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Brook 62
188

Woodstock Journal

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

VOLUME 6.

WOODSTOCK N. B. THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1860.

NUMBER 49.

OUR PAPER.

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

The objects to which it particularly aims are the promotion of a vigorous, the settlement of the wild lands, the opening of the country by means of railroads, &c., an increase of the representation in the Assembly, and Free Education, schools of all grades, from the lowest to the highest being open to all without money and without price, and supported by Direct Taxation.

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

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

The Editor of the Journal, Woodstock, N. B. TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

A Column, \$25, Half Column, \$14, Third of Column, 10, Quarter Column, 8, Cards of four to eight lines, 4.

BY THE HALF YEAR One third less than by the year. BY THE QUARTER One half less than by the year.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS. Square of 12 lines or less, 1st insertion, 3c. Same—each succeeding insertion, 2c. For each line above twelve, 1st ins., 3c. Same—each succeeding insertion, 1d.

NOTICE.—The heirs of the Estate of the late William Grant are hereby requested to meet at the residence of Charles Grant, in the Parish of Northampton, on the 15th day of June next at the hour of two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of claiming their right, &c.

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UNION LINE.



STEAM! STEAM!!

THE Steamer *Anne Augusta* will commence leaving Fredericton for St. John, on Monday morning, the 7th inst., at 7 o'clock, and continue leaving on the mornings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, in each week at same hour.

The Steamer *Queen* will also leave Fredericton for St. John, commencing on TUESDAY morning, the 8th inst., at 7 o'clock, and continue leaving on the mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, in each week, at the same hour, until further notice.

WILIAM FISHER, Agent.

May, 11, 1860

Nails & Glass AT EDGAR'S, STEAMBOAT WHARF.

Albertine Oil, & Fluid FOR SALE BY John Edgar.

EXTRA Superior Flour, Corn Meal, Buckwheat Flour, Oat meal, Salt, Herring, Codfish, Molasses, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Tobacco, Beans, Candles, Salt, &c., &c. For sale low for cash by JOHN EDGAR.

Woodstock, May 24 1860.

SASHES, DOORS, FRAMES, Blinds, Moulding, &c., Siding and Job Planning, Fig and Circular Sawing &c., at the New Brunswick Sash Factory, Main Street, Lower Cove, St. John.

J. E. TURNBULL & Co. N. B.—A first rate Tongue and Grooving Machine for sale cheap.

J. E. T. & Co. May, 24, 1860.

FOR SALE. A second hand single Wagon. Any kind of Country produce taken in payment.

WENTWORTH WINSLOW. Upper Woodstock, May 23.

NEW BRUNSWICK, CARLETON, SS. To the Sheriff of the County of Carleton, or any Constable within the said County, Greeting.

WHEREAS, Charles W. Dingee, of Simonds, in the said County, farmer, hath prayed that letters of administration of the Estate and Effects of Charles Dingee, late of the same place, deceased, and who died intestate, as it is said, may be granted to him in due form of law.

You are therefore required to cite Avard A. Dingee of Aronstook, State of Maine Turner of Simonds, in the County afore said; H. P. Zahab P. Christman, of the same place; and Mary Johnston, of the same place; and all other persons interested in the said estate, to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at my office in Woodstock within and for the said County, on Monday, the eighteenth day of June next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have or can, why letters of administration, as prayed for, should not be granted. Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court, this sixteenth day of May, 1860.

L. P. FISHER, hurrjags jr.

A. K. S. WHITMORE, Registrar of Probates for said County.

Clearing Out Sale. THE Subscriber, desirous of drawing his business to a close in this place now offers to the Public the remainder of his extensive stock of Dry Goods and Clothing at decided bargains.

Parties purchasing a bill of ten pounds and upwards may rely upon liberal terms, as the whole stock must be disposed of in 30 days. Clothing, of which there is a large quantity on hand, either ready made or made to order for the above space of time will be sold positively at 35 per cent less than can be had at any other house in the trade. To those in want of a fit on now is your time—call and examine the stock on the site of the "Blanchard House."

W. SKILLEN.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

On Wednesday evening the two Companies of Artillery on the West Side, under the command of Captains Adams and McLachlan, turned out and paraded through the various streets in Carleton, headed by a band from Portland: The muster of men was not large (about 60) but they made an excellent appearance and marched with a precision and regularity that would have been creditable to a body of soldiers of the line. Previous to marching they were inspected at their Drill Room by Lieut. Col. Foster. After considerable marching and counter-marching they escorted the Lieut. Colonel to the Ferry boat, where they were drawn up in line, and addressed by the Colonel, who complimented them on the appearance they made, and upon the proficiency they had made in their drill. The men then marched back to their armory, and soon after dispersed.

On the Queen's birthday, a handsome flag was presented to the Rifle Company at St. George's, by the Ladies of that place. The flag has upon it the St. George's Cross in the centre, Union Jack in the appropriate corner, a Lion rampant, the harp and Thistle, beautifully embroidered. Previous to the presentation the flag was consecrated by the Rev. J. McGivern, Rector.

—Morning News.

The Nova Scotian Government are being at the expense of fitting up Government House, in a style suitable for the reception of the Prince and his suite. A dinner, we understand, will be given by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to as large a party as Government House will accommodate. All the public buildings will be decorated at public expense. Invitations are to be extended, it is said, to the Governors as well as the neighboring Provinces as to those of the maritime New England States, with which Nova Scotia has a large intercourse and trade.

The programme contemplates a Levee, a Flower Show, a Regatta, a Military Review, Sports on the Common, Fire Works, Illumination, and Processions. Both branches of the Legislature, it is supposed will meet, and unite in address of welcome. In short, there appears a determination to have a "thorough good time"—one week, at least, of real high holiday. The Railway, East and West, will it is said, carry passengers half fare, for one whole week, and anticipation, is already, we find, on tip-toe, as to the occasion.

TWO THOUSAND BUSHES OF TROUT AT ONE HUND.—The fisheries of the Eastern Shore of Virginia have been remarkably successful this season, such quantities having been taken that it has been found impossible to preserve them; the consequence is that large quantities have been exported on the adjacent farms as manure. At one haul last week, two thousand bushels of trout were pulled up. The seine stopped in six foot water, and it being impossible to land such an immense quantity, the seine had to be opened that a portion might escape. One-half were accordingly let out, and one thousand bushels piled ashore. This occurred in Northampton.

Norfolk Day Book.

A FEATURE OF COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION.—The facility with which a ministerial crisis is brought about by our Colonial neighbors, is only equalled by the ease and dexterity with which it is passed through. We have before us in the New Brunswick papers the evidence of a singular case in point. The Province has recently adopted the decimal system of computation; and, for the sake of uniformity, it was determined to have new postage stamps representing one, five, ten, twelve and a half cents. The designs for these stamps seem not to have employed the most careful consideration or the best taste of the official persnages who should have superintended their production; for be-

others have made them, and we cannot but regret that he put himself in a position to have them made with so much show of truth. In common with thousands of others in the province, we feel that the country has lost the services of a most valuable and efficient officer; but at the same time cannot see that blame can attach to any party except Mr. Connell himself.

—Temp. Tri.

MOTHER AND CHILD.—The greatest painters who have ever tried to paint the beauty of this simple thing, a mother with her babe, have failed. One of them Raffaele by name, to whom God gave the spirit of beauty in a measure in which he never gave it, perhaps, to any other man, tried again and again, for years, painting over that simple object—the mother and her babe—and could not satisfy himself. Each of his pictures is most beautiful—each in a different way; and yet none of them is perfect. There is more beauty in that simple everyday sight than in any man could express by his pencil and his colours. And yet it is a sight which we see every day.—Charles Kingsley.

THE SKY AN INDICATOR OF THE WEATHER.—The following taken from a late number of the Country Gentleman, is interesting:—

The colours of the sky at certain times, afford a pretty sure guidance of the weather; and the British Board of Trade has thought well enough of the following simple weather maxims, to publish them for the use of sea-faring men. Not only does a rosy sunset presage fair weather and a ruddy sunset bad weather; but a bright yellow sky in the evening indicates wind; a pale yellow, wet; a natural grey color constitutes a favorable sign in the evening, an unfavorable sign in the morning. The clouds again are full of meaning in themselves. If their forms are soft, undefined and feathery, the weather will be foul. Generally speaking, deep, unusual hues betoken wind or rain; while the more quiet and delicate tints bespeak fair weather.

In Albert County there has been considerable destruction of property. Recently a building in connection with the Galesonia Oil works including about 2000 gallons of oil was burnt. The Albert Coal Mine has been on fire for some weeks, so as to completely prevent working. Efforts are being made to extinguish it but the scarcity of water is so great that much loss of life is feared will occur before the repairs can be commenced. In Hopewell on Friday last a large Saw mill owned by W. H. Rouke, Esq., with all fittings and a portion of the timber was burned. Cause of the fire is unknown but supposed to have arisen from the friction of the iron in connection with the circular saws which were running the previous afternoon.—Presbyterian.

We learn that Mr. Gilman of Maddybone lost thirteen sheep by bears or wolves last week.

Peru had been visited by a succession of violent earthquakes which had done considerable damage in Lima, Callao and other places. The town of Chorrillo was almost completely destroyed and several lives lost. The loss of property in Lima is estimated at a million of dollars and several persons were insured. Callao did not suffer so much. Considerable excitement and alarm had been caused at Callao by the appearance of a French ship of war with a formidable force on board which had come with the view of enforcing the French claims against Peru. The alternative offered was submission to the terms proposed or bombardment of the port.

Mrs Macready the eldest daughter of the great actor by his first wife will it is said shortly make her appearance on the London boards as a tragedienne.

A dead whale was found at Backville, N. S., on the 6th inst, floating up and down the river under the covered bridge at that place, it measured 45 long and 3 feet across the tail and is expected to yield 29 barrels of oil.

A woman 126 years old died the other day in Connecticut.

THE RESIGNATION.—They (the Government) would not allow the stamps to issue and in this they were unquestionably right.

We do not find fault with Mr. Connell for resigning, on the contrary, we think he did what any man of ordinary independence would do, but we object to his assigning other reasons for his resignation, than the true one, as it must be patent to all, that if the five cent stamps had been issued, Mr. Connell would still have been in office. Mr. Connell also places himself in a very awkward position, when he assigns as one reason for his resignation, some actions of the Government which occurred while he was a member of it, and which, to all appearance, had his sanction.

The great error, however was the Stamp and a most grievous error it was; surely no man in his right mind, would have left himself so open to censure, so open to open to the charge of egotism, self-conceit and vanity. While we would not, and do not make any such charge, believing on the contrary, that it was simply an error in judgement, we are not surprised that

scrofula, or King's Evil, constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, thick, and poor. Being in the circulation, it invades the whole body, and may burst out in its attacks, not in one which it may destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. What is its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending from parents to children to the third and fourth generation; indeed, seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I visit the iniquities of the fathers upon our children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed scrofula; in the glands, swellings; and on surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which renders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders, although not scrofulous in their nature, still rendered fatal by this taint in the blood. Most of the consumption which does the human family has its origin directly in scrofulous contamination; and many active diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or aggravated by the same cause.

A quarter of all our people are scrofulous; persons are invaded by this lurking insidious, and their health is undermined by it, because it from the system we must renovate our blood by an alternative medicine, and institute it by healthy food and exercise. A medicine we supply in

AYER'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla.

Most effective remedy which the medical art affords for this every prevailing and fatal malady. It is composed of the most active remedial that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul matter from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. It should be employed for the cure of every scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Eruptions, Skin Diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Bores, Blains and Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Itch, Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Acne, Syphilis and Mercurial Discharges, Dropsy, Debility, and ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIALIZED BLOOD. The popular belief that "purity of the blood" is founded in truth, and that a degeneration of the blood, the source and virtue of this Sarsaparilla purify and regenerate this vital fluid, which sound health is impossible in vitiated constitutions.

Dr. J. C. Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSICIAN, composed that disease within the range of human nature which rarely withstand or evade them, and which, if neglected, will gradually operate every portion of the human organism, and, as a consequence, restore vitality. As a consequence of this, the invalid who is bowed down with physical debility is astonished to find his energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and so effective.

Dr. J. C. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Croup, Whooping Cough, Cold, Influenza, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Cases in advanced stages of the disease. The field of its usefulness and so true, that the cases of its cures, that almost every country abounds in persons who have been restored from alarming pulmonary diseases of the lungs by its use. Its superiority over every other remedy of its kind is too apparent to every one, and where its virtues are known, the danger hesitates what antidote to employ in such cases, and dangerous affections of the lungs that are incident to our climate. Inferior remedies thrust upon the sufferer have failed and been discarded, and friends by every trial, conferred benefits which they can never forget, and prove too numerous and too remarkable to

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

Sole Agents, WOODSTOCK: S. F. GROS & SON, Bel River; W. H. SMITH & SON, Fredericton; JOHN McINTYRE & J. M. WALKER St. John, and all druggists and Merchants

LINE & EXTRA FLOUR JOHN EDGAR

Tight Binding

POOR COP

The Woodstock Journal.

