



far branch of science you can get all the information contained in the lecture, and very much more. If it is historical the well read listener will, before the lecturer has been going five minutes, be able to detect from what historical work it is pillered almost word for word, the difference, if any, being that the lecturer in making such changes as will, in his opinion, prevent its being identified, replaces the language of the historian by his own nerveless composition. If the lecture is a popular application of certain scientific principles, you see at once that ideas and to a great extent, language, have been selected from Dr. Dick, or some of his worthy compatriots. If it refers to political or social economy, or industrial progress, you have met it all in your files of newspapers of the preceding month or two.

Generally popular lectures are flat and stupid beyond bearing. Were they put in print nobody would read them; any man of moderate courage would never get beyond the tenth line. They convey very little useful information; they contain few ideas but such as are stolen; they are in point of composition and matter about as worthless trash as can be inflicted upon poor humanity.

Yet they are popular. People flock to hear them; and do sit still for an hour and more listening to them, with a patience which speaks volumes for their good nature. They furnish a little excitement for the intellects of the hearers; they are not so totally destitute of information and interest but that they take the attention of the mass. People prefer living, breathing relations and teachers to the silent pages of books. With the multitude commonplaces and platitudes from the platform have far more interest and weight than the golden sentences of Plato stretched out in cold ink. The influence of the voice and of the manner of the speaker is fully as much to them as the words which he utters.

Popular lectures have another value. If they do not afford much real information they at least excite to further inquiries. If they fall very far short of books as means of education, they draw attention to books, and induce people to read them who would not be likely otherwise to do so. Lecturers and libraries should always go together; every place that can afford one should endeavor to afford the other; for they are a mutual assistance. The utmost that the lecturer can do is to excite in the minds of his hearers a desire for information upon certain subjects, a curiosity to dip more deeply into them, and to direct their attention to the proper sources of knowledge. If he does thus and no more, he does a vast deal of good. It was said of Professor Wilson that the information contained in his lectures on Moral Philosophy was neither exact nor profound, yet that he was a most successful professor. And the explanation is that he imparted to his pupils so much of the fire and fervency of his own spirit that he gave them an impulse in the path of improvement which plodding and fact-filled pedants could not have done. Popular lectures do, we think much good in this way; they furnish intellectual excitement and stimulus to hundreds who would not obtain it by other means, and they thus lay the foundation for efforts in the pursuit of knowledge and mental improvement which result in considerable and permanent advantage.

Mr. Raymond's Letter.

In making a brief reply to the letter of Mr. Chas. W. Raymond, the author of the communication of "A Subscriber" in our last issue, we must

premise that as he expresses a desire that it may be his last communication on the subject, we therefore purposely refrain from going into the matter as we should have been justified in doing in prospect of the continuance of the discussion, and shall endeavor to confine ourselves strictly to such a reply as seems absolutely required.

And we commence by saying that we certainly have not the slightest intention of taking up the discussion on the part of a "Free Enquirer," or in any way interfering between him and Mr. Raymond. Had not the latter directed his censure against us for the publication of the objectionable letter we should never have troubled ourselves about the matter. Having been attacked we defended ourselves from what we considered an unjust and unfeeling accusation; with the controversy itself we have nothing to do.

The additional illustrations which Mr. Raymond adduces in support of his charge make nothing for him. We think it a mistaken notion to view an attack upon one's opinions, even those the most cherished, as an "insult." It has, for instance, been our lot, in the prosecution of the political course which we have thought it our duty to take, to meet with no small amount of vituperation; but we have never looked at the abuse, ridicule, and the like, which have been occasionally vented upon us, in the light of "insult," or as things to be resented. We rested calmly on the goodness of our cause, satisfied that eventually the truth must prevail. It may be very bad taste for one religionist to call all those who differ from him fanatics, but we think it very unwise to take such terms of reproach to heart, or to regard them as "insults."

As for inserting a letter from "A Free Enquirer," calling "one of the most estimable members of this community a liar," it would depend almost entirely whether the charge was made respecting his public or his private life. The universal rule of journalism is that private character is sacred from notice or comment, but that public character is public property. There is no man in the Province of New Brunswick, no matter how estimable he may be in private life, whose public acts and words can claim exemption from comment. If a correspondent should write to us merely to state that any public man whom he might name was a liar, the probability is that his letter would speedily reach the store. But should he first relate certain acts of his public life, and certain words which he had uttered as a public character, and then draw the inference that he was a liar, the probability is that his letter would be sent forth to the readers of the JOURNAL to speak for itself.

When we come to that portion of Mr. Raymond's letter which refers to the blasphemous nature of the article, we must confess to being puzzled. If we understand him at all, he asserts that if we do not see blasphemy in the letter of "A Free Enquirer," we cannot be a believer in the Christian religion, and, reversing the proposition, if we were a believer in Christianity we would see blasphemy in it, and would therefore not publish it. If this is Mr. Raymond's argument,—of which we are by no means sure—it is certainly ingenious. But like a great many other ingenious arguments it is wanting in soundness; of which fact we think we can convince Mr. Raymond himself.

Each man's duty depends upon his conviction. To every question there

may be, and undoubtedly is, a right and a wrong; but so far as regards man's responsibility right is more relative than positive. Conduct should follow upon faith; that in which a man has faith he should practise and support. For a believer in Christianity to speak as does "A Free Enquirer" may be blasphemy, because he would be speaking slightly of what he believes. But the disbeliever in Christianity has not the same obligation: he must walk by the light with which he is filled. For a man to assert that a system is false which he believes to be false cannot certainly be blasphemy, or even "profanity." What would be blasphemy or profanity in a Christian would not be blasphemy or profanity in a Jew or Mohammedan.

But Mr. Raymond, if we understand him aright, argues, "Allowing that 'A Free Enquirer' is not blaspheming, inasmuch as he is not a believer, the Editor of the JOURNAL must either be guilty in its publication, or he must be, like 'A Free Enquirer,' an unbeliever." It is not at all necessary to predicate anything concerning the religious opinions of the person in question; it is enough to say that the inference which Mr. Raymond attempts to draw is not deducible from the premises. He falls into the error from not distinguishing the two offices of the newspaper.—The first office, to pronounce and advocate certain opinions, is fulfilled by its editorial department. The second office, to act as a medium of discussion, as a channel for the publication of opinions of all kinds, is fulfilled by its department of correspondence. It is because the newspaper is thus a medium of communication on all questions and for all sides, that it is supported by all. Certainly Mr. Raymond does not accuse us of a hankering for Smasherism because our columns may occasionally contain letters from Smashers in advocacy of Smasher doctrines. If the principles respecting the reception of communicated articles which we have enunciated are incorrect all freedom of discussion in public journals must go by the board, and every party, every sect, indeed every man, must have a newspaper of his own. If Mr. Raymond wishes admission denied to anything opposing or reflecting upon Christianity, another, taking up his principles, and carrying their result one step further, may require us to deny admittance to anything not in conformity with the religious principles known as Protestant; another, taking but another step in exactly the same path, may insist upon our forbidding our columns to anything that does not favor of Presbyterianism; still another may reduce our standing ground to that of the Free Church; and so on, so long as the system of divisibility is practicable. We, on the contrary, contend that our duty requires us to take the broadest ground. We think that it is only by so doing that we can properly fulfil that which we have above affirmed as the second office of the newspaper. We trust that we have made ourselves understood; and that Mr. Raymond will see that we can give all sects and all creeds the opportunity of a free discussion without committing ourselves to any.

We need scarcely say that we had no intention of charging Mr. Raymond with intolerance or persecution. But we do say that the results of the principles which we understand him to advocate would be intolerance, persecution and proscription. Men are not unapt to assert in theory principles from the practical results of which they would shrink.

In saying that he respects the liberty of the press, and objects only to its licentiousness, Mr. Raymond states a general proposition which means everything or nothing, just as it is interpreted. Under shadow of the words "licentiousness of the press" Napoleon the Third institutes the censorship, and prevents the publication in France of anything of which he does not approve. Rome uses the same words as an excuse for the Index Expurgatorius. Until Mr. Raymond descends to particulars upon this point it is impossible for us to meet him with either dissent or approval. But we do not think that by any stretch of argument the word licentiousness can be fairly made to apply to discussions of theological questions, or examinations of the foundations of religious belief.

The "apparent" inconsistencies to which Mr. Raymond alludes in his postscript are more apparent than real, and require in their explanation no cleverness whatever. "A Free Enquirer" used the expression, "the person called Jesus Christ," which had we noticed we should have insisted upon his altering. We scarcely think that Mr. Raymond will say seriously that in reading over a manuscript in hand new to us we might not have misread, or entirely missed, the words "person called," and yet have had a thorough comprehension of the scope and tenor of the article. As to saying that we "refuse our columns to none," and then refusing to "S. F. C." we presume that even Mr. Raymond scarcely understood us to mean that we would print every communication sent us. "S. F. C." wrote us concerning a certain recent publication of a nature bordering upon, if not positively running into, indecency. We thought that to draw attention to the matter would be worse than to leave it alone, and therefore declined to print the letter. Had Mr. Raymond a year's experience in the conduct of a newspaper he would find that he would be obliged to exercise in many cases a nice discrimination in deciding upon the insertion or rejection of communications. Otherwise he would have his columns crammed full of ill-written, mis-spelled, disjointed, ridiculously-transcendental, silly-sentimental trash. He would find that he could exercise this discrimination without interfering with an honest carrying out of the principles of free discussion, in fact that he would be really promoting it, by being able to spare more room for the articles of those who could write intelligibly, and could argue with some attention to clearness and logic.

Sheriff Winslow.

In the usual place will be found the announcement of the death of the late Sheriff Winslow.

John Francis Wentworth Winslow was born at Kingswood, near Fredericton, in 1793. He was a worthy, descendant of a line of distinguished ancestors. His father, Edward Winslow, a great grandson of Governor Winslow who landed with the Pilgrims at Plymouth in 1620, was himself born, we believe, in Plymouth. He came to this Province with the other Loyalists in 1783. Edward Winslow rendered long and distinguished services to his king and his country, both in military and civil capacities. He was a Colonel in the army, Military Secretary to Generals Fox and Campbell, and for some time Paymaster General of the Royal Forces in British North America. He was also Administrator of the government of this Province for some time, and, although he had never received a legal education, was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court, which position he held until his death.

