

Woodstock Journal

Mechanic's Institute
Box 162

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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., an increase of the representation in the Assembly, and Free Education, schools of all grades, from the lowest to the highest being open to all without money and without price, and supported by Direct Taxation.

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

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

Clubs 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.

Clergymen, postmasters, and teachers supplied at a dollar and a half a year.

ADDRESS
The Editor of the Journal, Woodstock, N. B.

CLUBBING WITH OTHER PERIODICALS.

By arrangements with the proprietors of the following periodicals we are enabled to offer them with the Journal at the low rates mentioned.

The Atlantic Monthly; an original, American Magazine of the very highest merit, published at Boston by Phillips, Sampson, and Company. Price, three dollars a year in advance. A new romance by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was commenced in the January number, and will be continued through successive issues. Thirty thousand copies of this number were issued as a first edition. We will give the Atlantic and the Journal for four dollars a year.

Life Illustrated; a weekly journal; the American Phenological Journal, (monthly); and the Water Cure Journal, (monthly); all published by Fowler & Wells, New York. The first is two dollars a year, and the latter one dollar each. All are very readable and useful works, and are deservedly popular. We can furnish them along with the Journal very cheaply. For the Journal and Life Illustrated, three dollars a year. For the Journal and either the Water Cure or Phenological, two dollars and a half. For the Journal and all three of Fowler & Wells' periodicals, four dollars.

WHAT THEY THINK OF CANADA AT HOME.

A few months since the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture transmitted some fifty or sixty copies of the 1st and 2nd volumes of the Journal and Transactions of the Board, to the leading Societies and public Journals of the United Kingdom, France, &c. The party who took them to England, and undertook their distribution, informs us that the volumes have already excited considerable interest, and have called forth in the public prints very favorable remarks. He says that wherever he goes particularly in the country districts, he is beset with people wishful to obtain valuable information respecting Canada; and that by putting forth sober and truthful statements in a popular way, a superior class of emigrants might be induced to make this country the land of their adoption. Several of the public journals have published extensive extracts from the Transactions, accompanied by favorable remarks, a proof that our agricultural organizations have not been unproductive of benefit to the Province, far beyond its own boundaries. The honorable distinctions that have been conferred on several of our public men by Her Most Excellent Majesty, and the cordial reception that has been shown them by members of the Imperial Government, and prominent British citizens, clearly indicate the high position which Canada has already attained in the heart of the empire, and which it is like our duty and interest to consolidate and improve.

The Mark Lane Express, the leading agricultural paper of England, has a notice of the Transactions, of which the following is an extract.

A great change has taken place in Ca-

ada since the boon of self-government has been so justly awarded by the mother country. We no longer hear of those wild founded complaints of mal administration, disaffection to English rule, and threats of joining the American Union. Never, even in the "old country," were the people so happy, prosperous, or loyal. Indeed, generally speaking, their attachment to the Queen is more strong now than they are removed from the immediate pressure of royalty; and we firmly believe that in the event of a war with the powers of the Continent, Upper Canada would not only cheerfully furnish her portion of expense towards the warfare, but her contingent of men to fight the battle of her father-land. The present excellent governor, Sir Edmund Head, is the patron and supporter of every useful national undertaking. Under his government these important works the Grand Trunk Railway and the Tubular Bridge over the St. Lawrence have been constructed at an expense of several millions sterling, which open up speedy communication between the remote portions of British North America. A grand future is, therefore, opening to Canada, as the highway to the West; whilst the favorable climate of the Upper Province, where winters are shorter by five or six weeks than in the Eastern Provinces, renders it a much more desirable residence for Europeans.

England may well exult in having such a colony—such a resource for her teeming and over-crowded population; nor less ought she to do so on seeing the result of the liberal policy adopted (at the eleventh hour, it is true) towards it by the Government. "Wise and happy will that nation be," said a French statesman "before the American War of Independence," "which shall first consent to see its colonies allied provinces, not mere dependencies of the mother country." Wise and happy will that nation be which will consent to recognize as the only principle of consequence in commerce, the employment of all its lands in the manner most advantageous to the owners and all its labor in the manner most advantageous to the individual laborers, that is, the manner in which every man would use both of them, if he were permitted to do so, for his own advantage.

Upper Canada is the country of the British agricultural emigrant. It is essentially English in its manners, customs, religion, language, industry, and, in fact, in all respects that can possibly render it a home to an Englishman tired of battling with the anxieties and drawbacks on prosperity of the "old country." It has also started into life with all the advantages of the experience of the mother country, and full scope for their employment and development. There is, therefore, no interval between the infancy and full manhood of the colony. As soon as the pressure of paternal superintendence was removed, it rose in its full stature at once, and showed that nothing but that interference had prevented her from sooner displaying her capabilities.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.—(Continued.)

Court House, Jan. 12.

After the reading of the minutes of yesterday's proceedings a lengthy conversation took place respecting the collection of taxes from delinquent ratepayers, Justices sometimes retaining the whole, or nearly the whole, amount collected, for costs. It was resolved that in future Justices having delinquent lists for collection should hand the whole amount collected to the Secretary Treasurer, and submit their bill for costs to the Council. It was further resolved that Collectors should place their delinquent lists in the hands of a Justice resident in their own Parish.

Mr. Hayward presented a petition from Joseph M'Gee, Esq., and twenty-four other inhabitants of Brighton, stating that at the recent Parish election a list of Parish officers had been made up by an irresponsible committee, and praying that such list might not be confirmed.

From statements made by Messrs. Hayward and Orser, Councillors for Brighton, it appeared that soon after the opening of the meeting the ratepayers then present had agreed, in order to avoid the confusion, uproar, and consequent dissatisfaction in the mode of voting in Parish officers heretofore followed, to appoint a committee of nine to draw up a list of Parish officers, to be submitted to the approval of the meeting. The committee retired and made out the list. When they brought it in and submitted it to the meeting a number of those present in the morning had left, and many not then present had come in. These raised objections to the list, and the proceedings of the morning; and such a hubbub was raised that no action was taken upon the list, nor were any officers elected in the usual manner. Under these circumstances a number of the people had petitioned against the confirmation of the list prepared by the Committee.

After a brief discussion, as the chairman of the meeting had made no return of Parish officers elected, the two Councillors for the Parish were directed to prepare a list.

On inquiry Mr. Clowse the Secretary Treasurer stated that in January session a resolution was passed directing the Auditor to furnish him with a list of the sums due from Parishes to the County and from the County to Parishes, and directing him to case where a Parish owed the County to add the amount of that debt to the assessment of that Parish for 1858, and in the case where the County was indebted to a Parish to deduct the amount from the assessment of that Parish for 1858. The Auditor had furnished him with a list, but it was so obviously incorrect that he took the responsibility of issuing the assessment warrants for the original sums fixed by the Council, without making the intended additions and deductions.

From a conversation which followed it appeared that the Auditor had taken the balance for or against the County from the book of the late Auditor, Mr. Thomas E. Orser, which was all the data at his command; and that these balances were in some way deceptive, and did not exhibit the information needed by the Council. Mr. Lindsay stated that the required information could be found in the report of a committee at a former meeting of the Council. On motion of Mr. Clowse, the resolution of last January respecting the additions and deductions was re-affirmed for 1859.

Mr. Hayward read a letter from Joseph Noble, Esq., respecting a list of delinquent ratepayers placed in his hands for collection. He had collected 20s 9d, and there remained to collect 8s 10d, which would probably cost to collect more than that amount. Mr. Noble wished to know whether he should proceed in these cases. The Council resolved that the statement of Mr. Noble was satisfactory, and that his account be squared on the Auditor's Book on his producing a certificate from the Overseers of the Poor that the amount of 26s 9d had been paid them.

A petition from a number of the inhabitants of the Town of Woodstock for the passing of a by-law prohibiting cattle from running at large upon the highway between Gideon Yearke's upper line and the lower line of the Parish, was complied with.

Messrs. Gray, Kilburn, and Hemphill, were appointed a committee to investigate a complaint of M. L. Phillips of unjust taxation for school purposes.

On motion of Mr. Hayward it was resolved that whereas difficulties have arisen heretofore respecting the apportioning of the County Tax equally among the several Parishes, for want of a just valuation of the property in each Parish, that the Assessors of Rates for the several Parishes shall be compelled to go to the residence of each ratepayer in his district, and to value all property to the best of his judgement; and in lieu thereof the Assessors shall receive five per cent. for so doing, instead of two and a half, the present rate.

If any reader enquires what is meant by the expression "in lieu thereof," in its connection in the above resolution, we have only to say that he must guess at its

or apply to the person who drew up the resolution.—Reporter.]

Messrs. Corbett, Kilburn, Hemphill, Rideout, Orser, Hartley, Gallop, and Gibson were appointed a committee to add up the Assessment lists of 1858 in order to obtain the necessary data for the apportionment of the County Rate among the several Parishes. They were ordered to report at 10 A. M. on Thursday.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13.

The report of the Committee on County Accounts was presented and accepted; and the following items were disposed of:

1. Major Hamilton, 4 days attendance January Court, £1 0 0
2. Wm. Melville, salary as gaoler 7 months ending Jan. 14, 1859, boarding, repairing windows, &c., 7 9 0
3. J. H. Jacques, constable Jan. Court, 1 0 0
4. Sheriff Dibble, account, 12 5 0
5. W. Q. Shaw, constable, September Court, 1 0 0
6. W. Q. Shaw, constable, Jan. Court, 1 0 0
7. H. Akerly, do do 1 0 0
8. George Maddox, acct. for expenses as Overseer Poor for Wicklow, 1858, £8 10 6; referred to Overseers Poor said Parish.
9. Alfred Murphy & Jas. Cushman, ditto 1857, ditto.
10. Bartholomew Maddox, ditto £8 15 0 ditto.
11. Aaron Perkins, 1 day's attendance County election, 10s, referred to election.
12. Wm. Cronkhite, constable, Sept. Court, 1 0 0
13. John Donnelly, do 1 0 0
14. John P. W. Winslow, advertising notices of Supreme & January Courts, 12s; referred to explanation from Mr. W. Q. Shaw, constable Supreme Court, 2 0 0
15. Thos. O. Upham, services as constable, 2 6 3
16. Samuel Watson, do 1 6 0
17. Major Hamilton, constable, Supreme Court, and repairing Court House, 1 15 0
18. James McLachlan, 4000 envelopes for Parish elections 1 7 6
19. Robert Woodward, constable Supreme Court, 2s; to stand over as not properly attested
20. John Donnelly, services as constable 12s, allowed at G. L. Raymond, Esq., J. P., was heard in reference to a return which he had made of a list of delinquent rate-payers placed in his hands, and was allowed to withdraw it in order to make it out in detail.

A list of Parish officers for Simonds was presented by Mr. Raymond and confirmed. A similar list for Brighton confirmed.

Mr. Lindsay presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Woodstock, praying that Samuel Watson may be appointed constable, as he had not been elected at the Parish election.

Mr. Gibson presented a counter petition from seventy inhabitants of Woodstock, praying that he may not be appointed, and preferring certain charges against him while constable.

The following persons were heard under oath touching the matter: G. L. Raymond, Esq., Samuel Watson, Robert Johnston, Edward Loomer, Sylvester Wright.

Mr. Hayward moved that Mr. Watson shall not be appointed constable.

Ayes—Raymond, Kilburn, Hartley, Rideout, Gallop, Gibson, Orser, Clowse, Hayward.

Noes—Lindsay, Corbett, Gray, Hemphill.

Mr. Clowse moved that the petition of Lewis Coombes respecting the Woodstock ferry, presented on Tuesday, be complied with.

Mr. Hemphill moved as an amendment that all the right which the County possesses to the Ferry between Shea's landing, Northampton, and Rice's landing, Woodstock, be granted exclusively to Charles Shea and Lewis Coombes for a term of five years, on condition they build and keep running at all reasonable times between the above-mentioned landings a good and

sufficient Horse Ferry Boat, during the said term of five years; and that in event of their failing to do so they shall pay to the Secretary-Treasurer six pounds annually for each year of such failure.

The amendment was carried.

A list of Parish officers for Kent was presented and confirmed.

A similar list for Wakefield was confirmed.

It was resolved that in view of the bad condition of the bridge over the Beaugumie, near Samuel Dickinson's, the County representatives be requested to use their efforts to obtain a special grant at the coming session to build a new one.

Mr. Corbett moved that on account of the indisposition of Mr. Winslow preventing him from attending at the Council a committee wait upon him to ask an explanation of his account. Lost Messrs. Corbett and Kilburn voting for it.

Mr. Kilburn from the committee to add up the Assessment lists of the various Parishes, reported the following totals:

Woodstock	£170,050
Wicklow	20,000
Kent (list for 1857)	18,100
Wakefield	62,500
Brighton	28,400
Richmond	20,000
Northampton	25,000
Simonds	81,400
Total	£460,050

The report was accepted, and the subject ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The ferry known as "Patchell's," was granted for three years to Joseph Kerr for one pound per annum in labor on the ferry landings, under supervision of the Councillors from Woodstock and Northampton.

A list of Parish officers for Northampton was presented and confirmed.

A resolution was passed requesting the County members to use their best endeavors to have the road on the east side of the river from Patchell's ferry to the upper line of the county placed on the Great Road list.

It was resolved to fix the sale of Tavern Licenses the same as last year.

Mr. Raymond presented a petition from Albert Orser for a tavern license in Brighton. A lengthy and warm discussion took place upon this petition. It was opposed by both the councillors for the Parish of Brighton, on the ground that the people in the vicinity of the proposed tavern objected to it. The Council finally refused to grant the license.

The committee appointed to consider the case of M. L. Phillips reported that they found he had been in 1856 illegally taxed for school purposes 14s. 6d., and had paid legal costs to the amount of 7s. 6d.; and in 1857 had been in the same district illegally taxed two pounds, and had paid 10s costs. The committee recommended the case to the consideration of the Council. The report was accepted and the school district recommended to refund to Mr. Phillips the whole sum of three pounds twelve shillings.

JANUARY 14.

The committee on Parish returns presented a Report, which was accepted.

A number of Tavern Licenses were granted.

Twenty-five pounds was ordered to be assessed on the Parish of Simonds for the support of the poor in 1859.

