

Tight Binding

POO

The Journal.

Thursday, March 8, 1860.

THE AMENDMENT OF THE MEDICAL ACT.

We notice that Mr. Tilley has brought a Bill to amend the Medical Act, passed at the last session of the Legislature. We have not received information as to what the contemplated amendment may be, but presume that it refers to the qualification which shall entitle medical practitioners to registration. At any rate we are sure that this is a point which requires amendment.

The Medical Council have not, since they became the judges of the proper qualification, showed themselves as just or as liberal as they should have been in that particular. Persons who had been engaged previous to the passing of the Act in the practice of Medicine, according to Homoeopathic principles, and who had after a course of study obtained diplomas from Homoeopathic colleges, have been deprived of the benefits of registration, on the plea that such diplomas did not entitle them thereto.

Such a course of conduct was unjustifiable for more reasons than one. When the Bill was under discussion mention was made of this class of practitioners, and it was understood or thought to be so, that they were not to be excluded, and in this understanding public opinion fully acquiesced. The public did not and do not believe, that it is the province of the Legislature to decide between opposing theories of medicine. Yet such is the construction put upon the Act. According to that construction the Act says, Homoeopathic theories are incorrect, — they are mere quackery, and consequently those persons who practice in accordance therewith are pretending to knowledge that they do not possess, are cheating and duping their patients, and consequently deserve that their services shall go unrewarded. As well might the Legislature attempt to decide ex-cathedra, as to what shall be the correct treatment for small-pox or typhus fever, and as well might they pass a law rendering it penal to give an emetic, where they had in their wisdom decided that a cathartic was the better dose. If they are the proper persons to decide one of those differences, surely it is equally their right to decide the other.

But the construction which the House put upon that Act was a different one. They saw that there existed a necessity for pointing out by legal enactment that only such persons as had studied medicine were qualified to practice medicine, and they enacted that these persons, and they only, should be able to obtain by legal process, remuneration for such services, inasmuch as they were the only persons who had acquired the requisite knowledge to make these services of such practical utility as to be worthy of remuneration.

In doing this they did not infringe upon the liberty of the subject, but they simply protected the unwary from the pretensions of ignorant and unscrupulous quacks, — they not having themselves acquired such knowledge as rendered them competent to detect them for themselves.

But if the Legislature had gone further than this, — if they had said, as the Medical Council would fain interpret them to have said, — there is one class of persons who have studied at what we consider to be orthodox schools, and

having been indoctrinated into their theories, have obtained their license to practise. There is another class of persons who have studied at, and obtained licenses from, heterodox schools, whose theories are heretical, whose practice founded thereon is false. We therefore determine that we will encourage the first and discourage the latter, — and thereunto enact that the first shall be paid for their services and the latter shall not, — they would have been guilty of an act of tyranny and have been open to the charge of striving to burke free thought and liberty of opinion.

The Medical Council have not by this course of conduct raised their profession in public estimation. They have on the contrary, led many a one to think that these Homoeopathic doctrines, which were apparently so absurd, must have a much larger proportion of truth in their composition than they had heretofore supposed, inasmuch as the old established Medical body seemed so anxious to stretch more legalizing enactments into penal statutes against their disciples.

We think that they have erred in this way rather from over-zealousness, than from any real spirit of persecution. — They have forgotten that their organization under this law was not a mere society for the purpose of elucidating correct medical theories, and from which they would have had a perfect right to exclude those whom they honestly, and perhaps with good reason, believe to be so wedded to a delusion, as to be incapable of knowing the difference between darkness and light; but rather a governing body upon whose decision depended the possibility of certain persons obtaining their livelihood by the use of knowledge which they had acquired with the fond hope that they might exercise it not only with advantage to themselves, but also to those among whom their lot might be cast, — a liberty which the preparation for the duty these men had undergone, gave them as good a right to, as is possessed by the members of that governing body itself.

We are glad to see that the question of amendment is brought forward by Mr. Tilley, as we have a guarantee in the perseverance and ability which the hon. gentleman displayed last session, in conducting the Medical Act through many difficulties and much opposition, to a successful termination, that the motion is not a mere feint, having for its real object the repeal of what, with this amendment, is really a very excellent and salutary law.

CIVIC ELECTION.

Monday next is the day appointed by the Act of Incorporation for the election of the Mayor and Council for the Town of Woodstock.

We have not heard of any candidates for the first post, except the gentleman who has so worthily filled that office ever since it was created. Nor do our citizens seem at all anxious for a change, — on the contrary the generally expressed opinion seems to be that it would be difficult for us to find a more able and efficient civic head.

In some, if not all of the wards, we believe there will be a number of candidates for the honor of representing them. We trust that our citizens will so dispose of their votes as to ensure the return of good and wise men, — men who while they will continue, as our civic dignitaries have heretofore generally done, to use a wise discretion in the expenditure of the public money, will see the propriety of exercising their trust in no niggardly, penny-wise and

pound-foolish way, and thus save themselves from bringing into contempt the office which they fill. We warn our citizens against placing such men in power, because we think we can see a growing belief in our County in the fallacy that the cheapest way of having public work done, is to get it at the lowest possible price, a principle which has its origin in ignorance, and which cannot but produce other ill effects, beside the mere waste of the public funds, which it occasions.

THE TRUTH OF SPIRITUALISM. — A distinguished military friend of ours, whose veracity may be relied on, but who is not remarkable at any time for his faith in matters pertaining to the "spirit world," told us, a few days since, how he became a convert to the belief that the mediums can call "spirits from the vasty deep," and that they will come when they are called.

He was at the house of an acquaintance who had strong faith in the truth of the appearances, and was expressing his incredulity in a bantering style. To convince him, she offered to take him that evening to a medium, so that he could see for himself.

Accordingly at the time appointed they went, and heard many spirits manifest themselves, and numerous extraordinary revelations made, containing the usual amount of information for mankind generally. But still our friend did not believe. At last one of the party bethought herself of a certain dog, who had lately departed this life, and who had been remarkable for his sagacity. The presence of his spirit was commanded. Wonderful to relate! no sooner was Caesar called, than the table upon which they were practising began to go round the floor, trot, trot, wagging that part of it which followed; and which might therefrom reasonably be supposed to represent its tail, and a distinct bow-wow-wow was rapped out, marvellously like the sweet voice of the animal when alive. Need we say our friend doubted no more?

We have received the March number of the GUARDIAN. We notice on one of its pages that the Post Master General allows it to pass through the mail postage free, a decision creditable to him, showing as it does a disposition to encourage the growth of New Brunswick Magazine literature.

Arthur's Home Magazine has also come to hand.

Harpur's Magazine for February has also been kindly forwarded to us by Mr. S. R. Miller of Fredericton.

THE PRINCE OF ORANGE. — They who frequent Court circles inform us that the young Prince of Orange is about to espouse our Princess Alice. Such an alliance would unquestionably tend to consolidate our Protestant and political interests; but it may be doubted whether it would be favorably viewed in Holland. The grandfather of the present King of Holland bequeathed an enormous fortune to his three sons, one of whom the father of the present king, whilst Prince of Orange, distinguished himself at Waterloo; he married the Czar's sister Paulowna, and proved himself a better soldier than financier, and he quickly squandered his inheritance, and the mysterious disappearance of his consort's casket of magnificent jewels produced a lawsuit as famous and scandalous as that of the famous Collier de la Reine. The sudden withdrawal of the prosecution gave rise to various rumours at the Hague connected with the King's extravagance. His brother, Prince Frederick, husbanded his immense wealth, and by extensive purchases of land in Siberia and Holland has quadrupled his fortune. These vast possessions will fall to his two daughters, one of whom, the Princess Marie, has been supposed in Holland as the destined bride of the heir to the throne. The Prince and his cousin did not appear much attached to each other, but the thrifty Hollanders think, with good reason, that this money should be kept in the family if possible. — Letter from Paris.

Fredericton Correspondence.

TUESDAY, February 28.

Lawrence gave notice of motion for address for details of statement of monies paid out of proceeds of sale Debentures issued under 19 Vis. Chap. 16, an act to provide for construction of Railways as well as out of profits on sale of bills drawn against proceeds of said Debentures from 31st Oct. 1858 to 1st March, 1859 — 1st, stating to whom paid — 2d, amount paid and date — 3d, for what service paid or on what account.

Tilley submitted estimates. Ordinary revenue estimated at £137,350. Expenditure, £156,577. Expenditures of this year over last, £12,500 to meet deficiency of interest on Railway expenditure. £5,500 on grant-by roads. £2000 towards addition to Lunatic Asylum. £1000 towards Hospital in St. John. Education £1000. Mineral Resources, examination, £500 — there remained on 1st November, £30,000, sterling, and £30,000 currency, credit with Bank of New Brunswick to meet debt due the Savings Bank depositors. The excess of Revenue of last year more than meets the deficiency of 1858, and all demands on Treasury for 1859.

House adjourned at 5.30.

WEDNESDAY, February 29.

Williston gave notice of an address for details of statement of the expense of Public Printing of all descriptions.

McPhelim gave notice that he will move on Friday that the House do not go into further consideration of supply until Government lay on the table detailed statement of expenditure from Nov. 1st. 1859 to March 1st. 1860. (Quite right but Smashers, the honest men included, will vote it down.)

Victoria Suspension Bridge Bill committed and afterwards referred to a Committee.

Tapley moved for leave to bring in an Orange Incorporation Bill.

Smith suggested that the question be taken on the motion for leave. Others demurred, and the Bill was brought in without a division.

Williston asked if the Government had remonstrated with the British Government against the repeal of the Duty on Foreign Lumber.

The Secretary replied that the Government had no official information.

Smith, Allen and Kerr are appointed a select Committee on the law of Marriage and Divorce. (Do the Smashers really intend to introduce that monstrous Divorce Law into this Province?)

Progress reported on Williston's Debtors Law. The object is to empower Justices to discharge from prison debtors who under the present law would be entitled to weekly support.

THURSDAY, March 1.

Last night Tapley was chosen Chairman of Railway Committee, and J. H. Beck appointed to take evidence.

Bills to incorporate Westmorland and Albert Mining Co., Letete Mining Co., Westmorland Co., Olive Freestone Co., passed.

Tilley presented a petition signed by some 800 inhabitants of St. John, praying for incorporation of Victoria Bridge Company.

Several petitions in favor of Orange Incorporation Bill introduced.

Mitchell's Bill to amend the Act relating to Buoy and Beacons committed. — Progress made. Principle is that balances of funds instead of lying in hands of Commissioners be paid into Provincial Treasury.

Tilley introduced a Bill relating to mode of counting in currency, also one to amend Medical Act.

Lewis introduced a Bill to extend the jurisdiction of Magistrates in civil suits.

Fisher said bankrupt law being printed, it contained 220 sections. Several notices of motion for address given, and several notices on previous notices made.

House adjourned at 3.30.

FRIDAY, March 2.

McPhelim moved a resolution for a statement of the expenditure from November 1st, 1859, to March 1st, 1860.

Tilley said the information was laid on the table yesterday.

Resolution withdrawn.

of £2,500, and asked Tilley if the Government would make provision for this.

Tilley replied that it was a very difficult matter as the Budget was made up; but the Government would advance £2,000, the proceeds of the sale of stock after importation to be returned to the Treasury.

Several hours were spent in conversation upon the matter. It was stated that Charles Perley has been selected to go to England as agent. (Allowance 240 pounds per year, and two pounds a day. Eb.)

Several members urged the propriety of giving the larger sum, others thought that the £2,000 was a liberal grant.

A resolution for a joint address to the British Government upon the subject of admittance of woods' goods into France under the new treaty, passed unanimously.

Smith referred to the statement in the Freeman respecting the expense of the Delegates. Fisher and he were absent 3 months, Fisher got £240 sterling, expenses, he the same expenses, and £2 currency per day.

FRIDAY, March 6.

Kerr moved for detailed statement of Treasurer; Deputy Treasurers, &c. Gray asked for full information respecting Contracts, expenditures, &c., respecting Grand Falls Bridge. On both subjects Tilley said full information would be given in the Address.

McPhelim asked what had been done respecting appointment of Commissioner in place of Cudlip. The Speaker will no motion respecting it had been before the House.

Tilley's Bill in amendment to Medical Act, first section passed. — It declares the legality of register — not to affect pending suits. Cudlip proposed an amendment to second section, recognizing distinctly the equal rights of Homoeopaths with the Allopathist practitioners.

Progress reported. Tilley moved Supply, Gray opposed, and moved a resolution to grant Supply until the Report in from Committee on Public Accounts.

Complaints of unsatisfactory returns from Deputy Treasurers and absence of full information respecting Grand Falls Bridge. Tilley expressed willingness of Government for any delay not inconsistent with the public service. Williston went elaborately into figures in connection with the Financial statement, and comparative state of the Province. Debate and House adjourned at half past 5.

