



Tight Binding

throats, whether they liked it or not, was not such as the leader of a Government should pursue. He discussed the question whether the House could legislate upon the subject, and thought that according to the dispatch from the Colonial Secretary they, in passing this Bill, were legislating against the Royal Instructions. He thought the Bill passed last year would have received the Royal assent had proper representations concerning it been made by our Government.

The Provincial Secretary replied. He could not understand why the Government should be censured for this Bill, for the College question was an open one, and while the Bill had been brought forward by a member of the Government it was not a Government measure, but was opposed by other members of the Government. Neither could he understand why objection should be made that they were forcing this Bill on the House; the majority were decidedly in favor of the Bill, and the minority must yield to the majority.

Mr. Charles Perley said that the Government were doing very wrong in urging on this Bill. When the Government brought it in the Postmaster General should have resigned; were he in his colleague's place he should resign to-morrow.

The Surveyor General denied that the Bill was a Government measure.—Mr. Smith thought that it must be apparent to every member that the Bill could not pass this session. He should therefore move that its further consideration be postponed three months.

Mr. End characterized the opposition to the Bill as vexatious. When the Attorney General refused to accept an amendment which was moved to it they cried out that he was endeavoring to thrust the Bill down their throats; when he consented to an amendment they accused him of vacillating.

Mr. Gillmor made an attack upon the Bill, the Government, and the Attorney General. He contended that they ought to have again passed the Bill of last winter for the suspension of the grant; and he would go for anything by which that Bill could be fairly presented to the Imperial Government for their decision. He thought that it was doing injustice to that Bill not to pass it again and allow it to go home. He blamed severely the Government for their conduct in this Bill.

The Solicitor General defended the Government warmly.

The Speaker said that he was opposed to this Bill, but he could not understand why when the principle had been affirmed more than once by the House members should again go into the discussion of its principle as every section came up. He, for one, should not record his vote for the motion for postponement; and he would tell his hon. friend from Westmorland (Smith) that were he (the Speaker) to offer further opposition to the Bill he felt that his opposition might properly be put down as vexatious. It would be better for them to allow the committee to go through all the sections of the Bill, and then take a final vote upon it. He could not agree with hon. members that this should be a government question; a government could, and should, agree upon a course of general policy; but they could not be expected to agree upon every question which might arise. He thought that the best thing that could be done with the College was to give it to the Episcopalians, and to divide the endowment among the different denominations for the support of their educational institutions.

Mr. Mitchell declared emphatically that he never would consent to split up the endowment and give it to the different denominations. He censured the Atty. Genl. and the Government for the Bill now before them, and expressed a belief that the course of this debate would split up the party, and prove eventually ruinous to it. Mr. Lawrence said a few words in defence of the Attorney General's conduct in respect to the Bill.—The motion for postponement was then put, and lost by a large majority.

Mr. Hanington said that he should now offer no further opposition to the Bill.

Mr. Smith said that his hon. friend might do as he pleased—he should offer further opposition to the Bill; he should do what he considered his duty in the matter.

Mr. Hanington replied warmly that if Mr. Smith had taken half as much trouble to have obtained the Queen's sanction to the Bill passed last winter as he had in opposing this Bill it would now have been law, and all this trouble would have been saved. Mr. Smith commenced an angry reply, but was interrupted by the Speaker. Progress was then reported.

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PROGRESS, April 9.

Mr. Tabbitt's Bill to make the Chief Commissioner of Railways a member of the Executive and the Legislature was taken up early in the day, and discussed far into the afternoon. The Bill itself was opposed on the grounds that the construction of railways by the Province would cease in a year or two; that it would be an injury to the works to bring the Chief from his labors to attend in the House two or three months in the year; that the work was being satisfactorily conducted now, and therefore a change was unnecessary; that to pass the Bill would necessitate the narrowing down the choice of a Chief Commissioner to the narrow bounds of the dominant party in the Assembly; that the time taken up in elections, attendance at the House, and in the general works of the Government, would endanger the proper supervision of the Railway works. On the other hand it was argued that the Railway department was the most important in the Province, and that if any Chief should be in the House, the Chief of that department should be; that the members of the House were the chosen men of the country, among whom as fit men could be found for any department as there were in the Province; that the arguments against having the Chairman of the Railway Board in the House applied equally well against the whole system of departmental Government; that the late Commissioners having been removed for political reasons, and it being acknowledged that in the event of a change of government the present Commissioners would be liable to be removed, the political character of the Board had thus been fully established; and if the Board were to be political it should be placed in the same position, and be held responsible in the same manner as other political departments; and that the railway construction would not be ended in one or two, or even ten years.

Several members opposed the idea of bringing the Chief into the House, but wished to have one of the other Commissioners there.

A motion to postpone for three months was lost, 16 to 22. Ayes—Speaker, Smith, Watters, Tilley, Fisher, Brown, Kerr, Read, End, McClellan, McMillan, W. E. Perley, McLeod, McAdam, Wright.

Noes—Gray, Williston, Lewis, Mitchell, Steadman, Lawrence, Botsford, Allen, McPhelin, McPherson, Montgomery, Tapley, DesBrisay, McIntosh, Scovil, Vail, Wilmet, Hannington, Cudlip, C. Perley, Tibbitts, Chandler.

Progress was reported.

The Attorney General moved to proceed to the order of the day, the King's College Bill. Mr. Tibbitts moved that the question be not now put, which if carried would have killed the Bill. It was lost; only seven members voting for it. The question was then taken upon the original motion, which was carried by an overwhelming majority.