The petition of Alfred Orser for a tavern license in Brighton, presented yesterday and refused, was reconsidered. A memorial from a large number of the inhabitants of the vicinity surrounding the necessity for a public house in the locality, and the fitness of Mr. Orser to keep it, was presented. A license was accordingly granted to Mr. Orser.

Richmond was ordered to be assessed £60 for the support of the poor, and Wakefield £90.

The upper road district in Woodstock

was ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow.

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The upper road district in Woodstock

was ordered to be assessed £80 for road purposes.

The Auditor asked if he should have leave to lay before the council several accounts handed in to him since the meeting of the council. Leave was not granted.

Mr. Hayward moved a resolution approving of that portion of the Bill respecting Lumber Berths, (Mitchell's) before the House last winter, which secured the berth to the first applicant, and requesting the members for the County to use their influence in having such a measure passed. The resolution was carried without a dissenting voice.

On motion of Mr. Hayward it was resolved application should be made to the Legislature to have the Municipal Act so amended that the Council should meet on the second Tuesday in July instead of the third, as at present.

Mr. Corbett brought up the subject of the payment of councillors. He said that at the last election a number of persons had spoken to him on the subject, expressing a decided opinion that the councillors should be paid, and requesting him to move the Council to take some action in the matter. He himself should be willing to go for a sufficient sum to pay the reasonable expenses of councillors while attending the meetings, but no more. He should move that a committee be appointed to prepare a memorial to the Legislature to alter the law accordingly.

Mr. Gallop opposed the resolution. He would go to make it a Parish charge, and leave it optional with each Parish whether it would or would not pay its councillors. Then if they did their work well their constituents would probably pay them liberally.

Mr. Corbett drew attention to the fact that it was not optional with a man whether he should serve as councillor or not. If he refused he was liable to a fine of ten pounds.

Mr. Hayward could not support the resolution, because it would lead to difficulty. If councillors were paid candidates would spend money to get elected, and our Parish elections would become similar to those of the County; there would be bribery, terms for hauling electors to the polls, buying votes, &c. In Brighton they did not put men in against their will, for they had plenty of candidates; numbers were found anxious to obtain a seat. He wanted councillors who would serve the people for nothing and find themselves.

Mr. Gray opposed the resolution. A man could be forced to serve as councillor but one year. Were the council paid it would not hurry business so much, and there might be more and longer special meetings—or at least it would be so said by the people. In Canada the councillors had at first no pay; since they had been paid it had taken them double time to do the business.

Mr. Gibson said he had no objection to councillors getting pay, but it should be left to the respective parishes. He thought that under the law as it now stood parishes could pay their councillors if they chose.

Mr. Lindsay moved in amendment to Mr. Corbett's resolution that the law be so amended as to leave it optional with the people by vote at their Parish meetings to pay their councillors or not.

Mr. Kilburn could not see any good reason why councillors should not be paid for their work. The arguments against paying them would apply with equal force to members of the Assembly, who receive not only pay but travelling expenses, &c. He was not ashamed to say that councillors ought to be paid their expenses. Five shillings a day would be sufficient for this, and would be no inducement to any man to leave his home. He could not support Mr. Corbett's resolution, but would the amendment. He would never force the payment upon the people.

Mr. Lindsay said he would never compel the people to pay their councillors, but would accept payment if they were disposed to make it.

Mr. Orser said he believed a man that was worthy anything at all was worth his victuals. A petition to the Council to take some steps towards securing payment to councillors for their services had been got up in this Parish; but as he was a young member he had declined to present it. He had always contended that councillors should have an allowance of five shillings a day, which would be sufficient to pay

their expenses. He had seconded Mr. Corbett's resolution, but he preferred the amendment.

Mr. Hemphill was in favor of leaving it optional with the Parishes.

Mr. Clowse thought that warrant in the present law could be found for Parishes paying their councillors if they chose. The amendment was carried without opposition.

Mr. Gibson brought under notice an account of Charles Stephenson for boarding jurors kept in on a criminal trial in the Circuit Court in September, 1857, which account was allowed by Judge Wilnot, but was refused by the Council at the January session in 1858.

It was resolved to take the account again into consideration.

Mr. Gray thought Stephenson should have his pay.

Mr. Gallop thought so, too; but jurors got five shillings a day and their travelling expenses, and should pay their own bills.

Mr. Corbett thought that Stephenson should have his pay. He had never thought of looking to the jurors for it. He probably had thought that Judge Wilnot's word was good for three pounds.

Mr. Clowse thought that since September 1857 the law had been amended, and that now all expenses of the kind certified as allowed by the Judge had to be paid.

Mr. Lindsay could not go for paying the account because juries were paid.

Mr. Gibson here read a section of the "Act for the better administration of Criminal Justice" passed last session, to the effect that accounts for the sustenance of jurors allowed by the presiding judge should be paid by the County Treasurer.

Mr. Kilburn said that if this law was a just one it should have been passed long ago. He should go for paying the account even though not required by law. The Council should look to justice rather than to law.

Mr. Hemphill took the same view. He felt that it was nothing more than right that Stephenson should be paid.

Mr. Orser said he thought that Judge Wilnot should have seen the account paid. In ordering it paid he might have exceeded his authority, but it was hard to keep Stephenson out of it. If there was any other source to which Stephenson could properly go for payment he should send him, but he knew of none but the Council.

Mr. Gallop said that if the Judge recommended Stephenson to supply the things charged in the account he should look to the Judge for his pay. He had more claim upon the Judge than upon the Council. He (Mr. G.) had not come there to squander away the County funds. The expenses of the county were now enormous. The Council were not half as economical now as when they first met under the Municipal Act, and they were not a whit so careful then.

The question was here taken upon a motion that the account should be paid, and carried in the affirmative.

Ayes—Gray, Corbett, Hemphill, Hartley, Kilburn, Gibson, Orser, Raymond.

Noes—Lindsay, Clowse, Gallop, Gibson, Hayward, Rideout.

A list of Parish officers for Wicklow was presented, and confirmed.

A petition from the inhabitants of the Swamp district in South Richmond, praying the passage of a Bye Law prohibiting cattle running at large upon the highway from McKenzie's Corner to Sylvanus Knowlton's, was presented, and its prayer complied with.

The Revisors were allowed the same compensation as last year.

A petition from Calvin Churchill and a number of other inhabitants of Williamstown for the prohibition of cattle running at large on the highway in a certain district in that settlement, the prayer of which was refused yesterday, was reconsidered, and its prayer granted.

The case of Wolsey M'Mullin, who asked payment of an account for services as Assessor of Rates for Wicklow, was taken into consideration, and an order was made that the collector should pay him out of Parish funds.

The Warden and Secretary Treasurer were directed to call on the Government for a warrant for the £400 granted in aid of building a gaol.

A petition was presented from the Firewards of Upper Woodstock, setting forth that the district had made certain preparations for providing for the extinguishing of fires in the village, that the district was small, and not able to complete the arrangements, that the county buildings in the district were as liable to fire as any other, and would have the benefit of the fire department; and therefore praying that the Council would grant pecuniary aid to the district.

The justice of the request was generally

admitted, and £10 was granted for the purposes mentioned.

Saturday, July 16. An assessment for £10 was ordered upon the Parish of Brighton for the support of the poor.

On motion of Mr. Lindsay it was resolved that whereas detentions and difficulty have been experienced in consequence of magistrates not making returns of lists of delinquent rate payers placed in their hands for collection, therefore the Auditor be required to make up a detailed account against said magistrates forthwith, to place in the hands of the Secretary Treasurer, to enable him to proceed against said magistrates refusing to make said returns; and that the several collectors be directed not to place any such lists in the hands of any magistrate until he has complied with said order. Carried unanimously.

On motion of Mr. Hayward it was resolved that the bye laws passed since 1853 together with the Act of Assembly relating to the duties of Parish officers, be printed for distribution throughout the County; and that a committee with the Secretary Treasurer be appointed to revise and condense the bye laws, and receive tenders for the printing. Messrs. Hayward, Gray and Lindsay, were named the committee.

Mr. Lindsay moved that a competent person be appointed with whom the Gaol Building Committee can consult, and that Mr. Heackish Stoddard, Senr, be appointed, and allowed £12 10s for his services.

It was here suggested that Mr. Benjamin N. Richardson had already been appointed to this office, and that there was no need of two; whereupon Mr. Lindsay said that there could be added to this resolution a clause dismissing Mr. Richardson.

Mr. Hayward objected to dismissing Mr. Richardson without any charge being brought against him. It was not British justice.

Mr. Lindsay said he had nothing against Mr. Richardson. When he was appointed he was a member of this Council; he thought that as a matter of course Mr. Richardson's term of office terminated when he ceased to be a councillor. Mr. Stoddard drew up the plans upon which the gaol was to be built, and he of course was best qualified to carry out these plans properly. Besides Mr. Stoddard lived quite close to the place and was more convenient to consult with the committee.

Mr. Gallop objected that Mr. Stoddard was a relative of the contractor.

Mr. Raymond objected that Mr. Abiathar Johnson was the contractor. Was Mr. Stoddard a relative of Mr. Johnson's?

Mr. Gallop said that the truth might as well be told. Mr. Johnson had only tendered for Mr. L. R. Harding, and had since the contract to Mr. Harding, who had given him a written assurance of clearance from all responsibility connected with the transaction. Mr. Harding was therefore the real contractor, and was a relative of Mr. Stoddard.

To this it was replied by several councillors that Mr. Johnson was still the responsible contractor, and could not be relieved by any bargain which he might make with Mr. Harding or any other person.

Much other conversation of a like import followed. Some said that they thought Mr. Stoddard better qualified to do the duty required than Mr. Richardson, and others thought that Mr. R. lived at such a distance that he ought to consider it a benefit to be relieved of the duty. The resolution was at length carried, only Hayward and Gallop dissenting.

The Secretary Treasurer was ordered to renew the insurance upon the Court House and brick building.

Ordered, that the Clerk of the Peace be paid his half year's salary.

The committee on the Secretary Treasurer's accounts reported them correct.

Ordered, that the Secretary Treasurer be paid £15 for extra services during the past year.

Ordered, that Major Hamilton be paid 25s for five day's attendance on the Council during this session.

The Warden and Secretary Treasurer were instructed to draw for the payment of all accounts passed during this session.

Mr. Raymond wished to draw the attention of the Council to a complaint which had been made to him that there was no stove in the prisoner's room in the Lock-up house. A person who visited the room lately told him that he had found a person confined therein shivering, and nearly frozen, with the cold.

Mr. Lindsay explained that there had been a stove in the partition dividing the two rooms, with one end in one and the other end in the other, but having been broken by some drunken prisoner it had been removed wholly to the other room, so that now only the pipe passed through the prisoner's room. From some further remarks of Mr. Lindsay it appeared that there had been some disagreement between the gaol committee and the Town Council as to which should make certain repairs in the lock-up house, which was probably one reason why the proper heating of the room had been neglected. Messrs. Lindsay, Hemphill and Kilburn, were appointed a committee to procure wood for the Court House and gaol, and to have charge of the property belonging to the county.

Mr. Raymond suggested that the committee should be instructed to see to providing

a stove for the Lock-up house if found necessary, and rose time after time to urge this upon the Council, but without success.

The salary of the Auditor for 1859 was fixed at £10.

The Council then proceeded to the election of an Auditor.

Mr. Samuel Watts was nominated by Mr. Hayward.

Mr. Robert Harper was nominated by Mr. Corbett.

Mr. Gibson said that he was requested by Mr. Jacques to inform the Council that it was a candidate for the Auditor's office. It was replied that Mr. Jacques must find having been done the councillors proceeded to ballot for the two candidates. Mr. Harper got five votes. Mr. Watts got nine, and was declared duly elected.

Mr. Hayward read a letter handed him by Mr. Watts prior to the election in which that gentleman stated that hearing that exertions were being made to deprive him of the office, he desired to say that unless elected by a handsome majority, he would not accept it.

The prayer of a petition to prohibit horses, horned cattle, sheep, pigs, and geese from running on the highway on the second tier in Wakefield, from Gillilan's lower line to Charles Elgar's lower line during the year, was granted.

In the matter of W. F. Dibblee's complaint of over taxation on his property in Simons' an order was made that the collector should collect only 6s. 8d. from Mr. Dibblee instead of 10s. as in the Assessment Bill.

A list of Parish officers for Woodstock was presented and confirmed.

The Auditor requested to know what he was to do with respect to the list of sums due to and from Parishes which he was required to make up. If he took the balances from the Auditor's Book, the list would be exactly the same as the one which he had prepared last year. At the Auditor's suggestion a committee consisting of the Warden and Mr. Lindsay was appointed to assist in making up the list.

Eleven pounds were ordered to be assessed on Kent for the support of its poor.

Mr. Hayward brought up the question of running the boundary line between the Parishes of Brighton and Northampton. From the statements made we learn that the line as defined in the law runs across every lot in its course, throwing one half of each into one Parish, and the other half into the other Parish, thus causing much inconvenience. The inhabitants desired to have the line altered to obviate this difficulty. A resolution expressing the opinion of the council as to the propriety of the required change in the law was passed.

A committee was appointed to hear and report upon the statement of Mr. Elisha Baker, reporting an alleged meeting for prohibiting the running of cattle upon the highway in a certain district on the Connell Road (so called). The committee soon returned and reported that they had evidence to show that the meeting had been held in accordance with the regulation of the council. The council upon this report passed a Bye Law for the required prohibition.

A list of Parish officers for Northampton was presented and confirmed.

A rather lengthy and very desultory conversation respecting the county printing took place. It appeared to be the opinion of all the councillors that the printing should be let by competition. But there were differences of opinion as to how this should be done, and as to what printing was needed. Some councillors wished to have the minutes and debates published; others saw no necessity for the publication of either. Some wished to include handbills and advertising, and to have the tenders made for a gross amount. At length after a very much interrupted and very straggling discussion, and the proposing of some half dozen resolutions which were withdrawn almost as soon as moved, a resolution for the appointment of a committee to receive tenders for all such printing as might be required in a public newspaper, and for handbills, was carried.

Messrs. Gray, Lindsay, and Corbett were appointed a committee.

Ordered, that £20 be assessed upon the Parish of Northampton for the support of its poor.

Mr. Hemphill moved that the list of defaulting rate-payers for Northampton be withdrawn from the hands of G. L.

