

# Woodstock Journal.

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

VOLUME 5.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1859.

NUMBER 37.

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HALL & FAIRWEATHER, St. John, Dec. 1, 1858

### OUR PAPER.

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

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

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

TERMS.—Two dollars a year, in advance, one dollar and a half each, for six, one and three quarter dollars each, for ten, one dollar and a half each.

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### Miscellaneous.

#### ANNIVERSARY OF THE TAKING OF QUEBEC.

From the Canadian News. The 13th of September, 1859, will be the 10th anniversary of the capture of Quebec, one of the brightest achievements of British valor and British generalship, and the same time one of the most important events with respect to the subsequent rise of the British colonial empire. There are few who will fail to appreciate its influence in this respect; but none can, without visiting personally visited the scene, fully realize the brilliant genius which prompted the attack and the daring valor with which the conception was carried out. It has been narrated, but the following description, which we believe we are not wrong in attributing to a distinguished Nova Scotian (Sir Fenwick Williams), who visited Quebec last summer, breathes so fully of the religio loci, and is so impressive in the reflections which it naturally suggests, that we make no apology for giving it at length:—

Looking northward from the citadel, by a few hundred yards back from the shore of the St. Lawrence, we see a conical village, with a single longitudinal street, almost perfectly level, extending for miles in length, or all the way from St. Charles river to the Montmorenci; this is the principal part of Montcalm's force, when in September, 1759, Wolfe made his appearance in the St. Lawrence. It was the farthest extremity of that village, near the falls of Montmorenci, that he landed, and made his first dash at the French detachments—and was repulsed. How

he re-embarked his troops; how as a *rense de guerre*, he sailed past Quebec, nine miles up the river, when night came on, dropped silently down the stream again in boats, until within about two miles of Cape Diamond; how he landed there, and gained the heights of Abraham, by clambering and dragging cannon up an almost perpendicular bank 200 feet in height, which it was supposed could not be climbed by men; how Montcalm, angry at being out-generaled, marched round from Beauport, and made a rash and impetuous attack upon the British force, and was signally defeated; and how Quebec, and with it Canada, became the prize of the conquerors; all this is, or ought to be, familiar to every reader of British American history. This was a great battle. It was not so by reason of the quantity of blood spilled or the magnitude of the armies engaged, for there could not have been 20,000 men in all on the field on that day.— But it was a battle to bring about which a very able and difficult strategical movement was made on one side, and in which the most extraordinary bravery was exhibited on both; it cost England a Wolfe, France a Montcalm. It was one of those "decisive battles," which determined the fate of nations and which leave their impression on history for all time. On yonder heights, on that memorable thirteenth of September, was finally and effectually decided a question which had been pending for two centuries. On that day the power of France upon this continent went down, never to rise more. It was then decided that Britain should reign paramount on the continent of North America.

West, as yet the first of American painters, has made a scene in this greatest of American battles the subject of his *chef d'oeuvre*, "The Death of Wolfe," and the engagement most possess a deep interest for every student of history. What might have been the state of America now,—what might have been the position of Britain relative to France and to the world, if Montcalm, and not Wolfe, had been the victor? And yet we are probably only beginning to see the more grand results of that victory.— The events of the present day show that a new, large, and powerful empire is rapidly growing up around that nucleus formed by the blood of Wolfe and his victorious comrades on the soil of the plain of Abraham, and the spot made famous by their victory.

Our first excursion about the environs of Quebec is to the battle field on the heights of Abraham. Between Cape Diamond and these heights there is a broad valley of moderate depth. On the farther or western side of this the land rises to a greater elevation than any part of the surface of the surrounding country except Cape Diamond. From this elevation, still proceeding westward we reach, by only a very slight descent, the lofty plateau, which may be more properly called the Plain of Abraham. On this plain and about this elevation the battle was fought. On what is the most elevated part of the heights, or nearly so, stood a redoubt, forming, on the day of battle, a support to the French left wing; and here, it is said, Wolfe received his death wound. On lower ground a few yards westward of this, out of view of Quebec and its citadel, is the spot where he breathed his last in the now famous words—"God be praised—I die happy." The spot is marked by a neat, substantial, stone obelisk, bearing the inscription—"Here died Wolfe victorious." A walk farther on brings us to the top of the river bank up which Wolfe and his little army climbed. Men will never cease to express their wonder and admiration of that fact when they see the spot where it was performed.

The centenary of such an exploit, so glorious and so important, is one which justly deserves to be held in high honor, and we sincerely trust that the movement

which has been commenced to celebrate it in an appropriate manner will be cordially responded to, not only in England but in British North America. The former can hardly be slow to mark one of the brightest passages in her annals, which the sagacity of the great Chatham conceived, which a Wolfe so nobly carried out, and in which the valor of her English and Highland regiments stands so conspicuous. By the latter it may be regarded as the foundation of the great empire which is destined to spread civilization over the north of the American continent.