FRIDAY, March 7th.

Cudlip asked to be excused sitting on Railway Committee; excused. Wright was appointed. The bill to amend the law respecting Sea and River Fisheries was agreed to. Bill gives authority to Fishery Wardens to act outside the counties in which appointed. Discussion upon the importance and protection. Opinions were expressed that Government should take the control and protection of them.

Williston moved House into committee upon the St. John Water Commission Bill. Tilley moved in amendment to the Bill. The adjourned debate on Gray's resolution. Amendment carried, 19 to 17.

Debate on Gray's resolution resumed. Several members spoke. Gray and Tilley at length. Resolution lost, twenty six to thirteen. Yeas — Gray, McPhelim, Lawrence, Williston, Botsford, Allen, McPherson, Scovil, Vail, Gilbert, Willmot, McIntosh, DesBrisay. Montgomery absent.

Committee of supply passed votes for Legislative expenses, Judicial expenses and collection and protection of Revenue. Passed without opposition.

A Paris letter thus describes Louis Napoleon on one of the spacious avenues of that imperial city: —

"Driving a pair of splendid bays attached to a box wagon, with the reins in his own hands, and handling them as though he was accustomed to it, without any outriders, querries or guards, the Emperor Napoleon came along the avenue. He was dressed in a black overcoat, and a hat which was of a fashion of its own. The points of his moustache looked particularly sharp, and his 'imperial' as though it had just come from the barber's. It required a steady hand and a quick eye to guide these dashing horses through the immense throng of vehicles of every description which filled the avenue, particularly as the driver, while keeping one eye upon the steeds, was obliged with the other to acknowledge the salutations which he received on every side, and he kept up a continual bowing. I consider myself a tolerably good Democrat, but I took my hat entirely from my head as he passed. A great man is he — he has been successful and cant as pseudo philosophers may about it, success is the true measure of great men, after all. The Emperor gives us yet no signs of age, (he will be fifty-two on the 28th of April next) but looks as fresh and young, I think, as when I saw him five years ago, before he had the whole weight of Europe on his shoulders, and the Pope 'down on him.'"

RAYMOND AND THE GOVERNMENT.

F. S. HOYT AND JUSTICE.

To the Editor of the Woodstock Journal. — The question is frequently asked, what has the Government done in reference to the charge against L. Raymond?

It is generally known that the father of the missing colored man, one before a Justice of the Peace in January last, which was, I believe, that Geo. L. Raymond, taken his son, William Hoyt, to the United States and sold him into slavery. Affidavit was transmitted to the Sheriff on the tenth day of January and on the 20th of the same month communication was received by the Sheriff acknowledging the receipt of the money, and stating "that the matter transmitted to his Excellency the Attorney General, and by him referred to the Attorney General to report upon what his (the Attorney General's) Report was made, it would be referred to the Justice. Since then we have heard from the Government in reference to the charge.

Why was not the charge immediately, and Geo. L. Raymond, cleared of the odious imputation of trafficking in human flesh? Is Henry Hoyt a poor man to be sold and wearing a black skin, is refused him? Or is it owing to L. Raymond's superior position or to his unwavering devotion to his Administration, that he is not the charge of poor Hoyt? It is true that Geo. L. Raymond is a potent politician. It is also true that he has not been overthrown by power. Not only has he been Justice of the Peace of this County, but he has been Commissioner of the Peace (not enough of late), but he has a few days previous to his visit received the appointment of Clerk, for taking Special Bails in Court, an office that was held by a gentleman, who was fully equal to it, — a man, too, of less than whom no one, but a few seekers after gold, might deride because this worldly occupant happened to be of a different stripe from the ruling power; but he pretended that the duty of office require a greater number to attend to them, and that George L. Raymond, of negro appointment thereto, by this means depriving an old and estimable of a large portion of the emolument he had heretofore obtained from performance of his duties.

Still even if George L. Raymond favored son of the "povers" thought not to prevent an investigation of the matter. The report sent in due form and from the authority, and should not have been carelessly to one side. Never seen or heard of a charge of nature so recklessly dealt with, tempt to trammel justice, through either political or personal hatred, by all men who pride in being British subjects. No the Government quietly and stigma of having allowed unannounced such a charge, and it is with circumstances so or that attributed to George L. Raymond. Our citizens have left undone justice might be had, as it is unquestionably should constitute of all lovers of justice country's honor. A public held, a report of which was the facts elicited there, Raymond's own mouth, — were as would lead the lay person to believe that a great been perpetrated, and that it is doubly doubtful as to William colored boys) whereabouts, current reports were not vague. Last week, I noticed many of your paper, a report before Justice Harding, of brought by Henry Hoyt's son, for two months ago, William, and also that Hoyt a verdict for the amount of \$1000. Raymond's own evidence to that report, proved, be that he was a party in the

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position to be returned to the Treasury. Several hours were spent in conversation upon the matter. It was stated that Charles Perley has been selected to go to land as agent. (Allowance 240 pounds and two pounds a day. Eb?)

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To the Editor of the Woodstock Journal.

Sir,—The question is frequently asked, what has the Government done with reference to the charge against Raymond?

It is generally known that Henry Hoyt, father of the missing colored boy, made oath before a Justice of the Peace in this Town in January last, which was substantially,—that he was informed and that he believed that Geo. L. Raymond, J. P., had taken his son, William Hoyt, to the United States and sold him into slavery. The Affidavit was transmitted to the Government on the tenth day of January last, and on the 20th of the same month a communication was received by the Justice acknowledging the receipt of the Affidavit &c., and stating "that the matter had been transmitted to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and by him referred to the Attorney General to report upon;" and that when his, (the Attorney General's) Report was made, it would be transmitted to the Justice. Since then nothing has been heard from the Government with reference to the charge.

Why was not the charge attended to immediately, and George L. Raymond cleared of the odious imputation of having trafficked in human flesh? Is it because Henry Hoyt is a poor man tottering with age and wearing a black skin, that Justice is refused him? Or is it owing to George L. Raymond's superior position in society, or to his unwavering devotion to the present Administration, that he is screened, and the charge of poor Hoyt blinked at? It is true that George L. Raymond is an important politician. It is also manifest that he has not been overlooked by the men in power. Not only has he been appointed Justice of the Peace of this County, (and Heaven knows that Commission is common enough of late), but he had, within a few days previous to his visit to Virginia, received the appointment of Commissioner, for taking Special Bail in the Supreme Court, an office that was held for years by a gentleman, who was fully competent to fill it,—a man, too, of known integrity, of whom no one, but a few scheming office seekers dared say aught derogatory, yet because this worthy occupant of the post, happened to be of a different political stripe from the ruling powers in the county, they pretended that the duties of the office require a greater number of persons to attend to them, and therefore have George L. Raymond, of negro notoriety, appointed thereto, by this means effectually depriving an old and estimable officer of a large portion of the emoluments which he had heretofore obtained from a proper performance of his duties.

Still even if George L. Raymond is a favored son of the "powers that be", that ought not to prevent an immediate investigation of the matter. The Affidavit was sent in due form and from the proper authority, and should not have been thrown carelessly to one side. Never have we seen or heard of a charge of so heinous a nature so recklessly dealt with. Any attempt to trammel justice, through influence either political or personal, should be hooted at by all men who pride themselves in being British subjects. Neither should the Government quietly submit to the stigma of having allowed quietly to pass unnoticed such a charge, accompanied as it is with circumstances so criminating, as that attributed to George L. Raymond. Our citizens have left undone nothing, that justice might be had, as it is a matter that unquestionably should command the attention of all lovers of justice and of their country's honor. A public meeting was held, a report of which was in your paper. The facts elicited there, even from Raymond's own mouth,—were of such a nature as would lead the least suspicious person to believe that a great wrong had been perpetrated, and that it was exceedingly doubtful as to William Hoyt, (the colored boy) whereabouts, and that the current reports were not vague nor malicious. Last week, I noticed in the columns of your paper, a report of an action before Justice Harding, of Jacksontown, brought by Henry Hoyt vs. Geo. L. Raymond, for two months wages of his son William, and also that Hoyt had received a verdict for the amount claimed with costs. Raymond's own evidence, according to that report, proved, beyond a doubt, that he was a party in the conspiracy to

FURTHER FROM THE HUNGARIAN.

The Halifax papers of last Wednesday publish the following dispatch received by the agent of the Associated Press, from Barrington:—

"I have made diligent enquiry; but cannot ascertain who found the clearance; it is generally believed the report is unfounded. I have seen the Shipping papers, and nothing giving the number of passengers. Only two bodies found. A number of portrais in my possession; some much defaced. The Agent is here from Montreal.

LATEST FROM THE HUGARIAN.

HALIFAX, March 2nd. An official letter from Mr. Townsend, the Government agent at the wreck, says that he now ascertains, beyond a doubt, that there are no survivors. Only three bodies have been found—one woman, one man, supposed to be a fireman, and one child, two years old.

The cargo and materials are scattered along the shores, from Tuskent round Cape Sable, as far East as Ragged Islands.—Considerable goods are drifting ashore at the mouth of Shelburne harbour. The country people generally are acting dishonestly: three stores have been hired at Barrington to collect the property. A considerable amount in value will be collected. The ship's articles have been found showing seventy four of the crew.—No passenger list discovered and it is rumored the finding of the clearance was untrue.

The only passengers yet known are William Boultonhouse, of Sackville, and Doctor Barritt, of New York, whose box was found, containing a number of letters from his wife and daughter. Particular care will be taken of any bodies found; marks will be kept, and the bodies buried in separate graves, for recovery by friends.

The Mails have been soaked into pulp, but will be sent to Halifax by the Cutter.

MARVELLOUS ESCAPE OF A SPANISH OFFICER.

A Spanish officer, writing from Madrid, gives the following incident, which befel a young officer in the late charge of a Hussar squadron against the Moors:—"The words, and above all, the escape of Gaspar Vallador, captain of Hussars, is the subject of every conversation in Cadix, as in Port St. Mary, where he is now in hospital. On returning from the charge with two sections of his regiment, after having made desperate but vain efforts to save the unfortunate Lieutenant Salvadores, whose horse had run away with him and dashed into the thick of the enemy, Vallador's own charger stumbled against a stone and fell, dashing his rider to the ground. He was stunned, and in that state was ridden over by his own cavalry. The Moors, seeing him lying on the ground almost senseless, cut at him and pierced him in the shoulder, and inflicted on him numerous wounds with the gunia. They dragged off his shako and tore away his pelisse and his pouch containing 25 ounces of gold. When he came to himself he gazed about and lifted himself from the ground, bruised and covered with blood. Perceiving a portion of his squadron not far off, he made a desperate effort and leaped the ditch which defended the Moorish encampment, and in the midst of a storm of balls, slowly advanced to the spot where his men were, and, as he reached it, he fell to the ground exhausted. He was taken up by his men and carried to the rear.—This young officer is, in fact, in no deplorable condition that there is not a single sound part in his body, which is covered over with wounds from the gunia and bruises from the hoofs of his own horses. There are still hopes of his surviving."

IF our town were so built that our citizens could find breathing and exercising room for their cattle, the objection would be done away with, but as this is out of their power, I think the question may fairly challenge the attention of our worthy Mayor and Council.

A SANITARIAN.

ANECDOTE OF THE LATE CAPTAIN HARRISON.—A respectable woman, in very moderate circumstances, had taken her passage back to America in the vessel Captain Harrison commanded, when her child suddenly died. The poor woman was exceedingly anxious not to leave the remains behind, to be buried by strangers in a strange land; but, at the same time found that the price—very properly—charged for the conveyance of a corpse was so exorbitant as to be utterly beyond her means. In her distress, she applied to the Captain to endeavour to obtain a reduction of the charge. "I can't do that," said he; "but I think I can manage it another way, and he had a well caulked little chest made, placed the coffin in it, and brought it across in his own cabin, declining even to receive the price of the chest. Numbers of such incidents now turn up, and these, and other reminiscences should bring to our recollection at the same time that this very same kindness of heart has accidentally left his wife and three children unprovided for: one of those unhappy survivors on which good hearts are so often wrecked having swept off the savings of his professional career.—Literary Gazette.

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HALIFAX, March 2nd. An official letter from Mr. Townsend, the Government agent at the wreck, says that he now ascertains, beyond a doubt, that there are no survivors. Only three bodies have been found—one woman, one man, supposed to be a fireman, and one child, two years old.

The cargo and materials are scattered along the shores, from Tuskent round Cape Sable, as far East as Ragged Islands.—Considerable goods are drifting ashore at the mouth of Shelburne harbour. The country people generally are acting dishonestly: three stores have been hired at Barrington to collect the property. A considerable amount in value will be collected. The ship's articles have been found showing seventy four of the crew.—No passenger list discovered and it is rumored the finding of the clearance was untrue.