Raymond, Esq., and placed in the hands of Charles Shea, Esq., for collection. Mr. Hemphill argued that this would be a judicious change, as Mr. Shea was a resident of Northampton, and knew much more about the pecuniary circumstances of the defaulters than Mr. Raymond could be expected to know.

Mr. Kilburn said that this would be tantamount to passing a vote of want of confidence in Mr. Raymond. Any man who was not fit to be entrusted with the collection of taxes was not fit to remain upon the commission of the Peace.

Mr. Lindsay and others said that the list could not be withdrawn from Mr. Raymond without his consent. Finally the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Hayward asked the Secretary Treasurer if the sum of £8 had not been collected some years since from the Parishes of Brighton and Northampton to defray the expenses of running the Boundary Line between them, and what had become of it.

The Secretary Treasurer replied that his Books would show that it had been collected and paid into the general fund of the County.

On motion of Mr. Hayward it was ordered that the amount should be paid over to the councillors of Brighton and Northampton, provided that the Secretary Treasurer's Book showed it had been paid in by them.

Mr. Lindsay presented a petition from the lower fire district of the Parish of Woodstock praying that the Council might make to them a like grant for fire purposes to the grant made to the upper district.

Mr. Lindsay pressed the justice of the claim upon the Council; but consented to let the matter stand over until the July meeting of the Council.

On motion of Mr. Corbett a resolution was passed recommending the placing up on the Great Road list of the road from Upper Woodstock through Jacksonstown and Williamstown, and instructing the Warden and Secretary Treasurer to prepare and forward to the Assembly a memorial with that prayer.

The assessment upon the county for county purposes for 1859 was fixed at £250. An order was made to assess Woodstock for the support of its poor.

A petition from F. P. Sharp, praying for a reduction of taxation on his property in Simons, was presented, and referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Gray, Orser, and Hemphill. The committee reported, recommending the reduction of 15s from Mr. Sharp's tax. The recommendation was adopted by the council.

Mr. Kilburn moved that the county members be requested to have the road from Richmond Corner passing McKenzie's Corner to the Mill Settlement put on the Great Road list.

Messrs. Lindsay, Clowse, and others thought that however good the claim of this road might be it should not be pressed now; as an additional application for this favor, would only have the effect of defeating the applications already made for other roads. Mr. Kilburn, however, pressed his motion, and it was agreed to.

The Secretary Treasurer asked where he was to deposit the county papers and records. The safe in the Brick Building could not be used, as the door could not be shut through the setting of the foundation wall. The committee in-charge of the County Buildings was instructed to attend to the matter.

On Motion of Mr. Kilburn Mr. Chandler's tavern License was fixed at £6.

An attempt was made for a reconsideration of the sale of Tavern Licenses, but it was strongly opposed, and eventually the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Albert Orser's License was fixed at £5.

The Warden was called upon to appoint a Building Committee for the Gaol, and named Messrs. Gibson, Gallop, and Raymond. Mr. Gibson moved that Mr. Lindsay be put on the committee in his place, which was agreed to, no one dissenting.

On motion of Mr. Hemphill it was resolved in expectation of the Bye Road money for 1860 being granted to the council in gross that it should be apportioned equally among the several Parishes, as last year. Mr. Orser dissented from the resolution.

An order was made that the Court House should be under the charge of Major Hamilton.

The committee on county property was ordered to rent all buildings not in use to as good advantage as possible.

Correspondence

To the Editor of the Woodstock Journal. In the Sentinel, the signature of "Lex," indicative of the true character and the party it represents, is always prominent when the liberty of free press with the private duties. Just now, the old having taken contrary to the wishes he, through his press, reads the article to wit "Lex." The old difficulty has again in this revision in his already in this County indict vengeance upon fused or neglected to It is only natural that threaten those whom he ed while they subsist Warning such as the Sentinel should not With such illustration furnished by the people Yarmouth in Nova means difficult to believe ruler could furnish a signed for the repeal of ration. There can be the large addition later of Magistrates was in such movement. A the present constitution would certainly place able position. To do this by imputing improper desire; but it cannot be whose qualification for rate is their superior ever so base, to procure ber of votes, can act persons elected by the people at their Parish those appointed magistrates styled old Tory system of Magistrates in latter class we have found us from the form

January 18, 1859.

Woodstock

Thursday, Jan 14

Mr. Tilley and way B

Through the Postoffice a pamphlet which attempted refutation by a certain charge of mis against the late Railway Mr. Scovil was chairman. Mr. Tilley, it appears House of Assembly 1858, said:

"The late commission Iron through Messrs. Naylor & Co. £2000 by mismanagement"

On the 7th of a per Mr. Tilley for an ex 14th Mr. Tilley replied response took place Mr. Scovil, which term 24th November last.

Mr. Tilley's explanation various letters, in this Board agreed with a to furnish one thousand that these rails were to inspector appointed by of Naylor & Co., which he said; that under 1000 was imported; Chief Engineer to the presented to it that the respects very inferior, much by two pounds paid for them; that, £2000 arose from this provided that the ins should be made by a Naylor & Co., instead the Board.

Mr. Scovil's reply 700 tons were ordered by the former Board was that in the absence appointed by the Board

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Woodstock Journal.

In the Sentinel of January 1 over the signature of "Lex," appears a letter indicative of the true character of that paper and the party it represents.

Disloyalty and Smasherism—synonymous terms—always appear most conspicuous when the liberty of the people interferes with the private interests of individuals. Just so now. The Municipal Council here having taken upon itself to act contrary to the wishes of Charles Connell, he, through his press, signifies his feelings.

Read the article to which I refer, signed "Lex." The old difficulty of the site of our goal has again in this instance, caused this revulsion in his feelings. We have already in this County seen Mr. Connell's vindictive vengeance upon those who have refused or neglected to carry out his wishes.

It is only natural that he should now threaten those whom he has so long flattered while they subserved his interests. Warning such as that given in the last Sentinel should not remain unheeded.

With such illustrations of fully as those furnished by the people of Sunbury, and Yarmouth in Nova Scotia, it is by no means difficult to believe our would-be ruler could furnish a petition numerously signed for the repeal of our Act of incorporation. There can be little doubt but that the large addition lately made to our Bench of Magistrates was in anticipation of some such movement.

A retrograde step with the present constitution of that Bench would certainly place our chief in an enviable position. To do the slightest injustice by imputing improper motives is not my desire; but it cannot be supposed that men whose qualification for the office of magistrate is their superior ability, by means ever so base, to procure the greatest number of votes, can act as independently as persons elected by the free voice of the people at their Parish elections, or even as those appointed magistrates under the so-called old Tory system.

Of the administration of affairs under their rule of the latter class we have had a trial: God defend us from the former!

A CONSERVATIVE. January 18, 1859.

On motion of Mr. Hayward it was ordered that the amount should be paid over to the councillors of Brighton and Northampton, provided that the Secretary Treasurer's Book showed it had been paid in by him.

Mr. Lindsay presented a petition from the lower fire district of the Parish of Woodstock praying that the Council might make to them a like grant for fire purposes to the grant made to the upper district.

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The committee reported, recommending the reduction of the tax on Mr. Sharp's property. The recommendation was adopted by the Council.

Mr. Kilburn moved that the county assessors be requested to have the road from Richmond Corner passing M'Kenney's Corner to the Mill Settlement put on the Great Road list.

Mr. Lindsay, Clowse, and others moved that however good the claim of the road might be it should not be presented; as an additional application for favor, would only have the effect of increasing the applications already made for the road.

Mr. Kilburn, however, pressed his motion, and it was agreed to. The Secretary Treasurer asked where to deposit the county papers and the safe in the Brick Building not to be used, as the door could not be opened through the setting of the foundation. The committee in charge of the County Buildings was instructed to report to the matter.

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On motion of Mr. Hemphill it was resolved that the Bye Road from 1850 being granted to the county, that it should be apportioned among the several Parishes, as last year. Mr. Orser dissented from the resolution.

An order was made that the County should be under the charge of Mr. Hemphill.

A committee on county property was appointed to rent all buildings not in use to advantage as possible.

any moment by one appointed by the Board; that therefore the present Board could have appointed, and should have appointed, an inspector of their own, when the loss charged would have been prevented.

The whole matter appears to turn upon the question as to the agreement with Naylor & Co. concerning inspection turning to the order given to this firm by Mr. Scovill on the 7th page, we find the following words.

"The Rails to be made under inspection. In absence of an inspector from this Board, you to appoint one, who may be superseded at any time by one appointed by this Board."

Mr. Scovill contends that the appointment of an inspector by Naylor & Co. was only provisional, and that the present Board should have appointed an inspector of their own. He gives the following explanation why the late Board did not appoint an inspector:

"I will here explain why the late Board did not appoint an inspector. When the above order was made the Board had under consideration the engagement of Mr. Smith as inspector (who had been recommended by the Chief Engineer). They did not know at the time the order was made if an arrangement could be made with Mr. Smith to proceed immediately to England, therefore they provided that an inspector should be appointed provisionally by Messrs. Naylor in event of an inspector from the Board not being present to take charge at the commencement of the manufacture of the Rails. A few days after this order was sent, and immediately after a meeting of the present Government at Fredericton (about 8th June) a member of the Railway Board was informed by a member of the present Government, that the then Board would be superseded by a new Board. And soon after this hearing also from Messrs. Naylor that but a small portion of those Rails, perhaps none, could be got ready in August, the late Board determined to leave the appointment of an inspector to their successors."

On the other hand Mr. Tilley contends that the present Board finding a contract for rails made by their predecessors with a highly respectable English firm, and finding arrangements made for an inspection, could not be expected to interfere with such contract and arrangements. The former Board, he thinks, it should have at once appointed a competent inspector of its own.

Municipal Council. In to day's issue we conclude our report of the proceedings of the County Council at its late session. Our report abbreviates very much the phraseology of the various resolutions, reports, and orders, and gives but a slight sketch of some of the debates. It will however, be found, we think sufficiently full to give the public a notion of the council's proceedings. It being absent during a portion of the session we had to copy all Thursday's and a portion of Wednesday's proceedings from Mr. M'Lauchlan's minutes, which he kindly lent us for the purpose.

The new Warden, Mr. Kearney, acquitted himself very well, and by herd work managed to preserve a degree of order and regularity in the meetings which was very much needed, but never obtained, before. It strikes us that during this session the Council confined itself much more than its wont to matters within its legal bounds. All wise men will join us in a wish that the change may be a permanent one, and that we shall never again see a body instituted by law for the management of merely local matters become the tool of a political party,—disgusting all moderate men, bringing itself into contempt, and even endangering the permanence of municipal institutions. If there is a man in Carleton, who does not wish that the experiment of local self government may succeed among us we pity him from our heart; and we offer a fervent prayer that his expectations may be disappointed. And there is no surer means of disappointing any such unpatriotic desire than that the council should sever itself from party, and confine its attention to those matters which are by the law of the land entrusted to its care.

EXPLANATORY.—Desirous to finish up the proceedings of the Municipal Council this week we have been obliged to curtail greatly the usual amount of editorial matter, and to postpone until next issue the letter of our Grand Falls correspondent.

A young man in New York having advertised for a wife, received word from eighteen married men that he might have three.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

HALIFAX, Jan. 13. The Niagara, Capt. Lang, from Liverpool, 2 A. M., 1st, arrived at Halifax 10:30 A. M. 13th.

BRITAIN. London Times in leader on right of search question thinks the only way of getting out of difficulty is to declare that the "Slave Trade is piracy. It says: "This, however, neither Americans nor French will do; thus, therefore, we go on wasting the precious lives of English sailors upon the African coast, where one rescued negro cannot be shown as a set off against ten dead Englishmen—where our impotent force has become a mockery, and our blind, useless zeal a jest."

The honors which were being paid to the Midshepman Prince Alfred at every port entered by the Euryalus, had awakened a strong protest from the English press, and a generally expressed desire that he should be treated as a simple midshepman.

Affair of Steamer Washington at Nicaragua had given rise to editorials in the English press.

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE. A fearful catastrophe occurred at Victoria Theatre, London, 27th, just before termination of an afternoon performance, when gallery stairs were crowded with the evening's audience waiting for admission. A false alarm of fire was raised and a panic set in, during which pressure on stairs was such that sixteen boys were crushed and trampled to death, while many more were wounded. Theatre is situated in a very low neighborhood, and so rapidly did excitement subside that the evening's performance was proceeded with as usual.

Parl. Castle had delivered a strong anti-slavery speech at a meeting in Leeds on the subject of slavery.

Barnum had made his first appearance in London as a lecturer. St. James Hall was crowded to excess to hear him, and the newspapers speak quite flatteringly of his lecture—which was on Money Making.

Investigation at Cork into charges against arrested members of the Phoenix Club, resulted in six members being committed for trial without bail, and nine admitted to bail to appear for trial at the assizes. The result of the investigation was not deemed satisfactory by Government, and an official was specially delegated to watch the proceedings at the investigation in Belfast, which was progressing. Counsel for prisoners protested against examination taking place in the common jail, and withdrew from the case in consequence, leaving prisoners undefended.

The close of the year had occasioned extremely active demand for money for short periods, and 3-1-2 per cent was occasionally paid for loans on government securities, while in open discount market terms were rather above banks' minimum. Pressure not likely to last beyond 1st instant when numerous payments would be made on government account. Funds had been dull.

A few continental failures were taking place. The ship Kent had reached London with £390,000 in gold, from Melbourne. LATEST.—London, Saturday.—The quarterly revenue returns published to-day shows an increase of receipts for the quarter over the same last quarter of £1,125,496. The year shows a net decrease of £4,103,347, which is more than accounted for by the reduction of income tax.

The Times City article, dated Friday evening, congratulates the country on the hopeful appearance of matters at the opening of the year, as contrasted with last January, and predicts a calm in the money market for the year.

F. ANCE. The Moniteur contains the following: "The Emperor renewing his first decision grants to M. de Montalembert a remission of sentence definitely announced against him by the Court of Appeal. His Majesty also grants pardon to M. Donnouil the agent of the Correspondent."

The Moniteur also contains a despatch dated Shanghai, 8th November, announcing that Loyd Bign had gone up the river Yangtszekiang with five vessels, two of which were gunboats.

The London Globe's Paris correspondent writes: "I am able to state very confidently that the court of the Taileries has within the last two or three days caused Lord Derby's government to be officially informed that in case England should think fit to take any measures to counteract American policy indicated in certain passages of Buchanan's speech, she may rely upon the support of France to the utmost extent."