The Journal. Thursday, June 14, 1860.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

We are glad to hear from various quarters that the volunteer movement in the Lower Provinces is gradually on the increase. In Nova Scotia it was from the first more vigorous than in this Province and it has now attained a growth proportioned to that vigor, the Halifax companies having been formed into a battalion, and having made more than one highly respectable appearance. In New Brunswick the movement has been more languid and more quiet, having received but little aid or countenance from those in high places. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has given it the assistance which was in his power, but our men of power and influence have, as a general thing, seemed to regard it with indifference. The volunteer movement is not yet, we think, understood. By many it is looked upon as a joke, and a bad one at that. By others, perhaps the majority of our people, it is regarded as a piece of mere child's play, furnishing diversion for a few light-headed men and boys. That this is the popular view we are very well satisfied; and that it is the view of not a few men of intelligence and information we have sufficient evidence. We believe that it is a thoroughly mistaken view. We believe that those who so think and feel have misconstrued the aspect of the times, the needs of our country, and the peculiar form which has been assumed by the great and ever-present problem of national defence—a problem which we must face, and must solve if we count national honor, or national safety, or even national existence, as anything.

Those who think that the world is governed by the blind goddess of Chance may laugh at the Rifle movement in Great Britain, and call it a mere freak of a feverish public mind, brought into existence by a momentary exaggeration of the French Invasion idea, and destined to gradually languish out of existence. Regarding every movement of the public mind as parts of one great whole, guided by rules as certain and well-defined, though not so well known, as those which obtain in the physical world, we agree with those who view this great movement as the natural out-growth of modern civilization. It is a return to the condition of the early days of Society, when every man is, in fact as well as in law, a soldier; and it is a return in thorough consistency with the spirit which seems to be gradually pervading the modern world.

Standing armies have never been regarded with favor by the British people. They were unknown until a comparatively recent period; and the very fact that they took their rise, in the times of the Cæsaric Stunts is the reverse of a recommendation in the eyes of a people jealous of any infringement of their liberties. Fortunately the liberties of England developed more rapidly than the modern military system did within her boundaries, else their development might have been prematurely nipped, as it has been in other European states. The Parliament has always during time of peace kept the army at starvation point, in respect to numbers; and the consequence is that in the beginning of every war in which Great Britain has been engaged she has been found unprepared, and has had to submit to one year at least of disaster, if not defeat, before her army could be raised to the strength and efficiency necessary. Neither has the mother country ever placed her dependence for protection against foreign invasion upon the army. The navy has always been looked to as the bulwark of the country. Campbell's words,

Britannia needs no bulwarks, No towers along the steep; Her march is o'er the mountain wave, Her home is on the deep.

were for a long time literally true. The application of steam to the purposes of navigation has worked a change in this respect; and Britannia's wooden bulwarks are no longer the certain protection against sudden invasion that they once were. A knowledge of this fact has caused a constant and an increasing uneasiness in the mind of the British public. Some system

of military defence less expensive, and more congenial to the national taste, than a standing army has become a pressing necessity.

When the volunteer movement commenced it was not anticipated that it would ever assume the proportions or rise to the importance which it has already attained. But as it has been going on, increasing, widening, deepening, taking day by day more of the character of a national idea, its value has forced itself on the minds of thinking men. They think that they see in it an unconscious solution of the great problem of national defence. The people, in one of those strangely opposite movements, which, occurring from time to time, give us glimpses of the great mystery of the moral government of the world, have themselves cut the gordian knot which has puzzled a generation of warriors and Statesmen. It remains for those in whose hands are vested the government, social and political, of the state, to bend their wisdom and their energy to the task of giving form, direction and stability to that which has been shaped roughly to their hands in the rude but powerful crucible of popular apprehension and democratic fervor.

Some general ideas concerning the nature and possibilities of this Rifle movement are gradually evolving themselves in Great Britain. There is a strong prospect that they will in the lapse of time receive a national recognition, and an adoption by the state as established principles of action. In these ideas we thoroughly and heartily concur, considering that they present the important matter of national defence in precisely the light in which it should be regarded.

The natural defenders of the state are its whole people. However much for purposes of foreign conquest, or for the securing of important strategical points it may be necessary to employ a standing force, for the purposes of defence against foreign aggression and inroad the whole body of the people should, in a free state, be armed and disciplined. As no other person can have that interest in a family and a home which its head and its owner has, so no other heart and hand can bring to its protection the same spirit. The hired mercenary, fighting for his daily wage, can never make the defence of the citizen soldier who raises his arm in the protection of his wife, his children and his own fireside. But even though the regular army should be as effective, or more effective, in war, during peace it is not needed, and becomes a cumbersome, expensive and useless body. Duty, economy and convenience—all the considerations which should and usually do influence communities—point towards a citizen soldiery, devoting to the military art a sufficiency of their time and pains to become familiar with the use of arms and with the more simple evolutions of military bodies. A country every citizen of which, capable of bearing arms, possesses this amount of military knowledge is, under almost any circumstances, unconquerable.

The effect which such a condition of the population would have on the national spirit, and the relations of the state, can scarcely be overrated. It would give a feeling of security most beneficial to industrial development and material and intellectual progress. It would give power and strength to the government, and weight to the national opinion. It would lead to a vast decrease in the expenses of government; would lighten the burdens upon capital and labor, and give an increased impetus to industry and enterprise.

Look also at the effect upon the individual man. The physical training which the volunteer would receive would tell upon his body in better health, more vigor of limb, more power of muscle, quicker nervous perception and action, and an increase of the power of endurance. The intellectual and moral results would be as great; quicker perception, increased knowledge of the relations of things—greater subordination when subordination was necessary—a knowledge of the value of combination and union—more manliness, courage, determination. It has been suggested that the effects upon the next generation would be a visible improvement in physical and mental constitution; and all philosophy and all experience warrant the conclusion.

Next week we shall return to this interesting subject. We shall endeavor to answer the objections which may occur to us as likely to be urged against the ideas set forth in this article; and then to apply these ideas to the condition and circumstances of the North American colonies.

TOWN TALK AND COUNTRY TOPICS.

The weather still continues the leading topic of the day. During the week the showers by which we had been hitherto favored gradually slid into a downright rain; which, in its turn gave away to a new series of showers, revised and improved, so far as quantity goes. The air has become much colder; and we have had days which needed but the change of foliage from green to brown to appear decidedly October.

Greener and fresher and ranker grows the vegetation under the balmy influence of the June showers, alternated with warm layers of sunniness. The crops and the grass and the foliage look absolutely glad, and show their gratitude in a way most promising for the harvest. The River feels the reviving influence, and has risen a foot or two in consequence. The Reindeer and Richmond have not been running for some time, and the water has not risen to their mark, and perhaps will not do so. The Bonnie Doon and Tobique continue their trips regularly.

The rush of shanty building is over, but still buildings are occasionally put up. Most of our merchants and traders have either settled down in Shanty Town, or found elsewhere in the town places to carry on their business. There are very few, we think, that have not resumed business. One would think that the fire had been forgotten, for it is very rarely that any allusion is made to it, otherwise than to use it as a date for the purposes of comparison. The pressure of the loss which so many have sustained will not be felt severely for some time; but we incline to think that the courage and energy of our people will do much towards mitigating its bitterness. A difficulty that is firmly met is already half overcome.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT.—From every quarter which the Prince is expected to visit we hear of preparations being made for his reception. Carleton County is, of course, out of the line of his march; but Carleton County can do something to show its appreciation of his visit to our Province. We believe that every one will agree with us that there should be a public demonstration in Woodstock of some kind while the Prince is within our borders. We propose, therefore, that steps be immediately taken to carry out this object. We understand that the Mayor broached the subject at a recent meeting of the Town Council, and that the proposition for a demonstration was favorably received in that august body. The objection to having a public meeting is simply that the Fire has deprived us of a place in which to hold it. But the Mayor might summon together a number of our leading citizens, when a Committee of arrangements might be appointed, who should draw up a programme, and appoint sub-committees to attend to the various departments. The expense need be but inconsiderable; and our Townsmen have always displayed much taste in these demonstrations. We suggest that immediate steps should be taken in the matter.

MAINE.—At the Republican State convention held at Bangor on the 7th instant, Israel Washburn, Jr. was on the first ballot, nominated candidate for Governor of the State at the coming Fall Election.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH BRITON.

North Briton Farther point last night, left Londonderry 1st. Severe gales on the Coast of England. Many vessels damaged, forty or fifty lives lost. Severe fighting in Sicily. Neapolitan Government despatches say Garibaldi defeated but a test and probably reliable despatches are that Garibaldi had entered Palermo, and the insurrection was becoming general. Breadstuffs and Provisions dull. Consols closed Thursday 94 7/8. Chinese had agreed amicable settlement with England and France. Emperor Japan been assassinated.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONORABLE JOHN HENRY THOMAS MANNERS SUTTON, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, &c., &c., &c. May it please Your Excellency:—The Committee of Council have had under consideration Your Excellency's Memorandum of the 2nd instant, accompanied with a second Letter from the late Postmaster General intended as a reply to our Communication to Your Excellency of the 23rd ultimo.

We are convinced that in preparation of both the papers submitted to Your Excellency by Mr. Connell, he has been influenced more by a desire to avoid the discussion of the real grounds of his resignation than to represent accurately the policy and acts of his late colleagues in the Government.

His reference to what took place in Council on 10th April last—introduced for the purpose of establishing the position that the cause of his resignation was not the refusal of the Government to issue the five-cent stamps—is rather unfortunate for him. The subject then under discussion was not, as Your Excellency may have been led from his communication to suppose, one of general interest, neither had it any connection with the points to which he refers in his last memorandum to Your Excellency in justification of his resignation. We shall recite the facts, simply because we find it necessary to place the matter fairly before Your Excellency.

At the commencement of the last Session of the Legislature, Mr. Connell undertook the management of addressing and dispatching the Journals and Debates of the Assembly—the expense of which has exceeded £200. At the meeting of Council referred to, Mr. Connell requested an order for a Warrant to pay the expense incurred; but the amount being more than double what was originally anticipated, the Council asked a detailed statement of the services for which the sum named was required. This, Mr. Connell declined to give previous to the payments being made, and upon the Council's intimating their unwillingness to make the order until after the desired information was furnished, Mr. Connell expressed his disapproval of their decision; but he did not use the language quoted by him.

We cannot suppose for a moment that when that meeting of Council closed, Mr. Connell had the most remote idea of resigning his office; and we cannot be mistaken as to the real cause which eventually led to that result.

In our former Memorandum, we stated to Your Excellency that Mr. Connell had the assent of his colleagues to procure decimal Postage Stamps; and we again assert that the Council were kept in total ignorance of the design upon the five-cent stamps until after they were struck off and put in circulation.

The Council do not admit that the only knowledge they have of the detailed expenditure by the Board of Works is obtained at the Audit Office, or that the Members of the Board exercise no supervision over the expenditure made by the Chief Commissioner; and Mr. Connell is well aware that one Member of that Board devotes considerable time in aiding the Head of the Department in carrying on and superintending the Public Works.

We regret that Mr. Connell has not read our memorandum to Your Excellency with more care. He says that we have not denied that our Minute of Council in relation to the University Bill, was a departure from the principle acquiesced in by us. We conceive that we denied it most distinctly when we asserted, "That the Minute of Council relating to the University Act, and the Act itself, so far from diminishing the power of control vested in the Provincial Government, actually enlarged it."

law. And we cannot understand how the surveying of the whole tract in lots—instead of 35,000 acres and running the side lines of the remainder of the reserve—could have prevented the financial embarrassments of the Company, or caused the suspension of the works.

Mr. Connell passes by our statement in relation to the European and North American Railway by repeating his former assertion, and adding, "That it appears that it is still the intention of the Government to proceed with the extension to deep water wharves." We made no such statement. We said, "If decided on, we are of opinion that it will not cost more than one tenth of the sum mentioned by Mr. Connell."

Your Excellency will doubtless recollect that we asserted that what Mr. Connell in his first Memorandum to Your Excellency called, an illegal expenditure of the Railway Funds for the construction of Bye Roads and Bridges, and which constituted one of the alleged grounds of his resignation, had actually received his support in Committee of Council. It is satisfactory to find that Mr. Connell admits the correctness of our statement in this respect; but he now seeks to justify that course by stating that in doing so he expected to secure the erection of the Bridge over the Saint John near Woodstock. We assure Your Excellency that the proposition for the construction of the two approaches to the Railway Stations was not coupled with any such condition. Various estimates of the cost of proposed Bridge at Woodstock having been made—varying from 7,500 to 25,000—plans with estimates were procured by the Government, but in doing this the Council did not suppose that that would be considered as a guarantee for its immediate construction; and the opinion of his colleagues upon this point was fully understood by Mr. Connell.

The policy of the Government in relation to the settlement of the Wilderness Lands of the Province, is just what it was before Mr. Connell joined it, and what it continued to be while he was a member of it. And we must express to Your Excellency our surprise that Mr. Connell should have penned such a paragraph as he has in relation to the Tract of Land surveyed in Carleton County, implying, as it does, that pledges given by the Government to the Rev. Mr. Glass, in relation to the opening up of the Road, will not be fulfilled. Such a charge is utterly unfounded. Since Mr. Glass left New Brunswick he has made but one request to the Government, and that was for the survey of an additional 10,000 acres of Land near Glassville, a Road to be laid out through the same. This request was promptly and cheerfully complied with, and the Government will carry out in good faith all the engagements made for the opening up of that Settlement. While Mr. Connell was Member of the Government, we had not the slightest grounds for supposition that any disaffection existed upon this subject. We had no such intimation from the Rev. Mr. Glass either before or since Mr. Connell's resignation; and we need not assure Your Excellency that Mr. Connell's liberality will not be taxed to make good any of the engagements of the Government.

