do Rice, with a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, which he will sell very low WHOLESALE or RETAIL to suit purchasers. Terms 3 and 6 months. JOHN CALDWELL, Woodstock, February 2, 1860.

West and Frost, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND General Agents. Also, dealers in all kinds of Lumber. No. 522 Main St. Charleston, Mass. Geo. W. WEST. Geo. W. FROST. Assignments of Lumber are respectfully solicited. REFERENCES: Messrs R. Foster & Co. and Stephen Smith, Esq., Boston, Mass; Messrs. McLean & Dowling, and Spafford Barker, Esq. Fredericton; George W. Roberts, Esq., Saint John; Henry N. West, Esq., Fort Kent, Me. February 15th, 1860.

Flour, Pork, &c. 10 BLS. MESS PORK; 100 BLS. FLOUR, Extra State; 20 cwt. Large Codfish; Hds. Porto Rio Molasses; 1 bag Fine Congou Tea. For sale low for cash or approved payment. MYSHALL & RICHEY, Fredericton; Feb. 15th, 1860.

Fall Importations, 1859. THE SUBSCRIBER having just returned after a three weeks absence to the Boston and New York markets, would call the attention of his customers and buyers to the large stock of Provisions, Groceries, &c., in part as follows: 500 lbs Extra and Superfine State Flour; 210 " " Ohio and St. Louis do.; 27 " " Clear Mess pork; 16 " " Chicago do Beef; 20 do Crackers and Pilot Bread; 40 chests Oolong and Souchon TEA; 20 boxes pure Leaf Gallego TOBACCO; 10 do \$10s Tobacco; 10,000 Cigars; 40 bbls Beans; 20 sacks Dried Apples; 6 do Cider Vinegar; 5 Tierces Rice; 10 bbls Fluid and Campden; 3 do Lard; 80 box Soap and candles; 10 box Cheese; 40 box and 1-2 bbls. Salsaras 10 do Starch; 60 do Spices &c.; 30 boxes Raisins; 20 do GROUND COFFEE; 16 do Figs; 25 bbls Refined Sugar; 3 hds Brown do.; 5 do Peston Syrup; 10 do Molasses; 20 do Ketchup, Pickles and Pepper Sauce; 20 do Brooms and Pails; 6 Nests Tubs; 20 Cases Men's and Boys' Thick Boots. Together with a general variety of women's and Children's Boots and Shoes. Also, a large assortment of Staple and Domestic Goods.

Dry Goods, &c. &c. The above goods having been personally selected and purchased for cash will be sold at low rates as can be offered in this market. JOHN STORE, 767. LEON, N. Y. ALEX. GILMOR.

For Eastport, Portland, & Boston. First Trip of the season. Steamer "EMPEROR" WILL LEAVE FOR PORTLAND, on WEDNESDAY, 14th inst., at 8 o'clock, A. M. Leaving PORTLAND on her return on FRIDAY Evening, after the arrival of the afternoon Train from Boston—and will continue to run, leaving on those days until further notice. Passengers for Boston will be ticketed from Portland by Rail way.

Digby and Annapolis. EMPEROR will leave for Digby and Annapolis, on MONDAY morning, 12th inst., at 8 A. M. THOMAS HATHWAY, Agent, 30 Dock Street. St. John, March 3rd, 1860.

The 20th Annual Meeting of the LIFE ASSOCIATION of Scotland. Founded 1838. Empowered by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament, was held at the Head Office, on the 9th August 1859, when a highly satisfactory state of affairs was reported. During the last year applications for New Life Assurances were 1200, for £614,818 4 8. Of which the Directors accepted during the year 81 Deaths during the year amongst the Assured £33,231 19 7. (According to the Mortality Table there should have fallen during the year 133 Policies for £268,610.) The Association have paid to the Representatives of deceased Policy-holders Sums Assured to the amount of £279,620 10 4. The Annual Income is now £151,078 15 2. The Progressive Increase of the Business has been as follows: Assurances since December 1838, to these dates. Annual Income 5th April 1841, 149 for £75,039 £2,709 " 1847, 895 " 489,017 14,330 " 1853, 6,094 " 2,320,738 67,536 " 1859, 12,220 " 5,536,643 151,078

The ASSETS and LIABILITIES having been carefully valued, the usual Annual Allocation of Profits amongst the Policy-holders has been made, and the Directors are fully warranted in declaring a Reduction of 37 1/2 per cent. (or 7s. 6d. per £1.) on the Premiums payable in the year ending 5th April, 1860, on Participation Policies opened on or before 5th April, 1854. This Reduction is 2 1/2 per cent. greater than in any former year. Policy-holders whose Premiums are £50, £20, or £10, will thus be called on to pay only £31 6s., £12 10s., or £6 5s. respectively.