PARIS, Dec. 31.—The Moniteur announces the Emperor has granted full pardon or commutation of sentence to 164 persons who had been convicted at the Sessions or by ordinary tribunals, two of whom had been condemned to death.

SPAIN. The Peninsula correspondence says: "The news which electric telegraph has brought concerning the Message of the President of the United States, has produced great sensation in this City, and has already been commented on by daily journals in a tone of offended national pride, which might naturally be expected."

ITALY. A levy of 18,000 men is spoken of in Naples. The Post's Paris correspondent has reason to believe that negotiations are going on by which the French Garrison may remove from Home and occupy Civita Vecchia, whilst the Austrian garrison will confine itself to Ancona only.

A serious disturbance, amounting almost to an emeute, took place at Milan, originated by an altercation between the people and some soldiers. The people began to unplug the streets, but order was re-established without difficulty. Cremona and Lodi are reported in a state of agitation.

RUSSIA. The Russian government has appointed consuls at Canton and Shanghai, and is about to establish a naval station in China.

TURKEY. A letter from Jaffa, dated Dec. 2nd, says no punishment has yet been inflicted on the five Mussulmans arrested for the murder of an American family in the neighborhood of Jaffa.

The Americans have threatened to bombard Jaffa if justice be not executed; and if they keep their word they will have to come to that extremity. The guilty parties are at Beyrout, and may possibly escape.

SERVIA. Important insurrectionary movement is reported in Servia. A telegram from Vienna says that two regiments had left for Semelin.

INDIA. Calcutta mail Nov. 22, reached England and the American portion is conveyed by the Niagara. Details of news add nothing important to the telegram. Freights at Calcutta entirely nominal.

CHINA. Nothing later than by the Africa, but further details state in regard to Customs Tariff that almost all articles are admitted with a duty of 5 per cent. Opium admitted with a duty of 30 taels per box.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. Dates are to Nov. 20th. Small pox decreasing at Cape Town. 1500 deaths occurred, principally among the colonial population.

The Livingstone expedition had been heard of to Oct. 4th.

MARKETS. Consols for discount at 96 3-4. Other markets not materially changed.

Mrs. Begg, the youngest sister of Robert Burns, the poet, and the sole surviving child of that family circle of which he was the eldest brother, died quite unexpectedly at her cottage, near Ayr, on the 14th inst., at 8 1-2 o'clock a. m. Isabella Burns, or as she was more familiarly known Mrs. Begg, was born at Mount Oliphant, near Ayr, on the 29th of June, 1771, and had she lived till her next birthday, would have completed her 88th year. She was the seventh child and third daughter of William Burns and Agnes Brown, the members of whose family we may mention in the order of their age: Robert, Gilbert, Agnes, Annabella, William, John, and Isabella. About the year 1794 or 1795 she was married at Mosgale, Mauchline, to John Begg, who was accidentally killed at Lesmahagow in 1813, and whom she thus survived for the long period of 40 years.

THE BURNS CENTENARY AT EDINBURGH. A public banquet to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns is to take place in the Music Hall, Edinburgh, on the 25th of January next. Lord Brougham has agreed to preside should he be able to attend. The speakers are not yet announced, but the published list of stewards includes the names of Lord Macaulay, the Lord Provost, the Marquis of Tweeddale, the Marquis of Lothian, Lord Loughborough, several of the Judges, and of the leading members of the Scottish bar, the city members, several of the professors of the University, and many of the principal citizens connected with literature and art, commerce and trade. [Glasgow Gazette.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Am I picky? Is the only question you need to ask yourself, as a preliminary to taking this comprehensive remedy. No matter what your complaint is, or which of the internal organs it may have attacked, here is the antidote. Your stomach may be powerless to digest food, your liver to secrete bile, your meagre blood to supply the wants of nature. Still here is your remedy. And why? Simply because it does not coquet with the mere indications of disease, but infuses its curative influence into the great feeders of the system, toning the stomach, regulating the action of the liver, purifying the animal juices, invigorating the circulation, and reinforcing nature at every point where she is contending with the morbid principle that clogs her movements and poisons her life-sustaining fluids.

Thirty-six miners at Mamba Bay, Fraser River, have sent a petition to Gov. Douglas, praying that they may be furnished with clothing and provisions for the winter at a reasonable rate, agreeably to the promises of the Hudson's Bay Company. They state that there are 700 to 800 miners in the vicinity, desirous of working through the winter, who would soon be destitute of the necessities of life unless help was extended to them.

MARRIED. At Mr. David Munro's, on Tuesday, Jan. 11th, by the Rev. H. J. McLardy, Mr. Robert Langen of Northampton, to Mrs. Margaret Mercereau, widow of Woodstock.

DIED. On 9th instant, Sarah Esther, daughter of Nathaniel and Urusha Fletcher, aged 6 years and 6 months.

Flour! Flour! Flour! THE SUBSCRIBER IS JUST receiving a large quantity of FLOUR on consignment, which will be sold VERY LOW for CASH ONLY. JOHN EDGAR. Woodstock, Jan. 16, 1859.

NEW BOOKS. Ex "Mary Jane" from Boston. BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE For December; Leslie's New Family Magazine, January, 1s.; Harper's Magazine for January; Woodworth's Cabinet, do.; Peter Codrillo's trip to New York; A large assortment of comic and sentimental Valentines. Also, latest Nos. N. Y. Ledger, N. Y. Weekly, Scottish American, Home Journal, Irish News, Clipper, Leslie's Tablet, Line of Battle Ship, Olive Branch, True Flag, Wanderer, Yankee Notions, Living Age, N. Y. Herald, Mercury, Frank Leslie's Budget of Fun, &c. B. O'BRIEN. St. John, Jan. 15, 1859.

GEO. F. CAMPBELL offers his services to the public as an Auctioneer and Commission AGENT. St. Andrews, Jan. 13, 1859.

By Railway. JUST RECEIVED FROM ST. Stephen a fine article of MUSCOVADO MOLASSES which will be sold at 2s. 3d. per Gallon.

ALSO, PARAFFINE LAMPS VERY CHEAP, from 5s. upwards. Together with PARAFFINE OIL and WICKING, and spare oil-tinneys for Paraffine Lamps. JOHN EDGAR. January 13.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON. Is the largest and best arranged Hotel in the New England States; is centrally located, and easy of access from all the routes of travel. It contains all the modern improvements, and every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the travelling public. The sleeping rooms are large and well ventilated; the saloons are well arranged, and completely furnished for families, and large travelling parties, and the house will continue to be kept as a first class Hotel in every respect. LEWIS RICE, Proprietor. Boston, Jan. 7th, 1859.

TAKE NOTICE! ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO the Subscriber either by Note or Book account, are requested to call and settle before the first day of January, as all accounts standing over after that date will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. W. F. DEBBLE. Woodstock, Nov. 25, 1858.

Select Story

The Tiger and Anaconda

A number of years ago, (said our friend Whiting,) I was a resident of the Republic of Venezuela; during which time some business transactions led me to visit a small Indian village, situated on the bank of the Upper Orinoco—a region of country covered with dense forests, and abounding with wild animals and reptiles of almost every genus and species. So great indeed is the danger in these wilds, that the Indian novel hunters to penetrate their recesses without being armed with his long bow-gun and poisoned arrows, his lance, machete and lariat, which are his principal weapons of defense.

While sojourning in this village—which was one of the missions established by the Jesuits during the early Spanish settlement of the country—I became acquainted with an old Indian hunter, whose baptismal name was Joe, and by whose invitation I made several excursions into the surrounding forest in quest of game.

The last excursion of this kind I shall never forget. Accompanied by my man Pedro, we had started at an early hour of a dull, foggy morning, in quest of deer and led by the Indian hunter, we were not long in reaching a dense thicket, which stretched along the bank of the Orinoco, and through which the different animals had a run to the water, where, when in the immediate vicinity, they generally slacked their thirst.

Soon after reaching this point, so favorable to the capture of game, a light breeze sprang up, which, together with the sun, began to dispel the fog; and as we were standing near the path, Pedro some fifty feet from us, and all listening, and striving to catch a view of surrounding objects, we were suddenly startled by a loud rustling of bushes and snapping of twigs behind us; and the next moment Pedro came bounding forward, exclaiming: "Virgen Purisima! el tigre!" "Holy Virginia! the tiger! the tiger!"

I had my double-barrel gun loaded with ball and shot, and in an instant it was at my shoulder, ready for the enemy; the moment he should make his appearance, while Jose poised his lance and stood prepared for the encounter.

Neither of us ran, nor even attempted it—for we had sufficient knowledge of the velocity and ferocity of the animal, and sufficient presence of mind, to be certain that we could not reach the stream before him, and our only safety lay in facing him and gaining the advantage of a first assault; and if we could have made Pedro comprehend this in time, he might perhaps have been saved much suffering.

"Here! here! quick! spring behind us!" we both shouted, as he went bounding past toward the river.

"Save me! save me! Eadir do Dios!" he yelled, taking no heed of our words. "The Saints help us!" cried old Jose; "the poor fool will be killed, unless we can wound the tiger and draw him from his prey. There! there! Valgame Dios! Quick, Don Juan! look sharp, and don't miss him!"

As he spoke, I caught a glimpse, through the partially raised vapor, of the glossy hide of the ferocious brute, which bounding forward like lightning, and which was more like the flash of some glittering ball, passing swiftly before my eyes, than any other comparison at my command.

But the exclamation of Jose had caused me to be prepared—my rifle was to my eye, cocked and ready—and this instant I pulled the trigger. One barrel was discharged; and from the yell which followed, I was convinced that it had taken effect upon the animal; but how slightly or how seriously, I could not determine. As he still kept his course, however, I believed him to be strag to madness rather than mortally wounded, and the piteous cries of Pedro thrilled my every nerve.

"Save me! save me! per el amor de Dios save me!" we could hear him shout, as he ran with all his might toward the bank of the stream, some seventy-five or a hundred yards distant—he well knowing if he could plunge into the liquid element before his pursuer, he would be saved, as no animal of the genus feline will take to the water unless compelled by some imminent danger behind it.

"Quick, Jose! we must do our best to save him!" cried I, as I leaped from the bushes into the path and sprung after the flying beast.

There was no time of course, to reload my piece, but I had one barrel still undischarged; and if I could get up to the beast in time, I was in hopes to lodge its contents in some vital part, ere he might be able to do either of us any injury. Jose, with his long spear poised for a sudden thrust, and his keen machete (small cutlass) ready to his hand, kept close to my side, shouting with every breath:

"Run, Pedro—run—or the devil will have you!"

He strained every nerve, but had not gone more than twenty or thirty yards, when a wild shriek from Pedro, and a sharp, angry growl of the hungry and infuriated beast, too plainly told us that the poor fellow had been overtaken.

"Baraja!" exclaimed Jose; "it will all be over with him in a minute."

"Oh! no! for the love of God!" I shouted.

Another twenty yards, which we seemed an age in passing, though I never ran faster in my life, brought us in sight of the tiger and his human prey. There was a little opening here in the trees above; and the sun, being able to penetrate to the earth, had so dispelled the fog as to give us a fair view of what was taking place.

Pedro had been overtaken, either by falling or by being less fleet of foot than his adversary, and was now on the ground, shrieking with fear and pain, with the savage beast fairly upon him, tearing and lacerating his flesh in a truly horrible manner.

At any less critical time I should have been afraid to fire, for fear of missing my mark and killing the poor guide; but his danger was too imminent for me to hesitate now. Unless the tiger could be drawn from him, his doom was certain; and darting up as near to the beast as my own safety would justify, I pointed my rifle full at his breast, and fortunately poured into him the contents of the other barrel—Jose at the same moment thrusting the spear into his side.

This assailed in turn, and painfully if not fatally wounded, the agile beast, with a sharp, fierce yell, at once turned upon us; but springing back, I clubbed my rifle, and, as he darted towards me, brought it down with almost stunning effect, directly over the eyes—Jose at the same time, with a yell almost as wild as his own, giving him another thrust in the body with his long spear.

This warm reception had the effect to check the brute's advance; and shaking his head, and working his long tail vigorously, he suddenly retreated a few paces, and crouched down as if for a spring.

Not caring to wait for another attack, I shouted to Jose to seize Pedro and make for the river with all haste. The next moment we were both at his side, and grasping him with all our strength, we brought him to this feet, torn and bleeding as he was, and set forward, half-dragging him with us—he bewildered and confused, instinctively making what efforts he could to escape.

Oh! what would I not have given then, to have had my two barrels again loaded! in which case I would have ventured a more steady aim, and run the risk of being the victor.

For some moments the fierce animal remained in his position, lashing his tail with fury, and glaring fiercely at us with his sharp, keen eyes; and then rising on his haunches, he began to lick his wounds. This gave us an opportunity to get some considerable distance from him—an opportunity which we were not slow to improve.

The river was now plainly in sight, and we were straining every nerve to reach it, still keeping a keen watch upon the wounded animal, when suddenly, to our dismay, he uttered a sharp, shrill sound, and again bounded after us—though not with the same velocity as before, but with a limp in his gait, and a slight reeling or staggering motion, as if he was growing weak from loss of blood.

"For'ard! forward!" I shouted; "do your utmost, Pedro! The tiger is again after us, but the river is near, and a desperate effort will fetch you to the water in advance of him!"

We had reached the bank of the stream, at a point where it would permit of a per-

son's wading in some several feet, and supporting Pedro between us, Jose and I had actually placed one foot in the water; when glancing back, I perceived that our feline enemy was again crouching for a spring.

"Look out! take care! he may reach us even yet!" I cried; and pushing forward the wounded Indian, regardless of the depth, I threw my rifle on the bank, and plunged in after him.

Seizing the wounded man, to keep him above water, and at the same time getting my feet upon a firm basis, I straightened myself up, and looked back to watch the result, intending, should it be necessary, to plunge my guide further into the stream, and dive under myself—Jose meantime settling himself firmly on the ground near the shore, and arranging his lance in such a manner as to impale the animal if he sprang.

But just as I looked back, a sight met my gaze that fairly made my blood run cold. On a tree just above the crouching tiger, and under whose very limbs we had ourselves just passed, was a large, horrible-looking serpent of the Boa species, which, with his great, ugly eyes keenly fastened on the animal beneath, was slowly uncoiling his spotted folds, and preparing for his deadly stroke.