The first, second, and third paragraphs of the 8th section, were carried without dissent. Mr. Smith then moved an additional paragraph, that no pension or retiring allowance, or sum of money in lieu thereof, be paid out of the funds of the College. This was a direct blow at a vital part of the measure, and led to a lengthy and warm discussion. The opponents of the Bill supported the amendment on the ground that we should not establish in this Province a pension system; its supporters that it might become absolutely necessary in order to reorganise and resuscitate the College to remove and make some allowance for one or more of the Professors. After a long discussion the vote was taken, when there appeared 19 to 19. Mr. Ferris having gone home, and Mr. DesBrisay being out of the House. The Chairman Mr. Tapley, decided for the amendment, Mr. Fisher immediately gave notice that when Mr. DesBrisay returned he should move to reconsider this vote. This brought down upon him a shower of indignation from Smith, Mitchell and Gillmor. Mr.

Smith then moved another amendment, to subject the appointment of Professors and other Officers, and the fixing of their Salaries to the approbation of the Governor in Council. This was immediately agreed to by Fisher and Tilley.

Mr. DesBrisay having returned Mr. Fisher moved a reconsideration of the pension amendment. Then the storm broke out afresh, and the Attorney General was attacked and threatened and warned to almost any extent; nevertheless he persisted. As the storm increased in fury Mr. Tilley rose and said that he felt that the time had come when he should make a few remarks in all calmness. Observations had been made as to members of the Government persisting in urging this Bill through. He felt that some of these remarks might be intended for him, and he wished to say that he felt the holding of office a burden and a task from which, on personal grounds, he cared not how soon he was relieved. He would not consent to hold office a moment after he could not command the confidence of all his party. But so strongly did he feel about the College, and about this Bill for its reform and renovation, that were the Government and the College to come into competition with each other he should feel compelled to give up the former for the latter. He had no doubt that his friends felt just as warmly and sincerely on the other side of the question, and he thought that it would be much better if they should approach it with calmness and moderation.

Colonel Robinson. A more comfortable, orderly, well arranged, convenient, and well-provided hotel—here it would be difficult to find. By the worthy proprietor himself, by the active and agreeable clerk, Mr. Charles Hasey, and by every one under their direction, every attention is given to the wants of boarders, and every means adopted to make the House an agreeable place of abode. We can well believe those who declare it to be the best hotel in New Brunswick; and we are glad to be able to say that it has this winter been as well patronised as usual.

Next, we have to return our thanks to the many persons who have shown us no little kindness during our stay. The arduous and unceasing labors of a reporter prevented us from seeing as much as others did of the Frederictonians, themselves, or of those who were making Fredericton their abode during the season; but they did not prevent us from meeting with much courtesy from many quarters—quite as much among political opponents as among political friends.

The accommodation provided for reporters in the House of Assembly has been somewhat better this year than heretofore, but is still very poor. The half of the "People's Gallery" has been fenced off for them, and has been painted, papered, and ventilated—or rather an attempt has been made at ventilating it by cutting a large hole in the ceiling, directly over the desk of one of the reporters. The effect of this hole was to create a current of air downward—for everything in the House goes by contraries—and to give the reporter sitting underneath a very severe cold. The air of the gallery is noxious in the extreme,—so much so that one inclines to seize and forcibly compress one's nose on entering it. After sitting in this poisonous atmosphere from ten in the morning till five or six, or seven, in the afternoon the whole system is prostrated, and the unhappy sufferer finds himself utterly unable from mental and physical lassitude to write out the notes he has taken during the day. To sit in the noxious and disgusting atmosphere of this gallery day after day and week after week, is an actual punishment, the severity of which no one who has not tried it can comprehend. In the House as at present arranged it may be difficult to make proper accommodation for reporters; but we do say that if members have any due appreciation of the value and usefulness of a, to them, most valuable and useful class of men, they will in future, merely as a matter of self interest, pay more attention to their comfort, and make such arrangements as will enable them to report with comfort and facility the speeches of those whose chief object in speaking seems to be to set themselves right before the country.

In conclusion we have to reverse a decision in a letter of last winter respecting the ladies of Fredericton, and notwithstanding that it may seem an acknowledgment of infirmity, we do so with much pleasure. Let Truth prevail; the ladies of Fredericton are pretty, beyond a doubt,—as the Gallery of the House during this session have frequently testified.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—We have received the first number of *The Albion*, a new weekly literary paper published in Saint John by Mr. G. W. Day. It is a revival of the paper of the same name commenced some ten years since by him, and discontinued. The price is a dollar and a half per annum.

The *Genesee Farmer* for April is at hand.

N. B.—If Wm. French, who ordered the Journal in a note dated February 1st, will give us his address we will have much pleasure in sending him the paper.

OPENING OF THE NAVIGATION.—On Saturday last, the 18th current, the River navigation for this season was opened by the appearance of the Steamer *Bonnie Doon*, Captain Smith, at our wharf. On Tuesday the *Bonnie Doon* made a second trip.

THE SEASON.—The weather for the few last days has been cold and windy. The roads are drying up; and it is to be hoped that the worst of the spring travelling is past.

MARK.—Mr. Spaulding, of the City market has been and is exhibiting for sale some as fine beef as one could desire to see.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE ARRIVAL OF THE "ARABIA" HALIFAX, N.S.

The "Arabia" arrived at Halifax on Monday morning. The Derby Cabinet dissolved and appeal to the Derby in the House of Lords attacked Russell's course, and Lord Palmerston's recommendation of his amendment as a direct date fixed for discussion.

In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston defended himself for the imputations cast on him by his critics, and criticised Derby's course. He announced that in a day or two he would make a statement respecting the Seditious Libels.

The Seditious Libels at Beaufort resulted in a disagreement and a verdict for the Jury.

Vote of thanks to be proposed by the Governor General of India and other officers in chief and other officers in the form of thanksgiving for the peace to be presented.

The Cuyard company offers a Deputation at the Admiralty to convey messages between an Irish port and America.

Candidates for Parliament in the country with addresses. The deputation of the action of ministers in the House of Commons at this juncture.