HEAD OFFICES:—Edinburgh, —82, PRINCESS STREET, London, —20, KING WILLIAM ST. (City, E. C.) Dublin, —60, UPPER SACKVILLE ST. OFFICE BRANCHES AT EDINBURGH, Sir James FORREST, of Comiston, Bart., Chairman. Licent-Cul. R. W. FRASER, H. E. I. C. S. JOHN RUTHERFORD, Esq., W. S. The Rev. Professor KELLAND, University of Edinburgh. JOHN BROWN, Esq., M. D., F. R. C. P. WILLIAM MITCHELL, Esq., Merchant, Leith. JAMES M. MELVILLE, Esq., of Hanley. WALTER MARSHALL, Esq., Goldsmith. GEORGE ROBERTSON, Esq., W. S. WARREN H. SANDS, Esq., W. S. ALEX. KINCAID MACKENZIE, Esq., Banker. P. S. K. NEWBERRY, Esq., M. D., F. R. S. E. Medical Officer. JOHN FRASER, Manager.

NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH. Office, No. 74, Saint John Street, St. John. DIRECTORS: FRANCIS FERGUSON, Esq., Rev. WM. DONALD, A. M., Hon. J. A. STREET, W. H. ADAMS, Esq., ALEXANDER JARDINE, Esq., JAMES WALKER, M. D., Medical Officer. With Agencies throughout the Province. SAMUEL P. BERTON, Secretary. H. McLEAN, Agent for Woodstock. Dr. G. A. BROWN, Medical Officer.

Fruit, Burning Fluid, &c. Now landing ex schrs. Pearl and Franklin from Boston:— 10 BLS. BALDWIN APPLES, 12 boxes ORANGES, 2 boxes LEMONS, 100 drums Fresh Lime EGGS, 10 do. Sultana RAISINS, 1 bag Pea NUTS, 51 bbls Porter's Burning FLUID, 2 dozen Zinc Washboards, 4 " Corn Whisks. For sale by LOGAN & LINDSAY, low by James W. Street, AGENT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, &c. St. Andrews, N. B.

MARTELL & HENNESSY Branded, Scotch and Irish Whiskies, Rotterdam Geneva, Old Jamaica Rum, Port and Sherry Wines, Champagne, London bottled and Pale Ale, Alcohol, &c. Extra, double extra, and superfine Flour, Moss and Clear Pork Salsaras, Coffee, Tobacco, London Congou, English breakfast, Oolong and Souchong Teas, Bright Muscovado Molasses and Sugar, London Crushed do, Vintner's Burning Fluid, Brandman's No. 1 Patent Oil, Whiting, Turpentine, Paraffine, Oil, Woodstock and E. D. Pipes, Soap Candles, Window Glass, &c.

ALSO,—A lot of Quoddy river and Rippling Herring on hand, in bbls. and halves. January 12th, 1860.

PARADISE HALL Paradise Row 14 THE Subscriber would respectfully form his numerous friends and patrons that he has now ready for sale his NEW STORE, a general assortment of WINTER GOODS which he will Exceedingly Low Price.

DRY GOODS. Whitney Blankets, Dress Balfours, Red, White, Blue and Chemise Shawls, Fancy Flannel, (plain and twilled.) Long Wool Shawls, Black and colored, Volants, Mantles, (in style and color,) Striped Shirtings, Cotton Flannels, Felt Hats, in all styles, Men's and Boys' Caps, Kossuth and Fur Hats, Carpet Bags & Trunks, Ready Made Coats, Cuffs, Vests, &c. India Rubber & Tanned Braces, Colored Lustrus, Confectionery, Plaids and Tweeds, Silk Neck Scarfs, Kid, cloth and cashmere Gloves, Tea, Coffee, Tobacco and Pipes, Pepper, Mustard, Cloves, Nutmegs, Starb, Soap, Candles, Confectionery, Salsaras and Soda, Sugar, Rice, Mixed Pickles, &c., &c.