Mr. Connell having published his second Letter to Your Excellency, we request Your Excellency will authorize the publication of this our reply.

(Signed). CHARLES FISHER, A. J. SMITH, JAMES BROWN, D. WARK, S. L. TILLEY, CHAS. WAITERS, W. H. STREVEES, PETER MITCHELL. Council Chamber, 5th June, 1850.

Chicago was crowded with visitors during the sittings of the Republican Convention. At one hotel, the Tremont, in a single week, the provisions consumed were 5,220 lbs. beef, 1620 lbs. ham, 1,220 lbs. chickens, 1,400 lbs. fresh fish, 1,630 gallons milk, 1,460 lbs. butter, and other articles in like proportion. The number of persons who breakfasted, at the Tremont one morning was 1,600, and another morning 1,380.

Albert W. Hicks, the pirate was sentenced to be hung on Bedloe's Island, on the 13th of June. Hicks was one of the crew of the ill-fated Saladin.

Table with columns for location, description, and amount. Includes entries like 'CARLETON BYE ROADS', 'To be expended by Edward Benn', 'To repair Bridge at George Debock's', etc.

TORNADO IN THE WEST.—CHICAGO, June 5, 1850.—From telegraphic messages received here last night and this morning, we learn the following further particulars regard to the tornado of Sunday morning.

The first that was heard of it was between Marion and Cedar Rapids, in Lynn county, Iowa, going north west and south west, in three different currents, crossing the track of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad, several times. At Lisbon station the depot buildings and all the warehouses in the village were completely demolished.

A train of ten freight cars, heavily loaded, was lifted from the track bodily and dashed to pieces.

Before the tornado reached Lisbon it had killed sixteen persons. From there one current of the storm passed north through Mechanicsville, demolished everything in its course and killed sixteen persons more.

Another urgent took in its course Oaion Grove, killing in that vicinity seventeen persons. It then passed south of the railroad near DeWitt, killing twenty-seven persons, sixteen of whom belonged to the family of Thomas Hatfield. The current then passed south of the R-wmra and Low-Moor, destroyed the houses of David Willard, killing him and a portion of his family.

It then struck the town of Camanche, on the Mississippi river, at which point the loss of life is much greater than was at first stated. From all accounts there cannot be less than fifty killed at this place. Some reports state even a larger number, but the bodies cannot be found. There are also 125 wounded, some fatally as yet missing.

A large lumber raft from the Chippewa river, manned by a crew of twenty-four men, with two women on board, which was tied up opposite Camanche at the time of the tornado, was completely scattered, and twenty-one of the men and both women were lost.

The tornado is known to have traversed a distance of ninety miles in Iowa, and seventy miles in Illinois, doing incalculable damage to property. The loss of life cannot be less than one hundred and fifty. During the entire day yesterday, two trains were run every hour from Clinton to the scene of destruction, and through the aid of efficient committees much relief has been rendered.

retired with honour to action to his country. In this moment, Henry England, Sayers had defends the belt against is tantamount to a defeat by Sayers. If little earlier, the lords and ladies, would not have subjected here of the province.

The ex post entered the arena with his late co-lengthly commu-Governor. The descended to pendency is published in the Royal Gazette, day for the re has been public papers. Mr. weighed in the and found was exposed himself as his allegati and manfully charity recom a discussion in honors on his mine a paper and in this p infra dig, in place itself appointed pa a game of rec

The two ways some in all young they get to hames us they are p than our vulgar toy assiduity say like a soul in h tage of soc and a hur into rctm a low wit is sentim delicate with men offspring as with wer Ly

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stating his reasons—and he might have

AN EVENING VOICE

Our mellow wood and mournful stream
The shades of evening poise and fall,
The distant echoes dimly call,
Like yodels in a dream.

Take, darling, take my farewell kiss;
Another happy day will shine,
With morning smile as bright as mine—
With evening hush'd as this.

But will it make you fade more fast,
Or pale your bloom, or dim your glow,
To feel that one who loved you so
Is buried in the past?

The sun sinks down beneath the hill,
From peak to peak, from pole to pole,
Diss out the golden aureole,
And night comes grey and chill—

Beckoning the gentle spirit on,
The plaintive spirit doom'd to die;
Headless the drowsy flow'rets lie
Of the sweet presence gone.

O, fond hearts lost with passing pain!
O, slighted smiles that once were ours!
O, loved, that in our happiest hours
May never share again.

Select Story.

THE WAY MY WIFE CAME TO ME.

A CAPITAL STORY.

It was the day on which the United States steamer was due. I awaited the event with importance, for I expected to be bringing letters that would either command my return to America, or give me a full-rough, by which I might escape the foul exhalations which were generating in the densely packed city of London.

Five months previous to that time I had consented to take charge of a delicate financial affair that threatened to interrupt, if not entirely destroy, the business relations between an eminent company in America and some foreign houses.

Embarrassing and perplexing as the tangled transaction had been, it had afforded me a certain pleasure, for without self-flattery, I may only say that I had maintained my position through the whole affair with credit.

Without getting more than its equivalent, I had managed with such satisfaction to my employers, that towards the finishing of the business they had left me with few restrictions. But as I began to see a favorable and brilliant terminus to my diplomacy, I also made the discovery that my health was suffering.

Travel and ceaseless activity of mind, along with the nervous stretch to which my system had been subjected, began to tell their effects in headache and sleepless nights, and it was with a longing for rest that I had taken the train for Liverpool, that I might get my instructions at the earliest moment of their arrival.

It was, therefore, with no small degree of pleasure, looking from a loop hole of a bedroom window, that I noticed among the craft floating over the Anglesian waters, the American steamer coming in; and no sooner did the report of her signal gun announce that she had touched the wharf, than I drove down for my letters. They were there, but they brought no summons home.

"The cotton crop," he wrote my senior, "was a total failure, and the event would doubtless affect greatly the state of the market abroad, and it would be necessary for me to remain another month, or until such time as I could be certain that the fluctuations could have no bearing upon our recent arrangements. I had better," he added, "continue myself to England, visit the Lakes or a watering-place; but not remain there in case of contingencies." After reading the above with a half-checked sigh, I hastened on my linen coat, and ordered my baggage to be taken to a depot.

The next morning I sat down in his Majesty's Hotel, at Brighton, to a breakfast of shrimps and whiting, and after scanning while on the Downs, and taking a bracing sea-bath, I returned to my apartment, as the obsequious waiter called the twelve by fifteen feet bedroom, and threw myself upon the lounge.

"I must have slept sometime; when I awoke my two broad bedroom windows, which faced the sea, were thrown wide open, and through them the wind was rushing, and blowing about the curtains, and bringing on its breath the saline breeze of the ocean. I lay still as one after waking suddenly, inhaling the health-freighted air, and listened to the boom of the waves as they dashed against the beach, when a gruff and heavy voice, which sounded as if proceeding from behind the lounge, surprised me.

"I rose, and looking about discovered a large open ventilator just over the head of the couch; that was the medium that conveyed sounds to me; satisfied, I sank back to my reverie, when the voice sounded again, clearer and louder, so that I could not help but hear the words:

"So, Bess," it said, "you mean to thwart me; you think because you have always had your own way with me, that you will carry the day now; but you handle the ribbons too freely to win the stakes. For instance, why did you refuse to dance with Von Holt last night, and why did you leave the assembly room without any escort?"

"I left the room, sir, because Lady Grey was ready to go, and I refused to dance for the reason that Herr Von Holt had neglected to engage my hand for a set, and—"

"And," interrupted the gentleman, "you took exception at that, when you know that Von Holt did not enter the room until the waltzing had commenced. Do you want a man tied to your apron-string, Bess?"

"No father," answered the sweet tones, "I don't wish a man to be tied to me in any way."

I should judge not by the clever manner that you exhibit to my friends.—Why do you reject every attention from Von Holt, when, it is my desire that you should accept them?"

"It is because I dislike him."

"And whom do you like? do you want a royal duke? Allow me to inform you, Elizabeth Conyngham, that a man of large fortune, or better family connections will never make advances to you."

"O, father," pleaded the voice, "let me stay at home with you. Why wish me to accept this gentleman, this foreigner, who is so unlike me, and who will surely make me unhappy? What is there in marriage that one should rush into it without even friendship? It does not confer happiness; we see that every day. How many married people do we know, even here at Brighton, I see them, that are ill-mated and ready to be free of their yoke? Do you wish to condemn me to a similar fate? O, father, am I not a dutiful child, that you wish to be rid of me?"

"The deuce take the perversity of woman," was muttered in reply. Somebody immediately slammed the door, and the conversation ceased. I said the voice had pliqued my curiosity, and no sooner was it silenced than I felt an overwhelming desire to see the owner of it. How could I accomplish the object? There was the ventilator, a broad aperture through which I could have leaped if necessary—why not make use of that. I softly moved a large chair across the room, and placing it beneath the opening in the wall, I stepped into it. I now ceased, looking back upon that time, that for a person of my years and dignity the act was contemptible; but I am now ashamed to state that I never thought of the extreme indeelicacy and presumption of that step, or what might be its consequences. As I retired my head to the level with the sill, I saw hanging opposite to me, against the wall of the room I was about to reconnoitre a large mirror, and from its clear surface I reflected the image of a lady; I knew it was the owner of the voice; a slender, lady creature reclining in a fauteuil, her head bent down upon her hands, and her whole attitude indicative of mental suffering. I did not see the face, but a cloud of curls floated over her neck and arms were the last insignia by which I knew I should recognize it. So long as I gazed I preserved my position; but a slight movement of the curls started me, and I sprang down.

Easily that evening I took a station in the assembly rooms which commanded a view of the entrance, and after long and faithfully watching my patient was rewarded. The florid figure of Lady Grey appeared, and by her side was Miss Conyngham; a gentleman of dubious aspect accompanied them; a man with lighish hair and moustaches, and small eyes, the sight of which was nearly extinguished beneath bushy eyebrows. I did not like the expression of those green eyes, it was furtive, and seemed constantly looking out for surprises; his manner was clearly that of a man of the world. I knew that it was Mr. Conyngham, and my eyes soon turned from him to the fair creature at his side. She wore a plain, white dress, without other ornament than a bunch of heather that fastened it at the throat; her countenance was pale and grave, and she stood in silent indifference, regarding the arch scene about her, so unlike the silly things that were fluttering their fans and arched their necks to show themselves off.

I drew near, and heard her refusing to dance with two or three young men, who had hurried towards her on her entrance; I, too, looked around with the hope of seeing some friend or acquaintance that could introduce me, and fortunately encountered the glance of Mr. Lovelace, a young gentleman whom I had well-known in London. We shook hands, and after a few preliminaries, I inquired, "Who is this young lady with the beautiful hair?"

"That," he replied, "is Miss Conyngham; a fine looking girl, is she not? and of strong character, too. The old gentleman by her side whose face looks as if he had imbibed all the elixir in his celler, is her father, an old reprobate; he wants to marry his daughter to a Dutchman, as old and ugly as himself just because he is the owner of a thousand miles of dykes, and a hemp manufactory. I would marry her myself—provide I could—to save her from such a fate. If I had the money to pay the parson!"

"Who is the tall lady?"

"That is Lady Gray, a sister of the young lady's mother; I will ask permission to introduce you," and before my heart had made ten strokes, I found myself conversing with them. Lady Grey I discovered at once to be a true English gentlewoman; she conversed well, and on many topics, sprinkling all her talk, however, with certain quality phrases that served to convince me that a stratum of amateur underlaid the affability. Miss Conyngham was herself. I have never seen another like her. Clear and honest was the ray that shot from her deep eyes. She made no effort at display or effect, but talked on in answer to my questions, and proposed her own with a combination of suavity and dignity that she would have worn if I had been her brother. I asked her to dance.

"No," she answered, "she did not dance that evening." She gave no excuse, but her eyes looked cloudy a moment after, when a phlegmatic gentleman with a sinister lip, came up with a similar request. She declined it, mentioning the gentleman's name to me by way of introduction as she did so. It was Herr Von Holt. He looked suspiciously at me; I think he thought me a rival. I stayed by her, however, saving her as far as possible from his odious talk and amorous glances, by interposing myself between them; an officiousness for which she seemed to thank me.

He at length walked around to the place where Mr. Conyngham was standing. Lady Grey was talking with Dr. Scandiativus, the great Doctor of Laws, and I was at last vis-a-vis with Miss Bess. I improved the opportunity. Soon however, Mr. Conyngham came and led his daughter and sister away. I followed them, and sought my own room, where I tried to remember the length of time I had been at Brighton—it seemed like two months, so much of hope and fear had been crowded into the limits of a day. I had forgotten my illness and business seemed a subject I had been acquainted with in some former place of existence. I cannot minutely follow out the events of the ensuing week. I will only say that I met the charming Miss Conyngham everywhere. I walked with her by the pier chain—Lady Grey, of course, on the

other side—sometimes danced with her, and once had the felicity of driving with her on the cliffs. I had preserved the secret of the ventilator, though in my vindictiveness I will state that I had never listened at it since I had known my neighbors. I kept my room in perfect quietude and if I heard voices in the adjoining room, I would go out that I might not overhear the conversation; but there came a time, as I am about to tell you, when I stayed. It was, I think about a week after my first acquaintance with the Conynghams through the ventilator that, as I sat busily answering my London correspondent, I became the unwilling carter-dropper to a violent altercation in the next room. I could not help but hear it. Lady Grey was taking sides with her niece against Mr. Conyngham. She complained bitterly enough of the treatment her sister's child sustained from an exacting father. He retorted by charging her with duplicity and his daughter with disobedience, and declaring that in this instance his authority should be respected by both of them. I found, as they proceeded, that it all hinged on Herr Von Holt's proposals; it seemed that he had been accepted for months by the father, and still persisted in pressing his suit, notwithstanding the aversion of the ladies. "He wished to marry at once," so said Mr. Conyngham; "he was tired of angling after a mere girl whose head was apparently turned after a Yankee adventurer."