John F. W., the subject of this sketch, was the youngest of a family of four sons and five daughters, of whom but two survive him. He commenced life in 1808, as an ensign in the Royal Newfoundland Fencibles. He soon exchanged into the 41st Regiment, and served with it in the West Indies. He sold out of the 41st, and when the war of 1812 broke out went to Canada, where he served as Adjutant on the Staff of General Pearson, then in command of the Canadian militia. Mr. Winslow afterwards volunteered into the 104th, a regiment raised in New Brunswick, with which he served during the war with that gallantry and devotion to duty which marked every stage of his busy life. So distinguished was his conduct that when

a second battalion was added to the Regiment he was reinstated in his rank in it, though not attached, and received the full amount of his pay the time at which he had sold out. The conclusion of the war he retired active service; and in 1828 sold out half-pay in order to render himself eligible for appointment to the Shrievallie, Howard Douglas, then Lieut. Governor, having promised him that office in the County which it was proposed to set from York, the bounds of which stretched up to the Canada line. In accordance with this promise Mr. Winslow was in 1832 appointed Sheriff of Carleton in that year erected into a new County.

For twenty-four years, until the 1st of April, 1856, Mr. Winslow continued to discharge the onerous and responsible duties of his office with characteristic energy and thoroughness. In a border country stretching along a frontier of nearly a hundred and fifty miles, and that too the confines of civilization, as it were, his office was not a bed of roses. But Mr. Winslow went through the routine duty thoroughly and unflinchingly, exposing himself to exposure, inconvenience, hardship, or even danger, so that he discharged well and promptly the trust reposed in him. He regarded his office as a mere business, to be prosecuted for his own profit and according to his convenience, but as a sacred trust from the Government to which the experience of his life had taught him to look up with love and veneration, and to be discharged at any cost and at all risks. At the same time he tempered the charge of his frequently disagreeable duties with a courtesy and consideration which were the genuine growth of a generous and kindly heart, not unfrequently in his sympathy with suffering and distress taking upon himself pecuniary aid with no other guarantee of relief than the rectitude of human nature, and sometimes finding that he had trusted to a hardy reed.

At the time at which Mr. Winslow received the appointment the tenure of his office was during good behavior. But in 1836 by Act of Assembly the appointments were made annual. In 1855 the Fishery, Tilly administration, under the influence of the representatives of this County, superseded Mr. Winslow by Mr. Samuel Dickinson. In 1857, the Chandler Government being in office, Mr. Winslow was re-installed. He was finally superseded in 1858 by the present administration when Mr. F. R. J. Dibbise received the appointment. It was a source of satisfaction to Mr. Winslow and his friends when after having filled the office for a quarter of a century, he was removed, and was on no charge of diliction of duty, but solely, so far as the public know, from party motives.

The change from the active life which he had led without intermission for four and twenty years to a state of almost total inactivity soon told upon the constitution of Mr. Winslow. A tumor on the neck, which originated in 1815 from a blow which he received while defending himself against a number of rascals, and which had been gradually increasing until it had gained an enormous size, now began to afflict him exceedingly, causing a difficulty of breathing, and a general deterioration of the system. His removal from office affected him by what he looked upon as its injustice. All these causes combined to produce the gradual decline of his health. At about eleven in the evening of Friday, the fourteenth instant, death relieved him from all his worldly troubles.

Sheriff Winslow belonged to a class of men who seem to be fast disappearing in this Province. He was the son of one of those men whom attachment to the throne and to the institutions of Great Britain led to desert much that men hold most dear and sacred to commence life anew in a strange land. To this class Mr. Winslow belonged in spirit. He was possessed of all their reverence for the throne, of all their respect for the ancient institutions of their country, and of the generosity of spirit and the high sense of honor which were among the worthiest of their characteristics. Undaunted in danger, impulsive of spirit, ever ready at the call of duty, fearless of consequences, immovable by either threat or bribe, frank, simple-minded and upright, a staunch friend, a generous

ment, he reminded one less the present day than of the golden age of a departed gentleman of a departed age. He was too little of a revolutionist to be ever thoughtful of the spirit of the times. He was too much of a gentleman to be ever thoughtful of the spirit of the times. He was too much of a gentleman to be ever thoughtful of the spirit of the times.

Born without a name, he was named by every child. Defamed by every child, he was loved by every child. Much more could we say of his life, but we are scarcely needed. We can only say that he has gone to his rest, for he has gone to his rest, for he has gone to his rest, for he has gone to his rest.

Mr. Peabody's letter to the Editor of the Woodstock Journal. I thank you for your kind notice of my paper, and also for the information you have given me. I would like to see you in reply, and as it is my duty to do so, I will do so. I shall be my last communication on this subject. I wish first, for your understanding, to state a few reasons for answering your communication.

There is no common ground between us. He denies the Bible—I firmly believe in it. I believe in the Bible—I firmly believe in it. I believe in the Bible—I firmly believe in it. I believe in the Bible—I firmly believe in it.

As regards my argument, I think in my simple way, the wise might be at least for the object omitted much that I and was perhaps less have been in what have argued that it any provocation to in the Saviour and rance, superstition, and individual members are perfectly correct principal argument publication of our "Free Enquirer,"

EUROPEAN NEWS.

FOUR DAYS Later from Europe.

FATHER POINT, Oct. 10.—The steamship Indian, from Liverpool 11 A. M., 25th ult., passed here this P. M., en route for Quebec.

The steamship Africa arrived at Liverpool from New York at 7 A. M. on the 25th.

The departure of the Great Eastern for Portland would probably be further delayed.

The Zurich Conference.—It is stated that the Conference at Zurich was again progressing. The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that the task of the Plenipotentiaries has been diminished by dispatches from Vienna, and it is believed that the Conference will be terminated in a few days unless fresh instructions should be received.

The programme is stated to be as follows: A definite treaty of peace will be signed by the three Powers. Another treaty will be drawn up by which Austria will cede Lombardy to France, who will make it over to Sardinia.

Spain has requested to be represented should an European Congress take place. The gossips of Paris and Brussels state that Prince Albert will represent England, and the Archduke Maximilian, Austria, at the proposed Congress at Brussels.

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armounted, the treaty will be signed by Austria and France, and a Congress will be held at Brussels.

The Herald's Paris correspondent says that the report of France and Austria alone signing the treaty of peace is corroborated by private dispatches, and unless orders to the contrary are received from Biarritz, the fact will no doubt be officially made known before many days.

The Monitor says that under the pretence that the press is not free, several journals, which direct their attacks against the decree of February, 1852, go beyond the extreme limits of discussion, and are wanting in respect for law, which is inseparable from the loyal exercise of liberty.

The Monitor explains that immediately after the measure granted spontaneously by the Emperor, which relieved the press from the consequences of warnings received, government forbore to make use of the weapons at its command; but it will nevertheless not fail in performing its duty which is imposed upon it to make law respected, and therefore informs the papers that it is decided no longer to tolerate these polemical excesses, which can only be considered as party maneuvers.

The Bourse had been animated and fluctuating. It closed firmly on the 27th at 69 3/5.

ITALY.—The fourth and last Italian despatch (that from the Romagna) was received by the King of Sardinia at Monza, on the 24th. The following is the summary of his reply: "I am grateful for the wishes of the people of the Romagna, of which you are the interpreters before me. As a Catholic sovereign, I shall myself always retain a profound and unalterable respect for the Superior Hierarchy of the Church. As an Italian Prince, I am reminded that Europe, being in view the state of the Romagna people, who demanded prompt and efficient measures of reform, has accepted formal obligations towards your country. I receive your wishes, and, strengthened by the rights referred upon me, will support your cause before the great Powers. You may rely on the generous love of our country and of the French Emperor, who will accomplish the great work of reparation he has so powerfully begun; and who, assured of the gratitude of Italy, and seeing the moderation which has characterised your resolution during the last moments of incertitude, will recognize that in the Romagna the more hope of a national struggle to enrol themelves under my flag, you know Piedmont would not go to war for herself alone, but for our common country. To-day the unanimity of your wishes, and the order which you observe at home, are very gratifying to my heart, and nothing could better ensure your future destiny." Europe will recognize that it is here the common interest to finish the era of disorder, and thereby satisfy the legitimate desires of the people.

A Decree by the King of Naples extends to June, 1850, the period for the free admission of wheat.

AUSTRIA.—An Imperial order is published for a commission with special legislative powers to organize extensive reforms in the system of direct taxation.

The price of wheat is said to have arisen materially, owing to the inferior yield of the last crop.

CHINA.—The China mail, with dates from Hong Kong of Aug. 10th, had reached London. Nothing of any moment had occurred since the affair at the mouth of the Peiho. Two gun boats and a steamer were the only vessels in the Gulf of Pecheli, the rest of the squadron being at anchor, principally off the entrance of Ningpor River.

One of the Hong Kong newspapers states that Mr. Ward, the American Minister, was still on board of his ship, and still likely to obtain the ratification of his treaty as the English Minister. Another journal speaks of the probability of his going on to Peking, and a Russian dispatch published at St. Petersburg, says he had arrived at Peking, but was kept in confinement. Russian authority also states that the loss of the Chinese in this affair at the Peiho Ports was one thousand killed. Number wounded not stated.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the London Times says the repulse of the British had not produced any change in relation with the Chinese. It is stated that some of the wounded were well treated. All was quiet at Canton.

Admiral Hoppe's state of health is serious. There has been a serious emeute at Shanghai, in which several foreigners had been killed and other wounded. Among them is Mr. Interpreter Fay, who is in a precarious state. The riot is said to have arisen from the kidnapping of coolies for a French vessel, but the master of the vessel asserts that the Chinese on board attempted to rob him, and he was compelled to fire.

INDIA.—The Calcutta mail of Aug. 22, had reached England. The news generally anticipated. The disarming of Oude had been completed.

It is announced that the French force of China will consist of 5000 troops of the line, 15,000 marines, six large steam transports, four sailing frigates, six first class and six second class gunboats. Another authority says the expedition will number from 10,000 to 12,000 men.

The French steam frigate "Sane" was wrecked while proceeding from Toulon to Brest. All hands saved.

French commercial affairs showed no improvement. Wheat had advanced both in Paris and provincial markets.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Advices to the Cape reach to Aug. 21. Ex. Gov. Sir Geo. Grey had returned to England. Satisfactory account had been received from the Livingstone expedition.

AUSTRALIA.—Melbourne mails of Aug. 19 reached Aden Sept. 14. There is no political news of importance. Business during the month has been very quiet, but the arrival of the English mail had created both a commercial and monetary improvement.

JAPAN.—Affairs had assumed a very unsatisfactory position. On the 11th of July the treaty was duly ratified. Since then the Japanese government had attempted to invade it by seeking to confine foreigners to a small island about ten miles from Jeddo. They farther sought to establish a new coin as the only one to be used in commercial dealings with foreigners, although according to the treaty foreign coins were to be received at their intrinsic value. The present arrangement of the Japanese had produced a depression of 60 per cent. The British Consul General had issued a protest and stopped trade for the present.