ROTARY CANNON.—A rotary cannon has been invented, which can be fired at the rate of sixty rounds per minute. The piece is a brass gun of the usual shape, mounted on wheels, and so constructed that a rotary cylinder constitutes the breech which contains four charges, replenished by means of a hopper, and fired as rapidly as a man can work an ordinary lever backward and forward. The piece is discharged by electricity, and from this results what is believed to be an important and valuable discovery. By means of the battery and wires connecting with the cylinder, by which ignition is caused, the cylinder becomes perfectly electrized, which keeps it as cool as if constantly bathed with ice.— On firing two hundred rounds in rapid succession, at the rate of about thirty rounds per minute, it was found that at the end of that time, and without using the swab once, the breech was much colder than when the firing commenced.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, the most thorough and uncompromising antitoxics to the poison of disease that the world has ever seen, are at the same time the mildest and least violent in their operations. Hence they are peculiarly adapted to the complaints of females. Their alterative mission is performed without pain or any undue disturbance of the system. Obstructions are generally removed, irregularities are imperceptibly restrained, functional derangements of the most delicate nature are readily controlled, and lost health and vigor are restored to the female invalid by the use of this invaluable medicine, without subjecting her to any of the inconveniences and dangers which inevitably attend the "sharp practice" of the regular faculty in such cases.

The vagrants of Philadelphia obtain commitments to prison for thirty days, and then sell them for three cents to comrades who desire to go to prison more than they do.

A woman in Cincinnati recently made an application for divorce on the ground that her husband was a "confounded fool." He was evidently well matched.

### House of Assembly.

FREDERICTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 8.

INSOLVENT CONFINED DEBTORS' BILL. Mr. Williston's Insolvent Confined Debtors' Bill was read a third time. The question was put that it should pass.

Hon. Mr. Smith raised several objections to it. By the present law the creditor could have a rehearing before the Justices, and have advantage of any further evidence which he might have collected; but by this Bill the debtor was at once discharged; the Justice had not authority even to adjourn the Court. He thought there was too much prudence in our legislation to allow people to rid themselves of their debts and liabilities. He believed that there were very few five shillings a week cases.

Mr. Mitchell supported the Bill. The only difference between the examination under it and that under the present law was that it allowed the creditor to go back and, on the suit in his inquiries into fraud and undue preferences on the part of the

debtor. He denied Mr. Smith's statement that the Justices had the power of giving the creditor a rehearing on his whole case; all they could do was to take evidence as to the debtor's ability to support himself, and to suspend the order for alimony. He believed that human nature was the same in all men, and that there were just as many cases of cruel creditors as of dishonest debtors.

Messrs. Hanington, Steadman, and McIntosh supported the Bill. Mr. Gray opposed, contending that no civil was proved calling for this remedy.

On the question being taken the Bill was defeated, 19 to 16.

Hon. Mr. Tilley laid upon the table papers concerning the Grand Falls Bridge, moved for by Mr. McIntosh.

### ADJUDICATION OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE PROVINCE.

The House went into committee of the whole upon Mr. Gray's Bill, to enable parties having claims against the Province to have them adjudicated upon by the Supreme Court. Mr. Wright in the Chair. On the question that the Bill be read section by section

Mr. Gray asked the attention of the committee until he explained the policy and object of the Bill. He hoped to be able to command for it the support of every member of the committee, even of the very Government itself. He wanted it discussed and considered without any reference to party, and upon the abstract principles of justice. There was a principle which was universally recognised—that wherever there was a wrong there should be a remedy. He would show them where there was a wrong without a remedy, and if they came to the same conclusion as he did, as to the way and its remedy, they could easily arrange the details. A great deal of prejudice has been raised against this Bill because it was asserted that it would enable persons to recover excessive damages for land taken for railway purposes. But this Bill could not meet any such claims. For their adjudication there was already a tribunal established by law; and lawyers well knew that when the law had provided a special tribunal for these questions they could not be brought before any other court. The Bill was intended to meet an entirely different class of circumstances. The principle was admitted that officials were not personally responsible for the consequences of any act performed in the discharge of his duty. The case of Mr. Sears, concerning an importation of coin, recently tried in St. John, showed that the Provincial Treasurer is not responsible or liable in any way for the effect which his official acts may have upon individuals, and that the only remedy is an application to the Government. Now when a remedy was given it should be a remedy by right, and not by supplication; a remedy which the humblest man in the Province could enforce. In the yielding up of the initiation of money grants to the Executive the people had lost a power to remedy these things. When that privilege was in the House persons aggrieved could apply directly to the representatives of the people, and have relief given. Now the person had to go to the Government, and if refused redress, although his petition could be brought before the House, if the Government chose to resist what was to some extent a reflection upon them, it was hard to carry a claim against them. But no man should be made to beg that as a favor which he should be entitled to by right. The friends and supporters of the Government in these applications naturally stood a better chance than their opponents. But there was another view of the question.— The construction of great public works by the Government had entirely altered the position of the Government. It was now a corporation for the building and carrying on of public works; it had become a con-