(To be Continued.)

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—His titles.—As this distinguished individual will visit America shortly it may be interesting to some to know the various titles with which the young prince is distinguished.

ALBERT EDWARD, the eldest son of Queen Victoria, was born Nov. 9, 1841 and consequently was eighteen years old last November. As a prince of England, Scotland, Ireland and Germany, he has by birth and by letters patent, the following titles:—

- 1 Prince of Wales, by patent, 1841, English.—
- 2 Duke of Cornwall, by birth,
- 3 Earl of Chester, patent, 1841, "
- 4 Great Steward of Scotland, by birth, Scotch.
- 5 Duke of Rothesay, by birth, "
- 6 Earl of Carrick, by birth, "
- 7 Baron of Renfrew, by birth, "
- 8 Lord of the Isles, by birth, "
- 9 Earl of Dublin, by patent, 1849, Irish
- 10. Duke of Saxon, German.
- 11. Prince of Coburg and Gotha, German.

His personal appearance.—He has neither the tradition al airy gaiety of the "mid-day" who fetched Chief Justice Gascoigne a box of the ear, nor the studied grace of the *coi doisant*'s finest gentleman of Europe, who became George the Fourth. He is, on the contrary, a quiet, easy, gentlemanly youth, with not an atom of pretence about him. He is not tall of his age. The form and quality of his features resemble that of the Brunswicks. The nose is good, slightly aquiline, the hair brown, the eyes a bluish gray. His complexion is pale, and the expression of his countenance rather grave, and sometimes dull and heavy, but susceptible of brilliancy when lighted up by mirth. In his intercourse with the persons about him, he is very affable; his questions, when new objects are offered to his attention, are always pertinent, and his remarks evince a cuteness and the result of cultivation. In the unrestrained enjoyment of the country sports of England—such as shooting, hunting, riding—the Prince of Wales resembles the youth of the British nobility with whom he associates. He is jocular, indifferent to anger, loves to "rough it," and has an especial relish for a practical joke.—In his expenditure he is generous and judicious; simple in his tastes, but with a passion for military pursuits. He is now a Colonel in the army—as the prince of the blood royal always begin their career with that honorary appellation. But, I will undertake to say, that he has brought to that rank more knowledge of military history, tactics, fortifications, engineering generally, and an acquaintance with modern languages, than nine-tenths of the veterans who have risen through all the gradations.—Home Journal.

A number of the Norfolk (Va.) roughs have vented their spite against Marciassy the pugilist by burning him in effigy.

MARVELOUS FACT FOR NATURALISTS.—The other day, an Omani hen fancier became possessed of a peculiar-looking fowl. Chuckey being designed for the table was removed to the yard, that she might reap the benefit of a fortnight's cramming before being "plucked." But although our feathered heroine held its head aloft, and in its "walk and demeanor" emulated its cresty contemporary, the pincok, still it would not eat. All sorts of dainties were laid before it, but proud, high-minded "nonne pensis", turning up its beak at them all. The greatest luxury that ever "crossed its'raig" was pure fresh water, and to this diet it stuck with the rigidity of any tectol veteran. Our client, well knowing that if chuckey continued to turn its back upon all sustenance, its shadow would cease to be seen upon the wall, and its bones be numbered among the relics of departed greatness, in order to "check the evil in the bud," deemed it advisable to introduce chuckey to the tender mercies of the cook. But how ran our reader picture the surprise and fright of the spit-wielding matron, when, on sitting open the gizzard of the fowl; out sprang a great live frog, fully developed, and to all appearance fat and healthy. The chief wonder is how the loathsome creature got there. The presumption is that it must have been swallowed when very young, and thriving on the good things daily finding their way into the gizzard. It grew until too large for the poor hen's stomach. Owing to the great weight, the hen was obliged to hold its head high to prevent its breast from rubbing along the ground. We presume the frog still "lives to tell the tale."—West Highland Journal.

THE OHIO TORNADO.—The storm of Tuesday 22nd is believed to have extended from Louisville to Marietta, following the line of the river. The damage is estimated at over a million dollars. All the towns above Cincinnati suffered severely. Thirty-six pairs of coal-boats are known to have been sunk, involving a loss of over 100 lives. All the steamboats on the river were damaged.

At Louisville and New Albany the storm was less disastrous, although at those places a great many buildings were unroofed and trees and fences prostrated.

On a Saturday evening, not long ago, considerable excitement was caused at Lyons by a person stationing himself on the Quay Saint Clair, and presenting to every man that passed wearing a blouse a half-franc piece which he pulled from a bag. Some people, thinking he was mad, talked of arresting him; but he cried out, "Do not interrupt me. I am not mad. I have unexpectedly come into a legacy of 30,000fr. from an uncle, and I have resolved, in order to show my gratitude and joy, to distribute 400fr. to working men." So saying, he continued his distribution until the bag was empty after which he quietly went away.

RETURNED AFTER CAPTIVITY OF THIRTY YEARS.—Mr. George Brubaker, a Citizen of Lancaster county, Pa., reached our city yesterday, on his way home. He was captured by a band of Camanches while on his way to California in 1847, thirteen years ago and had just escaped from them. There were but three of the party captured alive. George Richardson, of Schuylkill, and Peter Demy, of Canphin county Pa., both of whom were afterwards burnt at the stake for attempting to escape from the savages.

After becoming acquainted with the language and habits of the Indians he was made a medicine man, and in that capacity did a great deal of good among them, preaching to them and has succeeded in converting over two hundred to the Christian religion. It was only after the most solemn promise that he would return that they allowed him to depart, and he will go back as soon as he has seen his family, who have mourned him for years as dead. He lectured last night to a number of our citizens in the N. S. Presbyterian Church.—St. Joseph Journal 10th.

A sailor lad at Baffin last week, exhibiting his agility on a schooner's main-topmast stay rope, lung for so long a time by his head downwards that he weakened and unable to get back he fell sixty feet to the deck and was dashed to pieces.

More than one hundred men are busily engaged preparing the Metropolitan Hotel, in N. Y., for the Japanese visitors. The entire second floor will be fitted up and ornamented in the most luxurious style.

The Academy of Music now being erected in Brooklyn is to be built entirely of Nova Scotia freestone.

For every leaf the loveliest
Waltz beauty signs for fro
For every star a drop of dew
For every sun a sky of blue
For every heart a heart as true

For every tear by pity shed
Upon a fellow sufferer's head
Oh! be a crown of glory giv'
For every sun a sky of blue
For every heart a heart as true

For all who tell at honest
A proud, a pure, a destined
For all who love, who love
Be life one long, kind, close
Be life all love, all happiness

STORY OF AN EXILE.
Baron Poniatowski, no
our city, gave a very
count of his banishment
for a small audience at
on Saturday evening last
a painful illustration of
ny in matters of religion
lities.

His father was a Po
forcibly transplanted to
count of his taking part
revolution. Like all tran
he was obliged to give u
native language, embrac
ligion, and send his son
rial schools. Being a
Catholic it was a grea
him to change his religi
of a broken heart.

The Greek church is
forms without religion
only as an instrument
power of the Czar. I
catechism that the Em
power on earth, and rei
the Saviour. Conversio
in signing a roll of fai
ship painted images and
intercession of Saints—
Nicholas and St. Isaac
whom is always at hand
livers from the perils
ness. Miracles are num
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Poetry.

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For every leaf the loveliest flower
Waleh beauty sighs for from her bower—
For every star a drop of dew—
For every sun a sky of blue—
For every heart a heart as true!

For every tear by pity shed
Upon a fellow sufferer's head,
Oh! be a crown of glory given—
Such crowns as saints to gain have striven,
Such crowns as seraphs wear in heaven.

For all who tell at honest fame,
A proud, a pure, a deathless name—
For all who love, who loving bless,
Be life one long, kind, close embrace,
Be life all love, all happiness!

—Bailey's Poems.

STORY OF AN EXILE TO SIBERIA.

Baron Poniatowski, now on a visit to our city, gave a very interesting account of his banishment to Siberia, before a small audience at Lancaster Hall, on Saturday evening last. It afforded a painful illustration of Russian tyranny in matters of religion as well as politics.

His father was a Polish nobleman, forcibly transplanted to Russia on account of his taking part in the Polish revolution. Like all transplanted Poles he was obliged to give up the use of his native language, embrace the Greek religion, and send his sons to the Imperial schools. Being a zealous Roman Catholic it was a great hardship for him to change his religion, and he died of a broken heart.

The Greek church is but a system of forms without religious spirit—used only as an instrument to uphold the power of the Czar. It teaches in its catechism that the Emperor has all power on earth, and reigns in place of the Saviour. Conversion consists only in signing a roll of faith. They worship painted images and believe in the intercession of Saints—especially St. Nicholas and St. Isaac, the latter of whom is always at hand to rescue believers from the perils of the wilderness. Miracles are numerous, and fast frequent. Indeed the Greek Church seeks to storm Heaven by famine. All sins, even that of murder, may be absolved for by fasting. Purity of conduct is not so important as implicit belief. No prayer is known except the Lord's prayer. The Bible is prohibited, save a mutilated edition of the New Testament, and the peasant found reading it is sent to Siberia. A priest must be married before he can be ordained, must wear leggings of the skin of some animal whose flesh he has eaten, and must not be present at a wedding dance, although at other times he may see as much dancing as he pleases. In proselytism the Greek Church exhibits a bitter spirit of persecution. In 1837 fifty-eight Roman Catholic nuns were refused to change their religion, were beaten with twenty-five stripes each, and eight of them had their eyes torn out! A common torture consists in feeding the heretic on salt herring, and then denying him water. The baron himself was subjected to this punishment. Some monks who refused to join the Greek Church, had water pumped upon their naked bodies until they were encased in ice and thus frozen to death.

The young Baron, who had been sent to a medical school, hesitated to join such a church as this. His mother who had been a Lady of Honor to the Empress of Russia, a daughter of the Protestant King of Prussia, advised him to take the Bible as his guide. He did so, became a converted man, and sought to communicate the glad tidings to others. He was betrayed, brought before the tribunal and sentenced to exile in Siberia. There are four classes of Siberian exiles. Those who work in the mines in chains, those who hunt and furnish a certain number of skins to the government, those who can do what they please in the country, but can never leave it, and those who are enrolled as soldiers on the far borders of Tartary. The Baron was condemned to the second class. His son was torn from him and sent to one of the government schools, where he now remains. His wife, though dissuaded by

her friends, resolved to accompany her husband in his exile. They would allow her no carriage and she was obliged to walk by the side of her husband until the blood ran from her lacerated feet and she fell upon the road. Then, as a great favor, she was permitted to ride in a rough baggage wagon. After traveling sixteen hundred miles on foot, the Baron was turned adrift amid the snows of Siberia. No house was furnished them, and they were obliged to live in a snow hut until they could put a bark roof over their hole in the ground. The cold was intense. Every time one touched iron the skin peeled off. Because he could not furnish the requisite number of skins, he received fifty lashes by order of the Governor of the fortress. This was illegal, he being a nobleman, but there was no redress. In a Siberian summer the earth is not green but yellow: in the valleys there is a little warmth, but after two short months the icy winter comes again. During the second year his wife fell sick—medicine was denied—and she died. For three months the exile was unconscious of his existence, during which time he was cared for by a poor peasant, himself an exile. When he recovered he was removed three hundred miles farther into the interior, but was no longer obliged to furnish the skins. He now attempted to escape into China by way of the Amoor river, but was turned back by the Tartar hordes, owing his escape from one of them to his surgical skill in setting the arm of their chief, broken by a tree felled by lightning. After another year three Jew fur dealers whom he had befriended in Moscow, furnished him with clothing, powder, chart and compass, and he again set out, suffering much until he reached the city of Archangel, where, so changed was he, that he had no fear of being recognized. A friend here furnished him funds and clothes, and a benevolent English sea captain boxed him up, Box Brown fashion, and carried him to England. He then went to Germany, where he found friends among eminent religious men, from whom he bears the highest testimonials. Gov. Wright, our minister at Berlin, advised him to come to this country, and he is accordingly here, thankful for his escape, and the refuge he has found.

The Baron is an intelligent gentleman, of prepossessing appearance, and speaks English with considerable fluency and correctness.—Portland Transcript.