The only passengers yet known are William Boultonhouse, of Sackville, and Doctor Barritt, of New York, whose box was found, containing a number of letters from his wife and daughter. Particular care will be taken of any bodies found; marks will be kept, and the bodies buried in separate graves, for recovery by friends.

The Mails have been soaked into pulp, but will be sent to Halifax by the Cutter.

MARVELLOUS ESCAPE OF A SPANISH OFFICER.

A Spanish officer, writing from Madrid, gives the following incident, which befel a young officer in the late charge of a Hussar squadron against the Moors:—"The words, and above all, the escape of Gaspar Vallador, captain of Hussars, is the subject of every conversation in Cadix, as in Port St. Mary, where he is now in hospital. On returning from the charge with two sections of his regiment, after having made desperate but vain efforts to save the unfortunate Lieutenant Salvadores, whose horse had run away with him and dashed into the thick of the enemy, Vallador's own charger stumbled against a stone and fell, dashing his rider to the ground. He was stunned, and in that state was ridden over by his own cavalry. The Moors, seeing him lying on the ground almost senseless, cut at him and pierced him in the shoulder, and inflicted on him numerous wounds with the gunia. They dragged off his shako and tore away his pelisse and his pouch containing 25 ounces of gold. When he came to himself he gazed about and lifted himself from the ground, bruised and covered with blood. Perceiving a portion of his squadron not far off, he made a desperate effort and leaped the ditch which defended the Moorish encampment, and in the midst of a storm of balls, slowly advanced to the spot where his men were, and, as he reached it, he fell to the ground exhausted. He was taken up by his men and carried to the rear.—This young officer is, in fact, in no deplorable condition that there is not a single sound part in his body, which is covered over with wounds from the gunia and bruises from the hoofs of his own horses. There are still hopes of his surviving."

IF our town were so built that our citizens could find breathing and exercising room for their cattle, the objection would be done away with, but as this is out of their power, I think the question may fairly challenge the attention of our worthy Mayor and Council.

A SANITARIAN.

ANECDOTE OF THE LATE CAPTAIN HARRISON.—A respectable woman, in very moderate circumstances, had taken her passage back to America in the vessel Captain Harrison commanded, when her child suddenly died. The poor woman was exceedingly anxious not to leave the remains behind, to be buried by strangers in a strange land; but, at the same time found that the price—very properly—charged for the conveyance of a corpse was so exorbitant as to be utterly beyond her means. In her distress, she applied to the Captain to endeavour to obtain a reduction of the charge. "I can't do that," said he; "but I think I can manage it another way, and he had a well caulked little chest made, placed the coffin in it, and brought it across in his own cabin, declining even to receive the price of the chest. Numbers of such incidents now turn up, and these, and other reminiscences should bring to our recollection at the same time that this very same kindness of heart has accidentally left his wife and three children unprovided for: one of those unhappy survivors on which good hearts are so often wrecked having swept off the savings of his professional career.—Literary Gazette.

We wish some sensible person would open a school to teach ladies how to go down stairs in a crowd. With skirts six yards wide or more, they will very carefully lift the front of the dress, while the rear drags upon the third step behind them, not only gathering all the dirt and filthiness, but making an excellent moveable rug for gentlemen to wipe their feet on.—If they would let the front of the dress take care of itself, and take hold of the rear bringing it around forward, there would be less danger of their being disrobed in the crowd by the weight heavy feet upon their trains.—Bath Times.

A Boston paper states that the Lake traffic has of late years become enormous.—Three thousand and sixty-five steamers passed up Lake Erie to Lake Huron and Superior, by Detroit, in 1859, and three thousand one hundred and twenty-one passed down. The greatest number up in a single day was 85, down 73. Detroit statistics show that five steamers, seven propellers, four barques, seven brigs, and eighty-five schooners have been more or less engaged in the Lake Superior trade during the past season. Forty vessels left during the season for European and seaboard ports, some of which have returned, and one has taken her second departure. Navigation at Detroit opened March 14, and closed December 15.

ACCIDENTS AND DEATH.—At Coverdale, last week, a young man named Chapman, was killed while in the act of felling a large tree.

A youth named Devine, was killed on the railway at Salisbury, while unhitching the horses from the dirt cars, and getting them off the track, slipped and fell, and was run over by the cars mangle his body in a shocking manner. He survived only twelve hours.

DREADFUL ISN'T IT?—The St. Paul's Pioneer Democrat inserts the following mournful paragraph:—It is stated that there is now in Canada forty-five thousand runaway slaves from the South. Valuing these slaves at an average of one thousand dollars each, it is clear that the British Province are harbouring \$45,000,000 worth of Property of the citizens of the United States, and keeping it beyond the reach of the rightful owners.

A PONDEROUS JOB.—We yesterday witnessed part of the shipment of a heavy iron door for a monster warehouse at Santa Catalina, Cuba. The warehouse, when completed, will cover four and a half acres of ground. It is divided into two sections, one of which will be completed by the present shipment. The roof is of sheet iron, corrugated and to complete it will require 220 tons of sheet iron. The size of the roof is 250,000 square feet, of which the last 125,000 feet required for one-half section are now being shipped. The contractor of the building is James Bogardus, of New York, tho' nearly all the material was made or will be made in Philadelphia. The doors of the mammoth warehouse are of boiler iron, braced with iron bars. Of these will be required on less than fifty-one. Each door weighs 1,250 pounds and is seventeen feet high by nine wide, and moves upon an iron railway. Besides this immense amount of sheet iron for roof and doors, 4,000 tons of cast iron columns, etc., will be required in the building, besides the wrought iron beams.—Philadelphia North American.

A MAD DOG IN A BED-CHAMBER AT MIDNIGHT.—A few nights since says a Pittsburgh paper, Mr. Owen Hamilton was aroused by his dog going mad in the room occupied by himself and family. Lighting a candle as quickly as possible, he saw the dog coming towards him as if to make battle. Not knowing in the moment of excitement what to do, he jumped upon the bed; but seeing the danger of his wife and children, and having no weapon at hand to kill him with, he made an effort, and succeeded in catching him back of the neck.—After a desperate struggle, he overpowered the dog. Then came the trouble to dispatch him—being almost overcome in the struggle. The gun was brought, but it was unloaded; the axe, but both hands were required to hold the dog. Finally a rope was procured, and the wife tied him. He was then killed. Mr. Hamilton, fortunately, received no injury; but one hand was completely paralyzed for a time, from the effects of the struggle.

A BOLD OPERATION.—A man and woman, the former also disguised in the apparel of a woman, on the 10th inst., seized upon the lady of the house, the only person then at home, and after covering her mouth with a pitch-plaster, and tying her hands and feet, they proceeded to ransack the house for valuables. By the fortunate return home of the husband, the bold robbers were frightened away before they had obtained much plunder.

TRIBLE CATASTROPHE—FORTY-NINE CHILDREN DROWNED.

From the Quincy (Ill.) Herald, we learn that a most terrible calamity, rivaling that of the Pemberton Mills, occurred on Thursday last, near the town of Hardin, Illinois, on the Illinois river, and about twenty-five miles above Alton. Fifty schoolchildren, in attendance at a university at that place, went out upon the ice to play. The ice gave way, and, with one exception, all were lost.

At the half yearly meeting of the St. Andrew's and Quebec Railway Company in London on the 30th ult., the Chairman stated that the company had now got over its pecuniary difficulties, and had arranged for the construction of the line; the contract had not been sealed in time to be submitted to that meeting, and an adjournment was made for a week to receive it.

The Edinburgh papers contain long accounts of a "snow-ball riot," between the students of the university and the police. From ten o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon the battle raged with varying success, and about equal damage to each party. The skirmish at last grew to a threatening height, for many of the students had armed themselves with bludgeons, and the authorities of the university appeared on the scene. At their request the police withdrew, and the tumult shortly afterwards ceased.

The oldest member of the English House of Commons, is eighty-four years of age, and has been a member without interruption for the past fifty years. Another member is nearly eighty. Some fifty others have given notice of their exemption from serving on Committees, all being upwards of sixty years of age. Lord Lyndhurst is eighty-four years of age.

The Toronto, C. W., Typographical Society celebrated their sixteenth anniversary on the 14th inst., by dining together in that city. The fact that upwards of eighty members sat down on the occasion is ample proof not only of the progress of the great cities of Canada, but also of the estimation in which the "Fourth Estate" is held in that rapidly rising Colony.

There lives at Brompton, a suburb of London, a woman born in 1744, who, therefore, is 114 years old. She passed a very active life as lady's own maid to the celebrated and beautiful Duchess of Devonshire, and subsists on the savings of a life of industry put out at interest more than 70 years ago.

There were shipped at Malpeque, P.E.I., during the past season, 62,125 bushels oats; 4,620 do barley; 5,171 do potatoes; and 202 bags catmeal. Total 71,918 bushels. Of this quantity, 47,209 bushels of oats were exported to the United States.

A gold nugget weighing more than a pound (about 33lbs.) and worth 80,000fr., was lately found in the auriferous sands of the river Arum, in Siberia, and has been sent to St. Petersburg.

The Queen intends to appoint a day for the exclusive reception of officers of Volunteers.

The Cunard Company's Volunteer Rifle force is estimated about 350 men, rank and file.

A great Grain Show is appointed to take place at Charlottetown, P. E. I., on the 7th of March.

LECTURE.—The Rev. S. D. Lee of St. Paul will deliver a Lecture before the Mechanics Institute on Wednesday evening 14th inst.—Subject, Religion the only reliable source of Civilization.

W. SKILLEN, Secy. THE Person who borrowed "The Life of Hedley Vicars" from the Subscriber will confer a favor by returning it. J. C. WINSLOW.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and Inflammation, Irritation, Soreness, or any affection of the Throat CURED, the HACKING COUGH in Consumption, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, CATARRH, RELIEVED, by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES. A simple and elegant combination for Coughs &c. Dr. G. F. BROWNE, Boston. "Have proved extremely serviceable for Hoarseness." Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. "I recommend their use to Public Speakers." Rev. E. H. CHASE, New York. "Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS." Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga., Teacher of Music, Southern Female College. "Two or three times I have been attacked by BRONCHITIS, and I think no fear that I should be compelled to desist from ministering to labor, through the agency of the Throat, had I not found a moderate use of the 'Troches.' I now find myself able to preach nightly, for weeks together, without the slightest inconvenience." Rev. E. B. RYCKMAN, A. B., Montreal, Wesleyan Minister. Sold by all Druggists in Woodstock, at 25 cents per box.

Tight Binding

POO

Poetry

THE BIRDS OF SPRING.

Sing on by lane and forest old, By toms and cottage eaves, And tell the wiste of coming flowers, The wood of coming leaves;— The same sweet song that o'er the birth Of earliest blossoms rang, And caught the music from the hymn The stars of morning sang!

It hailed the radiant path of Spring, By stream and valley fair, And o'er the earth's green hill-tops, when No step but hers was there; And like the laurel's gift of green, The violet's depth of blue, It has survived a thousand thrones, And yet the song is new.

Now as we heard it in the years Whose memories still are young, When life's first rainbow o'er our path Its arch of glory flung! That visioned light has seeded long From hearts whose hopes have met The shower and shadow; but our strains Are loved and trusted yet.

They come when sunset's dying lines, Or morning's waking smiles, Light up the mountain's rocky shrines, The lonely forest aisles; Our souls, from all their early store, Have kept one answering tone Of joy, to greet each gushing song With gladness like its own.

There have been harps among us strung— It seemed beside "the tree Of life," where all the flowers we sought, Or dreamt of, yet might be; But early fell the hush of death On each unwearied string, That caught, though from afar, the dew Of everlasting Spring.

Oh! blest is true and tearless love! Oh! free of earth and air! For whom the past has no regret, The all to come no care! Still from the summer far away, To the worn heart ye bring, Its early store of love and hope— Sweet prophet-bridge of Spring!

Original Story.

LA PANTHERE NOIRE;

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

BY J. N.—CHAPTER IV.

Now where stands the town of Woodstock, years ago, was dotted with small cabins and log huts. They were built together the better to secure them from the attacks of the hostile Indians. On a rising eminence, in the angle formed by the river St. John and the Maduxnakik Creek, stood a large comfortable white house—the residence of Mr. William Stanhope. It was on the evening of the third day after Charles and Ben were taken. The rain was pouring down in torrents, and the river was unusually high, for it had now rained two days. Mr. Stanhope and his wife sat in silence by the fire. Perhaps, and no doubt, they were occupied with their own thoughts; as each would look into the fire with that vacant look so peculiar to any one in deep thought, it was not difficult to tell that their thoughts were on the absent ones. Their two sons, John and Charles, did not return at the time that they had promised; and the river being so beset by hostile tribes, they feared that some accident had happened them.