VERY LATEST FROM LONDON at 1 o'clock 25 & 34. M. remarks construed into an admission that there is no hope for peace. M. troops and war material in France on a large scale. Orders sent to Brest for vessels ready to be ready for sea upon a day's notice. Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs at Paris. Soundings taken in the Red Sea for India perfect & successful.

New gold fields have been discovered near Melbourne.

Piedmont, in spite of the peace continues her preparations for making the most strenuous effort to augment her army in every part. She has already called out the "seres," which have been ordered to their regiments, and she is said to have immediate contemplation of the second "reserves" also.

She has invited native volunteers to enlist as a National Guard, and she has accepted the services of foreigners, who have crossed the frontier of several thousands.

looks ominous, and would look, if it were not for our conviction that, in all these gigantic preparations, she has not the means to continue an aggressive war. It is not for our conviction that she should be rash enough to do what is reported, but it is not for our conviction that she should be rash enough to do what is reported, but it is not for our conviction that she should be rash enough to do what is reported.

Upon what authority this is made does not appear, and we fancy that the Austrian authorities present critical position of affairs have been countenanced so gratuitously—so palpable a challenge, of Vienna is understood to have Lord Cowley that Austria will take the offensive; and, to estimate and Henderson, she may respect, it is neither her interest to throw the first stone.

Russia appears in a new character, the pacifier of Europe; and that the Czar is all the more to keep the peace among his subjects, he is not altogether free of disquiet at home. His condition of the peasantry of which has made him unpopular with those who take no pains to conceal their dissatisfaction, and the Committee of the Government have just presented a report in which they declare deliberately that this is the ruin of their order, and Russian nobility "must adhere to an institution of which the people are mere remembrance of history." The same report "demands a reformation for the lands ceded to and advises the nobility to be in communication with them."

factory to know that, in spite of these, obstinacy, and infatuation, nobles, the work of emancipation steadily on.

Correspondent

OUR GRAND FALLS. Every now and then we meet a prayer, a letter, or a meeting of the kind, so that one has sometimes more than once to congratulate it. As a general rule, all these productions are of unknown source, and trace any of them back generally, and if we find they are a clever affair, we follow for his own sake. Here is one, however, which is no "one-sided article." It is a friend who took the trouble to send me a copy of his book C pages 11 at a County Board, which has been seen by those enough to desire it. I find as it is in the original, which are of course without altering either the text, or adding to the following:—

This Indenture made and entered into in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, between John Doe of the County of Cambridge in the Province of New Brunswick, and Jane Doe his wife of the one part and Mary Jane Doe of the other part.

Witnesseth that the said John Doe and Jane Doe of the one part have sold unto the said Mary Jane Doe of the other part all and singular the premises hereinafter expressed, together with all and singular the rights and appurtenances thereto in anywise by law or custom in anywise appertaining.

And the said John Doe and Jane Doe do hereby covenant, warrant and agree that they have sold unto the said Mary Jane Doe all and singular the premises hereinafter expressed, together with all and singular the rights and appurtenances thereto in anywise by law or custom in anywise appertaining.

And the said Mary Jane Doe do hereby covenant, warrant and agree that she has received of the said John Doe and Jane Doe the sum of one hundred dollars, which she has paid to them in full for the premises hereinafter expressed, together with all and singular the rights and appurtenances thereto in anywise by law or custom in anywise appertaining.

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Correspondence.

OUR GRAND FALLS CORRESPONDENT.

Every now and then we see in print a prayer, a letter, a speech, or something of the kind, so perfectly ridiculous that one has sometimes to read it over more than once to comprehend how utterly absurd it is.

The said John Doe and Mary his wife do give grant sell and convey unto the said Richard Roe likewise upon the same conditions all his stock consisting of viz: six cows eight calves one pair of oxen nine hogs thirty six sheep one mare and colt and all farming utensils and furniture that may be in the house of every kind and description provided always and it is the true intent and meaning of these presents that the said Richard Roe shall not at any time nor his heirs or assigns during the lives of the said John Doe and Mary his wife sell or convey any part of the before mentioned property first had and obtained for that purpose it is also the true intent of these presents that the said Richard Roe shall not at any time during the natural lives of the said John Doe and Mary his wife sell or convey any part of the above property without their consent first had and obtained for that purpose and for the faithful performance of the above mentioned considerations and every part thereof. It is also the true intent of these presents that the said Richard Roe grant and convey by deed to Michel Doe ninety acres of land in some place where it will be convenient in the parish of Malawaka also when he shall become of age the said Richard Roe shall clear six acres of land ready for a crop and shall furnish him with a horse and harness of three years old a pair of oxen four years old a cow a sheep a hog eighteen months old also a spring pig also to build on the land of the said Michel Doe a barn to measure thirty-eight feet in length and twenty-four in width also a square to measure twenty-four feet in the house to be furnished ready to inhabit a harrow also an ox yoke and chain a stove and three acres of land to be chopped down. He also obliges himself to furnish Registe Doe and Oliver Doe the same articles and land as he obliges himself to furnish Michel Doe. It is also the true intent of these presents that the said Richard Roe shall not dispose of any part of the property without the consent of the said John Doe and Mary his wife they bind themselves each unto the other firmly by these presents whereof they have set their hands and seals the day and year above written.

(Signed) JOHN DOE MARY DOE RICHARD ROE

Book C page 1415 Records of Victoria County. JUNTA.

Colonel MacLachlan and the River Navigation.

Kingswood, April 15, 1859.

DEAR SIR, As I saw, sometime since, in your Journal, a debate in the Assembly on the 11th of March, touching my mismanagement of the Public Works for the improvement of the Navigation, I have enclosed to you a letter addressed to me by persons employed during the progress of that work, and should feel much obliged by your introducing it in your paper as a set off to Mr. Perley's malignant and untrue statements.

I should also be much gratified to see at the same time Mr. Cronkite's letter in the Head Quarters of the 6th instant, particularly as your Journal has circulation in the upper part of the River.