A CUNARD RECKONING.—In a voyage to America, some nine years since, on the seventh or eighth day out from Liverpool, Captain L. came to dinner at eight as usual, talked a little to the persons right and left of him, and helped the soup with his accustomed politeness. Then he went on deck and was back in a minute, and operated on the fish, looking rather grave the while. Then he went on deck again; and this time was absent, it may be, three or five minutes, during which time the fish disappeared, and the entrails arrived, and the roast beef. Say ten minutes passed—I can't tell after nine years! Then L. came down with a pleased and happy countenance this time and began carrying the sirloin. "We have seen the light," he said; "Madame, may I help you to a little gravy or a little horseradish?" or what not? I forget the name of the light, nor does it matter. It was a point of Newfoundland for which he was on the look-out, and so well did the Canada know where she was that between soup and beef, the captain had sighted the headland by which his course was lying. And so through storm and darkness, through fog and midnight, the ship had pursued her steady way over the pathless ocean and roaring seas so surely that the officers who sailed her place within a minute or two, and guided us with a wonderful providence safe on our way. Since the noble Cunard Company has run its ships but one accident, and that through the error of a pilot, has happened on the line. By this little incident (hourly of course repeated, and trial to all seagoing people) I own I was immensely moved, and never can think of it but with a heart full of thanks and awe. We trust our lives to these sea-mon-

sters, and how nobly they fulfil their trust! They are, under Heaven, as a providence for us. While we sleep, their untiring watchfulness keeps guard over us. All night through their bell sounds, at his season, and tells how our sentinel defends us. It rang when the Amazon was on fire, and chimed its heroic signal of duty and courage and honour.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—Another good thing spoiled by saleratus and mismanagement! I have seen a rule to make American buckwheat cakes printed in English editions of cook books, and this ad ded: "It was the custom to leave a little of the batter to set the next mixing to rise, and correct the acidity with saleratus."

It is wicked to spoil buckwheat cakes so. They should be made with fresh yeast, and only in cold weather, when the batter can be kept from over-fermenting, it is advisable to mix fresh batter with the old; and if it be acid this should not be allowed. The flavor of buckwheat without this alkali is very fine. In mixing, a pint bowl of the flour will require nearly three pints of water, a teaspoonful of yeast, and a little salt. In cold weather mix with lukewarm water, and make a batter neither thick nor thin. Measure out a pint of the flour and a quart of water, in which put a teaspoonful of potato or any good yeast that can be relied on, and half a gill of molasses. Stir this, and mix in a heaping pint bowl of flour. Heat it well, and thin with another bowl of water; if the buckwheat flour swells, more may be needed; if not, not the whole quantity. Keep the batter covered, and in a place where the temperature will be uniform, until midnight. For, if the yeast be good, it will rise sufficiently by that time. Many err in keeping the batter in too great heat; over-rising and acidity are the consequences.

Buckwheat flour is good mixed with milk and water, and the molasses may be omitted. The reason for using this latter is to make the cakes brown; milk has the same effect.

Many think buckwheat cakes cannot be made without the introduction of Indian meal or boiled rice, but they do not require either, though they may be varied by their addition.

Do not mix them so as to be obliged to thin them after they have risen. All cakes which owe their lightness to yeast, may have time for a second rising if a new matter be added after the first fermentation.

If water stand upon the top of the batter, fermentation has gone too far, or has not taken place, and all the doctoring of saleratus cannot make good cakes; they will be hard, bleak, and tough. Good buckwheat cakes, with sugar-maple syrup and sweet butter, are dainty food, and within the reach of all who can buy buckwheat.

RAISED DOUGHNUTS.—These are made from bread dough after it has risen, and are fried in lard. Take a piece of dough the size of a teaspoon, a large cup of sugar, three eggs, two table-spoonful of melted butter, and half a gill of nutmeg. Knead in sufficient flour to keep the dough from sticking, and let it stand six hours; then roll out thin, cut into forms, and fry.

Another.—Take a pint of raised dough, one cup of milk, two eggs, a coffee cup of sugar, a table-spoonful of butter and spice to suit. Knead into dough with more flour, and, when risen, cut into forms and fry in hot lard.

Another.—Take two eggs, two cups of sugar, a great spoonful of yeast, one cup of milk, a piece of butter the size of an egg, cinnamon, and flour to knead into a lump of dough. Set it to rise, and when light, out into forms, and fry. In frying doughnuts, there must be sufficient lard heated to permit them to swim in, and so that three or five can be fried. It must be hot but not hot enough to scorch. The dough must be thinly rolled out, so that they may fry quickly, and not soak up fat.

Some put in half a teaspoonful of sifted soda.

The Orleans princes are spreading themselves. De Joinville is reported to be here on his way to Canada, to have a little fishing. His two nephews, Paris and Chartres, are at Jerusalem. Napoleon III. probably wishes them to Jericho.

If corns were hereditary, they might properly be called patrimonial achers.

MUSCULAR STAMINA.—The muscular strength of the human body is wonderful. A Turkish porter will trot at a rapid pace, and carry a weight of six hundred pounds. Mile, a celebrated athlete of Cretona, in Italy, accustomed himself to carry the greatest burdens, and by degrees became a monster in strength. It is said that he carried on his shoulder an ox, four years old, weighing upwards of one thousand pounds, and afterwards killed him with one blow of his fist. He was several times crowned at the Pythian games, and six times at the Olympic. He presented himself the seventh time, but no one had the courage to enter the list against him. He was one of the disciples of Pythagoras, and to his uncommon strength that preceptor and his pupils owed their lives. The pillar which supported the roof of the house suddenly gave way, but Mile supported the roof of the building, and gave the philosopher time to escape. In old age he attempted to pull up a tree by the roots and break it. He partially effected it, his strength being gradually exhausted, the tree where cleft reunited, and his hand pinched in the body of it. He was then alone, and unable to disengage himself, died in that position. Haller mentions that he saw a man, whose finger caught in a chain at the bottom of a mine, by keeping it forcibly bent, supported by that means the entire weight of his body, one hundred and fifty pounds, until he was drawn up to the surface, a distance six hundred feet. Augustus II, King of Poland, could roll a silver plate like a sheet of paper, and twist the strongest horse shoes asunder. A lion is said to have left the impression of his teeth upon a solid piece of iron. The most prodigious power of muscle is exhibited by the fish. The whale moves with a velocity, through a dense medium, water, that would carry him round the world in less than a fortnight. A sword fish has been known to strike his weapon through the thick plank of a ship, a specimen of such a plank with the sword of a fish sticking in it, may be seen in the British Museum.

EXTRAORDINARY DEED.—A woman, named Ann Hennessey, residing in Hicks Street, near Amity, Brooklyn, jumped out of the fourth-story window on Sunday night May 20th while in a state of somnambulism, and alighted on the sidewalk without sustaining any serious injury. Her husband was asleep at the time. He was aroused by officer Oats, and they together went down stairs to bring the woman up. They were astonished to meet her coming up the stairs unassisted.

Cuffy said he, rather die in a railroad smash-up than a steamboat burst-up, for this reason: "If you get off and smashed up, dar you is; but if you gets blowed up on the boat, whar is you?"

JAPANESE GARDENERS.—The gardens a Japan display the most astonishing art. The plum tree, which is a great favorite, is so trained and cultivated that the blossoms are so those of delicate their great trunks however is to being back plants and trees into the compass of the little garden attached to the house in the cities. With this view they have gradually succeeded in dwarfing the fig, plum and cherry trees and the vine to a size so diminutive as scarcely to be credited by a European and yet those dwarf trees are covered with blossoms and leaves. Maylas whose work on Japan was published at Amsterdam in 1836, states that the Dutch agent of commerce in Nagasaki was offered a sauff box one inch in thickness and three high in which grew a fig tree, a bamboo and a plum tree in bloom. Some of the gardens resemble pictures in which nature is skillfully modeled in miniature but is living natural.

The above may seem strange yet it is no more strange than true. We have seen many of the wonderful specimens of their art and it was our privilege to meet Robell, Fortune, Esq., in London, in '47 just after his return from his celebrated tour in Japan as agent for the London Horticultural Society, and learned from his own lips the stranger control the Japanese have over nature.

A friend of ours was congratulating himself upon having recently taken a very pleasant trip. Upon inquiry we learned that he had tripped and fell into a young lady's lap.

It is the man that makes the most noise that secures the attention of the world. A silent elephant may remain unobserved amid the foliage of the wood, but a croaking bull frog will be sure to attract attention in the darkest night.

"EMPEROR"

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

In Connection with the Railway to Halifax, with the River Lines of Steamers from Woodstock to Fredericton, and with the Atlantic and Eastern City Steamers EMPEOR will leave Pettingville Wharf for WINDSOR on each TUESDAY and FRIDAY evening.
For DIBBY and ANNAPOLIS on MONDAY and THURSDAY Mornings at 8 o'clock.
THOS. HATHWAY, Agent,
April 21, '89, Dock-street.

Earthenware, China, and Glass.

F. CLEMENTSON

Has received ex Kalos from Liverpool, a portion of his Spring Importation, which consists of—
25 CRATES OF WHITE GLAZED, superior quality, amongst which will be found a choice selection of Breakfast Dinner, Tea, and Toilet Sets.
25 crates Of EARTHENWARE, in Lustre and Fancy Colors, articles too numerous to enumerate.
50 crates Common Earthenware, of the newest shapes and patterns assorted expressly for the Country Trade.
5 packages Cut and Pressed GLASS WARE. Wholesale and Retail.
April 23, '89, Dock-street.

NOTICE.

A FEW BOARDERS can be accommodated at F. Crossier's residence formerly occupied by J. Bradley Esq.
April 31st, 1890.

MILK PANS.—New landing ex Kalos: 200 Doz. MILK PANS, glazed. Feb sale low by F. CLEMENTSON, 29, Dock-street, April 23.



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

HAVE resolved, until further notice, to sell LANDS situated on Lines of Road within the Tract belonging to the Company, in Lots of 100 to 300 Acres each, suited to the convenience of purchasers, and Five Shillings Currency per acre, including the Purchase Money into Instalments, spread over six years, as follows, viz:—
First year, no instalment req'd. 1s. 6d.
Second year, no instalment req'd. 1s. 6d.
Third year 1s. 6d.
Fourth year 1s. 6d.
Fifth year 1s. 6d.
Sixth year 1s. 6d.
without addition of interest if Instalments are regularly paid.

SEVERAL FARMS, having Houses, Barns, and Out-Buildings erected thereon, also for sale, on very reasonable terms, varying from £60 to £800, according to the quality of the Soil, the value and condition of the Buildings, &c., &c.
R. HAYNE, Chief Commissioner.
New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Office, Fredericton, December, 1889.

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 Mr. John Townsend's, containing 15 acres. The field fronting on the water, known as the Tide-mill field, containing 10 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 90 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 30 rods in length, in the rear of Captain James's Farm, below the Mill Road and fronting on Chamcook Harbor, a valuable privilege for wharves, containing 40 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 Tarver.
- St. JAMES. 1400 acres well timbered wood land, known as the "Walton Block," near the Rail Road, 100 acres adjoining the Rail Road.
- Also 100 acres of land with the Wynne 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.
- And several lots of land in Prince William containing 1312 acres.
- GRANDMEAN. 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. James, May 17, 1889.

Tight Binding

EUREKA! Grand Eclipse of 1860!! ONLY to be seen in North America, at the South side of Maduznakik Creek, at the

EUREKA Dry Goods AND CLOTHING STORE. ALSO, THE NATURAL PHENOMENON OF EUREKA'S PAPER

PURCHASE YOUR DRY GOODS, CLOTHING & GROCERIES, where you see the EUREKA FLAG flying—you can save Twenty Five per Cent

Extensive Assortments of Dry Goods, Clothing, Jewelry, French English and American Fancy Goods, ever offered to the people of Carleton County,

JOHN G. MCCARTHY, Proprietor. OLIVE BRANCH Book Store, FREDERICTON.

GROCERIES, & C. THE subscribers have now in Store, and offer for sale at low rates the following stock of English and American Groceries, viz:—

NOTICE. AN Election will be held in the No. 2 ward for one councillor to serve in the place of J. W. Raymond, at or near the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Woodstock on Saturday the ninth day of June, 1860.

NAILS & GLASS. 3 dy, 4 dy, 5 dy, 8 dy, 10 dy, 12 dy, 20 dy, and 30 dy. Cut Nails. 6 dy, Clapboard and 1-2 inch Flooring. Brads, 5 to 6 inch spikes.

More Innishowen Whiskey. One Hhd. Mehan's. WATERSIDE DISTILLERY, Londonderry Celebrated Irish Malt Whiskey, John Bradley's Importation.

Alcohol, Molasses, Sugar, &c. 2 hhd. fine flavored American Alcohol 1 hhd. Bright Sugar; 2 hhd. Molasses.

OWEN KELLY, Importer and Dealer. General Groceries, WINES, LIQUORS, &c., South Side Maduznakik Bridge,

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!! Robert Brown WISHES to call the attention of the Public to his importation of NEW SPRING GOODS,

Cloth and Silk Mantles, Mantle Cloths, with trimmings to match. SILKS IN PROCADES, Plaids & Stripes, Black & c.

PARASOLS; BONNETS and HATS, all new Shapes, a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, FLOWERS, and FEATHERS.

ROBERT BROWN, Golden Fleece. ROOM PAPER. Just received at the above establishment per Ship Cartrade, from Liverpool, Seven Thousand Rolls English Room Paper.