A bright, fair girl sat at the window, while her head rested on her hands. She too seemed in deep thought. Though her glances were directed to the river and pelting storm without, it was quite evident that she regarded neither one nor the other. A deep silence prevailed for some time in the room. At last, the young girl arousing herself from her reverie, cast a long glance down the river; then turning to her parents, she said, while a deep sigh, half suppressed, escaped from her bosom,—"I am afraid, mamma, that Charles and John will not return to-night."

"I am afraid so, too, dear," replied the mother now looking up. "Poor fellows!" repeated the girl, half aloud, and half to herself. "They may be out in this awful storm, or, perhaps, they are taken by the Mohawks." "No, no, Annie dear, do not think so," replied the mother, as a tear glistened in her eye. "It may be the storm that is keeping them. I hope that they are warm and comfortable, wherever they are," said the affectionate girl, as her head again rested on her hands; and something like a tear dimmed her bright eye.

"God grant it, love," murmured the mother. "I hope that our darling boys are safe and well. This is bad business Mary," said the father, withdrawing his gaze from the fire, and looking at his wife. "I will make the boys resign it. What is the good of making money at the fur trade, if they be continually exposed to danger?" "Yes, William, they must quit it. I always thought that it was too hard on John; and Annie grieves so when he is gone; I heard her crying last night in bed. Did you not, love?"

Annie made no answer; but a deep blush stole over her neck and face. The father was going to make some remark, but he was interrupted by a loud rap at the door. After the usual command of "Come in," was given, a stranger entered. As soon as he had entered the room he took off his hat, and made a low bow to the inmates, and then addressed himself to Mr. Stanhope.

"I hope, sir, that I am not intruding too much on your kindness, when I ask you to permit me to stop under your roof for this night. I am a stranger and know of no other place to go."

Mr. Stanhope rose up and gave the stranger a chair, while he bade him sit down; and then continued,—"Yes, sir, whatever comfort our homely place may afford you, you are welcome to it."

The stranger again expressed his thanks, and took a seat by the fire. He was a tall man, very gentlemanly in his appearance and conversation. As Mr. Stanhope looked upon him, he knew by his dress that he was just out from England, as his accent was peculiarly English. In a few moments he became quite sociable with the family. He even caressed Annie, and praised her beauty. As she would look up innocently into his face, she saw a something so peculiarly good and sweet stamped there, that it made her feel no repugnance to his caresses; but, on the contrary, she liked to be near him, and hear him speak. As the stranger found them to be far above what he had seen in the Province, he cast off all reserve, and spoke to them of his home, position and business with perfect freedom. He told them that he had come out from England to find a gentleman by the name of Colonel Elmore, who had married his sister; and after coming to this Province had settled on the Saint John River. "We kept up a correspondence," continued the stranger, "for three years with Colonel Elmore; and during that time we received letters regularly from him. At last, we ceased getting any answers to our letters, though we wrote off and on for over four years longer. After we gave up writing as useless, we thought that either he had changed his place of residence, or he and his wife were dead. Five years after we ceased writing, his father, the Earl of Ingilton, died. We again wrote, but received no answer. Then we advertised in the papers, but with no better success. At last, to put an end to the horrid suspense, my sister advised me to make this journey. But, alas!" continued the stranger, "it has done naught but confirm my worst suspicions. Five days ago I heard that Colonel Elmore and his wife were murdered by the Indians, about twenty miles up the river. My poor, dear sister!" murmured the stranger, "to be killed by those savages! and the two dear children, Edward and Blanche, carried off, to suffer, perhaps, a worse death. What a sad story to carry home to dear friends! oh! if I only could find their children. I have not even that consolation;—and so deep and keen was his emotion that he had to hide his face in his hands.

"Put your confidence in God," replied Mr. Stanhope, solemnly. "He may yet return them to you, in a manner, and at a time, that you would not anticipate."

"True, true," replied the stranger, as a shade of disappointment and sorrow disappeared from his face. "I thank you for your sympathy. I feel its weight. It has already taken a great load from off my heart."

"Was Colonel Elmore the only son of the Earl?" asked Mr. Stanhope.

"Yes, sir, he was the only son and heir; but the boy, if he were living, would be now the real lawful heir. It is that, along with the ties of relationship, that makes me so eager to find the children, if they be living.—But yet why may I hope? If they be living, I may never find them; for I have to return immediately to England."

"O mamma," cried Annie, who was standing at the window, "here is John just landing, but no one with him."

"Thank God!" replied the mother, as she quickly arose from the fire and approached the window. "But I wonder where he left Charles?"

The young man soon entered the house; but there was such a shade of deep grief and melancholy stamped upon his face, that the mother saw it at a glance. Her heart told her that some evil had happened to the other brother. Not being any longer able to restrain her emotion, she burst into tears; and throwing herself on her son's bosom, she exclaimed in a voice of touching anguish,

"John, John! where is my poor, dear boy? What has happened him? Is he hurt, or why is he not with you? Tell me, oh! tell me."

"Mother, dear mother!" replied the young man in a choking voice, and while his eyes filled with tears, "Charles is taken by the Mohawks." "And burnt to death!" shrieked the mother as she threw her arms in the air, and fell fainting to the ground.

A half-suppressed scream also escaped the lips of Annie, as she heard the awful tidings, the tears in torrents gushed to her eyes, as she flew to her sinking mother's side. The father covered his face with his hands, and the tears trickled out from between his fingers. Nothing could be heard in that house but violent weeping. Even the stranger could not keep the tears from his eyes at the afflicting sight. He rose up and got some water, and gave it to Annie to bathe her mother's brow. The daughter washed her mother's temples till she recovered; then stooping down, while she kissed her pale, careworn brow, while she said,—

"Thank God that you are better, mother dear," and she helped her up to a seat; and again put her arms around her neck, and kissed her.

"My poor, dear boy! to be killed by these savages. If I could only—only—!" Here her speech was stopped by a choking sensation in her throat, and she burst into tears.

John and Annie hung lovingly around her, trying to console her with words of hope. "You know, mother dear, that he may be safe, God will watch over him.—Whatever may happen, it must be His holy will, and we ought not to grumble at it," replied the sweet girl, as she tried to keep the tears out of her own eyes, and not let her mother see her grief.

The mother saw her struggle, and she murmured, "God bless you, my darling pet," as she folded the fair, fond girl to her bosom with that love that is felt by none but a mother.

Oh! who can fathom the love of a mother for her child? Who can feel her anguish—her bitter anguish when any evil befalls it? Who has counted the many sleepless nights that she has passed thinking of us—praying for us, and considering how she may promote our happiness? who has noticed her eyes growing fondly brighter, and her heart warmer at our prosperity? And may we add, is there one among us, who has fully repaid her for all those cares, anxieties and loves? Did we fairly appreciate them, till, alas! it was too late? When she has gone from us—when the veil is lifted from our eyes; then, we could fall down on our knees and ask her pardon for all our slights and neglects. We knew them not then, but we know them now.

Mrs. Stanhope, at last, became much calmer, by the tender, consoling words of her son and daughter. So it is; even in the darkest moments that hope rises up like a giant to sustain and comfort us; if it were not so, despair would send many of us to a premature grave. The moment that Mrs. Stanhope became calmer, and the Heavenly gleam of hope crossed her mind, working in unison with the tender yearnings of a mother's heart, she felt a sort of solemn, still grief, mixed with a resignation that sustained her, as John told all that he knew of the captive. The mother, father and sister, hung breathlessly upon every word he said; even the stranger seemed to listen with a degree of eagerness not less than that of the others. During the recital he could not keep his eyes off

the young man, but watched his every feature, and every expression that crossed his face. John continued,—"That after Charles left him he was to return the next morning, but the next morning passed and he did not return. He waited all that day for him; and then, on the next morning, he and Narcisse started out for the river, to see what had kept Ben and him. They could not find them at the river, or hear any tidings of them. On crossing over to the other side, they found the bateau on the shore, and also—Ben's gun in it all broken. Just as they had re-crossed the river, they met a Millicete, who told them about the capture. He said that he and his brother were on the other side of the river the same night. His brother happening to stray away from him was taken by the Mohawks and carried off with Charles and Ben. He also stated that his brother was 'put to the stake,' for he saw the place the next day. He had tracked them to their wigwams, and now knew every foot of the road. The Millicete tribe was preparing to go upon them, to be revenged for their brother's death; and he thought that they would not harm Charles or Ben till the time that they would be delivered. 'I then left the Frenchman,' continued John, "to attend the Millicete council and bring me word what would be their determination, and when they would start. I returned home to bring you the sad news, then to raise all the men. I could join the Millicetes."

"Do you think that they will not harm Charles till that time?" asked Annie, as her bright eyes glistened with tears.

"So the Indian assured me, dear. He thinks that the White Ross will prevent them. She never yet let them burn a white man, when she knew it." They then asked him who the White Ross was, and John told them all that he had heard of her, how she had saved the whites when taken by the Mohawks. The stranger seemed the most eager to hear of her; and when John had told all he knew of her, he felt into a fit of musing that lasted till it was near bed time. The family still continued to talk of Charles, their hopes and misgivings. They seemed loath to retire to rest. They would rather remain together, as they could obtain mutual assurances of hope from each other.

There is none of us who has ever had any trouble but knows how dreadful it is to pass a night alone. That is, when we retire to our bed to rest. To rest! It would be well for us if it were rest. There is no rest about it. We try and try to sleep—we go through all the operations—compose our head quietly on the pillow—shut our eyes—stretch out our limbs—nuzzle our head still closer to the pillow, and then bid good night to the world and all its troubles. Poor mortals! How long do we enjoy that repose? Only about two blessed minutes. When all of a sudden we see that awful magnifying glass with all our troubles on its surface; and the least of them now have become so frightfully large that it fairly drags a groan from us. Then we turn and twist; ay! jump as if our bed were made of thorns. And there stands grim Morpheus enjoying our agony and will not deign to take us in his arms, till exhausted nature itself will have to close our eyelids in sleep. Night magnifies our trouble; morning, our remorse.

At last, all the family rose up to retire to rest. The stranger, after he arose, looked, for a few moments, steadily in the young man's face. Then he turned around to say something to Mr. Stanhope; but wavering in his resolution he paused. Mr. Stanhope, noticing his embarrassment, said,—

"There is something that you would like to say to me; pray proceed. I assure you that it will give me great satisfaction to answer all that you may ask or do whatever lays in my power for you." This was spoken in such a kind voice that it removed all embarrassment from the stranger, who said,—

"There are things that are praying on my mind for those last three hours. One of them is a suspicion that you may dispell of it or strengthen. I would wish to ask you in private."

Mr. Stanhope then led the way to a small room; and after closing the door, he turned to the stranger and said,—

"I am now at your service. I feel assured by your manner and appearance that you do not wish to ask it out of curiosity;

and I am therefore willing to answer you let your questions be what they may." The stranger then hesitated but for a moment, then said,—

"Though I have heard that young man call you his father, and your lady his mother; but I now ask you is he your son?" Mr. Stanhope started, but suddenly halting himself he answered, though with some hesitation, "No sir, he is not my son."

was thunderstruck, almost by surprise and astonishment, as to the intelligence that he was of Mr. Stanhope, but Edward the heir to rich estates and the stranger was his uncle scarcely believe it; and he looked passed and was said, like a dream. Annie listened in silence, her bright eyes glistened, and forgetting, for sorrows, in the silent joy at her fortune. They all listened to Mr. Howard stated that Colonel Elmore was the only son of the late Earl. At an early age, he was taken and was long noted as a hero in it. After a time, he (Mr. Howard's) sister, a beautiful young lady. His increased at the marriage of him, telling him that he would never recognize him. He did not break off the Colonel loved his wife too dearly off from her; and knowing her spirit he never again entered his home. But that his father would write to him; and the father, on the would have most likely forgiven him but come to see for pardon received and obstinate, with a final estrangement. Colonel retired from the army, sold that he had received from him and then came out to America so enraged at what he business of his only son that sister, his only daughter, for him, or ever mentioning his name, yet his sister, lady Agnes, yate correspondence with the time of his murder. The even mention his name till death-bed. Then he bade write to him, stating that he and to return immediately, his son was murdered died about a month after written, bitterly repelling words his son. "All I need continued Mr. Howard Elmore's hand, "that myself on my good luck in and your good fortune in— shall be happy to take you with me, and then you can proper title of earl of Ingilton like to find your sister, the possible, yet God is good, own time and way, to bring Mrs. Stanhope looked at last, for a few moments, eyes met, the natural feeling of a mother overcame her. Choking in his throat, and with tears, at the thought those around him. To her was a father to him—and a sweet girl who was more than Above all, that woman who him, looking on him with She was a mother to him cherished him through his now loved and clung to his hood. All those feelings him; as he approached Mrs. said with an emotion that his utterance. "My motherkindest of mothers I can leave you. You have been me in my young days; and son to you in your old age to share my home with me main where I am."