I remain, dear sir, Yours truly, J. A. MACLAUCHLAN.

To the Editor of the Woodstock Journal.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 23, 1859.

SIR, Having read in a public newspaper Charles Perley's remarks in the House of Assembly on the 11th of March, relating to your management of public works for the improvement of the navigation between Fredericton and the Grand Falls, and although we cannot think the public can believe such improbable acts on your part as those stated by Mr. Perley, still we think it our duty from having been employed as foremen for four seasons, and until the work stopped in June 1847, to take this opportunity of denying most positively your ordering the men to haul rocks from the river into the bushes and woods, and there had them blasted, for the purpose of making it appear that the work was progressing, and which in our opinion was altogether unnecessary, as unfortunately there are too many obstructions still remaining in it.

With respect to your allowing the men only to work from ten in the morning until three in the afternoon, you were only to say the hours appointed by you were from six in the morning until half-past six in the evening, except in the Fall of the year, then from six in the morning until dark in the evening, allowing one hour for dinner: and that these hours were strictly enforced by the chief foreman.

Also, we wish to state that during the whole period—four seasons you were improving the navigation—in our opinion no person could show more zeal in carrying on a public work than yourself, and looking after public property, and we supposed from what we frequently read in newspapers, and heard from the boatmen and raftmen, that the work, as far as it had gone, was satisfactory to the public, as there cannot be a doubt but your improvements have not only lessened the dangers in the navigation, but enabled the boats to take up heavier loads, as well as shortening the time of their trips between Fredericton and the Grand Falls.

In addressing this letter to you we wish you to understand, if required we are willing to make affidavit to its contents. We remain, sir, Your Obedt Servants; MARK F. FOX, Chief Foreman; H. CRONKITE, Foreman of Boats; SAM'L HAMILTON, Chief Blacksmith; ISAIAH STAINS, Head Blaster.

To the Editor of the Head Quarters.

SIR, Having read in a newspaper a report of a debate in the House of Assembly, on the 11th day of March, relating to Col. MacLachlan's management of public works, for the improvement of the navigation of the river St. John between Fredericton and the Grand Falls, in which a scurrilous attack was made upon the Colonel, and his improvements spoken of in a very sarcastic manner, and as I have been employed four seasons on the works, as foreman of boats built for the purpose of hoisting bowlders out of the navigation of the river, I consider it my duty to deny the charges made against him.

The charges made against Col. MacLachlan were these:—That he had pointed out rocks in the river, and ordered them to be hauled into the bushes, or woods, and there had them blasted, in order to make it appear that the works were progressing; that his men commenced work at ten o'clock in the afternoon and quit at three o'clock in the afternoon; and that he was a Tory.

Now, Mr. Editor, the first charge requires no contradiction, for the absurdity of the charge contradicts itself; and as for Col. MacLachlan allowing his men to commence work at ten o'clock in the morning and quitting work at three o'clock in the afternoon, is not correct. The boatsmen's work at six o'clock in the morning, leave off at half-past six in the evening, in the summer season; and in the fall to commence work at half past six in the morning, and to quit at dark in the evening. These hours were strictly enforced by the chief foreman. As regards the Colonel being a Tory, that point I am not prepared to decide. Col. MacLachlan never advised politics to his men, neither did he dictate to them in regard to politics, and, in my opinion, he would think beneath his dignity to do so. The four seasons that I have been employed on the works to form a pretty correct opinion of his competency and ability to fill the office of Commissioner for the improvements of the navigation of the river St. John, which I was duly competent, and a matter much to be regretted by the public that Col. MacLachlan was ever removed from the office of Commissioner for the improvement of the navigation. I am sanguine he would have been able to have carried off his suggestions to the Government and the Legislature granted the sum that he considered would be required in his report to the Government.

When the works were in progress they were daily under his supervision, and a more precise gentleman I never became acquainted with. Boats rigging and all implements were daily inspected by him, except when business required his absence; then his charges to his foremen were strict and pointed. I have taken every opportunity of inquiring of all the principal boatmen and raftmen what their opinions were of Col. MacLachlan's operations on the river, and all persons who were acquainted with the river before he operated, said that it far exceeded what they ever thought could be accomplished. Judging from the expenditure of money by other Commissioners before Col. MacLachlan was appointed, and from the improvements made in the navigation they could not make their trips in a shorter period of time. Taking these matters into consideration I do not think that the public can believe such improbable acts on the Colonel's part, as charged with in the House of Assembly.

Respectfully yours, H. CRONKITE

Southampton, York, March 23, 1859.

Some weeks ago we published an article from the Manchester Guardian, respecting the Rev. W. H. Tippetts' visit to Manchester. We have since seen a letter from the Rev gentleman to a friend in this City, in which he says that the article in question contains statements incorrect and utterly unauthorized, that he had never said a word of that nature in public about his parish; and moreover he would endeavour to see a copy of the paper in which it was reproduced, and then send a correction of its mis-statements for publication.

The excellent steamer Emperor, since commencing her trips for the season, has performed admirably during the most boisterous weather experienced for a long time. Her able Commander, Capt. Chisholm, is always at his post, and no exertions appear too great for him. The Emperor made the run from Windsor yesterday in eight hours, and left last evening for Dorchester, taking the place of the late steamer Maid of Erin.

NEW CONSTITUTION FOR CANADA.—On Tuesday last week, the Hon. James Morris gave notice in the legislative Council at Toronto, that early in the ensuing session on he would move resolutions to the effect, that Her Majesty be pleased to authorize the Governor-General to call a Convention of twenty-four delegates, twelve from each section of the Province, for the purpose of preparing a Constitution for the future government of Canada, the same to be submitted to the people, and afterwards to the Imperial Parliament, for approval or rejection. Similar resolutions were to be moved in the lower House to-day by Mr. Merritt.