I had just time to perceive this, and that the tiger, all unconscious of his new enemy, still remained crouched, evidently hesitating about making his leap at us, when suddenly there was a kind of hissing sound, and like lightning the huge reptile descended fairly upon the head of his victim, the blow apparently being more stunning than that which I had given him with my hunting-pièce.

"Good God!" exclaimed I; "what an escape we have had!" and on the impulse of the moment, I was about to dive under the water; but a quiet, unconcerned remark of Jose, arrested my design.

"Thank the saints!" he said, devoutly crossing himself; "we are saved now, Don Juan."

"But is not the serpent a more dangerous enemy than the tiger?" I inquired in tremulous haste for I knew much less about such matters than he, who had witnessed many a similar escape in the course of his long and active life.

"The danger is past," he replied; "but it is almost a miracle the anaconda did not attack us as we passed under him. The good saints must have preserved us! I have no fear now, however, but watch and see. He will kill the tiger, and swallow him, and then we can easily kill him."

That he would kill the tiger there was no doubt—for even while Jose spoke, though the animal was struggling fiercely, and wildly shrieking forth his fear and rage, the tightening coils of the huge monster were around him in a terrible embrace, and we could hear the bones of the poor beast snap and crack like so many dried twigs. Then came a few moments of silence, followed by another desperate struggle, during which the monster drew himself closer and closer round his victim, till, with eyes almost bursting from their sockets, and tongue far protruding from his mouth, death kindly came to his relief.

I was now anxious to get my gun, reload it, and fire upon the monster, fearing he might escape; but Jose said:

"Not yet, Don Juan. Wait a few minutes, and see the snake swallow his victim, and then we can approach him without danger."

Assisting Pedro, who felt rather weak and faint, to where Jose stood, and where the water was little more than ankle deep, I disposed him in an easy, recumbent position, and then fixed my whole attention upon the anaconda.

I never witnessed a more horrible and repulsive sight. Slowly, when he found the life was crushed out of his prey, the huge serpent unrolled fold after fold from his crushed and bleeding victim, and then began to prepare him for deglutition, by covering him all over with the saliva peculiar to his species.

"Ugh!" granted Jose, as he turned to me with a look of disgust. "Caramba! what a hog he is."

Having thus prepared the huge, misshapen mass for swallowing—the tiger, however, being reduced by compression to nearly one-half his natural size—the hungry anaconda slowly stretched himself out at full length, opened his ungainly jaws,

fastened them upon the smaller portion of the beast, and slowly worked the carcass downward into his capacious maw.

When he had got it about half way down, I stepped to the shore and began to load my piece, putting two balls in each barrel; but so excited was I by the events which had just taken place, and my own narrow escape from a horrible death, that my hands shook, and I trembled like one afflicted with the ague, and my eyes were kept continually moving about in quest of some new and terrible danger.

Having loaded my piece—Jose meantime giving some attention to the wounds of Pedro, which were not as dangerous as we at first supposed—I waited till the last of the brute had disappeared, and the huge monster had begun to stretch himself out in a sluggish, apathetic state.

"Now is your time, Senor!" said the veteran hunter; "no fear of the reptile now. Take a rest and a good sight from where you are, and let him have the contents of one barrel in his cursed head; and if that does not answer to fix him, you have the other barrel in reserve, and my lance and machete will then be able to do the rest."

I did as directed, and, taking a good aim, pulled the trigger. Each barrel was loaded with two balls, as I said before, and both took effect, mangling the creature's head shockingly, and causing him to writhe and flounder about in a most dangerous manner.

He had got his death-wound, however, and his wild struggles gradually grew fainter and fainter, till at last I ventured to approach quite near him, and give him the contents of the other barrel, which immediately put an end to his existence.

We then set to work and took off his skin, which Jose gave to me with the remark that I was entitled to the spoils. This, it may readily be believed, I bore away in triumph; and I felt doubly proud of my achievement, when, on measurement, I found it to be no less than forty-five feet in length.

We did not hunt any more that day; I had had enough "sport" to satisfy me for some time to come; and so we set out on our return to the Indian village, which we reached in a couple of hours, Jose and myself assisting the wounded Pedro all the way.

Pedro was kept in the house a few days by his wounds; but under the care of an Indian doctor, he so far recovered as to be able to guide me on my way when I left the village; and in three months, though much scarred and disfigured, was again as well as ever. But he seemed to have no further desire to hunt while he remained with me; and whenever we chanced to be passing a thicket, I would sometimes hear him mutter:

"Ave Maria Purisima! Please don't let any more—tigers scent poor Pedro!"

(From the Christian Examiner.) PHYSICAL HEALTH.

The New-Englanders set too little value on physical health. They do not prize a strong body. Men in cities always decay in vigor; they are small in size, feebler in strength. The average age at death in Boston is not quite twenty. In Dukes County it is over forty-five. So twenty men in Dukes County will live nine hundred years; in Boston only four hundred. There are great odds in the healthiness of towns. In Lowell twenty-one die out of one thousand each year; in Boston, twenty-four; in Baltimore, twenty-five; in Philadelphia, twenty-six; in Savannah, forty-one; in New Orleans, eighty-one. Out of one thousand men in New Orleans, sixty more will die in the year than at Lowell. There are similar odds in different parts of the city. Men take little notice of these things, and try to live where they are sure to die. They attend much to money, and little to man; and so, in getting the means of living, they lose life itself. Farmers die at sixty-four; shoemakers at forty-three; printers at thirty-six. So thirty-six farmers will live as long as forty-three shoemakers, or sixty-four printers. Why? The farmer breathes air; the shoemaker, wax and leather; the printer, ink and type metal. In schools great stress is laid on training the mind; the most excessive stimulants are applied to make little girls learn the maximum of books in the minimum of time. We for-

get that God also make the body; and if this "earthen vessel" be cracked, there will be the spiritual "treasure" runs out, and perishes from the earth. For success in life there is needed a good brain and a good body. One is worth little without the other. What God has joined we are everlastingly putting asunder. But most of the eminent men in America have tough bodies; what power of work is in them? Look at the rich merchants; at our great lawyers and judges; men of science, politics, letters. They are men of vigorous health, who can eat, drink, and sleep all night, and work also days long; they live to a decent and respectable age. A venerable doctor of medicine, more than eighty years old, may be seen every day in Boston walking his rounds; at that great age manfully representing not only the science but also the charity of the healing art he has done so much to improve as well as to apply; we never look at Dr. James Jackson without reverent thankfulness for the wise and temperate vigor which has kept him useful so long. Mr. Quincy has a national reputation, not only for integrity, which never forsakes him in times of trial, but also for that strength of body which holds nobly out in his eighty-seventh year. The happy old age of these two venerable and well-known men is due to their inheritance less than to their active, regular, and temperate habits; because wise, their life is also long.

The fashionable idea of what a woman should be is nearly as pernicious as the theological conception of what God is; almost as unnatural. She must be as feeble as a ghost. Hardly can she bear the burden of her ill-supported clothes. Steady and continuous toil is impossible to such a doll. She glories in her shame; and is proud of weakness as Hercules and Sampson are proud to have been of their legs and great burly shoulders. But we doubt if it be natural that a "cultivated woman" should be a cross between a ghost and a London doll. Charlemagne's daughter, on her shoulder carrying home her lover through the treacherous and new-fallen snow, is a little nearer the natural type of the animal woman. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," though reported as a curse for man alone, is a blessing which the Infinite pronounces also on woman: the second benediction recorded in Genesis.

A certain amount of work is necessary to keep the body sound. Our life is the dying of old particles, and their replacement by new ones. Part of the effort matter must be got rid of by perspiration, through the skin. The natural work of earning food, shelter, raiment is also the natural means for health. If this be not done, there is an accumulation of dead matter; and the delicate woman, too proud to cook her dinner or to wash her clothes, as length comes to this vile drudgery, the mental work of dragging about all day a piece of "a slovenly, unhandsome corse." Heaven save us from the righteous sentence of such hard labor for life! No court of doctors can reverse the decision of that Infinite Chief Justice whose law is the constitution of the universe. Let us suppose an average New England woman at her marriageable age weighs 120 pounds, and a man 140 pounds. Suppose two idle lovers of this bulk has so lived that ten per cent. of their bodies is thus effected, but not buried. When they stand up and join hands in wedlock, there is a marriage of 234 pounds of live man and woman; and also of twenty-six pounds of male and female corse. We know a family where one mother bore several children; none of them died under seven years of age. A woman who bears and brings up a dozen, or half that number, of healthy, hardy, long-lived sons and daughters, is a mother worth being proud of. Had such a generation of women as now fill up our great towns lived in New England a hundred years ago, the Revolution would have been impossible. Puny women may become dry nurses to a cowardly mother to great, brave, burly-bodied men. If we look into the Church registers of the country towns, for the last one hundred and fifty years, we find from eight to twelve births to a marriage. The children grew up, the parents did not think "a large family is a great curse." We know a man whose six male ancestors, now sleeping in New England soil, will average about seventy-seven years; while the six females come to about eighty. The first and the last of these women each bore eleven children—one of them had but seven, and she became a widow at forty-one and one had fourteen.

Miscellaneous

A BOY'S REPLY

The Springfield Republican article on the subject treats—

We suppose that the boy has to undergo it to the old man, whom he or his father. To be forbidden to be forbidden to five times a day, or to plucking the rest of the fun is an interference with amiable rights, every feeling. And then, overwhelming temptations his independence of par receives a "tanning" w quince bush, either up bare feet, it becomes ter thing. We never could of an operation like this ed by the affectionate as bestowed out of pure lo

SIXTH WRITER

The next great trial of obliged by a cruel master girls at school. This is the development of thos ties which, in after li make the punishment i To be pointed out as a smiled at grimly by the delighted with his own as to give the little boy aloud; and to be place girl who had no ha knowledge of use of the submit, a trial of no me we have been there, an "sit up close" with big and blushing till we came We wonder where the creature is now, and wh her head is?

THE FIRST LONG-TAIL

We do not believe t put on his first long-ta sensation of shame. F back half off looking at when he steps out of do as if all creation was in sun laughs in the sky; look at him; there are dow; his very shadow n he walks by the optage he dares not look up for boards creek with cor strange spectacle, and t taloons that stop a light dow nod with derision, to pass a group of men assumes its most terrific get all mixed up with the flap of the dangling upon them, moved by agitation; he could n it a dishevelled, worri as it is a happy time for Gurch and a dawn wi der him; but he is still thinking of the Sunday ders if any of the childr "swing his long-tail bi

GOING HOME WITH

The entrance into soc take place after boyho rot; a multitude take th their beads are presen trial, either to a tutor or an overgrown boy to go lag that there are a doz to knock or ring with that in two minutes all upon him, is a severe te before these girls and ary tour of the room w their toes, and then to pose of one's hands wit into one's pockets is a few boys can boast. If as to measure off ten one of these girls, and end, he may stand a chd sent evening, but let himself that all the trials over. There comes at la The dear girls don't thei her shawls and look chievous and unimpres not wish any one to go Then comes the pinch, has the most pluck mal first girl, his heart in h tongue clinging to the croaking his elbow, stan "Should I see you arm, her fingers to his arm, about a foot apart, foot inside of goings. An couple her own door, L thinks he has really b done it. Sleeps come

Miscellaneous.

A BOY'S TRIALS. The Springfield Republican has a capital article on the subject. Here are some extracts:

What God has joined we are ever lastingly putting asunder. But most prominent men in America have taught us; what power of work is in them as at the rich merchants; as our great men and judges; men of science, poets and letters. They are men of vigorous life, who can eat, drink, and sleep of life, and work also days long; they live recent and respectable ages. A young doctor of medicine, more than twenty years old, may be seen every day walking his rounds; at that age manfully representing not only science but also the charity of the profession; he has done so much to his patients as well as to apply: we never look at James Jackson without reverence and admiration for the wise and temperate which has kept him useful so long. He has a national reputation, most for integrity, which never forsakes him. Times of trial, but also for that of body which holds nobly out to eighty-seventh year. The happy of these two venerable and well-men is due to their inheritance less their active, regular, and temperate; because wise, their life is also fashionable idea of what a woman is nearly as pernicious as the ideal conception of what God is; unnatural. She must be as feeble as a child. Hardly can she bear the burthen of ill-supported clothes. Steady continuous toil is impossible to such a one. She glories in her shame; and is as weak as Hercules and Sampson supposed to have been of their legs at burly shoulders. But we doubt natural that a "cultivated woman" be a cross between a ghost and a doll. Charlemagne's daughter, on a shoulder carrying home her lover the treacherous and new-fallen a little nearer the natural type of woman. "In the sweat of thy hand thou eat bread," though a curse for man alone, is a blessing the Infinite pronounces also on the second benediction recorded in Gen. 3:19.

THE FIRST LONG-TAILED COAT. We do not believe that any boy ever put on his first long-tailed coat without a sensation of shame. He first twists his back half off looking at it in the glass, and when he steps out of doors it seems to him as if all creation was in a broad grin. The sun laughs in the sky; the cows turn to look at him; there are faces at every window; his very shadow mocks him. When he walks by the cottage where Jane lives, he dares not look up for his life. The very boards creak with consciousness of the strange spectacle, and the old pair of pantaloon that stop a light in the garret window nod with derision. If he is obliged to pass a group of men and boys, the trial assumes its most terrific stage. His legs get all mixed up with embarrassment, and the flap of the dangling appendage is felt upon them, moved by the wind of his own agitation; he could not feel worse were it a diabolical worm as a badge of disgrace. It is a happy time for him when he gets to church and sits down with his coat tails under him; but he is still apprehensive with thinking of the Sunday school and wonders if any of the children will ask him to "swing his long-tail blue."