A splendid assortment of FUR from the well known Establishment of Long and Company. Seal Cloth, Petersham & Whitney Cloths, Buffalo Skins and Carpets.

GROCERIES. A handsome assortment of China, Crockery, Earthenware, Dealers, Tumblers, &c. Molasses, Flour, Corn Meal, Brandy, Gin, Whisky, &c. of the best description.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash. Country Orders. WANTED.—5,000 bushels Oats, in bushels Buckwheat. I will take any quantity of good Butter, Hog's Lard and Poultry, which the highest prices will be paid. I want 500 other Skins, 500 Corn Skins, 500 Bar and Lucifer Skins, 5,000 Red Wax, and will give a premium of fifty dollars to any man who will bring me the largest number any of the skins mentioned. JAMES M'CANNA, Paradise Hall, first Store on Paradise Row, Woodstock, December 21st, 1859.

NEW DRUG STORE THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased a Establishment formerly owned by Dr. G. A. Brown, respectfully informs the people of Woodstock and vicinity that he has received and will keep constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Horse Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Stationery, School Books, and superior assortment of Confectionery, Ice, Also, Paints, Oils, and Dyestuffs, consisting of part as follows:

PAINTS.—No. 1 London White Lead, Black Blue, Green, Yellow and Red Lead—Also, Dry Paints in great variety. OILS.—Raw and Boiled Linsed Oil, Olive Porpoise, Neatsfoot, Florence, Castor Oil, Cod Liver Oil. VARNISH.—Coach, Furniture, and Japan. DYE STUFFS.—Ext. of Logwood, Galls, Redwood, Logwood and Fustic, Cudbear, Blue Vitroland Coppers. BRUSHES.—Paint, Varnish, White wash, Blacking and Scrubbing Brushes, also, a nice assortment of Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes.

STATIONARY.—Blue and White, Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, Rule d and Plain, Envelopes Copy Books, Drawing and Crayon Paper, Pencils and Crayons, Writing Cards, Ladies and Gents. Visiting Cards. Also, a choice assortment of Church Services, Common Prayer Books, and Wesley Hymns.

SUNDRIES.—Spts. Turpentine, Damish Fluid, Mustard, Ginger, Safflower, Balm and Washing Soda, Saltpetre, Cream of Tartar, Sage, Arrowroot, Pearl Eye, Shoe and Stone Blacking, and a superior article of Tobacco and Cigars. F. W. BROWN, Brick Building, Main Street, Woodstock, Nov. 30, 1859.

DR. GEORGE A. BROWN would inform his friends and the public that he has continued the practice of his professional Office at the above establishment, where he will give Professional advice and assistance in the preparation of Medicines may be had at all times.

Notice. THE SUBSCRIBER having closed his Business at Upper Woodstock, requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment. He will be found at the store formerly occupied by Robert Harper directly opposite his former place of business. R. B. KETCHUM, Upper Woodstock, Dec. 23, 1859.

AT THE MEDICAL HALL, Main Street, Woodstock, now offered for sale a well assorted stock of

Drugs, Chemicals, PATENT MEDICINES, —OF ALL KINDS— HORSE MEDICINES, &c.

Wholesale and Retail. —White Lead, Black, Blue, Green, Yellow and Red Lead—dry colors and staining Earths of all kinds. —Boiled and Raw Linsed, Seal, Olive, Neatsfoot, and Cod Liver Oils, Turpentine, Burning Fluid, Japan Coach and Furniture Varnishes.

Shoes.—Varnish, Paint, White Wash, Blacking, Black Lead, Scrubbing, Hearth, Brushes, Grumb, Sash Tools, Marking Brashes, and Camel's Hair Blenders. A superior assortment of Hair, Hat, Cloth, Fishing Soap, Tooth and Toilette Combs, Quills, Pencils, Rosin, Camellia Oil, Ivory Combs, Pocket Combs, &c., &c.