This movement is characterized by the Toronto Globe as "unusual in British communities," and calculated to "startle many." The rationale of the measure, as set forth in the resolutions, is wholly of a financial character. It is asserted that the Act of Union affords no efficient check upon the increase of the public debt; nor does it provide for restraining the public expenditure or for creating a sinking fund to liquidate the existing debt of the Province. In 1841 the public debt was under \$3,000,000 and the yearly expenditure did not exceed \$1,325,050, whereas the debt now amounts to \$54,299,400, and the annual expenditure to \$11,403,587. In view of this state of facts, Mr. Morris deems a new Constitution necessary, in order that stringent checks may be imposed upon the power of the Executive to expend money without the authority of Parliament, and upon the license of the Legislature to borrow money on the public credit.

Our provincial neighbors have gone largely into various enterprise and improvements which do not promise any speedy pecuniary return, however valuable they may be to the general business of the community, and as they have run up a debt of more than fifty millions of dollars, it is by no means strange that the brake should begin to be thought of. This project of a Convention would seem to be the offspring of practical good sense. It is, moreover, an anomaly in British colonial history, as well as a long stride toward Republicanism and independence. Formerly, charters were graciously granted by the Crown; now, Canada proposes to frame a constitution for herself, consenting to submit it to the Imperial Parliament for approval alone.

OBITUARY.—We have to-day to record the death of the Hon. CHARLES SIMONDS, who in the fullness of years and of honor, has departed from among us.

Mr. Simonds was the oldest surviving native of this City and County, having been born in the Parish of Portland about the year 1733. His father, the late James Simonds, Esq., arrived in this harbour, with eighteen others from Newbury-port, on the 19th May, 1762, and immediately landed at the point since known as Simonds' Point, where a house was erected in a few days from a frame and materials which those early settlers brought with them. The Hon. Charles Simonds, now departed, was born there, and has ever since continued to reside in his native Parish.

In 1819 or 1820, Mr. Simonds was first elected a Member of Assembly for the City and County of St. John, to which he was re-elected several times subsequently. During the several Assemblies he has occupied the distinguished position of Speaker, and when last in the House, he held that dignified office.

He was for some time a member of the Executive Council, and also a delegate to England on matters deeply affecting the best interests of New Brunswick. In local affairs, as well as in Provincial politics, Mr. Simonds has taken an active part, and always in a conspicuous position, ever exerting himself for what he believed to be the best interests of the Country. The first born of the early settlers are fast passing "to that bourne from whence no traveller returns," and among them all there is few whose loss will be more sincerely regretted, or whose departure more truly felt, than the Hon. Charles Simonds. New Brunswick.

The excellent steamer Emperor, since commencing her trips for the season, has performed admirably during the most boisterous weather experienced for a long time. Her able Commander, Capt. Chisholm, is always at his post, and no exertions appear too great for him. The Emperor made the run from Windsor yesterday in eight hours, and left last evening for Dorchester, taking the place of the late steamer Maid of Erin.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER MAID OF ERIN.—We regret to learn that a substantial steamer, while on her trip to Dorchester, struck on a ledge of rocks known as the Grand Teas Ledge, at the entrance to Dorchester River, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and soon after sunk. The passengers and crew were landed in the boats, but two horses on board were drowned. A thick snow squall prevailed at the time, which prevented any object being visible. The extent of the damage is not yet known. The steamer was insured for £3,000. The accident, happening just at the opening of the navigation, will not be only seriously felt by her enterprising owner, but by travellers and business people. [New Brunswicker]

Some weeks ago a jeweller in New York was robbed by his nephew and clerk of \$3600 worth of diamond bracelets, &c., and the thief escaped to Europe. The fugitive was followed to England by his late employer and tracked to Hull; from there traced to London, and from London to Hamburg, where the arrest was effected, and about \$300 worth of the stolen property recovered. The police at Hamburg forwarded the accused to Liverpool; he was put on board the Kangaroo, sent to the United States in charge of his uncle, and is now in jail in New York.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The Auracanian Indians of Chili who permit no other European production to enter their territory, admit these medicines, and use them successfully for external diseases and all internal maladies. The most offensive ulcers, disfiguring scrofula, are permanently cured by Holloway's Ointment; and indigestion, liver complaints and irregularities of the bowels yield invariably to his famous Pills. Be careful not to be imposed upon by a spurious article palmed upon you for genuine. The latter are known by a Water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions accompanying each pot and box. This Water-mark consists of the words, "Holloway, New York and London," which ought to be seen in semi-transparent letters in the paper. Hold it up to the light.

VERY LIKE AN EARTHQUAKE.—An extraordinary disturbance of the elements was observed by many persons in this city, on the morning of Wednesday last, which is believed to have been an earthquake. The party from whom we have obtained the most circumstantial account, states that, at the time alluded to, he was startled by what seemed to him loud thunder commencing nearly overhead, but rather to the South East, and rolling away towards the North West, becoming fainter in the distance. This lasted nearly a minute, and was accompanied by a strong tremor, which was about 20 minutes before 8 o'clock. The sky was perfectly clear. At the same time, there was a quite perceptible motion of the earth—windows, doors, and articles of furniture in houses, being violently shaken. [Halifax Recorder.]

The New York Tribune's correspondent at Philadelphia tells a monstrous story about a tumor which was recently dissected from the cheek of a child, seven months old, and which (the tumor) was found to contain a living child—imperfectly developed, but still a living child. The result is well said to have been "received with profound astonishment by the crowd which witnessed the operation."

In England, Liverpool is looked upon as the great Catholic metropolis. It numbers more priests than any other diocese. Two additional churches have recently been commenced there. The Bishop of London strongly advises the employment of female copiers to sell Bibles in the unlighted portions of the metropolis.

The Boston Courier says that during the past fortnight violent hurricanes and hail storms have swept over many of the Southern States, in some instances causing great destruction of property.

Mr. Young's Bill to establish the decimal system of accounting has passed the Nova Scotia House of Assembly.