GOING HOME WITH THE GIRLS. The entrance into society may be said to take place after boyhood has passed away, yet a multitude take the initiative, before their beards are presentable. It is a great trial, either to a tender or a tough age. For an overgrown boy to go to a door, knowing that there are a dozen girls inside and to knock or ring with absolute certainty that in two minutes all their eyes will be upon him, is a severe test of courage. To go before these girls and make a satisfactory tour of the room without stepping on their toes, and then to sit down and dispose of one's hands without putting them into one's pockets is an achievement which few boys can boast. If a boy can get so far as to measure off ten yards of tape with one of these girls, and cut it short at each end, he may stand a chance to pass a pleasant evening, but let him not flatter himself that all the trials of the evening are over. There comes at last the breaking up. The dear girls don their heads, and put on their shawls and look so snappy and mischievous and unimpressible as if they did not wish any one to go home with them. Then comes the pinch, and the boy that has the most pluck makes up to the prettiest girl, his heart in his throat, and his tongue clinging to the roof of his mouth, croaking his elbow, stammers out the words "Should I see you home?" She touches her fingers to his arm, and they walk home about a foot apart, feeling as awkward as a couple of golems. As soon as she is safe inside her own door, she struts home, and thinks he has really been and gone and done it. Sleeps comes to him at last with

dreams of Carolina and California, and he awakes in the morning and finds the doors of life open to him, and the pigs squealing for breakfast.

CLIMATE AND SEASONS OF PALESTINE.—The seasons of the Holy Land are properly two—the rainy and the dry. The rainy season commences in the latter part of October, or early in November; and the first autumn showers appear to be what is meant in the Bible by the "fiat" or the "former" rain. "In autumn," Dr. Robinson observes "the whole land has become dry and parched, the cisterns are nearly empty, the fountains and streams are dry, and all physical and animal nature looks forward with longing to the return of the rainy season. Mists and clouds begin to make their appearance, and showers occasionally fall; the husbandman sows his seed, and the thirsty earth is soon drenched with an abundance of rain. These showers come up from the west or south west. Thus our Lord says, "When ye see a cloud arise out of the west, straight way ye say, There cometh a shower; and so it is." Thus also, after the three years' drought in the time of King Ahab, the messenger of Elijah, posted on Mount Carmel, and looking out over the Mediterranean saw at length "a little cloud rise out of the sea like a man's hand;" this grew and spread toward the land, and soon "the heaven was black with cloud and wind, and there was a great rain." 1 Kings, xvii. 44, 45. A few fine days follows these "early rains" of November, and afford the farmer an opportunity to sow his wheat and barley on the moistened earth. Then the rainy season sets in, with frequent showers, often heavy and accompanied with thunder and lightning. One of these thunder storms David describes in Psalm xxix, where he shows us the storm gathering upon the sea, bursting on the coast, rocking Mount Lebanon, and sweeping across the land, while in the temple the awe-struck people adore the mighty God of Israel. During January and February the mean temperature of Jerusalem is 47 deg. 4 min. Snow sometimes falls, but does not rest long on the ground. The cold is not severe and the frosts only touch the surface of still waters, without penetrating the earth. From November to March, there is an abundance of moisture to loosen and fertilize the soil, and bring forth the grain— which, as the Spring sun returns, grows rapidly. The rains, however, now become less frequent, and after March there are only a few highly-prized showers; the "latter rain," of Scripture, Deut. xi. 14, serving to swell and ripen the growing crops, which the hot sun soon after brings to maturity. Dr. Robinson records a thunder storm in May, with heavy rains; but considers it a very unusual phenomenon in Jerusalem. In April and May the barley and wheat ripen and are harvested; and afterwards in succession, apricots, almonds, figs, dates, grapes, olives, &c. Meanwhile, not a drop of rain falls from the sky. Day after day its clear blue remains unbroken by a passing cloud. Rain in harvest time would be a memorable phenomenon, or even a remarkable interposition of Providence, as in the days of Samuel. 1 Sam. xii. 16-18. Only "the dew of heaven from above," falling plentifully during the night, mitigates the parching heat. Toward the close of this season "the total absence of rain destroys the verdure of the fields, and gives to the whole landscape the aspect of drought and barrenness. The only green thing which remains is the foliage of the scatter-

ed fruit trees, and occasionally vineyards and fields of millet."

Yet the heat is not excessive, on the high table lands at least; the average temperature in July being 77 deg. 2 min. The climate therefore is justly regarded, as healthy and invigorating. An occasional hot wind, however, from the Southern or Eastern desert, parches everything with its stifling heat. On the sea coast, also, and in the sunken valley of the Jordan, the heat is sometimes extreme, and the climate is prejudicial to strangers.—[American Messenger.

ARCTIC SKIES.—Bayard Taylor, in his lecture before the "Fraternity" on Northern Europe, spoke in the following strain respecting the splendor of Arctic scenery, which was duly applauded by his appreciative audience:—"Nothing," said he, "can exceed the magnificence of the skies of that Northern region. Nothing in Italy, Spain, Greece or Egypt, can at all be compared with them. That these appearances are not peculiar to Lapland, but are common to the whole Arctic region, was proved by the sketches of Sir John Ross and Dr. Kane, which he had seen. In summer time the scenery of Swedish Lapland presents no remarkable feature, and would be considered tame; but in winter, the white-bearded Magician of the North takes these common objects and transmutes them into marvels. All color vanishes, and everything becomes spotless white. The forests, covered with snow, do not show a single speck of green; each tree stands there white as ivory, hard as marble, and brittle as glass. He had looked over twenty miles of landscape, which resembled a world carved in the purest alabaster. The snow lodged on the twigs and branches, and freezing, thus bridge one tree to another with fairy arches and turn the commonest things into the most fantastic and suggestive forms. There were festoons, candelabra, gothic pinnacles, lace curtains, flowers, palm leaves and colossal spires, in a bewildering confusion, which dazzled the eye. No living forms of vegetation were half so lovely. There they stood silent, unmoved by the wind; not like the trees of earth but like the old forests reflect every hue of the sky, that they are pink in the early twilight, rose color as the sun approaches the horizon, and golden or orange at noonday, changing their hue in reverse order during the afternoon, it might be imagined what a glorious painting was exhibited even in that land of death. To him the discovery of such exquisite and unexpected beauty was solemn and touching. It was as if God had purposely designed it as a compensation for the absence of warmth and light. 'Not for you,' he says to his Arctic children, 'the kindly nursing of night; not for you the bounty of the pregnant earth, the genial procession of the seasons, the costless service of the sun; but I will cover you desolation with the purity of Eden; I will spread the colors of the rainbow over the whole arch of the sky, and the marches of my armies shall make your darkness beautiful.'"

HUMAN FRAILTY.—It is a characteristic frailty of human nature—doubtless you have all of you noticed as well as exhibited it—to be the most exacting of duty and fidelity in others just in those matters in which we are most remiss ourselves.—Where we fail in the doing of our own task we expect our fellow laborers to be especially industrious. This common human frailty illustrates itself in a matter with which we are now more immediately concerned. The more religious people are themselves, the more do they always exact of their ministers; and the more they exact of him, the less they help him. Indeed, if you wish to get the very highest ideal description of what a Christian or a religious person ought to be, in piety, purity, heavenly-mindedness, unselfishness and kindness, you must ask it not of the saint, but of the sinner. The most irreligious people are the severest judges of religious professors; they who sign off from the ministry require the loftiest standard of influence from religion in a community.—If our come-outers would only stay out, till they could come back into the fold again better disposed to secure self-edification of others, they would relieve much of the censoriousness and acrimony now visited upon those who are trying, in a poor human way, to advance the general cause of righteousness.—[Rev. Geo. B. Ellis, D. D.

At St. Paul, Min., on the 9th and 10th ult., the thermometer stood 26 degrees below zero.

Special Notices.

No Ners, Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children's Teething. It has no equal on earth. It greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful female Physicians in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in millions of cases. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhea in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. Positively Sure to give immediate relief to infants suffering from Wind Cholice. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold. Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy. PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE. None genuine unless the face-smile of CURTIS & PERLANS, New York is on the outside wrapper. For sale by Dr. Smith, at Proprietor's prices.

Cramp & Pain Killer. The world is astounded at the wonderful cures performed by the CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER prepared by CURTIS & PERLANS. Its exact has never been known for removing pain in all cases, for the cure of Spinal Complaints, Cramp in the Limbs and Stomach, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Sore Throat, and Gravel, it is decidedly the best remedy in the world. Evidence of the most wonderful cures performed by any medicine, is on circulars in the hands of Agents. Why will you suffer? To all persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramp in the limbs or stomach, Bilious Colic, or Toothache, we say Curtis & Perlans' Cramp and Pain Killer is, of all others, the remedy you want. It operates like magic; it has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases after long pain, or suffering, and when all other remedies that have been tried have failed. BUY ME AND I'LL DO YOU GOOD. Now is the time to use the Great Spring and Summer Medicine, Dr. Langley's Root & Herb BITTERS. Composed of Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry, Yellow Dock, Prickly Ash, Thoroughwort, Rhubarb, Mandrake, Dandelion, &c., all of which are so compounded as to act in concert, and assist Nature in eradicating disease. The greatest of this medicine is most wonderful—it acts directly upon the bowels and blood by removing all obstructions from the internal organs, stimulating them into healthy action, renovating the fountains of life and vigor, purifying the blood, cleansing it from all humors, and causing it to course anew through every part of the body. They cure and eradicate from the system Liver Complaint—the main wheel of so many diseases—Jaundice in its worst forms, all Bilious Diseases and Foul Stomach, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Humors of the blood and Skin Indigestion, Headache, Dizziness, Piles, Heartburn, Weakness, Pain just side and bowels, Flatulency, Loss of appetite, and all kindred complaints caused by a torpid or diseased liver, a disordered stomach, or bad blood, to which all are more or less subject in spring and summer. Taken in large doses, Fever and Ague may be broken up and cured at once. This has become standard medicine, and is decidedly the best the world ever saw. Price only 25 cts. for the pint, and 37 1/2 cts. for the quart bottle. For sale in Woodstock by all dealers in medicines. Orders addressed to GEORGE C. GOODWIN & CO., wholesale dealers in Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Cigars, &c., Nos. 11 & 12 Marshall-street, Boston, Mass.

AN OLD INDIAN DOCTOR who has made his fortune and retired from business, will spend the remainder of his days in curing that dreadful disease—CONSUMPTION—FREE OF CHARGE; his earnest desire being to communicate to the world his remedies that have proved successful in more than 3,000 cases. He recites each applicant to send him a minute description of the symptoms, with two Stamps, (6 cts.) to pay the return letter, in which he will return them his advice prescription, with directions for preparing the medicines &c. The Old Doctor hopes that those afflicted will not, on account of delicacy, refrain from consulting him because he makes No Charge. His sole object in advertising is to do all the good he can, before he dies. He feels that he is justly celebrated for cure of Consumption, Asthma, Nervous Affections, Coughs, Colds, &c. Address. DOCT. UNCAS BRANT, Box 35, New York, P. O. 13

JOHN MOORE, Importer and Dealer in Liquors, Groceries & Provisions OF ALL KINDS, QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON, N. B. Opposite the Officer's Square. WM. A. MCGURK, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Liquors, Groceries, Flour, Meal, Fish, etc., Water-street, WOODSTOCK, N. B.



St. John Marble Works

The Proprietors of this Establishment are thankful for past patronage, have added largely to their stock of MARBLE, and are prepared to execute with dispatch orders for Head Stones, Monuments, Tombs, Vaults, Fountains, Mantle Pieces, Table Tops, &c., of all designs and patterns, and all kinds of stone for buildings. JAMES MILLIGAN, Proprietor, ROBT. MILLIGAN, Son. They have also on hand a great variety of finished Monuments, Tombstones, and Head Stones of the first quality of Marble, and at lower prices than can be purchased elsewhere. Agents.—James Jordan, Woodstock; G. Beveridge, Tobique; Daniel Raymond, Grand Falls; Messrs. Hoyt and Tomkins, Richmond; George Hat, Fredericton. References.—Rev. John Hunter, Richmond; Rev. Thos. G. Johnston, do; Rev. S. Jones, Hanford, Tobique; Rev. Mr. Glas, Prince William; Rev. Mr. Smith, Harvey; Hugh McLean, Woodstock.

Just Received

MEDICAL HALL

W. L. Ferguson's Old Stand. A large and well selected stock of DRUGS & MEDICINES, consisting of the usual variety of pure English Chemicals for Pharmaceutical use. PATENT MEDICINES of every description now before the public.

Horse Medicines.

Dadd's and Dillow's Heave Powder, Capton's Condition Powders, Dadd's Urine Powder, Dadd's Healing Balm, Leeming's Essence, Kidder's Liniment, Gargling Oil, &c.

PAINTS.

White Lead, Black, Blue, Green, Yellow and Red Paint, —dry colors in great variety.

OILS.

Boiled and Raw Linseed, Pale Seal, Olive, Nut's foot, Paraffine, Burning Fluid, Turpentine, Coach and Furniture Varnishes.

Perfumery.

A great variety of delicious Extracts, genuine Jean Mari Farnis Cologne, Cleaver's Honey Soap—Old Brown Windsor, Military, Parisian Rolls, Babbitt's Shaving Cream, Chinese Cream Soap, Yankee Soap, Crystalline Wash Balls, Cytherean Cream of Soap, for Ladies, Balm of a Thousand Flowers, Essence Soap to remove spots from skin, &c.

Hair Oils.

Rose, Lyon's Katharine, Bogie's Hyperion Fluid, Barry's Trispherone, Rosemary and Castor Oil, Hungarian Balm, Bogie's Hebeona, Comaine, an entirely new article, Rape Marrow Pomatum, Bandonine, Batchelor's Hair Dye, &c.

Brushes.

Varnish, Paint, White Wash, Blacking, Black Lead, Scrubbing, Hair, Hat, Clothes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Gutta Percha Toilette Combs, Ivory Combs, Back and Side Combs.

Stationary.

Writing Paper of all kinds. Fancy White and Colored note-paper and Envelopes, Drawing Paper, Prayer Books, Church of England Hymn books, Watt's Palms and Hymns, School Books, Morse's Geography, Picture Books for Children, Paint Boxes, Kaleidoscopes, Portfolios, Blank Ledgers and Memorandum Books, Portmanteaus, Ink Bottles, Chemical Ink warranted not to spoil by freezing. A FEW SELECT NOVELS.

Confectionary.

In large variety, pieces of all kinds, Candied Citron and Lemon Peel, Pickles, Harvey's Fish Sauce, Marmalade, Corn Starch, Robinson's Patent Groat, Revivants, Arabica, Trema, Tapioca, Arrowroot, Sago, Yeast Powder, Starch, Bluing, Indigo, Dye Stuffs, Patent Safety and Common Fluid Lamp.

PHENIX Life Assurance Company.