LIQUORS, IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE. 7 HDS. Hennessy's Dark and Pale Brandy; 15 Cases "J. De Kuper & Sons"; 20 Hds. Genera (J. De Kuper & Sons); 20 Cases "Pilsener" from Bordeaux;

UNION LINE. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. A STEAMER of this Line will leave WINDSOR every Morning (except Sunday) at 9 o'clock.

Wool! Wool!! Wool!!! St John Manufacturing Company's Office. Robinson's Brick Building West and Union Street.

DR WOODFORD informs his friends and the Public that since the late fire he has removed to Upper Woodstock and has taken rooms at Mr. Willard Sawyers, where he will be found to wait on his friends.

Parties indebted to the subscriber will please call and have their accounts settled up at as early a date as possible as I am about drawing my business to a close in this place.

Agricultural Society. FRESH GARDEN SEEDS & FIELD SEEDS, on sale at Dr. SMITH'S Drug Store.

SHERIFF'S SALE. TO be sold by Public auction at the Sheriff's Office, Woodstock, on Saturday 8th day of December next, between the hours 12 noon and 5 o'clock, P. M.

West and Frost, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND General Agents. Also—dealers in all kinds of Lumber.

FIRE! FIRE!! THE subscriber has saved a lot of Flour, 1 Perk, Leather, Tea, Molasses, and Fluid from the late fire, which he will sell low for cash.

JOB WORK, DONE WITH NEATNESS & DISPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE.

N. R. KIMBALL, SURGEON DENTIST. may be found at his office in Dr. Smith's new building. Woodstock, May 17th, 1860.

DIRECT FROM PARIS. ONE small Case Ladies and Gents Blk. & Coloured French Kid Gloves, also Black Lace & Mohair Mitts & Gloves.

LATE FIRE at a handsome discount for cash. And he further states that the person or persons who circulated that he had raised his prices on account of the fire, did so WILLFULLY AND MALICIOUSLY.

Dry Goods & Clothing Store. Removed across the Bridge next door to Kelly's Liquor Store.

Drugs, Medicines, Seed &c. THE SUBSCRIBER would inform the public that his shop may be found in the building of Mr. Day, next below the Church, where his usual assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Books, &c.

BARKER HOUSE. QUEEN STREET, Fredericton, N. B. H. FAIRWEATHER, Proprietor.

Life Association of Scotland. COMPANYER facilities and privileges on the Policy-holders which is, it is believed, CANNOT be obtained from any other Assurance Office.

PROFIT SHARE.—A Share of Profits allocated yearly to every Policy-holder of five years' standing at the preceding annual balance, and is applied so as to reduce the present outlay for his Policy.

HALF CREDIT SHARE.—Policies of £500 and upwards may be effected and kept up by payment of only One-half the Premiums for the first six years, with interests on the other half.

HEAD OFFICE FOR NEW BRUNSWICK. No. 14, St. John Street, St. John.

FRAS. FERGUSON, Esq., Hon. J. A. STANLEY, Esq., W. D. DONALD, Esq., ALEX. JARDINE, Esq., W. E. ADAMS, Esq., Medical Officer.—JAMES WALLIS, M. D. Secretary.—SAMUEL D. BENTON, Esq. RUGH McLAN Agent for Woodstock April 19.

FARM FOR SALE. THE FARM of the subscriber, one mile from McKenzie's Corner, adjoining the farm of Hamilton Yerxa; containing 1 acre of which 80 are cleared. It has a House and good frame Barn, also an Orchard; and cuts 25 tons of hay.

EUREKA A HOUSE, Re-Opened. ON the south side of the Maduznakik Bridge, next door to Mr. Owen Kelly's and opposite Mr. B. H. Smith's Grocery Store, the subscriber thankful for past favors, wishes to inform his numerous Friends and Customers that he (as usual) will sell them all kinds of Dry Goods, Clothing, Jewellery, Groceries &c. &c., cheaper than any other previous in this Trade, and solicits an inspection of his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Building Lot for sale. THE Subscriber will sell a lot of four acres at Richmond Corner. It is valuable for building Lots, and will be a very cheap.

F. W. BROWN HIS DRUG STORE on the site of the Lower Corner of the late Deane House, where may be found in addition to the above a good stock of Paints, Oils, Stuffs, Stationery, School Books, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Confectionary and Garden Seeds, &c. &c., with many other articles too numerous to mention.

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

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and Influenza, and other ailments of the Throat, CURED, HACKING COUGH in Consumption, BRONCHITIS, Whooping Cough, ASTHMA, CATARRH, RELIEVED, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, Cough Lozenges.

DEBATES OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. THE undersigned, appointed by the Committee to make arrangements for PRINTING and PERMISSING the whole DEBATES of the next Session, will receive the War Rooms of J. & G. Lawrence until 20th day of June next, sealed Tenders in same, and will close with the most approved on the first day of July following.

Wanted in exchange for 250 MINK, 150 STABLE, 100 MUSKIE, 200 UGIFEE, 4th quantity of Wiping FURS, G. Woodstock, November 24, 1859.

TO PRINTERS. ELIYOUS NEW YORK TYPE FOR AND PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE. (Established in 1823.) No. 29 Spruce Street

MILLINERY. I wish to return their thanks for the continuance of the same, and direct the attention of those who wish to purchase of their bill.

Flour, Tobacco, &c. Now landing ex "Emma" from New York, 20 Boxes TOBACCO, 65 Caddies TEA, 20 Boxes GROUND SPICES.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS. THE SUBSCRIBER has just received from the British and American Manufacturers a large stock of Goods, such as Ribbons, Laces, Satinets, &c., which he requests the attention of his friends to inspect.

China, Glass and Ware. EX CONQUEROR the above China Dessert Sets, Tea White Stone Dinner, Tea, Gilt and Colored Toilet, Parian Marble Vases; Gilt and Colored Toilet, Tapers; Biscuit Boxes, &c. &c. Also a large stock of China, Glass and Ware.

Wanted in exchange for 250 MINK, 150 STABLE, 100 MUSKIE, 200 UGIFEE, 4th quantity of Wiping FURS, G. Woodstock, November 24, 1859.

COAL! COAL! received, a new lot of Blacksmith's use. Nov. 24, 1859.

The Woodstock Journal.

FOR SALE.
The subscriber, one mile from the Corner, adjoining the town of Woodstock, has a fine lot of land, also an Orchard; and can be had by applying to the premises to PATRICK KIRLIN.

KA HOUSE, re-Opened.
The Madrak Bridge, Mr. Owen Kelley's and B. H. Smith's Grocery Store, for the past few years, his numerous friends and friends will sell the goods, clothing, jewelry, &c., cheaper than any other store, and solicit an inspection before purchasing elsewhere. Expecting an extensive stock in all the latest styles of Hosiery, Silk, Cotton, &c., Castimere, Satinets, D. Shoes, Linens, Fancy Goods, &c., J. G. McCARTHY, May 15th 1860.

ing Lot for sale.
The subscriber will sell a lot of land at Richmond Corner. It is a building lot, and will be sold at once.

—ALSO—
No. 22 by 29, with a 50 ft frontage, immediately to JOHN CARTER, Richmond Corner, April 15, 1860.

V. BROWN
form his friends and the public that he has purchased a stock of Drugs and Medicines "since Re-Opened HIS

NG STORE
The Lower Corner of the late B. H. Smith's Grocery Store, where may be found in addition to a good stock of Paints, Oils, Stationery, School Books, Patent Machinery, Confectionery and Groceries, &c., with many other articles of merit.
May 17th 1860.

E. A. BROWN would inform the public that he still continues in the profession of Office Assistant, where his professional assistance in the preparation of wills has had at all times.

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and Influenza, Intermittent Fevers, Sore Throat, Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Relieved, BRONCHIAL TROCHES,
A delicate combination for Coughs and Hoarseness, and extremely serviceable for the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER and their use to Public Speakers.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, New York, in removing Hoarseness and in Throat, so common with Preachers.

TACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, of Music, Southern Female College three times I have been attacked as to make me fear the compelled to desist from ministering through disorder of the Throat. I am able to preach nightly, for without the slightest inconvenience.
E. B. RYCKMAN, A. B. MONTREAU, Wesleyan Mission, all Druggists in Woodstock, &c.

DEBATES OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
Undersigned, appointed by Resolution of the House of Assembly to make arrangements for the printing and publishing the whole of the next Session, will receive orders of J. & G. Lawrence until the 1st of June next. sealed Tenders will close with the most approved day of July following. The size is required to be Imperial Quarto on each page, and in paper, type, workmanship, and matter, in all respects similar to the number of 1860. The number 4,500 copies, to be published three months from matter to be furnished daily; to be delivered out into parcels of fifty each, to which House shall direct, in some rooms Hall or the adjacent offices. It is to be understood that the whole printed by the Reporters shall be sent as soon after the Session as possible. The printing to be done in W. END, J. W. LAWRENCE & H. WILSON.

TO PRINTERS.
BY YOURS NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, AND PRINTERS, WARREN ST., (Established in 1823.)
No. 29 Spruce Street.
The subscriber will be happy to furnish orders of PRINTING MATERIALS, PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL TYPES, GALLEYS, &c., made from UNIFORM HARD METAL. Also, Germans, Hobsons, and a new and elegant FINE MUSIC TYPE, from which the "Lever" and "Friend" are now set; with Presses, and every article relating to Printing, at the very lowest price, and of approved paper.
All types taken in exchange for new, at 10 per cent. advance.

MILLINERY.
MISSSES, DILLEN & DOYLE would wish to return their thanks to the public for the patronage they have received; and solicit a continuance of the same. They will direct the attention of those purchasing their stock of

MILLINERY GOODS.
which they have just received from St. John, comprising Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Feathered and every description of trimmings. They are preparing to receive all orders for work at their shop, next below the Free Christian Baptist Meeting House.
Woodstock, May 28, 1860

Flour, Tobacco, Saleratus.
New landing ex "Emma" from New York, and ex "Banner" from Boston;
100 BLS. Extra State FLOUR;
20 Boxes TOBACCO;
65 Caddies TEA;
20 Boxes GROUND SPICES.
IN STORE—
100 BLS. State FLOUR;
23 Half Chests Souchong TEA;
For sale low by
WM. MOORE,
37 North Wharf,
May 27.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!
THE SUBSCRIBER has received from the British and American markets an immense stock of Goods, embracing all the novelties of the day, to which he particularly requests the attention of intending purchasers. The following are some of the leading articles:
2 Cases MANTLES, CAPES, and SHAWLS, and CASIMERE, LUSTRES, CAMELTS, and other DRESS GOODS,
Chenille, Silk, Thibet & Worsted SCARVES, Fish, Martin, and Scuirrel FURS, Skeleton Skirts, Springs and Gaiters, A variety of Cloth & Trimmings for Mantles, Woollen Hoods, Comforters, Gaiters, &c., Ribbons, Flowers, Blooms and Shapes, With every description of
Cottons and Woolens.
Also, 3 Cases Go. S. Black, Drab and Gray
Kossuth and Ledger Hats.
Ladies' and Childrens Boots & Shoes.
One case Rubbers, very cheap
Inside Venetian Blinds,
assorted sizes, an article required in every house at all seasons.
Also, 2 Cases "Yankee Notions" containing Door Mats, Horse Cards, Shoe, Bik Lead and other Brushes, Whips, Baskets & Wood-arch Ware, with a variety of unenumerated articles.
GEO. STRICKLAND
Woodstock, November 23d, 1859.

China, Glass and Earthen-ware
EX CONQUEST.
F. C. CLEMENSTON has received by the above Ship from Liverpool
China Dessert Sets;
White Stone Dinner, Tea & Breakfast Sets;
Toilet Sets,
Gilt and Colored Toilet Sets,
Parian Marble Vases; Colored Bottles,
Butter Coolers; Ring Stands;
" " Flower Holders; Baskets;
" " Tapers; Baskets;
" " njerica Butter Coolers.
IN GLASS WARE.
Sherry and Champagne Wine Glasses; to match.
DECATERS and Water Pitchers; to match.
Glasses, Custard Glasses;
Celery Glasses and Goblets;
Jelly Glasses and Goblets;
AMBER AND RUBY FINGER BOWLS.
Also a large stock of common Earthenware to which he solicits the attention of purchasers. Wholesale and Retail, 29 Dock-street, St. John, November 12th 1858.

WANTED.
In exchange for Cash on delivery.
250 MINK, \$2
500 SABLE, \$2
150 OTTER, \$2
1000 MUSKRAT, \$2
200 UCFER, \$2
With any quantity of other descriptions of Whipping FURS. GEO. STRICKLAND,
Woodstock, November 24th, 1859.

COAL! COAL! COAL!!!—Just received, a new supply of SEA COAL, for Blacksmith's use. For sale low by JOHN EDGAR,
Nov. 24, 1859.