GREAT FIRE AT NEW ORLEANS.—A despatch from New Orleans dated the 6th inst. says:—The Lower Levee Press, with 10,000 bales of cotton contained therein, together with four squares adjoining, embracing seventy houses, have been burning since noon to day. The loss is nearly \$1,000,000. The property destroyed is well insured here.

Upwards of 50,000 skunk skins have been shipped from New York to Russia and Turkey within two months. A druggist on Broadway also buys up the fat at five cents per pound, and will doubtless bring out a new liniment, as skunks grease is a traditional specific for croup, and various other diseases.

Poetry.

YE CAN CONQUER, IF YE WILL.
Lugged toiler—son of labor—
Stoutly battling every day
For existence—O, my brother,

Though thou art obscure and lowly,
Ye may reach the wished for goal,
Grasp the prize, wealth and station,

Art thou sneered at and derided
By the self styled lofty born?
Heed you not the fool's contumely,

Strong in faith, let naught repel thee,
Thou shalt in the end prevail;
In life's trials, and its battles,

What if years of fierce endeavor
Have been spent by thee in vain?
Wreck and ruins all about thee,

Sketches.

The Last Victim of the Gauntlet.

An imperial receipt, bearing the date of
20th of August, 1854, and the signature of
the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria,

On an autumn in the year 1851 the gar-
rison of the fortress of Therienstadt, on
the Eger river, in Bohemia was formed in

He was as fine-looking a man as ever I
have set eyes upon; tall, powerful and
well-formed. His handsome features to

He was a non-commissioned officer, and
during the last campaign in Italy, in 1849,
he had distinguished himself in such a

A cruel act of grace was this commutation!
When the first sentence had been
read over to him, he had remained cold

fence might be, he was sure not to pass it
over in silence.

His superior officers respected him for
his usefulness, his ability and his exacti-
tude; but they did not like him. The

When the incident was made known to
him he became even more sterner, more
rigid, more cruel than ever; but always,

A few weeks previous to the dreadful
punishment which he had now to under-
go, he was mounting guard in the out-

When he received the first stroke his
features assumed an expression of pain,

"Attention!" commanded the sergeant;
and saluting his superior, made the usual

The sergeant, already much annoyed at
this interference, gave a surly and unwill-

It was but one fatal moment, quick as
lightening the uplifted hand never de-

Lifting the arm against a superior is con-
sidered a capital crime. In this case it

A cruel act of grace was this commutation!
When the first sentence had been
read over to him, he had remained cold

and not been the worse for it after all; he
knew of some that had even married after-

On the evening previous to the punish-
ment, the 2d Rifle Battalion of Kheren-
huffer Infantry would have been unfit for

When the latter tore off from his uniform
the golden lace and glistens—the marks of

When he received the first stroke his
features assumed an expression of pain,

It was a bright, cloudless autumn day,
that Kenneth, astride a powerful horse,

His road lay across a solitary part of the
country, and for several hours he had seen

"A fine dog, master drover," said the
gentleman, as he drew up abreast of him.

Among the "Notices to Correspondents"
in a journal not remarkable for its regard

The Highwayman.

BY F. WARD SAUNDERS.

The Scottish Highlands, which in the
fierce and turbulent days of old, sent out
armed clans of brave warriors to every

English parties, on their way to the
north, to look at the wild deer hills, and

Besides all the cares and duties, while
on the march, the topsman has to make

It was a bright, cloudless autumn day,
that Kenneth, astride a powerful horse,

His road lay across a solitary part of the
country, and for several hours he had seen

"A fine dog, master drover," said the
gentleman, as he drew up abreast of him.

Among the "Notices to Correspondents"
in a journal not remarkable for its regard

"Pooh!" ejaculated Kenneth, contemptu-
ously, "if we have English gold in the

"A good broadsword is a friend," said
the stranger, "but a pistol is far quicker—

"Not even of the renowned Capt. Gordon,
don, who is said to be somewhere in the

"That for Captain Gordon," returned
Kenneth, snapping his fingers and touch-

"By Jupiter, I'll convince you then,"
said Kenneth, unsheathing his sword,

"It is as you say," replied the other,
poising it in his hand, as though to weigh

"Take it by the hilt, men," said Ken-
neth; "that's no way to try a sword."

The stranger seized it by the hilt, and
making his horse leap suddenly forward

"Your money or your life; you see the
even a Highlander may be matched."

"Who in Satan's name are you?" gasped
ed Kenneth, bewildered at the unexpected

"I am that Captain Gordon," whose face
you propose to spit into, and I had sworn

Refusal was death, resistance hopeless,
and he was forced to deliver up the gold

"Who will believe it in Bredalbsnd?"
said he, as he cast a mournful glance at

"O, rest easy on that head," said the
robber, sarcastically, "for I foiled bette-

To lose his right hand was horrible, and
he hesitated and recoiled.

"Down with it!" roared the robber,
making the bright blade flash in the sun

Life is sweet even to the bravest, and
Kenneth reluctantly placed his arm around

Our hero knew his horse too well to
think of following; so recovering his

Variety.

THE ROYAL FAM.

tyalty in England is a put
n. Kings and Queens, the

uch has been realized—
Queen Victoria is the only

Queen Victoria is the only
late Duke of Kent. Bor-

And whence all this good
elegant in the life of the Qu-

And whence all this good
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St. John Marble Works, South side King Square, St. John, N. B.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment thank for past patronage, and have added largely to their stock of MARBLES, etc.

THE BRITISH REVIEWS AND Blackwood's Magazine.

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain.

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain.

THE receipt of Advance Sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints.

TERMS. (Regular Prices.) Per ann \$3 00 For any one of the four Reviews, 5 00

For any two of the four Reviews, 7 00 For any three of the four Reviews, 8 00

For Blackwood's Magazine, 3 00 For Blackwood and one Review, 5 00

WOODSTOCK Clothing Store!