STILL LATER.

Arrival of the Europa.

HALIFAX, October, 20th.

The Europa arrived at Halifax yesterday.

Nothing further as to the proceedings of Zurich beyond the general assent that progress continued to be made towards signing the treaty of Peace.

Latest reports say that the treaty between France and Austria will probably be signed at Zurich on the 10th or 12th instant.

Official correspondence between British Government and its officials in China relative to the ratification of the treaty at Peking is published.

The British ambassador states positively that if Admiral Hope had expressed doubts as to the result of attempting to force the passage of Peiho they would not have been spared by the squadron, and if it be decided that the means at command were insufficient to justify so bold a line of policy, Bruce accepts the responsibility of the Admiral's act. Russell's reply virtually approves the course taken and says preparations are being made in conjunction of France to enable forces to support the Plenipotentiaries in their instructions.

Bruce expresses much gratification at the friendly feeling and assistance experienced from Ward and Flag officer Tatnall.

No further change in the Great Eastern's programme. She will probably leave Portland on the 8th and arrive at Holyhead on the 11th. Her departure for America depends entirely upon circumstances.

The London Times says either in Mexico or the United States. Large quantities of dollars recently received via New York have been found bad. On Friday there was an increased demand for money, there being no gold operations at the Bank.

India generally quiet. The body of the deceased American Minister will be sent to America. Conflicting rumors are current as to French preparations against China. The possible invasion of Ireland is hinted at by Marshall McMahon.

Fortifications on the coast between Havre and Caen are being carried on with extreme rapidity. Letters from Italy say that the Pope has informed the Great Powers that he will not give up his temporal Powers, and will, if necessary, call upon all Catholic powers to support him.

Omar Pasha, of the army of Bagdad, is deprived of command in consequence of serious abuses of his authority. The disbanded European troops in India had accepted the bounty and consented to go to China instead of returning home. Nana Sahib and the Begum were in Nepal. China dates to August, but nothing of importance.

We don't know exactly what "the height of ambition" is, but we have seen many fussy little specimens of it not more than five feet high.

Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation, and allaying the pain. It is a most valuable medicine, and is sold in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

DIED.

At his residence, Upper Woodstock, on the 14th instant, John Francis Wentworth Winslow, late Sheriff of this County, in the 67th year of his age.

enemy, he reminded one less of the men of the present day than of the gallant and high minded gentlemen of a departed age. It is doubtful if he ever thoroughly comprehended the spirit of those latter days. There were too little of reverence, too little of courtesy and too much of self seeking in them for him. Probably many of his opponents, many of those whose acts he bitterly his latter years, as little understood him as he did them. There was little sympathy between them; and where there is lack of sympathy there is little respect and no love. But, now that he has gone to his own place, even those who differed from him while alive can afford to view his thousands of friends in respect for those noble qualities which marked him every passage of life. He was truly one of the words of the Poet Laureate,

Born without abuse

The grand old name of gentleman, Defamed by every charlatan, And soiled by all ignoble us.

Much more could we say, but more is scarcely needed. We cannot mourn his death, for he has gone to his appointed rest, all of years, his work performed, his labors done. All of him that is mortal lies beneath the grass of the quiet little churchyard, and his spirit is gone to God who gave it; but something of him yet remains—a name and a remembrance which his children may cherish with mingled pride and affection, and which will long bloom in the memory of those amongst whom his life was spent.

Mr. Peabody's Letter Again.

To the Editor of the Woodstock Journal.

Sir.—I thank you for giving my letter signed "A Subscriber" a place in your last paper, and also for the frank and full reply you were pleased to give it. If you allow me I would like to say a few words in reply, and as it is my desire that this shall be my last communication upon the subject I wish first, for fear of being misunderstood, to state as briefly as possible my reasons for answering Mr. Peabody's communication.

There is no common ground of argument between us. He denies the truth of the Bible—I firmly believe in its truth and rest my hope of salvation upon what is taught therein. What is called the internal evidence of the Bible, and the fulfilment of the prophecies contained therein, as recorded in history, is with me sufficient proof of its authenticity if all other proof were wanting. He denies both the truth and divinity of our Saviour Jesus Christ, I believe in both as firmly as I believe in my own existence. But I could have no hope of convincing him of this because the strongest grounds of my faith are contained in that book, the truth of which he denies. In short it is both useless and unwise for a Christian to attempt argument with such an unbeliever as Mr. P. professes to be, for he would only hear truths and persons spoken of in a way both shocking and profane; and as for converting such a person, God alone can do that. It is, I think, no misapplication of scripture to say of those born in a Christian land, with the ability and opportunity of studying the Bible, "If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead."—Luce, chap. xvi., v. 31.

As regards my argument with yourself, thinking in my simplicity that a word to the wise might be sufficient—sufficient at least for the object I had in view—I omitted much that I might have advanced, and was perhaps less explicit than I should have been in what I did say. I might have argued that it was an insult without any provocation to charge all who believe in the Saviour and the Bible with "ignorance, superstition, credulity or fanaticism." I also think I might with truth have said that you would not have inserted a letter from Mr. Peabody asserting that one of the most estimable members of this community was a liar, unless you believed that he had proved or could prove the truth of his assertion; and then have asked you to show the same regard for the character of one whose truth is sacred to all Christian men, that you would to an individual member of society. But you are perfectly correct when you say that my principal argument with you against the publication of such letters as that of "A Free Enquirer," was that it was blasphemous.

In asserting this I assumed as a fact that you were so far a Christian as to profess a belief in those truths that are common to all Christians, viz: the truth of the Bible, and the truth of the great head of the Christian religion: If I was wrong in this, I can only say I am very sorry for it. It is to me a sad thing that any person possessing an immortal soul should disbelieve these truths; and most sincerely should I regret that one with your ability and influential position should do so. But to prove that I have not, as you say, "spoken without book," in calling "A Free Enquirer's" letter blasphemous, I would say that to a Christian it is blasphemous, or, if you please, "speaking impiously against God," to assert that our Lord Jesus Christ is a liar, (see conclusion of your correspondent's letter!) because he believes in the truth of such words as these:—

"In the beginning was the word, and the word was with God, and the word was God."—John, chap. i., v. 1. "I and my Father are one."—John, x. 30. "He that believeth on the Son of God hath the witness in himself; he that believeth not God hath made him a liar; because he believeth not the word that God gave of his Son."—1st John, v. 10. "He that loveth not the Son honoreth not the Father which hath sent him."—John, v. 23. "And this is life eternal that they might know thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent."—John, xvii. 3. "Thou art the Christ the son of the living God."—Matt. xvi. 16.

I think you scarcely mean to charge me with intolerance or persecution for those who differ from me in opinion, or with a disposition to use such arguments as "the dungeon, the stake, the rack, the thumb-screw or the boot," or even to "put a gag upon the expression of opinion,"—but if you do I have only to say that those who are personally acquainted with me know how little there is of an intolerant or persecuting spirit in my character. And to use who know me only as the author of "A Subscriber's" letter will find nothing in that to warrant such a charge, your cleverly written article to the contrary notwithstanding. As to freedom of discussion I think I am as great a friend to rational liberty as yourself. What I wish to protest against is not liberty but licentiousness. In our time the press is without doubt a powerful agent in promoting the cause of liberty; but those who have the guardianship of the press should be very careful that liberty does not degenerate into licentiousness. For example, license to publish to the world without any provocation that all who believe in the truth of what was uttered by Jesus Christ are believing a lie, and are either ignorant, superstitious, credulous or fanatics.

In my former letter I signed myself "A Subscriber" simply because having never written anything for publication I did not wish my name to appear as a correspondent. Your frankness in answering that communication deserves equal frankness from me. I therefore subscribe myself,

Your humble servant,

CHAS. W. RAYMOND.

Woodstock, 17th October, 1850.

P. S.—I have already expressed my opinion of your cleverness as a writer; that opinion will be considerably enhanced if you can reconcile the apparent inconsistencies in your editorial of last week.

"If our correspondent supposes that we admitted the letter of 'A Free Enquirer' without reflecting upon the probable consequences of such a step, he is in error. We admitted the letter fully knowing what we were about, fully aware of the responsibility," &c. "In the letter of 'A Free Enquirer' there are a few objectionable words which in the hurry of business escaped our observation. Had we noticed them we should have insisted upon their being altered or expunged." Again, in the same article, contrast this—"While we desire to see our own opinions and the opinions of those with whom we act promulgated, we will refuse our columns to none"—with the reply to your correspondent S. P. C.

C. W. R.

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Poetry.

The Promised Land. We all have stood in some dream of youth...

But we who would win that heritage On the mountain height revealed...

We must wake to patience, wake to toil, And hide deep, deep within...

For the light is gone out from yesterday, To-morrow is far away...

Select Story.

THE ARTIFICIAL MAN.

From "Once a Week." While lounging the other day in a medical library...

A very few minutes' conversation with my conductor left the impression upon my mind...

"But," said I, not prepared for this liberal offer, "suppose a man only had three inches of stump?"

"Three inches of stump!" he replied, contemptuously, "with that allowance we could do anything..."

"What!" said I, do you make banisters as well as legs, pointing to a shelf full neatly turned and painted.

"Banisters I my dear sir," he replied a little hurt, "these are our Chelsea pensioners!"

And on closer examination such they proved to be. Here was a hard third class fact, simple and unadorned.

"And these buckets?" I rejoined, pointing to some scores of hollow wooden cones placed one within the other.

make them fast enough, and they were obliged to apply to the mop-makers. Fact," said he, seeing the surprise in our eyes...

All the while this serio-comic conversation was going on, a workman in the coolest possible manner was working away at a most delicate little leg that would have come off second best in the 'Judgment of Paris'...

"These," said my companion, "are some of our first-class goods. Would you like to see the mechanism?—Goedge, pull down the stocking..."

"And eyes?" I added, deeply interested. "Eyes we do not do so much in," he added apologetically...

"And can a man or woman progress easily with that arrangement?" said I. "Do you know Lady—?" said he.

"That's her spare leg nevertheless," he replied triumphantly. "Spare leg! What do you mean?"

"Will you allow me?" said I, trying to read the names on the boxes. "Certainly not," said he, shutting the door and turning the key...

"Do anything," said he: "by means of the hook inserted in the palm, it can lift or hold the reins, almost as well as the natural member..."