So great was the emotion hope that for a few moments not speak. But, at last, to her pent up feelings she around his neck, and many lay sobbing on his breast.

"God bless you—God dear son. I knew that th in you; now that you are forgetting us. My poor, the mother pressed her lips. "I, too, congratulate you plied Mr. Stanhope, as he and wrung it warmly. "your change of fortune. I could have done for you bless you in it." They even to tears. Edward happy, as far as circumstances him, turned instinctively look to Annie for her expressed congratulations from

When they withdrew to the other room, they found Annie and Edward still sitting before the fire talking of Charles. H

and I am therefore willing to answer you your questions be what they may. The stranger then hesitated but for a moment, then said, "Though I have heard that young man call you his father, and your lady his mother; but I now ask you is he your son?" Mr. Stanhope started, but suddenly halting himself he answered, though with some hesitation, "No sir, he is not my son." "Good God!" broke in the stranger, "Whose son?" repeated Mr. Stanhope, "My son," replied the stranger, "I am not the father of the child, but I am the father of the man who is your son." "You might have seen me start the moment that he entered the house—did not. Oh! he has the very same look—smile. I could have taken him for his ghost." A sort of light seemed to break in the eyes of Mr. Stanhope as he listened to the stranger. At last, he said almost half musingly, "But yet how was I to know it? He was brought to me two years after that horrid tragedy by a Millicote who said that he had found him in the woods. I took him and named him as my son, and as you see he is not, to this day, know that he is not my son, nor does any of my family. I never wished to inform him for fear that it might make him disconcerted and then I would interfere with his happiness. We were as one of our children. But I will now call my wife and reveal this strange discovery to her." As soon as Mrs. Stanhope entered the room, and was informed of their suspicions, she was her astonishment. She could not help again bursting into tears. "Oh," she sobbed, "the blow is heavy to lose another, my now only son; but yet," she continued, "I ought not to grumble. I am all for the best or it would not be so; yet to lose him—lose the poor creature that always loved me so much. But give me, dear sir," she continued in a voice of such touching anguish, and she bathed in tears. "I am a mother, I have a mother's love and feeling, and when I hear the news that I have received of the probable death of Charles, and what I fear, it goes to the heart." "I deeply sympathize with you, my dear madam, in your feeling, and only wish to Heaven that I could alleviate them. I put our trust in God. He has wrought a miracle for me this day, in giving me a son that I long prayed for. I am confident you put your trust in him that he will restore your son to you." The stranger said this with such warmth, as he took the lady's hand that she could scarce enervate it. But going out of the room she immediately returned bearing a small packet which she placed in the hands of the stranger, as she said: "This was around his neck, when he was brought here." "It is a likeness of my sister, Annie Howard," and he placed it to his lips and kissed it. "There is also another secret that I am sure that you have never guessed; for no one ignorant of its existence could ever find it." The stranger touched the back part of the miniature with his thumb nail, and another lid was open, presenting a beautiful engraving with those words written under it, presented to Edward Elmsmore as a token of love and esteem by his affectionate mother—Annie Howard. "The girl, if she is living, has an other. I got them made by my sister who sent them out about nine years ago to Colonel Elmsmore for his children." The stranger continued and took Mrs. Stanhope's hand and warmly kissed it. "This discovery will evermore be dear to me. I have every reason to feel grateful and happy. I hope I would wish to see those around me happy too." "I thank you, sir kindly," replied Mr. Stanhope. "I feel glad at John's good fortune—with your permission, I will call John, and then Edward Elmsmore (as we shall hereafter name him) and tell him of his good fortune, or perhaps, we had better go into the room. He and Annie are alone and will break the news to him. When they withdrew to the other room, they found Annie and Edward still sitting before the fire talking of Charles. He

was thunderstruck, almost speechless with surprise and astonishment, as he listened to the intelligence that he was not the son of Mr. Stanhope, but Edward Elmsmore, the heir to rich estates and an earldom, and the stranger was his uncle. He could scarcely believe it; and he listened to all that passed and said, like a man in a dream. Annie listened in breathless silence, her bright eyes glowing fondly brighter, and forgetting, for a time, all her sorrows, in the silent joy at Edward's good fortune. They all listened attentively, as Mr. Howard stated that Colonel Elmsmore was the only son of the late earl of Ingilton. At an early age, he entered the army and was long noted as the wisest officer in it. After a time, he married his (Mr. Howard's) sister, a poor, but very beautiful young lady. His father was so incensed at the marriage that he wrote to him, telling him that he would disown him and never recognize him as his heir, if he did not break off the marriage. The Colonel loved his wife too dearly to break off from her; and knowing his father's relentless spirit he never again wrote to him, nor entered his home. But yet he hoped that his father would write for him to return; and the father, on the other hand, would have most likely forgiven him had he but come to sue for pardon. Both were deceived and obstinate, which resulted in a final estrangement. Colonel Elmsmore retired from the army, sold out an estate that he had received from his grandfather, and then came out to America. The earl was so enraged at what he called stubbornness of his only son that he forbade his sister, his only daughter, from writing to him, or ever mentioning his name. But yet, his sister, lady Augusta, kept up a private correspondence with him till the time of his murder. The old earl did not even mention his name till he was on his death-bed. Then he bade lady Augusta write to him, stating that he was forgiven and to return immediately. It was too late, his son was murdered! The earl died about a month after the letter was written, bitterly repenting his conduct towards his son. "All I need now repeat," continued Mr. Howard taking Edward Elmsmore's hand, "that I congratulate myself on my good luck in finding you, and your good fortune in being found. I shall be happy to take you to England with me, and then you can assume your proper title of earl of Ingilton. I would like to find your sister, that's almost impossible, yet God is good, and he takes his own time and way, to bring about things." Mrs. Stanhope looked at Edward earnestly for a few moments, and when their eyes met, the natural feeling and affection of a mother overcame her. Edward felt a choking in his throat, and his eyes filled with tears, at the thoughts of leaving all those around him. To leave the man, who was a father to him—and Annie the dear, sweet girl who was more than sister to him. Above all, that woman who stood before him, looking on him with tearful eyes—She was a mother to him—a mother who cherished him through his childhood; and now loved and clung to him in his manhood. All those feelings rushed upon him; as he approached Mrs. Stanhope, he said with an emotion that almost choked his utterance. "My mother, dearest and kindest of mothers I can never—never leave you. You have been a mother to me in my young days; now, I will be a son to you in your old ones—you shall go to share my home with me, or I shall remain where I am." So great was the emotion of Mrs. Stanhope that for a few moments she could not speak. But, at last, finding utterance to her pent up feelings she wound her arms around his neck, and murmured while she lay sobbing on his breast. "God bless you—God bless you, my dear son. I knew that the good heart was in you; now that you are rich, you are not forgetting us. My poor, dear boy!" and the mother pressed her lips to his cheeks. "I, too, congratulate you, Edward," replied Mr. Stanhope, as he took his hand and wrung it warmly. "I feel happy at your change of fortune. It was more than I could have done for you, and may God bless you in it." They all were affected, even to tears. Edward, though he felt happy, as far as circumstances could make him, turned instinctively with a meaning look to Annie for he expected to have received congratulations from her. The tears

were dried in the fair girl's eyes; but they were bent on him with such a look of heart felt joy and love that their silent speech spoke volumes to their heart. And as Edward looked into her deep blue eyes, he caught a meaning that gave a different, though more serious, turn to his thoughts. A man's countenance and tongue are the indexes to his feelings. There is no sensation that he may experience but may easily be told by the one or the other. It is different with a woman. With her, it is the eye. Her physiognomy—her whole soul (if we may be allowed the use of the two words) lies in that member: they know it well, and it is on that account that, when affected by any feeling of anger, hatred, ambition, love, or shame, they lower their eyes; so that what we, poor mortals! take for blushing modesty, is nothing more or less than downright dissimulation. It is no fault, and man may be glad that it is so; for he may after find there the feeling felt for him, when he would try in vain to obtain them by words. Now to our story. Had it been any other time, how happy they all would have felt! all united in love around that bright, cheerful fire talking of Edward's good fortune. There was one of their number wanting—and that one, for all they knew, might be suffering torture with the Mohawks; so the happiness that they otherwise would have felt, was considerably diminished. Such is life; none of our joys are perfect, and we can never feel completely happy. Such a state is not of this world; it is of a brighter and better one. Just as the family were retiring to rest, Narcisse arrived. He told them that the Indians had held their war council, and would not start before next week. They had scouts and spies out watching the movements of the Mohawks; and they could not harm Charles, or Ben without their knowing it. They were determined on taking them by surprise, and not leave one of them in the country. They also sent their love to their white brethren, and would be glad to get more guns and ammunition from them, also, their help. After talking a few moments longer, they all retired to rest, to seek repose, after the exertments of the evening.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Miscellaneous.

WAYSIDE LIFE IN AUSTRALIA.—I suddenly found myself, after about a fortnight's residence in Victoria, the commander of a gold escort, having in my charge upwards of 44,000 ounces and a number of bags of sovereigns, in all about two tons weight of gold. Many incidents occurred on the way back; but I will confine myself to one or two which were characteristics of the period. A miner, who had been too late for the escort, stopped me to treat that I would take down some gold for him in my pocket. I assured him it would burst through, because at the pace we went nearly all pockets with anything in them soon became rags. Would I take notes, then? I extended my hand, saying how much, and what is your name? "Mickey O'Halloran, yer honour; £300." I clapped spurs to my horse to overtake my troop. The amount was too large to be taken in so loose a way. Not long after, another man rushed across my way—so suddenly that I nearly galloped over him—with a similar request. "If it's only a few pounds," said I. It's only a bundle of £500," exclaimed he. "I cannot take the responsibility," said I, hurriedly. "There's none," shouted he; "no receipt wanted." Away I shot after my troop, leaving him shouting after me. "Cram it into your pistol holsters! ram the bundle down your boots!" I mention this to show the great confidence that was placed in the private escort; no receipt being required and even his name not given. If I had complied with his request, the notes would all have been rubbed to powder in an hour or two. At any rate he preferred all risks to the chance of being robbed. I found the second officer had been so imprudently good-natured as to take a small bag for one of these too late men, and it had already burst in his breast pocket, and the gold had become mixed with the white dust of a biscuit and the black dust of gunpowder which had escaped from its flask. He had lost the bit of dirty paper with the owners name but said it was "John something," who would call for it in Melbourne. As a rule, I never took anything in this way, excepting letters of lovers, husbands, sons, or other tokens of private affection.—R. H. Horn's *Australian Facts and Prospects.*

THE FALLACY OF PREMATURE EDUCATION.—When we are considering the health of children, it is imperative not to omit the importance of keeping their brains fallow, as it were, for several of the first years of their existence. The mischief perpetrated by a contrary course; in the shape of bad health, peevish temper and developed vanity is incalculable. Some infant prodigy, which is a standard of mischief throughout its neighborhood, misleads them. But parents may be assured that this early work is not by any means all gain, even in the way of work. I suspect it is a loss; and that children who begin their education late, as it would be called, will rapidly overtake those who have been in harness long before them. And what advantage can it be that a child knows more at six years old than its compeers especially if this is to be gained by a sacrifice of health, which may never be regained? There may be some excuse for this early book-work in the case of those children who are to be employed by manual labor. It is worth while, perhaps, to run the risk of some physical injury to them, having only their years in which we can teach them book-knowledge. The chance of mischief, too, will be less, being more likely to be counteracted by their after life. But for a child who is to be at book-work for the first twenty-one years of its life, what folly it is to exhaust in the least its mental energy, which, after all, is its surest implement. A similar course of argument applies to taking children early to church, and to over developing their minds in any way. There is no knowing, moreover, the disgust and weariness that may grow up in the minds of young persons from their attention being prematurely claimed.

HOMELY WOMEN.—We like homely women. We do not include the positively ugly; for since beauty and money are the only capital the world will recognize in women, they are more to be pitied than admired; but we have a chivalric enthusiastic regard for plain women. We never saw one who was not modest, unassuming, and sweet tempered, and have seldom come across one who was not virtuous, and had not a good heart. Made aware early in life of their want of beauty by the attentions of the opposite sex, vanity and affectation never take root in their hearts; and, in the hope of supplying attractions which a capricious nature has denied, they adorn the heart instead of person, and give to the mind those accomplishments which the world so rarely appreciates in woman, but which are more lasting, and, in the eyes of men of sense more highly prized than personal beauty. See them in the street, at home, or in the church, and they are always the same; and the smile which ever lives upon the face is not forced there to fascinate, but is the spontaneous sunshine reflected from a kind heart, a flower which takes root in the soul and blooms upon the lips, inspiring respect instead of passion, emotions of admiration instead of feelings of sensual regard. Plain women make good wives, good mothers, cheerful homes, and happy husbands, and we never see one but we thank Heaven that it has created women of sense as well as beauty.