STATIONERY.—Paper and Envelopes, of all sizes, Ruled and Plain, Pens, Ink, Lead Pencils, Slates, School Books, Blank Books, Ledgers and Day Books, Drawing Papers, Letter and Note Paper, Wax, Water, Pins and Paper, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Pain Boxes, Cribbage Boards, Portmanteaus, White's Pocket Knives, Key Rings, Goggles, and a variety of other fancy articles.

A nice lot of STANDARD NOVELS, in cloth and paper, which will be sold at Publisher's prices.—Also Children's Toy Books.—Church Services, Wesley's, Watt's and Church Hymn Books.

DR. SMITH continues to attend to the practice of his Profession, and is consulted at his office in the above Establishment, or at his residence next door, Woodstock, November 24th, 1859.

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.—AT THE— Brick Building, Main Street. ROBERT BROWN has received from Boston and New York, his Wholesale Stock of

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers of all the latest and most approved styles, descriptions, suitable for the season, which will sell at his usual moderate rates. Stock being very extensive and various, customers can hardly fail to be suited. Woodstock, November 22nd, 1859.

Flour and Molasses 60 BLS. Extra Superfine Flour, 6 Casks MOLASSES, nice article, for low for cash or change for Oats and Butter. JOHN BROWN, Woodstock, November 24th, 1859.

Light! Light! Light! THE Subscriber has just received a quantity of Lamps for burning the best Oil, also Chimneys, Shades, and Constantly on hand, Albertine Oil, and best quality. JOHN BROWN, Woodstock, Oct. 18th, 1859.

Notice. THE Undersigned, in return to his friends and the public stock for the liberal share of patronage bestowed on him, begs to inform that he has this day appointed Mr. Owen Kelly as Agent at Woodstock, for the superior XX and XXX Ales in the fresh Ales direct from the Brewery disto suit customers, and orders fully solicited. CHAS. A. THOMAS, Families supplied with Ale in 6 St. Andrews, Nov. 24, 1859.

Fish and Salt ON HAND.—25 BLS. No. 1. 10 Quintals of 25 1-2 Bbls. Quoddy River Herrings. 25 Sacks Salt; 10 Quintals Pollard. WANTED.—2000 Bushels Oats. For 14th 1859. JOHN BROWN, Woodstock, Dec. 23, 1859.

The Woodstock Journal.

PARADISE HALL

The Subscriber would respectfully inform his numerous friends...

DRY GOODS.

Whitney Blankets, Dress Buttons, Ed. White, Blue and Fancy Flannel...

A splendid assortment of FUR from the well known Establishment of...

GROCERIES.

A Coffee, A handsome style, A handsome style...

NEW DRUG STORE

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the establishment formerly owned by Dr. Geo. Brown...

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AT THE MEDICAL HALL

Paradise Row, Woodstock, N.B.

Drugs, Chemicals, TENT MEDICINES.

OF ALL KINDS—HORSE MEDICINES, &c.

White Lead, Black, Blue, Green, Yellow and Red Paint...

Boiled and Raw Linseed, Seal, Olive, Neatfoot, and Cod Liver Oils...

Varnish, Paint, White-Wash, Blacking, Black Lead...

Brushes, Hair, Hat, Cloth, Wash, Shaving, Tooth and Nail Brushes...

Perfumes, Hair Oils, Pomades, Hair Dressing Soap...

English French and American, Comprising Rondellia, Vegetable Essences...

Paradise Row, Woodstock, N.B.

STATIONERY

Paper and Envelopes, of all sizes, Ruled and Plain...

A nice lot of STANDARD NOVELS, in cloth and paper...

Paradise Row, Woodstock, N.B.

CONFECTIONARY

A large assortment of Flouring Extracts for Cakes and Puddings...

A quantity of superior CIGARS & TOBACCO...

DR. SMITH continues to attend

to the practice of his Profession, and may be consulted at his office...

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

AT THE Brick Building, Main Street.

ROBERT BROWN has received from Boston and New York...

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, of all the latest and most approved styles...