FOR GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE. Annuities, or Loss of Life at Sea. CHIEF OFFICE.—1, Leadenhall Street, London. BRANCHES.—16, DALL STREET, Liverpool. ST. JAMES' CHAMBERS, Manchester. THOMAS L. EVANS, Agent for New Brunswick; JAMES R. MACSHANE, Esq., St. John; W. H. SMITHSON, Esq., Fredericton. Medical Examiner for Woodstock, Dr. A. BROWN. Woodstock, January 1, 1868.

LOUR, FISH, SALT, SUGAR, & MOLASSES. Just received and for cash or country produce.

JOHN EDGAR. Wanted 10 tons buck wheat, 2000 bushels oats. Highest price given.

A CARD. REYNOLDS, CONSULTING SURGEON, &c. may be consulted by Edward Grass, Jacksonville, near Mill at the Creek. Having practiced length of time in London and its vicinity, he is found competent to give the medical advice in all cases submitted to him.

rough to Woodstock By Stage and Railroad.

and after this day the Subscribers will be STAGE TWICE A DAY from Calais to St. John. The stage will leave Calais at 10 o'clock, and will arrive at St. John at 4 o'clock.

Remember none on Credit. HARDY & BRIDGES. December 6th, 1858.

AT WILLIAMS' Cap, Fur, Boot, Shoe and RUBBER STORE.

ROSSUTH HATS. offer such inducements as cannot be this side of NEW YORK.

Golden Fleece, Stephens, New Brunswick.

RY GOODS. Wholesale and Retail.

ed News from China! The subscriber begs leave to inform his old customers and friends that he has received a large quantity of goods, Saleratus, &c.

JOHN BRADLEY. NOTICE. The subscriber is about closing up his business in this place, he requests all who have accounts, claims, or demands against him to present the same forthwith; and by the last time, as forborneance has ceased, he is paid to the settling of their respective accounts, he will be forced to put them to rest.

NOTICE. The subscriber has made an excursion of the NEW BRUNSWICK RAILROAD to his wharf, is now at his Store Goods,

from the United States and elsewhere. He will also bring them to their destination, whether brought by the down train, or if desired shipped to any part.

andrews, Nov. 29, 1858.

SAINT ANDREWS.

near of the facilities of being by means of the St. Andrews and Woodstock Railway, the subscriber has REMOVED his business from St. John to St. Andrews; and having erected a spacious store near the terminus, is now prepared to furnish all articles in his line of business, at St. John prices.

On Hand and for Sale: 200 lbs. Sup. Extra and Double Ex. FLOUR; 20 Mess PORK; 20 bbls. Chesapeake MOLASSES; 20 Bright SUGAR; 20 bbls. Crushed and Granulated SUGAR; 20 Chests TEA; 20 boxes TOBACCO; 200 bags SALT; 10 boxes Tobacco PIPES; 50 SOAP; 12 Mould and Dipt CANDLES.

NEW GOODS AT THE BRITISH HOUSE. CENTRAL MONEY GOOD AT THE BRITISH HOUSE!

THE WINTER STOCK OF THIS Establishment is now complete and without exception is the largest and cheapest stock of DRY GOODS ever imported into WOODSTOCK.

The stock consists in part as follows: Silks, Velvets, Shawls, Mantles, Ribbons, Lace, Netts, Blouses, Curtains, Hdkfs., French, Merino, Coburg, Lustras, Plaids, Prints, Gingham, Bedtick, Blankets, Flannels, Jeans, Shooting Cottons, War, Linen and Cotton Threads, Carpets, Rugs, Druggists, Door Mats, Door Mats, Morocco, Damasks, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, &c., &c., &c.

MADE CLOTHING. In great variety. Particular attention is requested to this department as the Winter clothing is all new and made with the greatest care under the superintendance of Charles McCabe. Orders executed on the shortest notice and to fit or no sale.

Remember the British House. P. S.—The above-mentioned goods will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce at the BRITISH HOUSE, second door from the Bridge Woodstock, Dec. 9, 1858.

New Regular Line of Packets. St. John and St. Andrews.

For Freight and Passage apply to D. J. Seely, No. 70, Water Street, St. John, or to the Captain on board.

This line of Packets runs in connection with the St. Andrews and Woodstock Railroad, and affords the most expeditious and economical route for travellers to the upper sections of the Province, as well as for the transportation of all kinds of Merchandise and Produce.

These schooners possess excellent and comfortable accommodations for Passengers. JULIUS THOMPSON, Manager. St. Andrews, Nov. 25, 1858.

New Brunswick and Canada Railway & Land Company. Opening of the Road for Traffic to the Howard Settlement.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC IS RESPECTFULLY informed, that on and after the 1st December proximo, the trains will run through to the Howard Settlement, within 20 miles of Woodstock, regularly every day except Sunday. A stage will run in connection with the trains to and from Woodstock.

From St. Andrews to Howard Sta. 76 Miles. RATES OF FREIGHT.

1st Class Merchandise, 21 cents per 100 lbs. 2d do do 17 do do 3d do do 15 do do

Lumber and Timber—Are specially rated at \$3 per car for the first 20 miles and 10 cents per car per mile additional, for all greater distances.

Merchants and others having goods to forward to Woodstock and the Upper Country are invited to select this route, which is by far the cheapest and most expeditious, even including the freight and passage from St. John to St. Andrews.

For further information as to the route may be made at the Office in St. Andrews, and to the Company's Agents in St. John. JULIUS THOMPSON, Manager.

WOODSTOCK Clothing Store!

DAVID BROWN informs his customers and the Public generally, that, having made recent additions to his STOCK OF GOODS,

he has now on hand a large and excellent assortment of articles in the CLOTHING LINE,

which he will dispose of at the LOWEST REMUNERATIVE PRICES.

The Stock consists of a large assortment of BROAD CLOTHS, Milton and Satarra Cloths, Pilot, Beaver, Whitney, Siberian and Bear CLOTHS;

CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, TWEEDS, SATINETTS, VESTINGS, &c., &c.

which are being made up on the premises. CLOTHING, IN Over Coats and Under Coats.

In all the various materials and most fashionable styles. VESTS AND PANTS, in great variety, and in all qualities and prices.

HATS AND CAPS, remarkably cheap. Gent's Furnishing Goods.

Consisting of Shirts, Shirt Fronts and Collars, Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Neck-Ties, Under-Shirts and Drawers, Braces, &c.

Garments made to Order in the most fashionable styles;—and having first-rate workmen, parties may be assured of Good Fits and the Best Workmanship.

Persons desiring can have their own cloth cut or made at the shortest notice. Particular attention paid to making GOOD FITS and to doing the work in a neat and substantial manner.

Those who wish to examine the Stock, or to purchase, will please find the shop under the sign of the "Woodstock Clothing Store," Woodstock, Nov. 18th. Water Street.

Brick Building, MAIN STREET. ROBERT BROWN, WOULD AGAIN CALL THE attention of the public to his FALL STOCK OF GOODS,

—CONSISTING OF— MANTLES, SHAWLS, in WOOLLEN and PAISLEY;

Silks, Delaines, CASHMERES, COBURGS, ORLEANS, All Wool and Cotton PLAIDS, CALICOES and GINGHAMS, DRESS MATERIALS, Gray and White COTTONS; Pecks JACKETS, Berlin TALMAS,

Berlin Hoods, in choice styles, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Stamped Muslins, for working stays, Hdkchiefs, Shirts and Shirt Collars.

Blankets and Flannels, in all choice colors, for Shirts & Horse Bags. FURS, in Fitch, Stone, and Mountain Martin, Squirrel, &c.

Sleigh Robes, in Shawl and Buffalo. Hats and Caps in new styles.

Ladies' BOOTS, SHOES, Over BOOTS and RUBBERS. Gents. and Childrens BOOTS & RUBBERS, warranted a prime article.

All of which will be sold very cheap; But None on Credit! Woodstock, November 18, 1858.

Special & Important Notice. ROBERT BROWN, FOR THE first time since commencing business begs to request those persons indebted to him that all accounts standing over three months, if not paid before the first of January, '59, will be handed to a lawyer for collection; and he hopes people will comply with the above request, so as not to put him to the necessity of suing. No credit will be given from this day forward. R. BROWN. Woodstock, Nov. 18th, 1858.

NOW OPENING AT THE WOOLLEN HALL. A General Assortment of Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, &c., which will be sold cheap.

W. SKILLEN. New Brunswick and Canada Railway & Land Company. (Limited). Punctuality, Expedition and Economy.

THE Public is respectfully informed that arrangements have been made for running a ROBE HORSE COACH daily between Woodstock and the Station at the Howard Settlement in connection with the trains from St. Andrews.

Through Fare twelve shillings and six pence. The Coach will leave Woodstock every morning at 9 A. M., arriving at the Station in sufficient time to allow passengers to dine before taking the Cars; and will return to Woodstock on the arrival of the train from St. Andrews.

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Places by the Stage may be secured at the Coach Office, near the Post Office, and at all the principal Hotels in Woodstock, and passengers taking a through ticket at St. Andrews are guaranteed a conveyance onward from the Howard Settlement to Woodstock, even should the regular coach be full. Parcels and Express Freight will be carefully attended to and delivered with despatch on the most reasonable terms. JULIUS THOMPSON. St. Andrews, Nov. 27, 1858. 6m.

Tailoring! IN CONNECTION WITH THE "WOOLLEN HALL,"

Will always be found a practical and experienced CUTTER. The Subscriber having fitted up a SHOP in the rear of his Establishment, he is now prepared to say to the Public, YOU who want a FASHIONABLE GARMENT made in a thorough and workmanlike manner, This is the Place! CLOTHS

of every description suited to the season always on hand.—Parties purchasing their own clothes can have their garments cut or made to measure on the shortest possible notice, and in all cases a perfect fit warranted. Recollect the "Woollen Hall" is the Place. W. SKILLEN. Woodstock, Nov. 25, 1858.

New Variety Store. THE SUBSCRIBER IS JUST receiving his Winter Stock of Goods

at his shop next below the Post Office, which he will sell for ready money or country produce. Among the articles now on hand may be found:

Extra Sup. Flour, Brown Sugar, Crushed do, Molasses, Tea, Coffee, Saleratus, Carbonate of Soda, Soap, Candles, Tobacco, Pipes, Coleman's Starch, Patent do., Button Blue, Fancy Soaps, Whole & Ground Pepper, Mustard, Ginger, Ground Cassia, Pepper Sauce, Cayenne Pepper, Mixed Pickles, Nutmegs, Cloves, Lemon Syrup, Raisins, Currants, Almonds, Figs, Apples, Walnuts, Filberts, Castana Nuts, Soda Biscuit, Butter do., Wine & Sugar do. Graham Cracker, Pilot Bread, Confectionary, Rice, Barley, Onions, Codfish, Pickled Herrings, Boxes Digby Herring, Corned Salt, Fine do, Rock do, Indigo, Vitriol, Copperas, Alum, Extract of Logwood, Stove Polish, Shoe Blacking, Brushes, Matches, Pails, Brooms, Bed Cordes, Sets Measures, Burning Fluid, Castor Oil, Salts, Salt Petra, Cigars, Snuff, Nails, Glass, Petty, Miners Shovels, Iron and Steel Shovels, Powder, Shot, and Gun Caps, Long Handled Spades, Sad Irons, Hand Saw and Mill Files, Screw Nails, Locks, Hinges, Thumb Latches, Pocket & Table Knives, Scissors, Whips, Curry Combs, &c., &c., &c.

Woolen & Cotton Goods, BLUE & WHITE COTTON WARPS. JOHN EDGAR. Woodstock, September 23, 1858.

New Store AND New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER Respectfully informs the public that he has commenced business in the store formerly occupied by W. Dibble, Esq., where he intends keeping a Grocery & Provision STORE, with an assortment of DRY GOODS, Glass, Crockery, Hard Ware, Wooden Ware, &c.

He trusts by LOW PRICES and a strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. W. E. SMITH. Woodstock, November 18, 1858.

R. R. R. NO MORE PAIN. NO MORE SICKNESS. NO MORE RHEUMATISM, or Stiffness of the Joints, Lumbago, Headache, Toothache, or suffering from other bodily Infirmitie.

The Rapid and Complete Efficacy of Radway's Ready Relief, in instantly stopping the most excruciating Pains and Aches, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, &c., &c.

renders it important that every family keep a supply of it in the house. Armed with this remedy, a household is always protected against sudden attacks of sickness. Thousands of lives of persons have been saved by its timely use, who were suddenly seized in the night time with Cramps Spasms, Vomiting, Cholera, Yellow Fever, and other violent diseases. Let a dose of this Remedy be taken internally, as the case may require, then suddenly seized with Pain or Stickness, and it will instantly relieve the patient from pain, and arrest the disease!

Radway's Ready Relief, HAS CURED Rheumatism, In four hours. Neuralgia, In one hour. In ten minutes. Diarrhoea, In fifteen minutes. Toothache, In one minute. Spasms, In five minutes. Sick Headache, In ten minutes. Chills and Fever, In fifteen minutes. Cholera, In six hours. Sore Throat, In ten minutes. Burns, In twenty minutes. Erosive Bites, In ten minutes. Palsy, In ten minutes. Ague Chock, In ten minutes. Lameless, In ten minutes.

AND IN ALL CASES OF Bruises, Wounds, Strains, and Sprains, and all other cases of the injured parts. all pain and uneasiness ceases. Look out for Counterfeits and Imitations.—Purchase only Radway's Ready Relief. Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1 per bottle.

NEW CONTRIBUTION TO SCIENCE. The Great Grand Discovery. R. R. R. (No. 3) Radway's Regulating Pills.

Dr. Radway & Co. have recently discovered a method for extracting from roots, herbs, plants and gums, a nutritious extract of such wonderful nourishing power—which they have combined with RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS—

that six of these Pills will supply the blood with the same amount of nutrition as one ounce of ordinary bread; so that, while the system is undergoing a thorough physicking, and regulating process, it daily becomes strengthened.

Persons afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Diseases, Fullness of Blood, and all Females who are subject to Irregularities, Hysteria, &c., are particularly recommended to use these Pills. They are pleasant to take—elegant in taste—and free from taste, and will not gripe, sicken or weaken the system, or leave the bowels costive. Mothers nursing should likewise take one or two of these Pills once per week. They will not only keep your system healthy and regular, but will protect your infants against Cramp and Pain in the stomach, and insure not only a healthy child, but will invest every child, thus suckled, with a sweet disposition.