LIFE.—Life has been supposed to be imagined to a ball-room, whose guests are constantly pouring in at one door, and out at the other, without apparent diminution of the number within, who are neither less gay nor more miserable on account of the perpetual entrance and exit at the two thresholds of Time and Eternity. And whoever looks into the ball room in ages to come will find its youth still as buoyant, as graceful, and unconcerned as if death never had occurred, and never would occur upon earth. Oh life! the fascinating disguise with which youth invests thee is thy precious amulet, for it is their hands that entirely thy blooming cheeks with those gorgeous curtains which veil from the eye of consciousness the rough scenery that lies beyond—its restreting storms, its portentous clouds, its mournful retrospect!

"What are you looking after, my daughter?" said an old gentleman at a Christmas party. "Looking after a son-in-law for you, father," was the witty reply.

SOCIAL ADVANTAGES OF FEMALE EDUCATION.—Due cultivation of the female mind would add greatly to the happiness of males, and still more that of females.—Time rolls on, and when youth and beauty vanishes, a fine lady who never entertained a thought into which an admirer did not enter, finds in herself a lamentable void, occasioning discontent and peevishness. But a woman who has merit, improved by a virtuous and refined education, retains in her decline an influence over the men, more flattering even than that of beauty; she is the delight of her friends as formerly of her admirers. Admirable would be the effects of such refined education, contributing no less to public good than private happiness. A man, who at present must degrade himself into a fop or a coxcomb in order to please the women, would soon discover that their favor is not to be gained but by exerting every manly talent in private life; the two sexes, instead of corrupting each other, would be rivals in the race of virtue; mutual esteem would be to each of them a school of urbanity; and the mutual desire of pleasing would give a smoothness to their behavior, a delicacy to their sentiments, and tenderness to their passions. Married women in particular, destined by nature to take the lead in educating their children, would no longer be the greatest obstruction to good education by their ignorance, frivolity, and disorderly manner of living.—Lord Kames.

IS THE WORLD A MISTAKE?—One of the saddest mistakes which good people have made is in supposing the world to be a mistake. To these people—and their number is not small—the earth is but a theatre of pain and sickness, sorrow and death.—Joy is illusive, pleasure a cheat, laughter a mockery, and happiness a thing impossible, and not even to be looked for on this side of the grave. The performance of all duty is the "taking up" of what they call "a cross." They are actually afraid to be happy, under an overshadowing impression that they have no right to be happy in this life. They believe there is something intrinsically bad in the world that they inhabit and all the joy that proceeds from it. They have an idea that the moral evil which afflicts the human race has struck in. To them life is a trial—severe, unrelenting, perpetual. All that is good and graceful and glorious in the world is a hollow sham, for the deception of the unwary and the ruin of the unwise.

SELF-ESTEEM.—We cannot conceive a more pitiable and unhappy circumstance than persons having too high an opinion of their own merit. They are always conceiving some affront offered to them, when such a thing was never intended. Instead of passing through life with a smile upon the lips and sunlight on the brow, they are invariably fretful, moody individuals, clamoring loudly at the slightest ill which crosses their path, and imagining themselves insulted if every one does not appear to hold them in the same estimation in which they regard themselves.

I have often thought that if the minds of men were laid open, we should see but little difference between that of the wise men, and that of the fool. There are infinite reveries, numberless extravagances, and a perpetual train of vanities which pass through both. The great difference is, that the first knows how to pick and cull his thoughts for conversation, by suppressing some, and communicating others, whereas the other lets them all indifferently fly out in words. This sort of discretion, however, has no place in private conversation between intimate friends. On such occasions the wisest men often talk like the weakest; for indeed the talking with a friend is nothing else but thinking aloud.—Addison.

A candidate for the honor of representing four Free burghs in Parliament calling upon an honest shoemaker for his vote and influence, took the liberty of kissing the goodwife, who was a middle-aged woman, and, in doing so, he took the further liberty of slipping a couple of guineas out of his own mouth into that of the matron. Instead of being offended by such a breach of decorum, the lady silly said, as she pocketed the two shining pieces, "Gin ye like sir, ye may kiss my daughter too."

It matters little that you have the worst possible temper by nature, if you have the strongest possible control over it by philosophy.

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, at Five Shillings Currency per acre. Dividing the Purchase Money into instalments, spread over six years, as follows, viz:—

Deposit on signing agreement to purchase	1s. per acre.
Second year, no instalment reqd.	
Third Year	1s. do.
Fourth year	1s. do.
Fifth year	1s. do.
Sixth year	1s. do.

without addition of interest if instalments are regularly paid.

SEVERAL FARMS, having Houses, Barns, and Out-Buildings erected thereon, also for sale, on very reasonable terms, varying from £60 to £800, according to the quality of the Soil, the value and condition of the Buildings, &c. &c.

REFERENCE.—J. V. Thurgen, Esq., the Company's Agent in Saint John.

B. HAYNE, Chief Commissioner, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Office, Fredericton, December, 1859.

Valuable Property for Sale.

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

CHAMCOOK.
That very fine field opposite Mr. John Townsend's, containing 15 acres.
The field fronting on the water, known as the Tide-mill field, containing 15 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 50 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 Rail Road and fronting on Chamcook Harbor; a valuable privilege for wharves, containing 5 1/2 acres.

ST. ANDREWS.
The Store now occupied as the "Union Store," and a valuable building privilege adjoining the same with a good wharf 100 feet long, and 10 feet broad.
Also the House and Lot between the "Union Store" and that of Messrs. Odell and Turner.
ST. JOHN.
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 Wyman Mill privilege.
Also several Lots of Land in St. David, St. Patrick, and other parts of the County.
YORK COUNTY.
500 acres of valuable timber land, known as the McAdam Block, through which the Rail Road passes.
And several lots of land in Prince William, containing 1342 acres.

GRANDMANAN.
7 or 8000 acres, well timbered Land, with many valuable privileges, a very valuable property.
The whole will be sold on liberal terms.
Apply to EDWARD WILSON, or the subscriber. ALICE WILSON.
St. John, May 17, 1859.

NOTICE.—AARON HASTINGS, of the City of Saint John, Greenock, having 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, (after certain payments in said Deed specified,) for the benefit of such of his Creditors as 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 execute the same within the time prescribed, otherwise they will be, according to the terms of the said Deed, debarr'd from all advantage thereof.

All persons indebted to the said Aaron Hastings, are requested to make immediate payment to us.

W. H. SCOTT, THOMAS HATHEWAY.
St John, October 15th, 1859.

Down Lot for sale!—The Subscriber offers for sale the premises in Woodstock formerly occupied by him as a tannery, &c, immediately opposite the residence of Mrs. J. M. Connell. Upon it are a dwelling house, a tan shop and barn. His title is a 999 years Lease, subject to an annual rent of £2. Also—Three acres of cleared land on the Connet Road (so called) about one mile from the village.
For terms, &c., apply to John C. Winslow, or to B. McLAUCHLAN.
Woodstock, June 28, 1859.

Boots & Shoes.
JUST received at BROADBARD & BAKERS, (opposite the Commercial Bank,) a nice assortment of Ladies and Misses BOOTS & SHOES.
Ladies Gents & Children's Rubber Shoes ALSO—A New Pair of Boots. All of which will be sold cheaper than any in this vicinity.
Woodstock, January 12th, 1860.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY!
The Journal Office, from Subscribers a few cords of Hard Wood.

Mrs. Wright, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children's teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation, will allow all pains to subside, and regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

For Eastport, Portland & Boston

First Trip of the season. Steamer "EMPEROR"

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

Digby and Annapolis.
EMPEROR will leave for Digby and Annapolis, on MONDAY morning, 12th inst., at 8 A. M.
THOMAS HATHWAY,
Agent, 20 Dock Street,
St. John, March 3rd, 1860.

Public Notice.
STOCK IN TRADE selling off at COST and CHARGES. The Subscriber has this day commenced selling off his entire stock

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes and Rubbers,
at Reduced Prices, and will continue selling until about 20th April next, when the balance of his stock will be sold at AUCTION, of which due notice will be given.
W. M. DOYLE,
Woodstock, 23rd February, 1860.

New Brunswick, Carleton Co.
(L. S.) To the Sheriff of the County of Carleton, or any Constable within the County, Greeting.

WHEREAS James Ketchum and Ralph Ketchum, Executors of the Estate of Richard Ketchum, late of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, Esq., deceased, have proved that a citation may be granted, calling upon the Creditors, Heirs Legatates, next of Kin, and all other persons interested in the said Estate, to attend the passing and allowance of said account of the administration of said Estate. You are therefore required to cite the Creditors, Heirs, Legatates, next of Kin, and all other persons interested in the said Estate, to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Council Room in the Town of Woodstock within and for the said County of Carleton, on Friday the twentieth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to attend the passing and allowance of said account. Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court this twenty-second day of February 1860.
(Signed) LEWIS P. FISHER,
Surrrogate Co. Carleton.

A. K. SHERES WITNESS,
Registrar, Probates for said County.
Woodstock, February 22nd, 1860.

Pork, Flour, Leather, Fish, &c. &c.

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

West and First, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND General Agents.

Also, dealers in all kinds of Lumber. No. 522 Main St. Charlestown, Mass. Geo. W. West. Geo. W. Foster. Consignments of Lumber are respectfully solicited.
References: Messrs. R. Foster & Co. and Stephen Smith, Esq., Boston, Mass.; Messrs. McLean & Dowling, and Spafford Barker, Esq., Fredericton; George W. Roberts, Esq., Saint John; Henry N. West, Esq., Fort Kent, Me. February 14th, 1860. Cm.

Flour, Pork, &c.
10 BLS. MESS PORK;
100 BLS. Flour, Extra State;
50 cwt. Large Codfish;
5 Hhds. Porto Rico Molasses;
25 half Chests Tea (Vergon's) for the 1st class of the "Empire".
J. W. SHERES & COMPANY,
Woodstock, 11th Feb. 1860.

The 20th Annual Meeting of the LIFE ASSOCIATION of Scotland. Founded 1838.

Empowered by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament, was held at the Head Office, on the 9th August 1859, when a highly satisfactory state of affairs was reported.
During the last year 1200, for £214,618 4 8 Life Assurances were effected, of which the Directors accepted 1011, for £486,639 4 8 There were 81 Deaths during the year amongst the Assured, £33,231 10 7 covered by 100 Policies for (According to the Mortality Table there should have fallen during the year 133 Policies for £68,610.)
The Association have paid to the Representatives of deceased Policy-holders Sums Assured to the amount of £279,620 10 4
The Annual Income is now £151,078 15 2
The Progressive Increase of the Business has been as follows:—
Assurances since December 1838, Annual Income to these dates.

5th April 1841,	149 for	£75,699	£2,709
" 1847,	895 "	489,017	14,630
" 1853,	6,094 "	2,320,738	67,636
" 1859,	12,220 "	5,356,643	151,078

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

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

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

Fruit, Burning Fluid, &c.
Now landing ex schrs. Pearl and Franklin

10 BLS. BALDWIN APPLES,
12 boxes ORANGES,
3 boxes LEMONS,
100 drums Fresh ELEM PIGS,
10 do Sultana RAISINS,
1 bag Pea NUTS,
51 lbs Porter's Burning FLUID,
2 dozen Zinc Washboards. For sale low by
LOGAN & LINDSAY,

James W. Street, AGENT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, &c. St. Andrews, N. B.

MARTELL & HENNESSY Brandy,
Scotch and Irish Whiskies, Rottendam Geneva, Old Jamaica Rum, Port and Sherry Wines, Champagne, London bottled and Palo Ale, Alcohol, &c.
Extra, double extra, and superfine Flour, Messrs. Blandy's Park, Salsoratus, Coffee, Tobacco London Congo, English breakfast, Oolong and Souchong Teas, Bright Muscovado long and Souchong Teas, Bright Muscovado Vinegar, Burning Fluid, Brandman's No. 1 Paint Oils, Whiting, Turpentine, Paraffine, Oil, Woodstock and T. D. Pipes, Soap Candles, Window Glass, &c.
ALSO—A lot of Quoddy river and Rippling Herring on hand, in bbls. and Halves. January 12th, 1860.

From Old England. Tailor & Cutter.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of this town and surrounding country that he has taken the shop next to W. T. Laird's Drug Store, opposite the Commercial Bank, Water-street, intending to keep on hand a good supply Cheap Black Cloth Cassimeres, Doeskins, Satinets and Trimmings, required for the trade, which will be sold low for Cash.
Garments made to order, and the motto is No Fit No Pay. Having served seven years apprenticeship in England, and worked in some of the principal shops of St. John and Fredericton, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction.
Garments cut in any style of fashion. All for the most reasonable and economical and of the best quality.
JOSEPH BLUNT,
Woodstock, Oct. 15, 1859.