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

DEWING & SONS,
CALAIS, ME.
Offer for Sale Low for Cash
80 HDS Superior Muscovado
Molasses,
Duty paid at St. Stephen,
10 bbls. Burning Fluid,
Albertine Oil, with a large assortment of Lamps, Chimneys, Wicks, and Shades
A large assortment of

Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers,
5 Bales Heavy Mixed Sittinets, 50 cts. yard
2 Cases Heavy Machine Belting and packing India Rubber Machine Belting and packing, all widths, at manufacturer's prices.
A good assortment of Groceries at Wholesale and Retail.
Galais Mills' Flour and Meal in bbl. & bags

D. K. CHASE,
CALAIS, MAINE,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
Paints, Oils, Iron and Steel,
Blacksmith's Tools, Sporting and Blasting POWDER, Gurs and Pistols, Welch and Griffith's Cross Cut and Circular Saws, Railroad Shovels, Picks, &c.
Agent for W. Adams & Co's Fireproof SAFES, Fairbanks' SCALES, and for Bisbee, Marile & Co's Powder Manufactory

PHENIX Life Assurance Company.
FOR GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE
Annuities, or Loss of Life at Sea.
CHIEF OFFICE, 1, Leadenhall Street, London
BRANCHES.—16, DALL STREET, Liverpool.
ST. JAMES' CHAMBERS, Manchester
THOMAS L. EVANS, Agent for New Brunswick; JAMES R. MACSIANE, Esq., St. John; W. H. SMITHSON, Esq., Fredericton.
Medical Examiner for Woodstock, Dr. G. A. BROWN.
Woodstock, January 1, 1858

JOHN CARTER,
MANUFACTURER OF
WAGGONS, CARRIAGE,
SLEIGHS, &c.
RICHMOND CORNER,
COUNTY OF CARLETON.

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

JOHN MOORE,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Liquors, Groceries & Provisions
OF ALL KINDS,
QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON, N. B.
Opposite the Officer's Square.

PLASTER.—25 casks Nova Scotia GROUND PLASTER, for sale by
W. F. SMITH,
Woodstock, March

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

NOTICE.
THE undersigned wishing to close up his present business, would inform those indebted to him by Account or Note of hand, that unless they are arranged before the 5th day of May, they will be collected forthwith.
G. A. BROWN,
Woodstock, March 27th, 1860.

HAVANNA CIGARS.—A very few prime imported Cigars, at \$25 per 67 or \$3 per 100, at UNION STORE, 67 Calais, June 23. ALEX. GILMOR.

Paraffine Oil.
PARAFFINE OIL manufactured by the "New Brunswick Oil Works Co." For Sale Wholesale and Retail at Company's prices.
LOGAN & LINDS
St. John, Dec. 6 1859. 73 King-street

Choice Liquors.
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has removed to the town formerly occupied by G. F. Palmer, where he has on hand
5 bbls Hennessy's Brandy,
6 do Old Tom Whisky,
4 do Scotch Whisky (Old Islay),
3 puns Old Jamaica Rum,
20 packages-bottled and in bulk including Port and berry of Very Superior Quality,
10 do Best Pale Ale,
And a choice selection of CORDIALS, comprising Coyas, Pale Orange itters, Orange itters, Orange Boven, Ginger Brandy, Peppermint, &c., &c. For sale Wholesale and Retail by
THOS. L. EVANS,
Woodstock, June 14th 1859.

Domestic Manufacture.
THE Subscriber is now prepared to supply to all who may require them, ROLL LOZEN GES, in boxes of 6 lbs each, of his own manufacture, without any adulteration, and at a lower price than it costs to import a spurious article. Traders, by calling, will find a strong inducement to purchase in the shape of a liberal discount.
JOHN C. McINTOSH,
45, Dock-street.
P.S.—On hand, CONFECTION, CANDAMONS for sweetening the breath.
J. C. McI.,
St. John, April 5, 1859.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
At the Woollen Hall.
AT THE above establishment may be found the largest and most varied assortment of **BOOTS and SHOES** ever brought into market, consisting in part of Gents. Coarse, Coarse-Fine and Fine French Cal. Boots, Patent Congress Dancing Pumps, Brogans, Slippers, &c. Ladies and Misses Serge, Prunella, Kid, Goat, Enamelled and Calf Boots, with and without Heels Thick Walking Shoes Pumps, &c., an excellent assortment of Mitchell's Metallic Tipped Shoes Misses and Childrens sizes. Childrens Shoes in great variety. Cork Soles, &c. Rubbers in all sizes selling very cheap.
Nov 15, 1859. W. SKILLEN

NOTICE.—AARON HASTINGS,
of the City of Saint John, Grocer, being by Deed, bearing date the fourth day of October instant assigned to us all his Real and Personal Estate and Effects, of every nature and kind whatsoever, in Trust, for the benefit of the said Deed specified, (after certain payments in said Deed specified) shall execute the same within eighteen months from the date thereof. We hereby give Notice that the said Deed lies at the Office of W. H. Scott in this City, for signature, and all persons interested as Creditors are requested to present themselves to the said W. H. Scott, to execute the same within the time prescribed, otherwise they will be, according to the terms of the said Deed, debarred from all advantages thereof.
All persons indebted to the said Aaron Hastings, are requested to make immediate payment to us.
W. H. SCOTT, L.,
THOMAS HATHWAY
St. John, October 15th, 1859.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of Woodstock and vicinity, that they have received a fresh supply of Goods, viz:
Flannels,
Cottons,
Coburgs,
Orleans,
Calicoes,
Prints,
Shirtings,
Linen,
Ribbons,
Satinets,
Drilling,
Batting,
Shawls,
Fur Caps,
Together with a new assortment of Goods consisting of
Teas,
Sugar, Raw and Crushed;
Tobacco, Saleratus,
Samp. Starch,
Canned, Indigo,
Saff, Pipes, also
Raisins, Candies,
Spices of various kinds,
Apples,
Birthenware and Glassware,
1 cask Clarif'd Paraffine Oil
WILLARD SAWYER & CO.
Upper Woodstock, Nov. 15, 1859.

Woollen Hall!
JUST completed, one of the heaviest importations of Cloths ever brought to this market, which on examination will be found to consist of West of England superfines:
Black Broadcloths,
Mixed Beavers,
WHITNEYS, SEALSKINS
PILOT CLOTHS,
Siberian Lambskins,
Cassimeres and Doeskins,
in black and fancy colors,
SATINETS, in great variety
Homespun, &c., &c.
VESTINGS in Velvet, Grenadine, Marsells, &c.
Ladies Cloths,
in all the leading colors, together with every description of Furnishing Goods generally found in a first class Dry Goods Establishment. The above Goods will be disposed of very cheap, or made to measure on the premises in our usually elegant styles, and in all cases, perfect satisfaction given.
W. SKILLEN,
Nov. 15, 1859.

THE BRITISH HOUSE.
Is re-opened in the Store formerly occupied by the late JOHN H. CAMPBELL on the south side of the creek, and as usual we shall sell
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
CARPETS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
cheaper than any other in the Town for cash.
Garments cut and made to order
Notice given by C. McCABE
New Goods expected daily.
DOHERTY & MTAIVISH.
Woodstock, May 15 1870.

SPRING GOODS.
JUST received and now opening at my New Shanty, Corner of Main & Queen streets a large stock of Spring and Summer Goods suited to the times comprising my usual assortment of Bonnets, Parasols, Ribbons, Mantles, Shawls, Hats, Flowers, Prints, Muslin, Ginghams, &c., &c.
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S
Boots & Shoes
GENTS' & BOYS' HATS.
HJBIERY & GLOVE,
with a great variety of small ware and trimmings.
The balance of my old stock is selling at reasonable reduction.
PARTICULAR NOTICE:
Those persons who have been indebted to me either by Note or Book account, for any time over six months, are requested to attend to the same, as it is my positive intention to place the same either with a magistrate or attorney for collection.
G. STRICKLAND
Woodstock, May 17th 1860.

ALEX. GILMOR,
Corn, Flour, and Provision
MERCHANT.
CALAIS, MAINE.

NOTICE.
ROBERT ARMSTRONG, of the City of Saint John, Grocer, having by Deed bearing date the Eighteenth day of October last, assigned and transferred to us certain Real and Personal Estate in said Deed mentioned, in Trust for such of his Creditors as shall come in and execute said Deed within two years from the date thereof. We here by give notice that said Deed lies at the Office of Kemp & Adams, Market Square, in this City, for signature, and all persons interested as Creditors are requested to execute the same within the time prescribed, otherwise they will, according to the terms of said Deed, be debarred from all advantages thereof.
FRAS. CLEMENSTON,
J. B. KRMP.
St. John, N. B., Nov. 14th, 1859.

NEW FALL GOODS,
At the Woollen Hall.
JUST Received a large and well assorted stock of British and Foreign
DRY GOOD,
personally selected, comprising all the late signs of the season, particularly in Shawls, Dress Goods and Berlins. Please call and examine the stock and prices before making your purchases.
W. SKILLEN & Co.
Nov 15, 1859

James W. Street,
AGENT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, &c.
ST. ANDREWS, N. B.
IMPORTERS OF
MARTELL & HENNESSY Brandies,
Scotch and Irish Whiskies, Rotterdam Geneve, Old Jamaica Rum, Port and Sherry Wines, Champagne, London bottled and Pale Ale, Alcohol, &c.
Extra, double extra, and superfine Flour—Moss and Clear Pork, Saleratus, Coffee, To-Mato and Clear Pork, Saleratus, breakfast, bicco, London Congou, English breakfast, Oolong and Souchong Teas, Bright Muscovado Molasses and Sugar, London crushed do, Vinegar, Burning Fluid, Brandman's No. 1 Paint Oil, Whiting Turpentine, Zarcain, Oil Wood-tar and T. D. Pipes, Soap, Candles, Window Glasses, &c.
ALSO—A lot of Quoddy river and Rippling Herring on hand, in bbls and half
January 12, 1860.

Fork, Flour, Leather,
Fish, &c. &c.
THE Subscriber have received from New York and St. Andrews by Rail the following articles:
40 bbls Mess Extra Flour,
400 bbls Double Extra Flour,
100 do Extra do
100 do Superfine do
50 do Extra No 1 Herring,
50 do Quoddy,
5) cwt superior Codfish,
2) do Pollock,
10 bbls Mackerel,
10 do Pickled Codfish,
800 Sides assorted Leather,
2) half Chests Tea,
10 boxes Extra Tobacco,
6 Hbls Muscovado Molasses,
6 bbls Crushed Sugar,
1) do Brown Muscovado do.
20 do Rice,
with a general assortment of
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
which he will sell very low wholesale or retail to suit purchasers.
Terms 3 and 6 months.
JOHN CALDWELL,
Woodstock, Feb. 2 1860.

EXTRA SUPERFINE FLOUR!
CONSTANTLY on hand a first rate article of FAMILY FLOUR. Steam-boat Landing. JOHN EDGAR.
May 30, 1860.

DYE STUFFS AT EDGAR'S.
Indigo, Logwood, Stick and Ground, Extract of Logwood; Sticks Redwood; Fustic. Vitrol, Copperas, Cudbear, Alum. Cheap for pay down.
May 30.

JUST RECEIVED
—AT—
F. W. BROWN'S
Drug Store,
A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF
ENGLISH STATIONARY.
Consisting in part of
Blue & White Foolscap Paper Ruled & plain,
Blue & White letter, do do do
Blue & White note, do do do
Superior opaque Envelopes, best sizes,
Extra Green laid, do do do
T. Nick Blue, do do do
Pink, Buff & Yellow, do do do
Also a superior assortment of English Hair Tooth, & Nail Brushes.
The above stock will be sold for ready cash" cheaper than any offered in the market before.
Main Street Woodstock, May 30, 1860.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS
AT DAVIS'S
A superior lot of New Goods for sale very low at the EAGLE FURNITURE STORE, consisting of Molasses, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Biscuit, Fish, Mustard Saleratus, Ginger, Pepper, Raisins, Figs, Salt, Woodstock Pipes, Brooms, Pails, Brushes, Bed Cords, Clothes Pins, Tubs, Window Glass, Cut Nails, Horse Nails, Soap, Tobacco, Black Lead, Extract of Logwood, Vitrol, Paraffine Oil, Burning Fluid, Candles, Milk Pan, Glass and Crockery Ware, Grey Cottons, Bed Ticking, Calico, &c., with a good variety of the superior CANDIES.
The above lot of goods of various kinds, are offered in this market. Prices from 25c upwards. Bedsteads, and all kinds of common furniture to be had at low prices. Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Woodstock May 7, 1860.

Steam Boat Landing.
JOHN EDGAR has removed his remnant to the house next below his late store and near the Steamboat Wharf, where he will be happy to wait on his customers. New Goods daily expected.
April 25, 1860. JOHN EDGAR.

Golden Fleece!
NEW GOODS.
THE Subscriber has received per Steamer North Briton, Baltimore and Canadian, 29 packages, containing a general assortment of Fine Goods.
JOHN McDONALD,
Fredericton May 2, 1860.

Domestic Manufacture.
THE Subscriber has on hand at his warehouse on the south side of the Bridge a large and varied assortment of ploughs, manufactured at his Farm dry. He has nine different patterns PLOUGHS including all those approved for NEW BRUNSWICK USE.
He also keeps on hand a large assortment of COOK and BOX STOVES, Farmer's Boilers, &c.
All kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS made to order at short notice.
R. A. HAY
Woodstock, May 5th, 1860.

BUSINESS NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having this day entered into a Copartnership under the style and firm of McLAUCHLAN & WILSON, respectfully inform their friends and the public that they are prepared to carry on the business of Timber Pond Keepers and Surveyors of Lumber at their Pond and Wharf in Carleton, St. John, N. B., and trust from their experience in preparing Timber and Lumber for Shipping, by strict attention to business, and by reasonable charges to merit a share of public patronage.
THOMAS H. McLAUCHLAN,
may 9. 3m. JARVIS WILSON.