"Do you supply fingers and such small gear?" I inquired. "Fingers, toes, noses, lips—we take them as they come..."

"Here," said he, recovering from his momentary admiration of nature, "here is a drawing of a pretty thing..."

"Yes," said he. So I made him this dagger, fitting it to his arm stump socket. He sleeps in his dagger and finds it particularly handy when there are any bears about...

et-elbow: you have only to touch the little button in the elbow, and the fore-arm closes as natural as life. Who would wear an empty sleeve when a member like this can be obtained?

of, or at least passive acquiescence in, approaching inroad upon Turkey. But we refuse to be so propitiated...

THE NAPOLEONIC POLICY.

A writer in Blackwood's Magazine predicted, before the commencement of the late Italian war, the course which Napoleon would pursue with so much exactness that it has now become history...

In the September number of the same Magazine we have another chapter of the prophecy of Blackwood. This prophet is an infatuated Tory and therefore an inveterate antagonist of the present Whig Ministry...

Blackwood is able—jealous of England's supremacy, and without any bias. At any rate, its foresaking of events, supposed to be near at hand...

The next chapter of the Napoleonic policy will open in Turkey. Long before the Italian war began, we not only pointed out that it was coming...

We are not painting a distant future, but one at hand. The present peace will not last long, and in the meantime the French emperor will do his best to "reassure" Europe...

Whenever a spy is entertained in a house, its peace is from that moment lessened.

Miscellaneous.

HANDSOME COMPLIMENT. "ness" in a letter in the following handsome Americans who were fortunate battle...

LIFE.—How truly does the journey of a single day, its changes and its hours, exhibit the history of human life!

Onward and onward we go; the horizon of happiness and fame recedes as we advance to it, the shadows begin to lengthen...

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—The following waif, floated on the sea of reading, we clip from an exchange. We do not know its paternity...

"Men seldom think of the great event of death until the shadow falls across their own path, hiding forever from their eyes the traces of the loved ones whose living smile was the sunlight of their existence..."

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Miscellaneous.

HANDSOME COMPLIMENT.—"An eye-witness" in a letter in the London Times pays the following handsome compliment to the Americans who were present at the unfortunate battle of Peiho, China:—"I cannot end without referring to one matter that, in connection with this battle, should be ever remembered. Were we children of the same mother we could not have received more sympathy and kindness than we met with from the Americans. Never were men more unwillingly neutral. As we passed in to the assault, Flag-officer Tannell was heard to say, 'Blood is thicker than water,' and in a hundred different ways he and all his people, to the very cabin-boys, acted up to this homely proverb. When he heard that our Admiral was wounded, at great personal risk he went on board the Cormorant to see him. Many of our men slept in the Toyewan, American tender, on the night of the fight; cigars, coffee, brandy, everything a man could want, was placed before them. The American crew forgot themselves and thought only of the British. A few days after the fight a Chinese junk, with a flag of truce, brought fresh provisions to the Powhatan, United States frigate. These were immediately sent to our wounded. The bond of American brotherhood was indeed deeply cemented in our trial at the Peiho. I believe there was not a man in the fleet who did not feel it growing up within him, and I am sure there are thousands, if I may not say millions, at both sides of the Atlantic, who will join me in the fervent wish that the feelings of brotherhood may take deeper root in both lands."

The Times in an editorial in which it censures Admiral Hope for his too great confidence and consequent defeat, concludes its remarks as follows:—"It is more easy to found than to restore supremacy; but in the execution of the duty which devolves upon England and France, it is an unspeakable satisfaction to find that we may rely, at all events, on the sympathies of the great Anglo-Saxon Republic. Whatever may be the result of the fight, England will never forget the day when the deeds and words of kindly Americans sustained and comforted her stricken warriors on the waters of the Peiho." Other English journals also acknowledge the kindly sympathy of the Americans.

A HIGH BRIDGE FROM ENGLAND TO FRANCE.—This magnificent project is being seriously entertained among engineers and men of science. There have been equally as wonderful things effected in our day. The English papers have published some of the details of the plans for uniting England and France by a gigantic tubular bridge across the channel between Dover and Cape Grenez. In order to afford a passage to vessels of the largest size, the bridges should rest on the one side on the cliffs of Dover, and on the other side on the cliffs of Cape Grenez, and French abutments being raised one hundred and fifty-three feet higher than the English, to compensate for the difference of elevation of the cliffs. The bridge would be supported by one hundred and ninety towers, at a distance of five hundred feet apart, each having a light to guide vessels at night, and an alarm bell for warning in fogs. The greatest depth of the channel, on the line proposed, is one hundred and eighty-six feet. The bridge would have two or more railways, which, it is estimated, could be traversed in twenty minutes; and it would be so built as to admit the light of the day—being lighted all night by gas. In order to prevent all fear of invasion, the projector proposes that each end of the bridge shall be commanded by a strong battery. The towers, which would be one hundred feet in diameter, and two hundred and sixty feet high, would rest on colossal bases, three hundred feet square at the bottom, one hundred and fifty feet square at the top, rising to the height of forty feet above the water, formed of blocks of granite united by iron bars. The elevation of the tops of the towers would thus be three hundred feet above the surface of the water. Mr. Bcyd estimates the utmost possible cost of the bridge at £30,000,000, but he thinks that it could be built for half that

sum, and that the whole cost would be reimbursed to the company in eight years.

A COLD WINTER PREDICTED.—About ten days ago a tremendous drove of gray squirrels, numbering hundreds of thousands, suddenly made their appearance on the Merimac, covering the trees and waters like a pall. Thousands of them were afterwards found dead in the river and on the ground. They crossed the Mississippi at that point, and worked their way down the river until on Wednesday they reached Cape Girardeau, crossing the river in countless myriads. The citizens turned on masse, and killed them by hundreds. Every tree and bush in that vicinity swarmed with them until night, when they all disappeared, and have not been heard of since. This route was marked as a devastating storm. Trees were girdled, and fields destroyed. Old French settlers predict a very severe winter, as it was noticed in 1834 and '52, that immense droves of squirrels suddenly made their appearance, followed by intensely severe weather.—[St. Louis Express, 24th.

DOMESTIC TRAGEDY IN ANNESTOWN.—Last week a divorce suit was tried at Houlton, in which Mrs. Coolbroth, daughter of Levi Berry, Esq., of Smyrna, was libellant, who sought a separation from her husband on the ground of his drunkenness and cruelty. The case occupied all the week, S. H. Bleke, Esq., of Bangor appearing for the libellant. The libellee alleged in defence improper conduct on the part of his wife, but without substantiating the same to the satisfaction of the jury. Mrs. Berry was present during the trial, but went home before the verdict was rendered, which, however, she learned by the return of her daughter. Although the verdict was in favor of her daughter, she was so deeply wrought upon by the trial and the circumstances of the case, as is supposed, that she committed suicide by drowning herself in a brook near the house.

THE NEW YORK INEBRIATE ASYLUM.—A letter in the Brighthampton Standard describes the progress of the fine building of the above institution, the corner stone of which was laid last September. The edifice is to be three hundred and sixty-five feet long, and three stories high, in the castellated Gothic style, with massive towers, turrets and buttresses. Particular attention is paid to ventilation. There will be eight wards, each under the care of a separate superintendent. It will be several years ere the edifice is completed.—The institution receives the unanimous approval of eminent physicians, philanthropist and statesmen. Three hundred applications have been made to the trustees for admission to it.

All Sorts.

Mr. Hunt, in his lecture on common law, remarked that a lady, when she married, lost her personal identity—her distinctive character; and was like a dew-drop swallowed by a sun-beam.

It is said that dogs are now trained by thieves to snatch a gentleman's watch from his pocket, and make off with it at full speed. Those are a most pestilent kind of watch-dogs.

In woman the heart is the citadel and all the rest mere suburbs; in men it is an inconsiderable outwork, which can be lost without injuring the strength of the place.

An American physician announces that he has changed his residence to the neighborhood of a churchyard, which he hopes may be a convenience to his numerous patients.

It may seem a paradox, but it is nevertheless true, that hit a man upon whatever part of the body you will, the blow is sure to go against his stomach.

Why should physicians have a greater horror of the sea than anybody else? Because they are more liable to sea sickness. (The faint comes in here.)

Never look for an exclusively political paper for good reading for your family.—You might as well try to get wool by shearing a hydraulic ram.

A conceited author was recently overtaken by a "rain of thoughts." Through skillful medical treatment it is hoped he may survive the shock.

The oldest piece of furniture is the multiplication-table. It was constructed more than two thousand years ago, and is yet as good as new.

It is said to be a bad sign to see a man with his hat off at midnight, explaining the principles and theory of true democracy to a lamp post.

St. John Marble Works.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment have added largely to their stock of MARBLES, etc. and are prepared to execute with dispatch orders for Head Stones, Monuments, Tombs, Vaults, Fountains, Mantle Pieces, Table Tops, etc., of all designs and patterns, and all kinds of cut stone for buildings.

JAMES MILLIGAN, Proprietor. 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; B. Reveridge, 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. Glass, Prince William; Rev. Mr. Smith, Harvey; Hugh McLean, Woodstock.

GREAT BARGAIN S AT THE EAGLE FURNITURE STORE. THE Proprietor still continues to manufacture furniture, and would respectfully announce to the public in general that he is now prepared with superior machinery, and is manufacturing the following articles at the lowest prices to suit the times, viz: Bedsteads from 12s. 6d. upwards; Tables from 10s. upwards; Chairs from 2s. 6d. upwards; Spinning Wheels from 12s. 6d. upwards; and all other things in the line at the lowest possible rates.

Notice! THE Subscribers announce to the merchants of Woodstock and its vicinity that having commenced business in St. Andrews as Forwarding and Commission Merchants and General Provision Dealers, they hope by attention to all orders entrusted to their care and by the lowness of their prices, to get a share of patronage.

ROASTED COFFEE.—WHOLE ROASTED Coffee, superior to Domestic prepared—at 15 cents per lb, at Union Store 767. ALEX. GILMOR. Calais, July 8.

BUSINESS CARDS. M. C. BURGESS, DENTIST. OFFICE AT THE Blanchard House, WOODSTOCK, N. B.

JOHN C. WINSLOW, BARRISTER-AT-LAW. In consequence of having taken charge of this Agency of the Central Bank Mr. Winslow will be found in the Bank from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

SLASON & RAINSFORD, Commission & Forwarding MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS OF Flour, Pork, Beef, Tea, Sugar, MOLASSES, FISH, TOBACCO, LIQUORS, HARDWARE, &c. HATCH'S WHARF, ST. ANDREWS.