Notice.
THE SUBSCRIBER having closed his Business at Upper Woodstock, requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment.
He will be found at the store formerly occupied by Robert Harper directly opposite his former place of business.
R. B. KETCHUM,
Cp. of Woodstock, Dec. 17, 1859. 3m.

PARADISE HALL! Paradise Row!!

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his numerous friends and customers that he has now ready for inspection at his NEW STORE, a general stock of WINTER GOODS which he will sell at Exceedingly Low Prices!

DRY GOODS.

Whitney Blankets, Dress Gowns, Chenille Shawls, Long Wool Shawls, Black and colored Silk Trunks, Velvet, Mantles, (in every style and color,) Mantle cloths & Trimmings, Felt Hats, in newest styles, Men's and Boys' Fur Caps, Kossuth and Ledger Fur Hats, Carpet Bags & Leather Trunks, Ready Made Clothing, Coats, Vests, & Pants, India Rubber & Worsted Braces.

A splendid assortment of **FURS,** From the well known Establishment of Lockhart and Company.

Seal Cloth, Petersham and Whitney Cloths, Buffalo Skins and Carpets.

GROCERIES.

Tea, Coffee, Tobacco and Pipes, Pepper, Mustard, Gloves, Nutmegs, Starch, Soap, Candles, Confectionery, Salsoratus and Soda, Sugar, Rice, Mixed Pickles, &c., &c., &c.

A handsome style of China, Crockery stone Earthenware, Decanters, Tumblers, Plain and cut, Molasses, Flour, Corn Meal, Brandy, Gin, Rum, Whiskey, and Wines, of the best description,
All of which will be sold cheap for Cash or Country Produce.
WANTED—5,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Buckwheat. I will take any quantity of good Butter, Hog's Lard and Poultry, for which the highest prices will be paid. I also want 500 Other Skins, 500 Coon Skins, 200 Bear and Lucifer Skins, 5,000 Red Fox, and give a premium of fifty dollars to the person who will bring me the largest number of any of the skins mentioned.

JAMES HUAN. NEW DRUG STORE.

Paradise Hall, first Store on Paradise Row, Woodstock, December 21st, 1859.

NEW DRUG STORE.

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

PAINTS.—No. 1 London White Lead, Black Blue, Green, Yellow and Red Paints.—Also, Dry Paints in great variety.

OILS.—Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil, Olive Porpoise, Neatfoot, Flaxseed, Castor Oil Cod Liver Oil.

VARNISH.—Coach, Furniture, and Japan Varnish.

DYE STUFFS.—Ext. of Logwood, Ground Redwood, Logwood and Fustic, Cudbear, Blue Vitrol and Copernic.

BRUSHES.—Paint, Varnish, Whitewash Blacking and Scrubbing Brushes, also a nice assortment of Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes.

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

SUNDRIES.—Spts. Turpentine, Burning Fluid, Mustard, Ginger, Sulphur, Baking Powder, Washing Soda, Saltpetre, Cream of Tartar, Sugar, Arrowroot, Pearl Barley, Shoe and Stove Blacking, and a superior article of Tobacco and Cigars.

F. W. BROWN,
Brick Building, Main Street,
Woodstock, Nov. 3rd, 1859.

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

Notice.
THE SUBSCRIBER having closed his Business at Upper Woodstock, requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment.
He will be found at the store formerly occupied by Robert Harper directly opposite his former place of business.
R. B. KETCHUM,
Cp. of Woodstock, Dec. 17, 1859. 3m.

British House, Woodstock, Decm. 1859.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have received by late arrivals a large and varied stock of—

British and Foreign DRY GOODS,

{CONSISTING OF} Beaver, Pilot, Devere, Kersey, Lionskin, Sealskin, Tweed, Siberian, Dooskin, Casemore, Brown and Black

BROADCLOTHS.

Red, White, Blue, Grey, Crimean and Fancy

FLANNELS.

Grey, White and Printed COTTONS.

Ginghams, Doullins, White and Colored

Counterpanes.

Muslins, Lawns, Linens, Diapers, Swans Down, Coburg, French Merinoes, DeLaines, Lamas, Alpacaes, Tweed Robes, Plaids, &c. Lining Cottons, Silicates, Jena, Scotch Wool

Shirts and Drawers.

Socks and Hose.

Cloth, Cashmere and Kid GLOVES, Paisley, Plaid & Riverine Long and Square

SHAWLS.

Black and Colored Silks, Broad and Trimming Velvets, Bonnet Ribbons, Flowers,

Fancy Velvet Bonnets,

FELT HATS, STAYS,

Steel Skeleton Shirts,

Underlins, Linen and Cottons, Thirde, Blue and white COTTON WARPS, Wool Hoops, Ladies Chest Protectors, Scarfs, Mantles, Floor Carpets, Earthen Rugs, Door Mats, &c. and Table Cloths, Moreens, Damasks, &c.

CLOTHING.

In Over Coats, Dress and Frock Coats, Pants, Vests of all descriptions and prices. Garments made to order at the shortest notice. CHARLES McCABE, Cutter.

In consequence of the scarcity of money the stock will be sold for Cash, Oats, Butter, Mitts, Home spun Cloth, &c.

DOHERTY & McTAVISH, BRITISH HOUSE, WOODSTOCK, Second Door from the Bridge.

Fall Importations 1859.

THE Subscriber having just returned after a three weeks absence to the Boston and New York markets, would call the attention of his customers and buyers to the large stock of Provisions, Groceries, &c., in part as follows:—

500 lbs Extra and Superfine State Flour;
27 " " Ohio and St. Louis do;
17 " " Clear Mesa pork;
16 " " Chicago do do;
20 do Crackers and Pilot Bread;
20 chests Oolong and Souchong TEA;
20 boxes pure Leaf Gallego TOBACCO;
10 do & 10s Tobacco; 10 000 Cigars;
40 lbs Beans; 20 bags Dried Apples;
6 do Chile Vinegar; 3 do Raisins;
10 lbs Fluid and Camphene; 3 do Lard;
80 lbs Soap and Candles; 10 lbs Cheese;
40 lbs and 1-2 lbs. Salsoratus 10 do Staruch;
60 do Spices &c.; 30 boxes Raisins;
20 do GROUND COFFEE; 16 do Figs;
23 lbs Refined sugar; 3 hds Brown do;
5 do Fecton Syrup; 19 do Molasses;
20 doz. Ketchup, Pickles and Pepper Sauce;
30 do Brooms and Pails; 6 Nests Tubs;
20 Cases Men's and Boys' Thick Boots.

Together with a general variety of women's and Children's Boots and Shoes. Also, a large assortment of Staple and Domestic

Dry Goods, &c., &c.

The above goods having been personally selected and purchased for cash will be sold at low rates as can be offered in this market Boston Store, 767.

Calais, Nov. 20th. ALEX. GILMOR.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, town of Woodstock, County of Carleton, on the 28th day of March next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, and debt to that certain piece or parcel of Land and premises, situate, lying and being in the Victoria Settlement, Parish of Brighton, County of Carleton, and described as follows:—beginning at the north west corner of a lot of land occupied by Arthur Tompkins, running north twenty chains or to the south west corner of a lot of land claimed by Thomas Boyd; thence east one hundred chains along the south side line of said Boyd's lot; thence south 50 chains or to the north east corner of said Tompkins' lot; thence west along the north side of said lot 100 chains to the place of beginning, containing two hundred acres, more or less, being the lands and premises now occupied by said James Melville, the same having been taken by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court against said James Melville.

F. R. J. DIBLE, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Woodstock, Sept. 16, 1859.

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

Calais House Re-Opened.

THE subscriber having re-opened the above Hotel, is prepared to accept moderate permanent and transient boarders on reasonable terms. The Hotel is now entirely new, furnished with new furniture, and placed in excellent order. The table has been thoroughly repaired and an experienced hostess will always be found in attendance.
C. R. MERRILL, Proprietor,
Calais, Sept. 23d, 1859.

NEW FALL GOODS!

BRICK BUILDING, MAIN STREET

JUST received a large and fashionable stock of Fall & Winter Goods, consisting of

LONG AND SQUARE

WOOL SHAWLS,

BLACK AND COLORED

CLOTH CLOAKS,

CLOAKING CLOTH

in all colors, with Trimmings to match. Fancy Dresses,

Wool and Cash Plaids,

Black and Colored Silks,

Oahuas, Coburgs, Delaines, Alpacaes, Cashes and Gingham,

Polka Jackets,

BERLIN HOODS AND SCARF TICKINGS AND DENIMS.

BLUE AND WHITE

COTTON WARPS;

FACTORY AND WHITE COTTON, COTTON RATTING, &c., &c. FANCY FLANNELS FOR SHIRTING, Blankets & Horse Rugs, Carpets and Druggets, Hosiery & Gloves,

FURS, in Fitch, Mountain Martin, and Grey Squirrel.

Ladies and Misses' Felt Hats and Bonnets Stamped Muslin and Working Cotton. Gents Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Shirt and Shift Collars, &c. &c.

ROBERT BROWN,
Woodstock, Nov. 11th, 1859.

Our Musical Friend.

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND," a rare companion for the Winter months.

Every Pianist, Every Singer, Every Teacher, Every Pupil, Every Amateur, should procure this weekly Publication of Vocal and Piano Forte Music, costing but 10 cents a number, and

Pronounced by the entire Press of the Country, to be "the Best and Clearest Work of the kind in the world."

Twelve full-sized Pages of Vocal and Piano Forte Music for 10 cents. Yearly, \$5; Half-yearly, \$2.50; Quarterly, \$1.25.

Subscribe to "Our Musical Friend," or order it from the nearest Newsdealer, and you will have Music enough for your entire family at an insignificant price; and if you want Music for the Flute, Violin, Cornet, Clarinet, Accordion, &c., subscribe to it.

Solo Melodist,

Containing 12 pages, costing only 10 cents a number; Yearly \$2.50; Half-yearly, \$1.25. All the back numbers at 10 cts., and bound Volumes, containing 11 numbers, at \$3.00 each, constantly on hand.

C. B. SEYMOUR & CO.,
107 Nassau St. New York.

TRANSPARENT SHOP WINDOW BLINDS.

THE Subscribers are prepared to furnish TRANSPARENT SHOP WINDOW BLINDS cheaper than any imported from the United States; and they have made such improvements that these Blinds when soiled can be washed and made to look as good as new. They fatter themselves that the elegance of design and beauty of finish the Blinds made by them cannot be surpassed. Also—PRES CO, and all kinds of Graining, Marbling, Decorating and Ornamental SIGN PAINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

Orders from the country respectfully solicited. Estimates sent Free.

References:—Messrs. Brooks, Dry Goods Merchants; Whitteker and Partridge; James & Co., Stationers, Saint John; and C. S. Beverly, Fredericton.
Rooms in Walker's Brick Building, Canterbury Street, St. John.
CREAR & MILES,
St. John, Nov. 12th, 1859. [S. signed 3m.]

FLOUR! FLOUR!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND 1,600 lbs. Double Extra State Flour, 100 do. very Superior Genesee Flour. Will be offered at low prices for cash. JAMES THIBBETTS, Fredericton, January 18, 1860.

"MEDICAL H"

IS now offered for sale a stock of

Drugs, Chemicals, PATENT MEDICINE

—OF ALL KINDS—

HORSE MEDICINE

PAINTS.—White Lead, Blue Yellow and Red Paint, Grafting Barths of all kinds.

OILS.—Boiled and Raw Linseed Neatfoot, and Cod Liver Oil Burning Fluid, Japan Colours Varnishes.

BRUSHES.—Varnish, Paint, Blacking, Black Lead, Hair Combs, Combs, Sash Brushes, and Camels Hair superior assortment of Hair Pins, Shaving, Tooth and Gutter Combs and Horn T Ivory Combs, Pocket Combs.

PERFUMERY.—English Perfumery, Comprising Roudolfe Essence, Jockey Club, No. 1, Frangipani, Otto of Rose, N. Lavender, Bay Rum, Cologne, and a variety of Toilette Essences. Toilet Brown, Windsor, Home Camphor and Transparent Shaving Soap, Hair Oil Hungarian Balm, Rosemary Oil, Trispherous, Cocoa &c., &c.

STATIONERY.—Paper and Envelopes, Ruled and Plain, Pencils, Slates, School Books, Ledgers and Day Books, Pencils and Paper, Sealing Wax, Stationery, Printing Ink, Quills, Goggles, and a variety of articles.

A nice lot of STANDARD in cloth and paper, which Publishers prize, also a Catalogue of Church Services, and Church Hymn Books.

CONFECTIONARY.—A large Flavouring Extracts for Candy, Marmalade, Corn Tapioca, Sage, Arrowroot, Cream of Tartar, Ginger, Pickles, Sauces, Honey, Candy, Revivants, Arabica, &c., &c.