NOTICE.—The subscriber hereby requires that all sums due to the late JOHN H. CAMPBELL, of Woodstock, deceased, shall be paid to him.
A. N. Garden is authorized to receive said sums. ANDREW CAMPBELL.
Woodstock, May 4, 1860.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
To be sold at Public Auction on the 16th day of June next, at the Sheriffs Office, Woodstock, County Carleton, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock, P. M.
ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand, that JAMES CLARK now has, or had at the time of the levy on the following lot, piece and parcel of Land, and all his right and interest to the improvements thereon, Situate in the Parish of Brighton, County of Carleton, on the North Side of the township called, being on the North Side of the Beckagumick River, in Rear of From the Beckagumick River, in Rear of From the Ties Lots on said Beckagumick, Third range, and containing one hundred acres more or less, and being same land occupied by said James Clark. The same having been taken by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court against said James Clark.
F. R. J. DIBBLE,
Sheriff.
Woodstock, May 9, 1860.

THE GREATEST Medical Discovery, OF THE AGE.

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

From the worst scrofula down to a common pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure the most violent rheumatism.

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

Reader, I have peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effect of it in every case. So sure is its power that I have never sold a bottle of it but that it cured the patient.

In my own practice I always kept it strictly for humors—since its introduction as a general family medicine, great and wonderful virtues have been found in it that I never saw before.

Several cases of epileptic fits—a disease which was always considered incurable, have been cured by a few bottles. O, what a remedy it will prove effectual in all cases of that kind.

I know of several cases of dropsy, all of them aged people cured by it. For the various diseases of the liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side, Discharge of the Spine, and particularly in discharges of the Kidneys, &c. the discovery has done more good than any medicine ever known.

No change of Diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Directions for Use.—Adults one table spoonful per day—Children over ten years desert spoonful—Children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

The Principal Office for the State of Maine is at the Drug and Medicine Store of H. H. Hay, 15 and 17 Market Square, Portland, (Me.) to whom all orders should be addressed.

Sold by all respectable Druggists throughout the United States and British Provinces. Price \$1 00.

Agents, W. T. Baird, Woodstock; J. W. Raymond, do.; Willard Sawyer, Upper Woodstock; A. W. Raymond, Grand Falls; Benj. Beveridge, Tobique; Stephen H. Estabrook, Upper Woodstock; E. G. Burpe, Upper Simonds; N. W. Raymond, Middle Simonds; Mark Friction, Moulton Me.

LAND FOR SALE. THE Subscriber will sell a LOT of LAND commencing near the Court House and running west to the Connell road, containing one hundred acres more or less, upon which 15 or 20 acres on the front and on the rear, are cleared and laid down to grass; also another lot running westerly from the Connell road to the rear, crossing the Maduxnakik, containing 150 acres, having a good frame barn thereon and about 22 acres cleared; also 300 acres of wilderness land on the north branch of the Maduxnakik, adjoining the Boundary Line; and also, a HOUSE and LOT and a number of building lots at the Upper Corner. For particulars apply to the Subscriber, or to B. R. KETCHUM, or to E. E. WINSLOW, at the Central Bank Agency, Woodstock, April 29, 1858.

EQUITABLE Fire Insurance Company LONDON. Capital \$500,000 Sterling. J. C. WINSLOW Agent for Woodstock.

INTERNATIONAL Life Assurance Society of LONDON. Capital \$500,000 Sterling. WOODSTOCK AGENT. J. C. WINSLOW Agent for Woodstock.

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

QUEEN ST. FREDERICTON, N. B. HAS Constantly on Hand and For Sale Low, the following GOODS:

- Dark & Pale Brandy, Gin, Jamaica Rum, Scotch Whiskey, Case Holland, Old Madeira—Bottled, De Port—is wood and bottle, Do Sherry, do do, De Catalonia, do do, Champagne, Claret, Bottled Ale & Porter, Lemon Syrup, Leaf & Crushed Sugar, Golden Syrup, Molasses, Green & Black Teas, Java and Cuba Coffee, Flour and Meal, Oatmeal, Pearl and Pot Barley, Rice and Split Peas, Ground Rice, Smoked Hams, Mould & Digt Candles, London sperm Candles, Russian do do, Belmont do do, Old Windsor Soap, Castle Soap, Yellow and Common Soap, Wash Boards, Tubs and Pails, Brooms and Wags, Peppit Starch, London do, Indigo and Blue, Washing Soda, Carbonate Soda, Saleratus, Salt—in Jars & Bags, Tobacco, Cream Tartar, Cider Vinegar, Groats and Barley, Hecker's Farina, Smoked Herrings, Scrub Brushes, Blacklead Brushes, Blacklead, Blanking—Paste and Liquid, Matches, Wick, Burning Fluid, Olive Oil, Whiting, Bath Brick, Tobacco, various brands, Pipes, Cream Tario, Sulphur, Arrow Root & Sago, Whole & gr. Cinnamon, Ditto, do. Ginger, Ditto, do. Allspice,

Havana Cigars, Cheroots, Extra Quality Cheiving Tobacco. Fredericton, June 25, 1857.

Woodstock, Fredericton, and Grand Falls Mail Stage. LEAVING Woodstock and Fredericton every Day (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M. Fare \$3.

Leaving Woodstock for Grand Falls Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, P. M., and Grand Falls on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, P. M. Fare \$4.

Books kept at the Woodstock Hotel and Blanchard House, Woodstock; and at the Barker House and Brayley House, Fredericton. J. R. TUPPER.

Woodstock, June 11, 1859. Extra from Woodstock furnished at the shortest notice.

GREAT BARGAIN. AT THE FURTURE TORE. THE Proprietor still continues to manufacture 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: Bedssteads from 12. 00 upwards; Tables from 10. 00 upwards; Chairs from 2. 00 upwards; Spinning Wheel from 12. 00 upwards; and all other things in the line at the lowest possible rates.

N. B.—Undertaking attended to at the shortest notice by an experienced hand on the most reasonable terms. J. B. D. South side Bridge, near Davis Mills. Woodstock, Jan. 26, 1859.

Notice. THE Undersigned, having made an extension of the New Brunswick and Canada Railroad to his wharf, is now prepared to STORE GOODS, arriving from the United States and elsewhere, destined for the Upper St. John. He will act as AGENT to receive them to their destination. Lumber brought by the down train piled, and if the lowest shipped to other parts. H. H. HATCOCK, St. Andrews, June 7th, 1859.

ROASTED COFFEE—WHOLE. Roasted Coffee, superior to home-roasted, prepared at 15 cents per lb., at Union House, ALEX. GILMOR.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.—Mr James Clark informs his customers and the public that he has removed his shop to his new building between Mr. Sison's and Mr. Sharp's, where he is prepared to do every kind of work in his line well and promptly. He requests all those indebted to him to call immediately and settle their respective bills. Upper Woodstock, Oct. 27.



St. John Marble Works.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment are thankful for past patronage, 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 stone for building.

JAMES MILLIGAN, Proprietor. ROBT. MILLIGAN, & Co. 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. Beveridge, Tobique; Daniel Raymond, Grand Falls; Messrs. Hoyt and Tomkins, Richmond; George Hat, Fredericton. References.—Rev. John Hunter, Richmond; Rev. Thos. G. Johnston, do.; Rev. S. Jones Hanford, Tobique; Rev. Mr. Glass, Prince William; Rev. Mr. Smith, Harvey; Hugh McLean, Woodstock.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP For Children Teething.

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 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 over ten years, and can say in confidence and truth of it, what we have never before 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 whose teething was so distressing as to be 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 from our own experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from teething, or from any other ailment, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the product of one of our most experienced and skillful nurses in the West, 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 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 not only relieve the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system.

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Groceries, Liquors, Flour, &c.

THE Subscriber has received per East-ern City and R. H. Moulton from New York:—200 bbls. Extra State FLOUR; A small lot of Choice Family and Pastry FLOUR;

- 5 packets best JAVA COFFEE; 10 bags Coffee do.; 5 tiers Rice; 4 cases Nutmegs; 13 cases Currants; 50 boxes Trull's Saleratus; 10 bbls Trull's Saleratus; 1 case Castor OIL; 20 boxes Ground Pepper; 20 boxes Ginger; 3 boxes each PIMENTO and CASIA; 2 bbls, SCOTCH SNUFF, in bladders; 10 boxes, each dozen Yeast Powders; 20 boxes Extract LOGWOOD; 2 cases CORN; 15 boxes patent STARCHE; 45 dozen PAIRS; 10 dozen varnished Pails; 35 boxes (Clothes Pins); 15 boxes patent do.; 15 cases TUBS; 35 dozen Wash Boards; 50 dozen Scrubbing BRUSHES; 10 " Back Lead do.; 18 " Cloth & Shoe do.; 12 " RUBS, in 2, 3, 4, and 5 gals.; 30 " Red Cords; 20 doz. Clothes Lines; Per Admiral from Boston, and brings Loanna and Samma from New York:— 80 hlf chests Souchong and Congou TEA; 40 chests Oolong TEA; 50 boxes Layer KAISINS; 75 boxes Choice Brands TOBACCO; 1 case Extra Cheiving do.; 2 hlf-boxes Natural Leaf do.; 20 boxes in Tin Foil, very suppr. Cheiving do.; 150 M. CIGARS, a good article; 150 bbls. FLOUR, New Wheat; 30 bbls. COHN MEAL; 200 bbls. Heavy Moss POKE; 15 puns Superior Molasses ALCOHOL; To arrive ex Parkfield from London, and daily expected:— 6 hbls. and quarters Hennessy's BRANDY; 20 cases " do.; 20 hbls. DeKuyper's Large Anchor Brand GENEVA; 10 hlf-hbls. " do. do.; 10 quarter casks Superior Sherry WINE, " Port do. Sale at lowest market rates by JOHN BRADLEY, John, October 20. 24, Duck-street.

Lost. ON the morning after the late fire of the 15th of April, a set of SABLE FURS, consisting of VICTORIA'S and GUPE'S. Whoever will find the same and leave them with the subscriber will be liberally rewarded. JOHN CALDWELL.

Lost. AT the late fire on the night of the 17th of April, a Butternut Desk, containing a lot of papers consisting of Invoices, Receipts, Orders, &c. The Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same with the subscriber. JOHN CALDWELL.

REPLENISH!!! REPLENISH!!! The consequence of the late disastrous fire of your stocks, I would respectfully solicit your orders for the replenishing of the same, with the full assurance that my prices shall be as low as any other house in the Trade. Any goods not in Stock, or out of my line shall be procured:—on commission as also all forwarding or a Steam House Entries. My Store is large and varied and with recent arrivals contains every article required in the line of Flour, Provisions, Groceries, Damasks, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c. Terms Cash. ALEX. GILMOR. Cairns, May 11, 1860.

Farm for Sale. THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, in Northampton, opposite Woodstock, containing 200 acres, fronting 42 rods on the river St. John. There are from 20 to 40 acres of Intermediate and High Land under cultivation; a comfortable dwelling house with stone cellar, Barn, Stables, &c. Also, 2 Horses, 2 Cattle, 3 Cows, 20 Sheep, 2 Pigs, and a two excellent springs of water near the house, and a water power sufficient to drive some light machinery. The farm is well wooded with soft and hard wood, and on the rear is a considerable quantity of prime Lumber. A good Orchard. The above will be disposed of on reasonable terms as a whole, or divided into two lots of 100 acres each. On the rear lot one mile from the River, is a perpendicular waterfall of 20 feet, sufficient to drive a Grist-Mill or Saw-Mill, and near which, a thriving settlement is now forming. This Farm from its location, and the high quality of the soil, is an eligible situation, and deserving the attention of persons wishing to purchase. For further particulars apply to W. T. BAIRD, Druggist, Woodstock, May 9, 1860.

Farm for Sale. FARM of two hundred acres in Jackson town, a few miles from Woodstock. There is a suitable clearing, and the soil is of the very best quality. Apply immediately at the Journal office, or to JOHN EDGAR, Woodstock, Ap 20 1849.

Woodstock Pipes. LOGAN & LINDSAY have just received per ship Great Northern from Liverpool:— 30 Boxes Real Woodstock PPES; 10 do do Sed Ranzoni; for sale low do 20 30 70 Five Straws.

STEAMBOAT NOTICE. THE STRAMER RICHMOND will commence running from Fredericton upward on the opening of the River, and continue during the season. HUGH McLEAN, Woodstock, Ap 21 1860. Agent.

Scrofula, or King's Evil

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst in disease on any part of it. No organ is not its attacks, nor is there one which it does not destroy.

The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, or unwholesome food, impure air, or disordered or unhealthy habits, and filthy habits, the depressing vice, above all, by the venereal infection. While ever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to child, unto 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 blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, 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 decimates the human family has its origin directed 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 infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alternative medicine, and invigorate 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 combined 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 affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIONS AND SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSA, OR ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS AND BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER AND BAILEY RASH, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, STYRITIS and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPENSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIALIZED 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 Sarsaparilla 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 organism, 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 invigorating.

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: Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Stagnation of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, 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 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, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, which many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted that can never be forgotten, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

W. D. Woodstock, F. G. Grosvenor & Son, Esq.; W. H. Smith, Son, Fredericton; JOHN McINTYRE, Richmond; J. M. Walker, St. John, and all Druggists and Merchants.

SUPERFINE & EXTRA FLOUR

Prepared by JOHN EDGAR.

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