Flour and Molasses.

60 BLS. Extra Superfine FLOUR, 6 Casks MOLASSES...

Light! Light! Light! THE Subscriber has just received a supply of Lamps...

Notice. THE Undersigned, in returning thanks to his friends...

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New Diggings Discovered

AT THE NEW STORE EUREKA HOUSE,

CENTRAL BANK, Main Street, Woodstock, N.B.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW OPENING A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries,

German, French, and English FANCY GOODS,

JEWELRY, CUTLERY, &c. Selected expressly for this Market from the latest

Spring Importations.

This STOCK has been purchased for CASH, and in consequence of the pressure in the money market...

Cash or Country Produce. MY MOTTO WILL BE Live and let Live.

John G. McCarthy. June 30th, 1859.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

THE SUBSCRIBER has received from the British and American markets an immense stock of Goods...

Chenille, Silk, Thibet, & Worsted SCARFS, Fitch, Martin, and Striped FURS...

Also, 3 cases of Black, Drab and Gray Cottons & Gets.

Kossuth and Ledger Hats, Ladies' and Childrens Boots & Shoes.

Inside Venetian Blinds, assorted sizes, an article required in every house at all seasons.

Also, 2 Cases of "Yankee Notions" containing Door Mats, Horse Car, Shoe, Elk, Lead and other Brushes...

China, Glass and Earthenware EX CONQUEST.

F. C. CLEMENSON has received by the above Ship from Liverpool...

China Dessert Sets, White Stone Dinner, Tea & Breakfast Sets...

Also a large stock of common Earthenware to which he solicits the attention of purchasers.

WANTED. In exchange for Cash on delivery.

250 MINK, 500 SABLE, 150 OTHERS, 1000 MUSKRAT, 200 LUCIFER.

COAL! COAL! COAL!!! Just received, a new supply of SEA COAL...

Notice. THE Undersigned, in returning thanks to his friends...

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BUSINESS CARDS.

STEPHEN K. BRUNDAGE, Commission Merchant,

Flour, Corn Meal, Pork, Tea, TOBACCO, &c.

80 HDS Superior Muscovado Molasses.

D. K. CHASE, CALAIS, MAINE, DEALER IN HARDWARE,

Paints, Oils, Iron and Steel, Blacksmith's Tools...

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON. Is the largest and best arranged Hotel in the New England States...

FRONTIER HOUSE, CALAIS, MAINE. Nathan Higgins, Proprietor.

HAT, CAP, FUR, BOOT, SHOE AND RUBBER STORE.

AT WILLIAMS' Hat, Cap, Fur, Boot, shoe AND RUBBER STORE.

KOSSUTH HATS. THE highest market price paid for ships and manufacturing FURS.

GEO. F. CAMPBELL offers his services to the public as an Auctioneer and Commission AGENT.

SLASON & RAINSFORD, Commission & Forwarding MERCHANTS,

Flour, Pork, Beef, Tea, Sugar, MOLASSES, FISH, TOBACCO, LIQUORS, HARDWARE, &c.

Golden Fleece, St. Stephens, New Brunswick.

H. & P. CULLINEN, IMPORTERS OF British and Foreign DRY GOODS,

PHENIX Life Assurance Company. FOR GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE Annuities, or Loss of Life at Sea.

WANTED. In exchange for Cash on delivery.

COAL! COAL! COAL!!! Just received, a new supply of SEA COAL...

Notice. THE Undersigned, in returning thanks to his friends...

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JOHN CARTER, MANUFACTURER OF WAGGONS, CARRIAGES,

JOHN C. WINSLOW, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

JOHN MOORE, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN LIQUORS, GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

ALEX. GILMORE, CORN, FLOUR, and PROVISION MERCHANT.

STODDARD & BAKER, HARNESS MAKERS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

WATER STREET, Opposite the Commercial Bank, Woodstock, N.B.

THE subscribers, having received a good assortment of the best quality of SILVER PLATED HARNESS MOUNTING and Amalga Leather...

A Good Variety of Whips, Stage, Express, Carriage, Chaise and Riding Whips...

Ladies' Boots & Shoes. Our shoe Findings consists of Pegs of all sizes...