DYE STUFFS, of all kinds, —tract and Ground, Red, Cobalt, Madder, Arsenic, Copperas, &c., &c.

A quantity of superior CABBAGE, Scotch & C. with other articles too numerous to mention.

DR. SMITH

continues to the practice of his Profession at his office in the Brick Building, Woodstock, N. B. on the 24th.

Boots, Shoes and

—AT THE—

Brick Building, Main Street, Boston and New York

Stock of

Boots, Shoes and

AT THE "MEDICAL HALL,"
Main Street, Woodstock,
now offered for sale a well assorted stock of
Drugs, Chemicals,
PATENT MEDICINES,
—OF ALL KINDS—
HORSE MEDICINES, &c.
PAINTS.—White Lead, Black, Blue, Green, Yellow and Red Paint, dry colors and Graining Earths of all kinds.

NEW FALL GOODS!
A T T H E
BANK BUILDING, MAIN STREET

Received a large and fashionable stock of Fall & Winter Goods, consisting of
Wool Shawls,
Black and Colored
Woolen Cloaks,
Woolen Cloths,
Woolen Dresses,
Woolen and Cashmere
Woolen and Cashmere
Woolen and Cashmere

STATIONERY—Paper and Envelopes, of all sizes, Ruled and Plain, Pens, Ink, Lead Pencils, Slates, School Books, Blank Books, Ledgers and Day Books, Drawing Pencils and Paper, Sewing Wax, Water, Paint Boxes, Crisbage Boards, Portmanteaus, Wallets, Pocket Knives, Key Rings, Goggles, and a variety of other fancy articles.

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

CONFECTIONARY—A large assortment—Flavoring Extracts for Cakes and Puddings, Marmalade, Corn Starch, Brooma, Tapioca, Sago, Arrowroot, Yeast Powder, Cream of Tartar, Ginger, Pepper, Cloves, Pickles, Sausages, Honey, Cinnamon, Mustard, Revalenta, Arabica, Lemon Syrup, &c., &c.

DYE STUFFS, of all kinds.—Logwood, Extract and Ground, Red Wood, Indigo, Carbaz, Madder, Araticum, Alum, Vitriol, Copperas, &c., &c.

A quantity of superior **CIGARS & TOBACCO**,—Scotch & Macosado Snuff—with other articles too numerous to mention.

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

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers,
—AT THE—
Brick Building, Main Street.
ROBERT BROWN has received from Boston and New York, his **WINTER STOCK** of
Boots, Shoes and Rubbers of all the latest and most approved styles and descriptions, suitable for the season, which he will sell at his usual moderate rates. The stock being very extensive and various customers can hardly fail to be suited. Woodstock, November 23rd, 1859.

Flour and Molasses.
60 BLS. Extra Superior FLOUR,
6 Casks MOLASSES, a very nice article, for sale low for cash or in exchange for Oats and Butter.

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

Notice.
THE Undersigned, in returning thanks to his friends and the public at Woodstock for the liberal share of patronage bestowed on him, begs to inform them that he has this day appointed Mr. OWEN KELLY his sole Agent at Woodstock, for the sale of his superior XX and XXX Ales in wood or bottle. Mr. Kelly will be constantly supplied with fresh Ales direct from the Brewery, in casks of 24 to suit customers, and orders are respectfully solicited. CHAS. A. THOMPSON Families supplied with Ale in 4 gallon kegs. St. Andrews, Nov. 24, 1859. 2m.

Fish and Salt.
ON HAND—25 BLS. No. 1. HERRING
10 Quintals CODFISH;
19 1/2 Bbls. Quoddy River Herring;
21 Sacks Salt; 10 Quintals Pollock;
23 Bbls. XX and XXX Ales.
WANTED—2000 Bushels Oats.
Nov. 24th, 1859. — JOHN EDGAR.

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

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

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

THE SUBSCRIBER
IS NOW OPENING A LARGE AND
EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

Dry Goods,
Clothing, Groceries,
German, French, and English
FANCY GOODS,
JEWELRY, CUTLERY, &c.
Selected expressly for this Market from the latest

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

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

The public are respectfully solicited to examine the quality and the very LOW PRICES of my GOODS before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN G. MCCARTHY.
June 30th, 1859.

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 MANTELES, GAMES, and SHAWLS
CASHMERE, LUSTRE, CAMELETS, and other DRESS GOODS
Cheminise, Silk, Thibet, and Worsted SCARFS,
Fitch, Martin, and Squirrel FURS,
Skeleton Skirts, Springs and Cane,
A variety of Cloth & Trimmings for Mantles,
Woolen Hoods, Comforters, Gaiters, &c.,
Ribbons, Flowers, Bionds and Shapes,
With every description of
Cottons and Woolens.
Also, 3 cases Go to Black, Drib 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, Rib Lead and other BRUSHES, Whips, Baskets & Wooden Ware, with a variety of unenumerated articles.
GEO. STRICKLAND.
Woodstock, November 23d, 1859.

China, Glass and Earthenware
EX CONQUEST.
F. C. CLEMENSTON has received by the above Ship from Liverpool
China Dessert Sets;
White Stone Dinner, Tea & Breakfast Sets;
" " Toilet Sets,
Gift and Colored Toilet Sets,
Parian Marble Vases; Cologne Bottles,
" " Butter Coolers,
" " Flower Holders; Ring Stands;
" " Tapers; Baskets;
ajorica Butter-Coolers.
IN GLASS WARE.
Sherry and Champagne Wine Glasses;
DECANTERS and Water Pitchers to match.
Celery Glasses, Custard Glasses;
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. 25 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 LUCIFER, \$2
With any quantity of other descriptions of WIPING FURS. GEO. STRICKLAND. Woodstock, November 24th, 1859.

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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 HIDS Superior Mascovalo 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 Sheetings,
2 Cases Heavy Mixed Salfinets, 50 cts. yard
India Rubber Machine belting and packing
all widths, at manufacturer's prices,
A good assortment of Groceries at Wholesale
Calais Mills' Flour and Meal in bbls & bags.

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

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

FRONTIER HOUSE,
MAIN STREET, CALAIS, MAINE.
Nathan Higgins, Proprietor.
THE situation of travellers from
the Upper St. John is called to this
House. It is situated almost in the
centre of the business portion of the city. Every
attention paid to the convenience and
comfort of travellers and permanent boarders.
Calais, Jan. 9th, 1859.

AT WILLIAMS'
Hat, Cap, Fur, Boot, shoe
AND RUBBER STORE,
CORNER OF UNION AND MAINE STREETS
CALAIS, MAINE.
CAN always be found the largest and
ASSORTED STOCK in the City.
To the Cash-buyers at wholesale of
KOSSUTH HATS
we will offer such inducements as cannot
beat THIS SIDE OF NEW YORK.
NO SECOND PRICE!
The highest market price paid for ship
and manufacturing FURS.
Calais Dec. 17, 1858.

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

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

Golden Fleece,
St. Stephens, New Brunswick.
H. & P. CULLNEN,
IMPORTERS OF
British and Foreign
DRY GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
PHENIX
Life Assurance Company.
FOR GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE
Annuities, of Loss of Life
at Sea.
CHIEF OFFICE, 1, Leadenhall Street, London
BRANCHES.—16, DALS STREET, Liverpool.
St. James' CHAMBERS, Manchester
THOMAS L. EVANS, Agent for New
Brunswick; JAMES R. MACSHANE, Esq.,
St. John; W. U. SMITHSON, Esq., Freder-
icton.
Medical Examiner for Woodstock, Dr. G. A.
BROWN.
Woodstock, January 1, 1858

JOHN CARTER,
MANUFACTURER OF
WAGGONS, CARRIAGES,
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 Mr. 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.
ALEX. GILMOE,
Corn, Flour, and Provision
MERCHANT,
CALAIS, MAINE.

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

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

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

Ladies' Boots & Shoes.
Our shoe Findings consist of Peeps of all
sizes, Iron and Zinc Nails, Lasting Tacks and
Nails, Heel Ball, Boot Webbing, Brussels,
Eylets, Thread, Sandpaper, Shoe Dock, Last-
tick, Shoe Mallets, Heel Shavers, Punches,
Patent Peg and Hints and Blades, Knives,
Strops, Colts, Size Sticks, Peg Branks, Kit
Files, Figures, &c.
They intend to keep constantly on hand
Sole and Upper Leather, French Calf Skins,
Binding and Lining Skins.
They are also prepared to trim Waggon's in
the best shape, either with Enamelled Leather
Duck or Oil top Leather.
Ladies work of every description made to
order.
Harnesses Cleaned, Oiled and Repaired
on reasonable terms. S & B.

Domestic Manufacture.
The Subscriber is now prepared to supply to
all who may require them, **ROLL LAMEN**
GOS, in boxes of 6 lbs each, of his own man-
ufacture, 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 lib-
eral discount. JOHN O. MCINTOSH, Jr.
45, Dock-street.
St. John, April 5, 1859. J. C. Mel.

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

St. Andrews & Boston.
The Schooner "UTICA,"
150 Tons, MALONEY, Master
who has been running between
the above places for the last
ten years, will receive Freight
for either port. Any merchandise entrusted
to his care will be carefully attended to.
W. MALONEY.
Ref. H. H. HATCH.
St. Andrews, April 29, 1859.

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. Sisson'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.

House to Let.
THE House formerly occupied
by R. L. ARMISTEAD, as a public
House, will be let by the Subscri-
ber, and possession given immediately. There
is a good barn and yard on the premises.
JOHN CALDWELL.
Woodstock, Dec. 14th 1859.

CASH FOR HIDES.—Cash and the
highest prices paid for Hides, by
JAMES CLARK.
Upper Woodstock, Oct. 27.

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
Gentle Gaiters, Coarse-Fine and Fine French
Calf 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 assort-
ment of Mitchell's Metallic Tipped Shoes
Misses and Childrens sizes: Children's Shoes
in great variety. Cork Soles, &c. Rubbers
in all sizes selling very cheap.
Nov 15, 1859. W. SKILLEN.

Tea, Pork, Sugar, &c.
THE Subscribers have now in Store,
per recent arrivals, the following arti-
cles, which they offer for sale low for cash
approved payment:—
10 Chests Tea, 10 bbls. Pork;
30 Boxes Mould Candles;
40 Do. P. Y. Soap;
10 Bbls. Crushed Sugar, 100 Bath Bricks;
10 Tins African Ginger;
8 Kegs Climus Mustard;
100 Tins Lobster, 1 bbl. Split Peas;
1 bbl. Cucumber Pickles, 15 doz. Brooms
5 Boxes Glenfield Starch;
5 Cwt. Colman's Starch;
50 Bags Fine Salt;
40 Boxes Ground Pepper &c., &c.
MYSHRALL & RICHEY.
November 10th 1859.

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers begs leave to announce to
the Inhabitants of Woodstock and vicin-
ity, that they have received a fresh supply of
Goods, viz:
Flannels,
Cottons,
Colours,
Orleans,
Calicoes,
Prints,
Shirtings,
Linen,
Ribbons,
Satinette,
Drillings,
Batting,
Shawls,
Fur Caps.
Together with a new assortment of Groceries,
consisting of
Tea,
Sugar, Raw and Crushed,
Tobacco, Scleratus,
Soap, Starch,
Candles, Indigo,
Snuff, Pipes, also
Raisins, Candles,
Spices of various kinds,
Apples,
Barthenware and Glassware,
1 cask Clarified Paraffine Oil,
WILLIARD SAWYER & CO.
Upper Woodstock, Nov 15, 1859.

Woollen Hall!
JUST completed, one of the heaviest impor-
tations of Cloths ever brought to this
market, which on examination will be found to
consist of West of England superfine
Black Broadcloths,
Mixed Beavers,
WHITNEYS, SEALSKINS,
PILOT CLOTHS,
Siberian Lambskins,
Cassimeres and Doeskins,
In black and fancy colors,
SATINETTES, in great variety,
Hornspuns, &c., &c.
VESTINGS in Velvet, Grouseline, 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.

NOTICE.
ROBERT ARMSTRONG, of the City
of Saint John, Grocer, having by
Deed bearing date the Eighteenth day of Oc-
tober last, assigned and transferred to us cer-
tain Real and Personal Estate in said Deed
mentioned, in Trust for such of his Creditors
as shall come in and execute said Deed with-
in 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 advantage thereof.
FRAS. CLEMENSTON,
J. B. KEMP.
St. John, N. B., Nov. 14th, 1859.

NEW FALL GOODS,
At the Woollen Hall.
JUST Received a large and well assort-
ed stock of British and Foreign
DRY GOODS,
personally selected, comprising all the latest
designs of the season, particularly in Shawls,
Dress Goods and Berries. Please call and
examine the stock and prices before making
your purchases.
W. SKILLEN
Nov 15, 1859