St. John Marble Works, South side King Square, St. John, N. B. THE Proprietors of this Establishment have added largely to their stock of MARBLES, etc. and are prepared to execute with dispatch orders for Head Stones, Monuments, Tombs, Vaults, Fountains, Mantle Pieces, Table Tops, etc., of all designs and patterns, and all kinds of cut stone for buildings.

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STEPHEN K. BRUNDAGE, Commission Merchant, IMPORTER OF Flour, Corn Meal, Pork, Tea, TOBACCO, &c., &c. NO. 19, NORTH MARKET WHARF, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

J. RICKETSON, CARRIAGE, SLEIGH, AND FURNITURE PAINTER, AND GILDER. Woodstock, N. B.

DEWING & SONS, CALAIS, ME. Offer for Sale Low for Cash 80 HDS Superior Muscovado Molasses.

D. K. CHASE, CALAIS, MAINE, DEALER IN HARDWARE, Paints, Oils, Iron and steel, Blacksmith's Tools, Sporting and Blasting POWDER, Guns and Pistols, Welch and Griffith's Cross Cut and Circular Saws, Railroad Shovels, Pickers, &c.

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.

FRONTIER HOUSE, MAIN STREET, CALAIS, MAINE. Nathan Higgins, Proprietor. THE attention of travellers from the Upper St. John is called to this House. It is situated almost in the centre of the business portion of the city.

AT WILLIAMS' Hat, Cap, Fur, Boot, Shoe AND RUBBER STORE, CORNER OF UNION AND MAINE STREETS, CALAIS, MAINE.

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

JOHN MOORE, Importer and Dealer in LIQUORS, Groceries & Provisions OF ALL KINDS, QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON, N. B. Opposite the Officer's Square.

A CARD. THE Subscriber has opened an office over Wm. Q. Shaw's store, in Town of Woodstock, where he will be prepared to attend to business as an Attorney and Magistrate. A. N. GARDEN.

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

From Old England. Tailor & Cutter. THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of this town and surrounding country that he has taken the shop next to W. T. Baird's Drug Store, opposite the Commercial Bank, Water-street, intending to keep on hand a good supply Cheap black Cloth Cassimeres, Doeskins, Satinets and Trimmings, required for the trade, which will be sold low for Cash.

Garments made to order, and the motto is No Fit No Pay. Having served seven years' apprenticeship in England, and worked in some of the principal shops of St. John and Fredericton, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction.

Garments cut in any style of fashion. Alterations and Repairs neatly executed, at moderate charges. JOSEPH DENT. Woodstock, Oct. 15, 1859.

NOTICE.—On TUESDAY the 12th inst. there was left with the subscriber a brown-colored mare, and buggy-wagon, which may be seen at his stable. As the person who left the horse and wagon has not returned the owner may have them by proving property and paying the expenses of his keeping, this advertisement. &c.

COALES CARPENTER. Eel River, Oct. 17, 1859.

NOTICE.—AARON HASTINGS, of the City of Saint John, Greecer, having by Deed, bearing date the fourth day of October instant assigned to all his Real and Personal Estate and Effects, of every nature and kind whatsoever, in Trust, (after certain payments in said Deed specified) for the benefit of such of his Creditors as shall execute the same within six months from the date thereof. We hereby give Notice that the said Deed lies at the Office of W. H. Scovill, in this City, for signature, and all persons interested as Creditors are requested to execute the same within the time prescribed, otherwise they will be, according to the terms of the said Deed, debarred from all advantage thereof.

All persons indebted to the said Aaron Hastings, are requested to make immediate payment to us, W. H. SCOVILL, THOMAS HATHAWAY. St. John, October 15th, 1859.

DEIRY WHISKEY "Pure Emu-shocouen Barley."—To arrive ex ship "Alida," 3 pps. Mehma's Celebrated Derry Malt, from Waterside Distillery. For sale by the subscriber. JOHN BRADLEY. St. John, Oct. 8, 1859. 25, Dock-street.

New Fall Hats. JUST RECEIVED, at the BRICK BUILDING, Main-street, a nice assortment of HATS, in all the latest fashions. Any person in want of a fashionable HAT had better give an early call. R. BROWN, Proprietor. Woodstock, Sept. 9, 1859.

JOHN W. BOYER having taken the Shop over Foster's carriage shop, on the south side of the Bridge, is prepared to do all descriptions of House, Sign and Carriage painting, Paper Hanging and Glazing. All work attended to with promptness and executed in a tasteful and thorough manner. Woodstock, August 31st, 1859.

Farm by Auction. FOR Sale a farm of 209 acres in Jacksonton, County of Carleton, about three miles from the Court House, ten acres cleared, well watered, with a good road crossing it. It will be sold very low if applied for immediately. If not sold by private sale before the 25th day of October next it will on that day be sold by Public Auction at 2 P. M. in front of the Post Office, Woodstock. Terms made known on application personally to LOGAN & LINDSAY, St. John. JOHN MOORE, Fredericton, or in Woodstock personally or by letter to JOHN EDGAR. Woodstock, Sept. 8, 1859.

RAISINS, TOBACCO, SUGAR, &c. LOGAN & LINDSAY have received and offer for sale at lowest Rates, Per schooner Harmony from Boston: 40 Boxes Laver Raisins, 5 Boxes Natural Leaf Tobacco, Per steamer "Admiral," 5 Barrels Apples, Per late Arrivals, 10 hds Bright Porto Rico Sugar; 18 hds Prime Butter; 2 bbls Plams; 1 bbl Sweet Potatoes; Expected per "Eastern City"—next trip, 10 bbls Crushed Sugar; 6-do. Apples; Peas, Peaches, Oranges and Lemons. St. John, Sept 10. 78 KING-STREET.

E. W. MILLER, BARRISTER & ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC. OFFICE NEXT DOOR TO TELEGRAPH OFFICE. WOODSTOCK, N. B.

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware! WILLIAM HAMILTON has removed to the shop adjoining Mr. Cruzier's, on the south side of Water Street, where he is prepared to furnish TIN WARE of all kinds and all descriptions of SHEET IRON MANUFACTURES, including STOVE PIPES. N. B.—He will purchase any quantity of COTTON BAGS.

STODDARD & BAKER, HARNESS MAKERS, AND DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, Leather, Shoe Findings, &c. WATER STREET, Opposite the Commercial Bank. I. H. STODDARD, } Woodstock, N. B. S. J. BAKER, }

THE subscribers, having received a good assortment of the best quality of SILVER PLATED HARNESS MOUNTING and American Leather, are prepared to execute double and single Harnesses of the best quality and style ever yet made in this place, and on the most reasonable terms for cash.

A Good Variety of Whips, COMPRISING—Stage, Express, Carriage, Chaise and Riding Whips. White Oak and Hickory stocks, Lashes, &c, which will be sold cheaper than any in the market.

Ladies' Boots & Shoes. Our shoe Findings consists of Pegs of all sizes, Iron and Zinc Nails, Lasting Tacks and Nails, Heel Ball, Boot Webbing, Brussels, Eyletts, Thread, Sandpaper, Shoe Dues, Lastick, Shoe Hammers, Heel Shaves, Punches, Patent Peg awl Halls and Blades, Knives, Strous, Colts, Size Sticks, Peg Breaks, Kit Files, Figures, &c.

They intend to keep constantly on hand Sole and Upper Leather, French Cal' Skins, Binding and Lining Skins. They are also prepared to trim Waggon in the best shape, either with Enamelled Leather Duck or Oil top Leather. Harness work of every description made to order.

Harnesses Cleaned, Oiled and Repaired on reasonable terms. S & B. COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—The undetermined persons, non-resident Rate-payers in the Parish of Simonds, have been assessed for the present year in the sums set opposite their names, respectively, which they are required to pay on or before the first day of January next to the Subscriber, including the price of this advertisement.

- Benjamin Bell, £0 4 0
Charles H. Connell, estate of 0 5 0
Jonathan Doughty, 0 1 0
Michael Doren, 0 5 0
Theodore Esty, 0 4 2
Richard Fever, 0 0 8
Walter Fever, 0 0 10
Charles H. Fisher, 0 8 4
Lewis Gitchel, 0 2 6
Robert Hay, 0 13 4
Rev. William Harris, 0 2 10
Edwin Jacob, 0 5 0
Andrew M'Kay, 0 0 10
Isaac Miller, 0 3 4
James Phillips, estate of 0 2 6
James Robertson, 0 4 5
William Steutt, Jr 0 1 6
Hiram Tompkins, 0 1 8
David Tracy, 0 1 8
William Thompson, Sr 0 2 8
John F W Winslow, 0 1 8
John M Berpe, 0 2 4
George Rankin, 0 2 4
Henry Gray, 0 2 8
Robert Chesnut, estate of 0 1 8
Daniel Chaney, 0 1 8
George Connell, 0 1 8
Thom s Delong, 0 1 0
Levi Everitt, 0 2 4
Jo I Evaritt, 0 1 8
Matthew Fleming, 0 0 8
James Grover, 0 0 10
Joseph Gray, 0 1 8
Joseph Holyoke, 0 2 6
William Hopkins, estate of 0 1 8
Eleanor Long, 0 2 6
George Long, Sr 0 2 6
Abraham Long, 0 2 6
William Long, 0 2 6
Henry Long, 0 2 6
Francis Ledon, 0 1 8
Moses M'Nelly, 0 1 8
John M'Ginichy, 0 1 8
James M'Conn, 0 1 8
Hugh M'Lauchlan, 0 1 8
Jacob M'Leellan, 0 3 4
George Nye, 0 2 4
Moses Palmer, 0 2 6
James Rankin, 0 8 6
John Smith, 0 3 6
Joshua Sweet, 0 1 8
Francis P Sharp, 0 3 0
William Scott, 0 1 8
Harrison St'koo, 0 1 8
James R Sweet, 0 3 0
Edward Tracy, 0 2 6

ARCHIBALD GOOD, Collector.

WAR!! WAR!!! WAR!!! THE troops are marching with fearful rapidity towards the Italian Frontier; but before we are compelled to take up arms in defence of our Native Land, the Subscriber is DETERMINED TO SELL OFF HIS SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF ROOM PAPER, consisting of 5000 rolls of English, French & American Room Papers, In all qualities and prices, from 10 cents to 1 dollar per roll.

500 Window Shades, at prices from 12 to 25 cents each, together with a general Assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, which will be sold at a small advance on cost CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES. HUGH HAY. Woodstock June 13, 1859.