SHERIFF'S SALE. Will be sold as Public Auction, at the Sheriff's office...

Choice Liquors. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends...

Domestic Manufacture. THE Subscriber is now prepared to supply to all who may require them...

HAVANA CIGARS.—A few very prime imported Cigars...

Notice. THE Undersigned, in returning thanks to his friends...

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Boots and Shoes, At the Woollen Hall

THE above establishment may be found the largest and most varied assortment of BOOTS and SHOES

ever brought into market, consisting in part of Gents, Coarse-Fine and Fine French Cal Boots...

Tea, Pork, Sugar, &c. THE Subscribers have now in Store, per recent arrivals...

NOTICE. THE Subscribers beg leave to announce to the Inhabitants of Woodstock and vicinity...

Woolen Hall! JUST completed, one of the heaviest importations of Cloths ever brought to this market...

Black Broadcloths, Mixed Beavers, WHITNEYS, SEALSKINS, PILOT CLOTHS,

Siberian Lambskins, Cassimeres and Doeskins, SATINETTS, in great variety.

Homespuns, &c., &c. Ladies Cloths, in all the leading colors...

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Groceries, Liquors, Flour, &c. THE Subscriber has received per East...



John Moore, Importer and Dealer in Liquors, Groceries, Pickles, Sauces, &c. &c.

THE GREATEST Medical Discovery, OF THE AGE. Dr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered...

Ayer's Sarsaparil A compound remedy, in which we have...

St. John Marble Works, South side King Square, St. John, N. B. THE Proprietors of this Establishment...

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, For Children Teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething...

THE GREATEST Medical Discovery, OF THE AGE. Dr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered...

Ayer's Sarsaparil A compound remedy, in which we have...

OUR PAPER. The Woodstock Journal is a large eight-page weekly, devoted to the advancement...

Tailoring! AT THE BRICK BUILDING, MAIN-ST., UP-STAIRS. The Subscriber begs to announce the services of Mr. John B. Smith...

THE Proprietors of this Establishment ment thankful for past patronage, have added largely to their stock of MARBLE...

THE GREATEST Medical Discovery, OF THE AGE. Dr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered...

Ayer's Sarsaparil A compound remedy, in which we have...

OUR PAPER. The Woodstock Journal is a large eight-page weekly, devoted to the advancement...

Ready Made Clothing in endless variety and in the most fashionable styles.

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OUR PAPER. The Woodstock Journal is a large eight-page weekly, devoted to the advancement...

Tailoring! IN CONNECTION WITH THE "WOOLLEN HALL," CUTTER. Will always be found a practical and experienced...

THE Proprietors of this Establishment ment thankful for past patronage, have added largely to their stock of MARBLE...

THE GREATEST Medical Discovery, OF THE AGE. Dr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered...

Ayer's Sarsaparil A compound remedy, in which we have...

OUR PAPER. The Woodstock Journal is a large eight-page weekly, devoted to the advancement...

This is the Place! "WOOLLEN HALL" is the place. of every description suited to the season at ways on hand...

THE Proprietors of this Establishment ment thankful for past patronage, have added largely to their stock of MARBLE...

THE GREATEST Medical Discovery, OF THE AGE. Dr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered...

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Farm for Sale. A farm of two hundred acres in Jackson town, a few miles from Woodstock. There is a small clearing, and the soil is of the very best quality.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment ment thankful for past patronage, have added largely to their stock of MARBLE...

THE GREATEST Medical Discovery, OF THE AGE. Dr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered...

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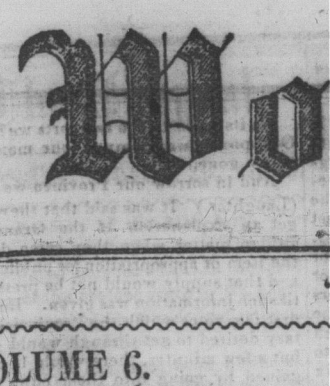
Woodstock Pipes. LOGAN & LINDSAY have just received per ship Great Northern from Liverpool...

THE Proprietors of this Establishment ment thankful for past patronage, have added largely to their stock of MARBLE...

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