DAVID BROWN INFORMS his customers and the Public generally, that, having made recent additions to his

STOCK OF GOODS, he has now on hand a large and excellent assortment of articles in the

CLOTHING LINE, which he will dispose of at the LOWEST REMUNERATIVE PRICES.

The Stock consists of a large assortment of BROAD CLOTHS,

Milton and Satarra Cloths, Pilot, Beaver, Whitney, Siberian and Bear

CLOTHS; CASSIMERES, DOESKINS,

TWEED, SATINETTS, VESTINGS, &c. &c.

which are being made up on the premises.

CLOTHING, IN Over Coats and Under Coats,

in all the various materials and most fashionable styles.

VESTS AND PANTS, in great variety, and in all qualities and prices.

HATS AND CAPS, remarkably cheap.

Gent's Finishing Goods.

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

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

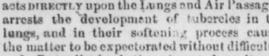
Persons desiring can have their own cloth cut or made at the shortest notice.

Particular attention paid to making GOOD FITS and to doing the work in a neat and substantial manner.

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

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

CONSUMPTION CURABLE BY THE USE OF



THE VEGETABLE PREPARATION has proved itself to be the most remarkable medicinal preparation ever discovered, for the effectual cure of PULMONARY CONSUMPTION,

and also of Coughs, Colds, soreness of the Chest, Bronchial Irritation, and all other affections of the air passages, which have a tendency to produce that FEARFUL CALAMITY in those predisposed.

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

A trial of one bottle will speedily convince the most skeptical of its efficacy, and its superiority to all other specifics.

PREPARED BY DR. A. A. HAYES in reference to the UNEQUALLED VIRTUES of this great discovery:

"This preparation by chemical analysis, was proved to be free from Opium or any of its compounds; nor were any of the Alkaloids present. It does not contain any mercurial or mineral substance, but consists wholly of vegetable and diffusible agents, which afford vapors freely at a moderate temperature. Most of the substances present are officinally used in alleviating pulmonary disease; but the device by which they are combined is new and original and adapts the compound to inhalation or other modes of administration."

Respectfully, (Signed) "A. A. HAYES, State Assayer, 16 Boylston street, Boston, Dec. 15, 1857.

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

F. J. LAFORME, Sole Agent, Office, No. 5 Milk street, (Opposite the Old South Church), Boston, Mass.

For sale by all respectable Druggists and Apothecaries in the United States and British Provinces.

Special & Important Notice.

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

Woodstock, Nov. 18th, 1858.

IRISH WHISKY, 25 c. p. 4 Pans at a low rate. T. L. EVANS. Woodstock Aug. 31st, 1858.

New Brunswick and Canada Railway & Land Company.

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

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

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

JULIUS THOMPSON, St. Andrews, Nov. 27, 1858. Cm.

New Regular Line of Packets

ST. JOHN and ST. ANDREWS The fast sailing and commodious Packet

SPARTAN, N. MORRISON, Master; HENRY GOLDSMITH, TATTON.

Will leave the North Market Wharf, Saint John, and the Railroad Wharf, St. Andrews, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, in each week.

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

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

These schooners possess excellent and comfortable accommodations for Passengers.

JULIUS THOMPSON, Manager. St. Andrews, Nov. 25, 1858.

Tailoring!

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

CUTTER. The Subscriber having fitted up a SHOP in the rear of his Establishment, he is now prepared to say to the Public, YOU who want a FASHIONABLE GARMENT made in a thorough and workmanlike manner,

This is the Place!

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

WOODSTOCK, Nov. 25, 1858.

New Store

AND New Goods. THE SUBSCRIBER Respectfully informs the public that he has commenced business in the store formerly occupied by W. F. Dibblee, Esq., where he intends keeping a

GROCERY & PROVISION STORE, with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, Glass, Crockery, Hard Ware, Wooden Ware, &c.

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

Special Notice.

AS I intend winding up my present credit system; those persons indebted to me whose accounts were not settled last year will please attend to them at once, otherwise they must not be surprised if they receive notice to pay from another quarter where costs will be added. G. STRICKLAND, Woodstock, July 1, 1858.

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE

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

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

A CARD.

THE Subscriber has opened an office over Wm. Q. Shaws Store, in the Town of Woodstock, where he will be prepared to attend to business as an Attorney and Magistrate. A. N. GARDEN.

R. R. R. NO MORE PAIN.

NO MORE SICKNESS. NO MORE RHEUMATISM, or Stiffness of the Joints, Lumbago, Headaches, Toothaches, or suffering from other bodily Infirmitates.

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

readers it important that every family keep a supply of it in the house.

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

JULIUS THOMPSON, St. Andrews, Nov. 27, 1858. Cm.

Radway's Ready Relief, HAS CURED

Pneumonia, In four hours. Neuralgia, In one hour. Cramp, In ten minutes. Diarrhoea, In fifteen minutes. Toothache, In one minute. Spasms, In five minutes. Sick Headache, In ten minutes. Child and Fever, In fifteen minutes. Cholera, In six hours. Sore Throat, In ten minutes. Burns, In twenty minutes. Frost Bites, A few Drops. Paralysis, Lameness.

AND IN ALL CASES OF Bruises, Wounds, Strains, and Sprains,

the moment it is applied to the injured parts, all pain and uneasiness cease. Look out for Counterfeits and Imitations—Purchase only Radway's Ready Relief, Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1 per bottle.

A NEW CONTRIBUTION TO SCIENCE

The Great Grand Discovery. R. R. R. (No. 3.)

Radway's Regulating Pills.

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

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

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

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS Regulate each and every organ of the system and correct all derangements of the Liver, Biceps, Stomach, Heart and Kidneys.

Costiveness, Indigestion, Heart-Burn, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Dropsy, Headache, Puffing of the Congestion, Heart, &c., &c., &c.