WEBSTER'S Unabridged Dictionary. NEW PICTORIAL EDITION. WE have just issued a new edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, containing 1600 PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS. Beautifully Executed. 9900 to 10,000 new words in the Vocabulary. Table of Synonyms, by Prof. GOODRICH, in which more than two THOUSAND words are carefully discriminated, forming a fuller work on English Synonyms, of itself than any other issued, besides Crabbe, and believed in advance of that.

Table giving Pronunciation of names of 8000 distinguished persons of modern times. Popular use of words and terms in the Bible. With other new features, together with all the matter of previous editions. IN ONE VOLUME OF 1750 PAGES. PRICE \$5.50. Specimen pages of Illustrations and other new features will be sent on application to the publishers.

An English edition of Webster's Dictionary appeared with the Pictorial Illustrations ten years since. Prof. Goodrich first introduced the feature of Synonyms in this country in connection with a popular Dictionary, in Webster's Octavo in 1837. No other English Dictionary ever contained or announced as to issue, a Table giving Pronunciation of Names of Persons until after the above announcement.

Webster's Pictorial Dictionary in Boston. "So exhaustive and satisfactory we have uniformly found it to be, that an argument and improvement seemed hardly desirable."—Boston Journal. "As a whole, the work has no parallel, nor is it at all probable that it will soon have one."—Boston Traveller.

"Leaves so little either for the strict scholar, or the man of general culture, or the limited employer of common words, to desire, that it may with truth be said, that nothing in the lexicographical line is left to be desired. The editor and compiler are, as a general thing, mounters and mole hunters."—Boston Lady.

"Some of the foremost scholars of the age, both in Europe and this country, have been occupied for years in the task of revision and addition."—Boston Traveller. "It is a fixed fact a living entity, and will maintain its place as the most complete and accurate dictionary of the language extant."—Boston Atlas and Bee.

"A monument of learning in this single line of literary art, such as no previous age has seen."—Boston Record. "Making the entire work one which cannot be surpassed and which in our estimation will remain unequalled."—N. E. Farmer.

"These important improvements must make this far in advance of any competitor in the field."—Boston Commonwealth. "To every writer and speaker of English it is indispensable."—Boston Pictorial. "This new edition is a perfect mine of knowledge, and a most complete book of reference."—Commercial Bulletin. "Appears to be as complete as it is possible to be made."—Boston Post.

From Hon. J. M. Grosvenor, "Superintendent of Public Instruction, Michigan. Office of Sup't. of Public Instruction, Lansing, June 30, 1859. Messrs. G. & C. MERRIAM, Publishers: I know not how to express my gratification with the valuable and beautiful features added to the great national work, Webster's Quarto Dictionary. They render it if possible still more worthy of the proud place it occupies as the standard dictionary of our good English language. I say standard, for while a few scholars and others here and there prefer other Dictionaries, Webster's is beyond dispute the book of the people, the common standard of appeal among the great masses, learned and unlearned, in our land. Nor need this be regretted, so long as its publishers take such unwearied pains to keep it abreast with every improvement made in the language. I can only express my very sincere hope that you may be fully rewarded for the good work you are doing in the cause of sound learning.

With considerations of high respect, I remain, gentlemen, Yours truly, J. M. GROSVENOR. S I D BY ALL BOOKSELLERS. "GET THE BEST"—GET WEBSTER. G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.

NOTICE.—Parties indebted to GEORGE F. PALMER (formerly Tin-Smith in this place) are requested to call and pay their several accounts to the Subscriber, who is duly authorized to collect the same, and give receipts therefor. JOHN C. WINSLOW, Woodstock, Oct. 1, 1859. Atty.-at-Law.

HAVANA CIGARS.—A few very choice imported Cigars, at \$25 per M. or \$3 per 100, at UNION STORE, 767, Calais, June 23. ALEX. GILMOR.

SUGAR and MOLASSES To Arrive.—The Subscribers are daily expecting 8 Hds. Porto Rico SUGAR; 15 Do do do MOLASSES, which they will sell cheap for cash or approved paper. MYSHALL & RICHEY. Fredericton, September 14, 1859.

HORSE TAMING.—A Co-Partnership has been entered into by the subscribers for the purpose of breaking and training Horses. Mr. Rose has had seven years experience in the Rarey system, having been a pupil of Mr. Rarey one year. The table is opposite the Hotel of Mr. A. P. English, where they will receive and undertake the breaking and taming (under Rarey's system) of Horses of any age or temper. Terms made known on application at the stable. C. H. ROSE, G. H. ENGLISH. Woodstock, Sept. 24, 1859.

SHERIFF'S SALE. Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's office, town of Woodstock, County of Carleton, on the 28th day of March next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. ALL the right, title, interest, claim, and demand of JAMES MELVILLE, of, in and to that certain piece or parcel of Land and premises, situate, lying and being in the Victoria Settlement, Parish of Brighton, County of Carleton, and described as follows:—commencing at the north west corner of a lot of land occupied by Arthur Tompkins, running north twenty chains or to the south west corner of a lot of land claimed by Thomas Boyd; thence east one hundred chains along the south side line of said Boyd's lot; thence south 36 chains or to the north east corner of said Tompkins' lot; thence west along the north side of said lot 100 chains to the place of bearing, containing two hundred acres, more or less, being the lands and premises now occupied by said James Melville, the same having been taken by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court against said James Melville. F. R. J. DIBBLEE, Sheriff. Sheriff's office, Woodstock, June 22, 1859.

STOVES, FRANKLINS, &c. Domestic Manufacture. PERSONS wishing to purchase COOK or CLOSE STOVES will find a superior article at the Foundry Warehouse of T. G. & H. ALLAN, King-street, Fredericton. We can furnish the cheapest and best stoves in market, and on terms to suit purchasers. Prices and numbers as follows:—New Brunswick, 2 ovens £8 10 0 Do, 1 oven, 6 10 0 9 inch Acadia, 26 inches, elevated oven 6 10 0 8 do 22 do do do 5 10 0 7 do 19 do do do 4 10 0 West Wind, or same as Carleton Air Tight, 5 15 0 Niagara, No. 3 or 9 inch, 5 15 0 5 sizes of Square Stoves from £1 5 0 to 3 5 0 8 patterns of Ploughs from 1 10 0 to 3 0 0 All kinds of Brass and Iron Casting to pattern and order.

Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. All Stoves warranted sound, and furnished at half the price of those peddled through the country, called the Carleton Air Tight. We will furnish the same stove, delivered in any part of Fredericton, for £6 10 s, and warrant it to give satisfaction, or refund the money. Exercise of impatience! Examine our stoves before you purchase, you will find there is no difference; we use the same Iron and Materials used by them, and we give a selection at all prices to suit purchasers. You will be taken into you that size Stoves for £1 5 s. To be candid the value is not there. Orders from all parts of the Province will be strictly attended to. T. G. & H. ALLAN. Fredericton, Aug. 19, 1859. King-street.

MRS. WINSLOW, An experienced nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her SOOTHING SYRUP, For Children Teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the Gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and Relief and Health to your Infants.

We have put up, and sold this article for over ten years, and can say in confidence and truth of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine. Never has it failed in a single instance, to effect a cure when timely used. Never did we know an infant in a state of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operation, and speak in terms of the highest commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this manner "what we do know," after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New England, and has been used with never failing success in THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It will not only relieve the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve the BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC, and overcome convulsions, which if not speedily remedied, end in death. 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. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine. If timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the initials of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Principal office, 13 Cedar St., New-York.

FLUID, CAMPBENE, and White OIL.—For sale low in the city, at Union-Store 767. Calais July 6. ALEX. GILMOR

SHERIFF'S SALE. Will be sold at Public Auction at the Sheriff's office, town of Woodstock, County of Carleton, on Saturday the thirty-first day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock P. M. ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of Anthony Blackie, of, in and to that certain piece or parcel of Land and premises situate, lying and being in the Parish of Richmond in the County of Carleton, being south half of Lot No. 24 in south Richmond applied for by Anthony Blackie, the same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court in favor of Benjamin P. Griffith against said Anthony Blackie. F. R. J. DIBBLEE, Sheriff. Sheriff's office, Woodstock, June 22, 1859.

New Diggings Discovered AT THE NEW STORE EUREKA HOUSE, OPPOSITE THE CENTRAL BANK, Main Street, Woodstock, N.B.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW OPENING A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, German, French, and English FANCY GOODS, JEWELRY, CUTLERY, &c., Selected expressly for this Market from the latest Spring Importations.

This STOCK has been purchased for CASH, and in consequence of the pressure in the money market at the present time, they were had at a very reduced rate, and will be sold at a small advance on the cost for Cash or Country Produce.

MY MOTTO WILL BE Live and let Live, This I hope to accomplish by Quick Sales & Light Profits!

The public are respectfully solicited to examine the quality and the very LOW PRICES of my GOODS before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN G. MCCARTHY. June 30th, 1859.

Sun Pictures. MR. ESTABROOKS is to be found at all hours at his SALOON opposite the Post Office, where he is prepared to furnish Ambrotypes, Callotypes, Photographs, &c. for all those who desire them. Sun strokes warranted to do no harm, but only to leave an exact image of the person struck upon a Glass or Leather Plate. Being about to leave he desires to do up all the remaining work in his line, and to take off all the faces in Woodstock and the region thereabout as soon as possible. Specimens of his work will be looking at, and no charge for the same. Come in and see them. Charges moderate—of course. Woodstock, July 15.

Choice Liquors. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the public generally that he has removed to the store formerly occupied by G. F. Palmer, where he has on hand 5 hds Henry's Brandy, 6 do Old Tom Gin, 6 do Scotch Whiskey (Old Islay), 4 do Irish do, 3 pms Old Jamaica Rum, 20 pms aged bottled and in bulk including Port and Sherry of Very Superior Quality, 10 hds London Stout Porter, 10 do Best Pale Ale, And a choice selection of CORDIALS, comprising Noyau, Pale Orange Bitters, Orange Bitters, Orange Boven, Ginger Brandy, Peppermint, &c., &c. For sale Wholesale and Retail by THOS. L. EVANS. Woodstock, June 14th 1859.

Woodstock, August 11. JOHN EDGAR. FLOUR, CORN MEAL, Buckwheat Meal, Fat Meal, Extra Molasses, Rice, Barley Split Peas, Tr. a—very nice article of Oolong at 2s. 9d. per pound, Salerates, Candles, Soaps, &c. And all descriptions of smaller Groceries, all the very best of their kind. EXPECTED DAILY.—Raisins, Currants, Java Coffee, Brooms, Pails, and Scrub Brushes, Patentary manufacture. JOHN EDGAR. Woodstock, July 6, 1859.