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Skin Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia, and all diseases that have been established in the system, for years. PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. Sold by Druggists Everywhere. RADWAY & CO., 107 NASSAU ST. N. Y.

W. T. Baird, and all Druggists, Woodstock, W. R. Newcomb, Tobique, J. D. Boardley, G and Falls, S. F. Grosvenor, Bel River.

The Great Ambassador OF HEALTH TO ALL MANKIND

OF HEALTH TO ALL MANKIND. The want of a sterling medicinal to meet the ills and necessities of the suffering portion of humanity, and one entirely free from mineral and other deleterious particles, was severely felt till this all-powerful medicine was ushered into the world. HOLLOWAY'S INVALUABLE PILLS have become the Household Remedy of all nations. Their attribute is to prevent as well as to cure; they attack the roots of the complaint, and thus by removing the hidden cause of disease relieve, restore and restore the drooping energies of the system, assisting nature in her task of VITAL AND FUNCTIONAL REFORMATION. DYSPEPSIA.

The great scourge of this continent yields quickly to a course of these antiseptic Pills, and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, this searching and assuring remedy disperses it from the patient's system. GENERAL DEBILITY AND WEAKNESS. From whatever cause, loss of spirits, and all other signs of a diseased liver, and other disorganization of the system, vanish under the enervating influence of this all-powerful antiseptic and detergent remedy. BILIOUS DISORDERS.

The proper quantum and right condition of the bile is of momentous importance to the health of the human frame; this antiseptic medicine expels the hidden evils of the complaint, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fluent, cleansing and reconstituting the vital functions of the body. SICKLY FEMALES. Should lose no time in trying a few doses of this regulating and renovating remedy, whatever may be their complaint, it can be taken with safety in all periodical and other disorganizations its effect is all but marvellous.

UNREPUTED PROOF. The testimony of Nations is unanimously borne to the health-giving virtues of this remedy, and certificates in every living language bear witness to the UNDENIABLENESS of their INTRINSIC WORTH.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases: Asthma, Headaches, Rheumatism, Complaints, Indigestion, Coughs, Inflammation, Cold, Inward Weakness, Chest Diseases, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Loss of Spirit, Diarrhoea, Dropsy, Piles, Debility, Stone and Gravel, Fever and Ague, General Affectation, Female Complaints, Worms of all kinds.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a Water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each box or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 50 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

FAIRBANKS' CELEBRATED SCALES, of every variety, 34 Kilby Street, - Boston. GREENLEAF & BROWN, Agents.

A full assortment of all kinds of weighing apparatus and store furniture for sale at low rates. Railroad, Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of the Province.

By Wm. Thompson, Woodstock, July 29, 1858.

APPLES & ONIONS.—10 BBLs. Baldwin and Greening Apples; 5 bbls. Onions; 1 bbl. Pickles.

For sale by MYSHALL & RICEY, Broderickton, Nov. 18, 1858.

Furs! Furs!! CASH paid for good seasonable SKINS STRICKLANDS.

FRESH FISH AT CITY MARKET, BY RAILROAD. ONLY seven hours and a half from St Andrews, three times a week, and eight hours only from the times they were re-veiling in the great deep.

AYER'S Cathartic Pills

AYER'S Cathartic Pills (SUGAR COATED) CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SKIN. Invalids, Mothers, Physicians, and all who are afflicted with the various eruptions of the skin, should use these pills.

FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS. I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ.

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood. From Rev. J. V. Hines, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston. Dr. Ayer: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress.

Erysipels, Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetter, Tumors, and Skin Rheum. From a Flourishing Merchant of St. Louis, Mo., 1856. Dr. Ayer: Your Pills are the paragon of all that are used in medicine.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout. From the Rev. Dr. Hawley of the Methodist Epist. Church, Pottsville, Pa., 1856. Dr. Ayer: I should be grateful for the relief your pills have brought me if I did not report my case to you.

For Dropsy, Plethora, or kindred Complaints, requiring an active purge, they are an excellent remedy. For Costiveness or Constipation, and as a Dinner Pill, they are agreeable and effectual.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, INFANANT CONSUMPTION, and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

We need not speak to the public of its virtues throughout every town, and almost every hamlet of the American States, its wonderful cures of pulmonary complaints have made it already known.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER, Analytical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass. W. T. BAIRD, S. SMITH, GEORGE A. BROWN, and all Druggists in the Province.

Farm in Jacktown for Sale. FOR SALE in Jacktown a farm containing two hundred acres, more or less. It is about two and a half miles from the Iron Works, and five from Woodstock.

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LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND

NINETEENTH REPORT. The Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Association was held within the Hall of the Charter and Act of Parliament.

The Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Association was held within the Hall of the Charter and Act of Parliament. The Report of the Auditor, Mr. W. Wood, Accountant, and the Balance Sheet of the Accounts, certified in terms of the Act of Parliament.

The Annual Income is now ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHT THOUSAND POUNDS; upwards of £50,000 being collected through the London Branch.

The Policy Holders entitled to participate in the Profits, who completed their fifth year before the date of balance, will be entitled to a Dividend of 35 per cent. (7s. per lb.) from their next Annual Premiums.

The Report by the Board of Directors was unanimously approved. The various items in the Board were then filled up; and after special votes of thanks to the Directors at the Head Office and Branches, and the Agents, Medical Officers, Manager, &c., the meeting separated.

DIRECTORS AT EDINBURGH. Sir James Forrester, of Comiston, Bart., Chairman. Wm. Y. HERRIES, Esq., of Spottis.

NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH. Office, No. 74, Saint John Street, St. John. FRANCIS FERGUSON, Esq., Rev. Wm. DONALD, A. M., Hon. J. A. STEWART, W. H. ADAMS, Esq., ALEXANDER JARDINE, Esq., JAMES WALKER, M. D., Medical Officer.

FOR SALE, 81-2 Acres of LAND near Richmond Corner, with a small House and Barn.

NEW CIDER—500 GALLONS. New Cider. For sale by MYSRELL & RICHIEY, Fredericton, Nov. 10th, 1856.

Pine Lumber. Pine Lumber. THE subscriber has for sale at Upper Woodstock a quantity of seasoned pine Plank, Boards & Clapboards, which he offers for sale at a low rate.

DR. WOODFORD. Residence at R. DONALDSON'S, Woodstock, June 1st, 1856.

John Moore's Liquors, Groceries, Pickles

QUEEN ST. FREDERICTON, N. B. HAS Constantly on Hand, and for Sale LOW, the following GOODS: Dark & Pale Brandy, Gin, Jamaica Rum, Scotch Whisky, Case Hollands, Bottled Ale & Porter, Lemon Syrup, Gin & Crushed Sugar, Brown Sugar, Golden Syrup, Molasses, Green and Black Tea, Java and Cuba Coffee, Flour and Meal, Oatmeal, Pearl and Pot Barley, Rice and Split Peas, Ground Rice, Ditto Bulb, Mustard & Dipping Candles, London and Paris Candles, Russian do., do., Belmont do., do., Old Windsor Soap, Castile Soap, Yellow and Common Soap, Wash Boards, Tubs and Pails, Brooms and Whisks, Patent Starch, London do., Indigo and Blues, Washing Soda, Carbonate do., Saleratus, Salt—in Jars & Bags, White Wine Vinegar, Cider Vinegar, Grouts and Barley, Hecker's Farina, Smoked Herrings, Scotch Herring, Blackhead Brakes, Blackhead, Blacking—Pest and Liquid, Matches, Wick, Evening Fluid, Olive Oil, Whiting, Bath Brick, Tobacco, various brands, Pipes, Cigar and Tartar, Siphon, Arrow Root & Sago, Whisk & Champagne, Ditto, do., Ginger, Ditto, do., Raisins, Havana cigars, Cheroots, Extra Quality, Cheating Tobacco, Fredericton, June 23, 1857.

THE GREATEST Medical Discovery OF THE AGE. Dr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases, (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore on the breast.

Two or three bottles will cure the worst case of pimples on the face. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of scrofula.

IMPO-TANT DISCOVERY

CONSUMPTION CURABLE BY THE USE OF QUININE AND IODINE.

This VEGETABLE PREPARATION has proved itself to be the most remarkable medicinal preparation ever discovered, for the effectual cure of PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, and also of Coughs, Colds, soreness of the Chest, Bronchial Irritation, and all other affections of the lungs, and in their softening process causes the matter to be expectorated without difficulty, and effectually heals the ulcerated cavity; it quiets the cough, subdues the night sweats, the hectic fever and the chills, and restores the healthy functions to all the organs of the body.

This wonderful discovery, from its volatile nature, gives vapors freely, and consequently acts directly upon the Lungs and Air Passages, arrests the development of tubercles in the lungs, and in their softening process causes the matter to be expectorated without difficulty, and effectually heals the ulcerated cavity; it quiets the cough, subdues the night sweats, the hectic fever and the chills, and restores the healthy functions to all the organs of the body.

PREPARED BY DR. A. A. HAYES in reference to the unequalled virtues of this great discovery.

Respectfully, "A. A. HAYES, State Assayer," 16 Boylston Street, Boston, Dec. 14, 1857.

DISCOUNTS in English, French and German accompany each package. Price \$3 per bottle. All orders by mail or express, accompanied by the money will be promptly attended to.

F. J. LAFORME, Sole Agent, Office, No. 3, Milk Street, Boston, Mass. (Opposite the Old South Church.)

For sale by all respectable Druggists and Apothecaries in the United States and British Provinces. RISH WHISKY, 15 c. p. 4 Pans at a low rate. T. L. EVANS, Woodstock, Aug. 31st, 1856.

THE GREATEST Medical Discovery OF THE AGE

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Three or four bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of scrofula. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

LAND FOR SALE

THE Subscriber will sell a LOT of LAND containing near the Court House and running west to the Kennel road, containing one hundred acres more or less, upon which 15 or 20 acres on the front and on the rear, are cleared and laid down to grass; also another lot running westerly from the Court House to the rear, crossing the Madrasville, containing 156 acres, having a good farm barn there and about 22 acres cleared; also 300 acres of wilderness land on the north branch of the Madrasville, adjoining the Forestry Lot and also a HOUSE and LOT of a number of buildings lots at the Upper Corner. For particulars apply to the Subscriber, or to E. H. KERRICK, or to F. E. WINSLOW, at the Central Bank Agency.

Woodstock, April 29, 1858. JAMES KETCHUM.

IRON WORKS STORE, UPPER WOODSTOCK

104 SACKS SALT. 30 bbls. SALT FLOUR. 20 bbls. No. 1 HERRINGS. 1 bbl. RED WOOD. 2 chests Extra Sausage TEA. 4 hds. MOLASSES. 6 Cook STOVES. 2 Agricultural BOLLERS.

DAILY EXPRESS—21 cts. each Blk. and White Wares, which will the Goods in Store, will be sold cheap for Cash. Country Produce, on delivery. DAVID MUNRO.

SPECIAL NOTICE

AS I intend winding up my present credit system, those persons indebted to whose accounts were not settled last year will please attend to them as they receive they must not be surprised if they receive notice to pay from another quarter where they will be added. G. BRIDGES, Woodstock, July 1, 1859.

INTERNATIONAL Life Assurance Society of LONDON

Capital £500,000 Sterling. J. C. WINSLOW, Agent. MEDICAL EXAMINATION. 100 CRATES of Common EARTHENWARE, assorted for the Country trade. Wholesale by F. CLEMENTSON, 29 Dock Street.

READ And Don't Neglect!

THE subscriber informs those indebted to him that he is stopping in Woodstock for a short time, for the purpose of settling up his business and collecting accounts due him; he requests all those indebted to him to call upon him immediately and settle up their respective accounts. Unless immediate attention is paid, to the notice all accounts due him will be placed in the hands of a legal gentleman for collection. N.B.—The Specie of Goods remaining on hand in his Store on Water-st., will be disposed of at an immense sacrifice. Parties would do well to embrace this opportunity of saving money. JOHN BRADLEY, Woodstock, Oct. 13.

Bedsteads

FROM 12s 6d. to 50s, each, for sale at the Eagle Furniture Store, Woodstock, May 6, 1858.

Tables

BEAUTIFUL Birch, Butternut and Pine Dining TABLES. Sold lower than any in the market for money, at the Eagle Furniture Store, Woodstock, May 6, 1858.

Centre Tables, LIGHT Toilet, Wash Stands, and Wash Basins, for sale very low for money at the Eagle Furniture Store, Woodstock, May 6, 1858.

100 Superior Spinning Wheels for sale at the Eagle Furniture Store, Woodstock, May 6, 1858.

Three Thousand Chairs, NOW manufacturing, and for sale at prices from 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. each, at the EAGLE FURNITURE STORE, Woodstock, May 6, 1858.

Logs Wanted

300,000 BEST Birch, Butternut, Redwood, Pine, Spruce, and Hemlock Logs wanted, for which Furniture will be given in exchange. Also—Furniture exchanged for every kind of Country Produce, at market prices, at the EAGLE FURNITURE STORE, near R. E. Davis's Mills, Woodstock, South side of the Bridge, May 6, 1858.

Real Estate for Sale

TO be sold and possession given immediately. THAT VALUABLE PARCEL situated within the limits of the Town of Woodstock, between the main highway leading up the river, and the street passing the residence of Charles Connell, Esq., being part of the Anthony Baker farm, (so called) and containing 120 acres more or less. The above Farm will be sold in lots of from one acre to suit purchasers. Farmers and others wishing to purchase Real Estate with the town of Woodstock, will this have an opportunity, which will never again occur of getting so, with but a small outlay of capital, as on the most reasonable terms. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber, SAMUEL BAKER, Woodstock, Lower Corner, April 29th 1858.

LAND FOR SALE

THE Subscriber will sell a LOT of LAND containing near the Court House and running west to the Kennel road, containing one hundred acres more or less, upon which 15 or 20 acres on the front and on the rear, are cleared and laid down to grass; also another lot running westerly from the Court House to the rear, crossing the Madrasville, containing 156 acres, having a good farm barn there and about 22 acres cleared; also 300 acres of wilderness land on the north branch of the Madrasville, adjoining the Forestry Lot and also a HOUSE and LOT of a number of buildings lots at the Upper Corner. For particulars apply to the Subscriber, or to E. H. KERRICK, or to F. E. WINSLOW, at the Central Bank Agency.

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