They are entirely vegetable and harmless; an infant at the breast can take them with safety, and persons who are subject to Fits of Apoplexy, Epileptic, Heart Diseases, &c., should always keep a box on hand.

Price 25 Cents. Ask for Radway's Regulators or Regulating Pills

The Great Constitutional Remedy. R. R. R. (No. 2.)

A New Life-Creative Principle.

Radway's Renovating Resolvent

Heals Old Sores, Purifies the Blood, Instills within the system renewed Health, and Resolves and Extirminates all Chronic and Constitutional Diseases.

This great and glorious remedy should be hailed by the human race as a special gift from the Almighty, to regenerate dilapidated humanity.

Dr. Radway & Co. are the only Physicians and Chemists in the world that have succeeded in discovering a remedy that will effectually eradicate from the human system constitutional diseases and ailments, transmitted from parents to their children.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT Will radically exterminate from the system Scrofula, Cankers, Syphilis, Fists, Runnings from the ear, Fever Sores, Ulcers, White Swellings, Tumor, Cancerous Affections, Nodes, Rickets, Glandular Swellings, Night Sweats, Consumption, Rash Tetter, Humors of all kinds,

SKIN DISEASES, Chronic Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia, &c.

All diseases that have been cured by the system for years. PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOX. Sold by Druggists Everywhere. RADWAY & CO., 122 Fulton St. W. T. Baird, and all Druggists, W. R. Newcomb, Tobacco; J. D. G. and Falls; S. F. Grosvenor, Elm St.

The Mighty Healer

WORLD KNOWN AND WORLD



Holloway's Ointment

The free admissions of all nations as the verdict of the leading hospitals Olds as well as the New World, its powerful remedial Agent as the growing preparation ever made known to man.

ITS PENETRATIVE QUALITIES, through the pores of the skin, invisible to the eye, reaches the seat of the internal disease all external affections its anti-inflammatory healing virtues surpass any other record, and is Nature's great ally.

Erysipelas & Salt Rheum

Are two of the most common and disorders prevalent on this continent. The Ointment is especially adapted to the treatment of these diseases. It is first to eradicate and then complete the cure.

Bad Legs, Old Sores, &c.

Cases of many years standing pertinaciously refused to yield to any remedy or treatment, have invariably yielded to a few applications of this potent.

Eruptions on the Face

Arising from a bad state of the chronic diseases are eradicated, and a transparent surface regained by the use of this Ointment. It suppresses inflammation and other toxic applications power to dispel rashes and other dist of the face.

Piles and Fistula

Every form and feature of this and stubborn disorders is eradicated and entirely by the use of this emollient ointment should precede its application. Healing qualities will be found to be and invariable.

Both the Ointment and Pills show in the following cases:

Bunions, Skin Diseases, Scalded Heads, Sore Legs, Chapped Hands, Sore Throat, Fistula, Sore Heels, Sore Throat, Lumbago, Mercurial Eruptions, Sprains, Piles, Rheumatism, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scalds, Wounds of the Face.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York" are discernible as a Water-mark in the book of directions around each box; the same may be plainly seen the leaf to the light. A handsome note given to any one rendering assistance as may lead to the detection of or parties counterfeiting the Ointment the same knowing them to be.

Sold at the Manufactories of Holloway, 60 Maiden Lane, New York, by all respectable Druggists and Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots at 25 cts. and \$1 each.

There is considerable saving in the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to the book of directions around each box.

WILLIAM T. BAIRD, Agent for Woodstock, July 1, 1858.

FAIRBANKS' CELEBRATED SCALE

of every variety. GREENLEAF & BROWN, A full assortment of all kinds of portable and store furniture for sale at Railroad, Hay, and Coal Scales set off of the Province.

Dr. Wm. N. B. John, N. B. by Woodstock, July 1, 1858.

Farm in Jackson Town

FOR SALE in Jackson town a fine tract of two hundred acres less. It is about two and a half miles from the town, and is well watered. The soil is equal to any in the agricultural district. The clearing is fifteen acres. There are no buildings on the farm. It is sold at a bargain.

For further particulars apply to the Editor of the Journal, Woodstock, Ca. July 1, 1858.

OUR PAPER. The Woodstock Journal is a large weekly, devoted to the advancement of industrial, commercial, social and political interests of New Brunswick.

The Journal is published every Thursday, at the office of the Proprietor, Woodstock, N. B., by Wm R. Melville, Editor.

Two dollars a year in advance, and when payment is not made in advance, it is sent on a quarterly basis, and when payment is beyond the year, three dollars a year.

Arrangements with the proprietors of the Journal are made at the lowest rates. The Atlantic Monthly, an original magazine of the year, is published by Boston by Phillips, Sampson & Co. Price three dollars a year. A new romance by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was commenced in the Journal, and will be continued through the year. Thirty thousand copies were issued as a first edition.

Miscellaneous. GIANT FARMER.—The Republican says that Mr Jacob B. Lincoln, has earned for himself a station of the giant farmer. In twenty-seven years ago he had to that State a poor man, his farm was small at first, but he had to increase each year until he owned over 30,000 acres of state of cultivation. He has 10,000 acres, and another of 10,000 acres in Morgan County, six miles long. He has employed from 200 to 300 men, the number of horses Every year he recently he has stabled 100 to 6,000 head of cattle, and a live stock in proportion.

In the twenty-seven years ago he made a fortune of a million dollars. He is still hale and vigorous. He has lately been cultivating business, and converting some estate into cash.

The St. Louis Democrat says of the General Assembly Saturday, in a manner well calculated to excite the indignation of the members assembled, and in the afternoon, by characteristic bigger speeches, while the Governor would appear by riding his horse in the street, and playing with a tune upon the piano.

Mr. Dayman of New York that 'hell is paved with the heads of priests' and other intemperate remarks, and addressed to the street, last Sunday, and them to form an indecent congregation.