TO LET. THAT convenient and eligible situated COTTAGE opposite the Woodstock Hotel—possession given immediately. Apply to JAMES GROVER. Woodstock, May 26, 1859.

Mail Stage. LEAVING WOODSTOCK: for Grand Falls on Tuesdays and Fridays; and for Grand Falls on Wednesdays and Fridays; and for Grand Falls on Saturdays at 4 o'clock.

Land Sale. To be sold at public auction, on Saturday, the 5th inst. at twelve o'clock, at the Bank Agency office, in pursuance of a decree of the Court of Edward B. Gannoll and Elean J. Lamb, James B. Robinson, Defendants, against that certain block of land bounded by the river Wapumasset, and consisting of 6 lots, fully described in the grant, and being the land of Edward B. Gannoll, Jan. of February, 1851. Terms made known on application, or to J. L. Moore, the Plaintiff's Solicitor. Dated at St. John, 1859. A. K. SMEDLEY, W. B. BROWN.

THE SUBSCRIBER OF THE "WOODSTOCK JOURNAL" formerly occupied by Mrs. J. M. Connell. Upon the 1st inst. a new shop and a new office, subject to an annual rent of Three acres of clear well Road (so called) about 1/2 mile from St. John, N. B., apply to John B. Melville, Woodstock, June 28, 1859.

IN THE MATTER OF AN INSOLVENT JOHN PERKINS. NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed assignee and trustee of John Perkins, do hereby give notice to all persons who are indebted to the said John Perkins, that they are required to deliver to me, or to my clerks, all their several debts, and accounts, on or before the 12th day of August next, at my office, at Woodstock, N. B., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Dated this 12th day of July, 1859. DAVID MUNRO, JAMES T. NASH, Assignees.

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RIFF'S SALE. Public Auction at the Sheriff's Woodstock, County of Carleton, the thirty-first day of...

title, interest, claim and debt. Blackie, of in and be and parcel of Land...

ings Discovered THE NEW STORE. KA HOUSE, POSITE THE RAL BANK, et, Woodstock, N.B.

SUBSCRIBER. A LARGE AND DIVE STOCK OF

Goods, g, Groceries,

rench, and English Y GOODS,

Y, CUTLERY, &c., sly for this Market from the latest

mportations.

OCK has been purcha- and in consequence of the money market at they were had at a very and will be sold at a small on the cost for

country Produce.

OTTO WILL BE and let Live, eed to accomplish by s & Light Profit!

are respectfully soli- the quality and the ICES of my GOODS be elsewhere.

G. McCARTHY.

PICTURES is to be found at his SALOON opposite the he is prepared to furnish

Photographs, &c. desire them.

reated to do no harm, but exact image of the person ace or Leather Plate.

leave he desires to do up all rk in his line, and to take of Woodstock and the region as possible.

his work worth looking at the same. Come in and see moderate" of price.

ly.

Cherry Liqueurs.

begs leave to inform he he public generally that he store formerly occupied by here has on hand

Brandy, Gin, Whiskey (Old Islay),

maica Rum, tilled and in bulk including of Very Superior Quality.

Stout Porter, e Ale,

ention of CORDIALS, eanale Orange Bitters, Orange oven, Ginger Brandy, Pepp- For sale Wholesale and

THOS. L. EVANS.

ne 14th 1859.

ck, August 11. UN EDGAR.

MEAL, Buckwheat Meal, tra Molasses, Rice, Barley a very nice article of Oolong pound, Saleratus, Candles, all descriptions of smaller very best of their kind.

LY.—Raisins, Currants, Java pills, and Scrub Brushes, Pea-

ARE.—Butter Crocks, Sarsaparilla, Molasses Jugs, Water Pots and Milk Pans. For JOHN EDGAR.

ly 6, 1859.

TO LET. convenient and eligibly sit- TAGE opposite the Wood- tel—possession given immo- to JAMES GROVER. ay 26, 1859.

Woodstock, Fredericton, and Grand Falls

Mail Stage. AVING Woodstock and Fredericton every (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A.M. Fare 53.

aving Woodstock for Grand Falls Mon- Wednesday and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, and Grand Falls on Tuesdays, Thurs- and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, P.M. Fare 51.

ooks kept at the Woodstock Hotel and Richard House, Woodstock; and at the Hotel House and Brayley House, Frederic- J. R. TUPPER.

Woodstock, June 11, 1859. ated from Woodstock furnished at the best notice.

Land sale. he sold at public auction by the under- signed, on Saturday, the fifteenth day of

har next, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House, Woodstock, N.B., the land con- taining a portion of the Court of Equity, case of Edward B. Chandler, Jr. Plaintiff and Edwin J. Jacob, James Ketchum, and John Ketchum, Defendants—

that certain block of land situated and bounded by the river Washadoc, or as more fully designated the Little Presquise, in the County of Carleton and Province of New Brunswick, and consisting of six conjoint lots containing about six hundred acres, as fully described in the grant thereof from Crown, and being the land described in a

deed of the said Edwin J. Jacob to the Plaintiff B. Chandler, Jr., dated the 15th of February, 1851.

Terms made known on application to the assignee, or to J. L. Moore, Esquire, the Plaintiff's Solicitor, located at Woodstock the 15th day of March, 1859.

A. E. SMEDLEY WEAVER, Barrister at Law.

own lot for sale!—The Subscriber offers for sale the premises in

Woodstock formerly occupied by him as a tan- ning establishment, and a half mile from the Court House, and is a dwelling in a tan shop and barn. His title is a 99

year lease, subject to an annual rent of £2 10s.—Three acres of cleared land on the Mill Road (so called) about one mile from

the Mill Road. Terms, &c., apply to John C. Winslow, Woodstock, June 28, 1859.

John C. Winslow, Woodstock, June 28, 1859.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a

PARM in Jackson town. It contains one hundred acres of superior Land, thirty acres

of which are cleared, and the rest wooded with heavy growth of Maple, Birch, and Hem-

lock. The buildings are a one and a half story house, thirty-seven feet by twenty-eight, re-

cently erected and partly finished, a barn forty feet by thirty-three, and other buildings.

The farm is but one and a half miles from the Court House, and is a really valuable in-

vestment, either for a practical farmer or for one who desires to invest money in Land.

Terms made known, and further particulars given, on application (if by letter, postpaid) to the Journal office or to JOHN EDGAR, Woodstock, Carleton County, June 2, 1859.

IN THE MATTER OF John Perkins.

AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR. NOTICE is hereby given, that the under- signed have been appointed assignees of the

estate and effects of John Perkins, an insolvent Debtor, and have been duly sworn accord-

ing to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Vic. Cap. 17. All persons indebted to the

said John Perkins are required to pay to us forthwith all sums of money due from them, and

all creditors of the said John Perkins are required to deliver to us, on or before the

seventh day of June next, their respective claims and accounts against the said

John Perkins. DAVID MUNRO, } Assign- JAMES T. NASH, } nees. Dated this 12th day of April, A. D. 1859.

IN THE MATTER OF George Clowes, Jr.,

AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR. NOTICE is hereby given, that the under- signed have been appointed assignees of the

estate and effects of George Clowes, Jr., an insol- vent Debtor, and have been duly sworn accord-

ing to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Vic. Cap. 17. All persons indebted to the

said George Clowes, Jr., are required to pay to us forthwith all sums of money due from them, and

all creditors of the said George Clowes, Jr., are required to deliver to us, on or before the

thirtieth day of June next, their respective claims and accounts against the said

George Clowes, Jr. DAVID MUNRO, } Assign- JAMES T. NASH, } nees. Dated this 12th day of April, A. D. 1859.

IN THE MATTER OF James J. Montgomery

AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR. NOTICE is hereby given, that the under- signed have been appointed assignees of the

estate and effects of James J. Montgomery, an insolvent Debtor, and have been duly

SAINT JOHN, N. B., July 7, 1859.

THE subscriber has just landing to-day ex- Czechia from New York:

175 bbls Extra State Flour—Fresh Ground; 75 superfine do; 75 Corn Meal; 30 chests superior Congo Tea;

20 half chests do, do; 5 boxes Rio; 15 kegs Saleratus; 4 boxes ext. Lo. wood; 10 bbls. Chd Sugar; IN STORE.

25 boxes Tobacco—choice B. Bands; 50 do Raisins;

25 do Saleratus—in 1 lb papers; 40 do Souchong and Oolong Teas; 60 000 Cigars, different Brands;

5 puns Alcohol; 80 cases DeKuyper Genera 45 do Hennessy's and Martell's Brandy; 20 bbls Genera—De Kuyper, large n. chor.

3 do Rum—pure Old Jamaica; 35 bbls London Porter & A/c, in qts and pts; 9 bbls Martell's and Hennessy's Brandy; 10 c. see "OLD TOM." Wines, Whiskies, Cordials, &c.

Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Indigo, Pepper, Mustard, Ginger, Spices of all kinds, Pickles, Sauces, Washing Soda, Baking Soda, Sta. ch, Mashed Soap Cakes, Brooms, Tubs, Wood-

stock Pipes, and other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices for cash by

JOHN BRADLEY, 21 Dock-street. TO ARRIVE. 100 bbls Flour; 50 do. Corn Meal; 7 do. Mess Pork. J. P. St. John, July 9, 1859.

Spring Trade, 1859. I BEG leave to inform my friends and the public, that I have commenced the

Corn, Flour, Provision, And Grocery Business, ON STRICTLY CASH PRINCIPLES.

My past experience having led me to this conclusion. The man who buys for CASH

obtain certainly have an advantage over the one who buys on credit,—for then he has not to pay the bad debts made by credit only.

So long as I sell for CASH ONLY, I shall have no losses for my customers to make up, and I am determined to allow you every advantage this should command, making it an object for you to purchase for money.

I shall buy for cash in the most advantageous markets, either personally or through reliable agents, of all endeavours at all times to keep well-selected and varied stock on hand.

By means of Rail Roads, we are now placed in easy communication with other places, and am confident that it will be for the interest of Traders abroad as well as customers at home, to examine my stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

With the full determination of doing all in my power to please and satisfy my customers, I would solicit a share of your patronage. Respectfully, Yours,

ALEX. GILMOR. CALAIS, MAY 10, 1859

Valuable Property for Sale. THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale

all that valuable Property belonging to the Estate of the late John Wilson, Esq., situated as follows:—

CHAMCOOK. That very fine field opposite Mr. John Thompson's, containing 12 acres.

The field fronting on the water, known as the Tide-mill field, containing 4 acres.

The land on the Western side of the Lake stream from the Salt water to the Lake, with the very valuable Mill privilege belonging to the same.

Also the desirable residence occupied by the subscriber, with 80 acres of land attached, or a less quantity, if required by the purchaser. This property is too well known to need a further description, and affords a rare opportunity to any one desirous of obtaining a beautiful residence.

Also a strip of land 37 rods in length, in the rear of Captain John's Farm, between the Rail Road and front 62 on Chungok Harbor; a valuable privilege for wharves, containing 8 1/2 acres.

St. Andrews. The Store now occupied as the "Union Store," and a valuable building privilege adjoining the same with a good wharf 100 feet long, and 10 feet broad.

Also the House and Lot between the "Union Store" and that of Messrs. Odell and Turner. St. James.

1400 acres well timbered wood land, known as the "Watson Block" near the Rail Road. 100 acres adjoining the Rail Road.

Also 100 acres of land with the Wyman Mill privilege.

Also several Lots of Land in St. David, St. Patrick, and other parts of the County.

YORK COUNTY. 500 acres of valuable timber land, known as the McAdam Block, through which the Rail Road passes.

At several lots of land in Prince William, containing 1042 acres.

GRANDMANAN. 7 or 8000 acres, well timbered Land, with many valuable privileges, a very valuable property.

The whole will be sold on liberal terms. Apply to EDWARD WILSON, or the subscriber. ALICE WILSON. St. Andrews, May 17, 1859.

NOTICE.—Whereas I shall shortly have occasion to visit Fredericton, all parties in my debt now residing either in this County or the adjoining State of Maine, are requested to take notice that after the 15th of Septem-

ber next, their Accounts will be left in the hands of an Attorney for immediate collection, unless settled before that date. J. R. JACOB Woodstock, August 20th, 1859. Im

HORN NAILS. First kegs HORN NAILS of a Superior Quality at 10¢ per lb for cash JOHN EDGAR. Woodstock, April 20, 1859.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS! AT THE BRICK BUILDING, MAIN-STREET.

THE Subscriber has just received his Spring Stock of staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,

which consist in part as follows:— NEW MANTLES, in Silk, Moire Antique, Cloth, &c.

IN ALL THE NEWEST STYLES; New Dress Goods, in Black and Fancy Silks, Sarages, Challie, Poplins, Eugenio Stripes, Coburgs, Lustres, Delaines, Mullins, Colicoes, &c., &c.

New Bonnets and Hats, LATEST SHAPES—VERY CHEAP! NEW RIBBONS, IN GREAT VARIETY!

MUSLIN COLLARS, Sleeves, Edgings & Lisleins, Silk Fringes AND DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW CARPETINGS, BLUE AND WHITE

COTTON WARPS, FIRST QUALITY—WARRANTED, Grey, White, and Striped OTTONS, TUCKINGS, OSNABURGS, & DENIMAS, Hosiery & Gloves, KID GLOVES,

of Superior Quality, all of which will be sold very cheap. ROBERT BROWN. Woodstock, June 9th, 1859.

NEW SPRING GOODS! THE SUBSCRIBER BEG TO call the attention of purchasers in this

County and all others, to his Spring Supply of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS,

being unusually large, and having been selected with great care, it will be found well worth the trouble of an inspection. It consists in part of a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of

Silk, Moire, and Cloth, Mantles and Shawls, English and American BONNETS & FLATS;

Boys, Girls and Infants, Mullin, Cashmere, and Straw HATS; A beautiful assortment of

Ribbons, Flowers, & Feathers. Muslin Collars, Sleeves, Curtains, and Short

BLINDS; Nett and Tartan CURTAINS & FRINGES; Parasols, Gloves, and HOSIERY;

An elegant lot of Mullins and Mullin Dresses, Colored Barages, Delaines, Norwich Stripes, and other DRESS GOODS;

Grey, White, Striped and Printed COTTONS; Denim, Duck, Drilling and Tickings; Black, Green and Mixed Russel Cordis, &c;

Great variety of Mens' and Boys' Hats & Caps; Any quantity of Small Wares, such as Tassels, Braids, Belts, Bases, Hdkfs, &c.;

Household Goods. Those persons requiring MOURNING will find a good Stock to select from. BARAGES, in Plain, Plaid and Stripes; Parasols, Abacoes, Courges, Parasettes; French Towels, Gingham and Prints; English and French KID GLOVES; Blue, Parasols, Black and mixed BONNETS and HIBBONS;

Cotton Warps. Two Bales Blue and White WARPS, imported direct from Manchester, and warranted the best in the Market.

Coffin Furniture. Duly executed a large Stock of COFFIN FURNITURE, of all sizes, so that persons requiring any thing in that line will be enabled to supply their wants without any trouble, being well stocked with Hat Trays, Mullins, Ribbons, Black and White Hdk, Cotton and Berlin Gloves, &c., &c.

Any Goods in my line not in Stock, will be ordered from St. John or Fredericton at short notice and at a small advance upon cost. GEO. SURRELAND. Woodstock, May 26, 1859.

New Boots and shoes, AT THE BRICK BUILDING, MAIN-STREET.

I JUST received from New York and Boston, 1 of one of the largest importations of Boots and Shoes ever offered for sale in Woodstock.

They consist of: 5 cases Ladies Gaiters, from 5s. to 12s. 6d.; 5 do do Jenny Lind Boots and Buckins, 6 do Misses Gaiters, Boots and Buckins, 4 do Children's Boots and Shoes, 3 do do Gaiter Boots, 6 do Boys and Youths Brogans. In all sizes.

Intending purchasers will please call and examine the above stock as the subscriber is certain he can suit even the most fastidious both in price and quality. ROBERT BROWN. Woodstock, June 9th, 1859.

Tailoring! AT THE BRICK BUILDING, MAIN-ST. UP-STAIRS.

The Subscriber begs to announce that having secured the services of Mr. John E. Smith for the ensuing year he intends carrying on the Clothing and Custom business under his supervision.

From Mr. Smith's long experience as a practical Cutter both in the United States, and in St. John, parties about to make their spring purchases of Clothing, or have their garments made to order, may be sure of getting their work done in the most approved manner as to style and finish.

The Subscriber has on hand a large and excellent assortment of CLOTHS in Black and Brown Broad Cloths, Fancy Silk-Warp Coat- ings, Black and Col. red Casimires and Duck- skins, Tweeds and Satinets, Russel Cordis and Alpacaes for Summer Coats.

Vestings in Great Variety, Hats & Caps. Silk Neck and Pocket Hdkfs, Neck Ties, Braces, White & Regetta Shirts, Shirt Fronts and Collars, &c., &c.

Ready Made Clothing in endless variety and in the most fashionable styles. Gentlemen about to make purchases would do well by examining the above stock before buying elsewhere. ROBERT BROWN. Woodstock, June 9th 1859.

Earthenware, China, Glass! SPRING IMPORTATION

Frans. Clementson, MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF EARTH- ENWARE AND CHINA. 29, DOCK STREET.

RESPECTFULLY asks the attention of the public to his spring stock of the above Goods, which are now open, and ready for inspection.

The Subscriber has secured neither pins nor expense in procuring Goods for this market, from all parts of Europe, where such Goods are manufactured.

The above Importation is the largest, and decidedly the best Stock of Goods ever offered in this market—amongst which will be found a good selection of

China, Tea, and Breakfast Sets, Enamelled ground and &c.; Dinner Sets, Toilet Sets, &c.; Dinner Sets, Tea and Breakfast Sets, Toilet sets, in white stone and white stone and gold; China Vases, of every description; Blue and White Patent Vases, Toilet Potities, &c.;

Glass of every description, of the most in demand; Plain Hot Water Tumblers, Wholesome and Italian. F. CLEMENTSON. St. John, April 26, 1859.

Painting! MR. JORDAN RICKETSON in forms the Public that he continues the practice of his trade as a PAINTER and GILDER in his shop opposite the Hotel of Mr. McNamee

Carriages and Sleighs painted; signs lettered; all descriptions of Cabinet Work painted in any style required. Also, Gilding in a, its branches; Picture Frames gilt, &c.

Land for sale. INTENDING buyers of land in Carleton County or Victoria, may by inquiring of FRANCIS E. WINSLOW at Central Bank Agency obtain information with reference to several of desirable situations for sale on most reasonable terms.

St. Andrews & Boston. The Schooner "ETICA," 100 TONS, MALONEY, Master, who has been plying between the above places for the last ten years, will receive Freight or other part. Any merchandise entrusted to his care will be carefully attended to. MALONEY. Col. H. H. HATCH. St. Andrews, April 29, 1859.

Domestic Manufacture. THE Subscriber is now prepared to supply to all who may require them, ROLL LOZEN, GRS. in boxes of 1 lb each, of his own manufacture, without any adulteration, and at a lower price than it costs to him, of a superior quality. Traders, by calling will find a set ony inducement to purchase in the shape of a lib- eral discount. JOHN C. McINTOSH. 45, Dock-street. P.S.—On hand, CONYERED CARBAMONS for sweetening the breath. J. C. McI. St. John, April 5, 1859.

Boys Wanted. 300,000 FEET Black Butternut, Deas- wood, mixed Pine, Spruce and Hem- lock Lumber wanted, for which furniture will be given in exchange. Furniture exchanged for every kind of Commodities, at market prices, at E. DAVIS' FURNITURE STORE, near B. & E. Davis' Mills, Woodstock, South side the Bridge. May 6, 1859.

Earthenware. SPRING Importation.—Just received, Ex- 3 of German, from Liverpool—500000 pieces of assorted EARthenWARE, selected expres- sly for the Country Trade, wholesale by F. CLEMENTSON, 29 Dock-Street. St. John, April 6, 1859.

CHINA GLASS & EARTHEN- WARE.—A general assortment of ear- thenware, among which will be found a very nice DINNER SET of white stone ware. Tea Sets of China, White stone and Fancy EARTHENWARE. For sale low by JOHN EDGAR. July 5, 1859.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor.

Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filthy and filthy habits, the depressing vicis, and, above all, by the venereal infection. What- ever be its origin, it is hereditary in the con- stitution, descending "from parents to children into the third and fourth generation" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul cor- ruption, which renders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitu- tions not only suffer from scrofulous com- plaints, but they have far less power to with- stand the attacks of other diseases: conse- quently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which de- cimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking in- fection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and in- vigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is com- bined from the most active remedies that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affec- tions which arise from it, such as ERYTHMA and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BRUISES and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DIS- EASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, INDEED, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIA- TED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsapa- rilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC, are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human or- ganism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitality. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: Costive- ness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in the Morbid Tract of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of App- etite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and pro- duced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

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

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