mon carrier. Legal men knew the position of a common carrier imposed certain duties, and gave rise to certain remedies at law. If goods were put on board a ship to carry from one port to another, and suffered damage by the fault of the vessel, the owner could sue and recover the amount of damage, and so with carrying on land. The Province had departed from the position it had hitherto occupied, and had become a common carrier. If a merchant's goods on board a railway car at St. John, to be carried to Shediac, he was responsible for the freight of these goods; and the Government could detain them until the freight was paid, or could sue him and recover the amount; and having this right it should assume the corresponding responsibility and liability. If the Government chose to enter into competition with individuals and corporations in the carriage of goods, it should be prepared to take the same responsibility as individuals. He saw by a Book of Rules of the Railway, which had been laid upon his table, that the Government in these rules recognised a liability for loss and damage to goods carried on the line. Here then was the liability admitted. He would call attention to the fact that in England, in Canada, and in the United States there was no Government railways; the railways were in the hands of companies, and the Governments of these countries had not assumed the position of common carriers. He knew of no instance in any of the British dominions in which the Government had assumed that position.

Hon. Mr. Smith,—"Do they not in the Post Office?"

Mr. Gray, would come to that presently. If in England, in the United States, and in London there was a remedy for damages sustained in railway carriage there should be in this Province. No member in that House would say that there ought not to be a remedy. And as the Government in this book of rules required a liability they ought to furnish means to obtain a remedy. The Government might incline to do what was right, but it would look more favorably on the representations of its own servants than on those of others. It was urged against the Bill that there could not be found any instance in which the crown could be sued. There was a roundabout way of doing it, with the consent of the crown itself. The only case that he remembered was in Nova Scotia, where the crown permitted an action against itself by a contractor for the building of a dock in Halifax harbor. As the law formerly stood even in cases in which the crown prosecuted, and failed in the case, it did not pay costs. But by recent enactments a departure from that position had been recognised; and now the crown paid costs when it lost, and recovered costs when it gained. If the principle of mutual liability was established in this matter why not establish it here? The Government entered into business as a carrier, and held out inducements to persons to trust their goods and themselves on their railways. If those who had the advantage of these offers violated certain rules they were punished; if they did not pay their goods could be retained and themselves sued. And yet that very person could not recover from the Government for any breach of its contract by which damage had been done him. He put it to the country at large, whether this was a correct and sound principle. In countries in which railroads were owned by companies, if a person was injured on one by mismanagement, he could recover damages; or if he was killed, his wife and children could sue for and recover compensation.

The treatment to which he proposed to refer their claims was the highest and most able and respected in the land—the Supreme Court. If it was allowed to decide questions which involved the lives and the property of men, surely it might be allowed to decide disputed claims against the Government. Mr. Gray then went on at great length to argue that the details of the Bill provided a sufficient protection against the Government being annoyed by frivolous or vexatious suits. The action was brought against the Provincial Secretary, as being the officer most stationary at head quarters. The action could not be brought until a Judge of the Supreme

Court was satisfied that it was such an action as could be established against a private individual. Then notice of the motion must be served on the Secretary at his official place of business thirty days before it commenced. The Secretary could turn at once to any information concerning the circumstances of the case and the character of the claim, to be found in his own or any other department, and could call in the legal advice of the crown officer, and could tender amendments or decline to do so. If he declined, and the suit went on, there was another guard; the plaintiff was required to give security for costs to the amount of £40. The same plea could be made in defence as by individuals, and the Government had every privilege of defence allowed to an individual.

Mr. Gray continued to point out the guards provided by the Bill against persons suited; and argued that such a law would have the effect of making the Government careful in its selection of officials, choosing them rather for their ability than for merely party services. He said that a similar Bill was before the Nova Scotia Legislature, but that having procured a copy of it he found that it was not surrounded by the same guards as this Bill. He had commenced by laying down the principle that for every wrong there should be a remedy; he should conclude with another—that the Govt. which sought to build its prosperity on acts of injustice should have the same liability to be called to account both in courts of law and before public opinion, to which private individuals who resorted to similar means were subject.

The Speaker said that he admitted the principle that there should be no wrong without a remedy by right and not by supplication; and if he failed to prove that there was now a remedy by right as good, as effectual, and as constitutional as that of this Bill he should be content to vote for it. That House was the tribunal before which the aggrieved could appear, and ask to be righted. However much a tribunal such as was contemplated by the Bill was needed in this country, with its free and constitutional government, no such tribunal was needed. That House was the best jury, and not only could a new trial be had before it every year, but every four years or oftener a new trial could be had before a new jury. This jury was elected by the whole people, from the whole people. That House was the highest tribunal in the land, and it was not giving the people rights but restricting their rights to turn them over to any other. Mr. Gray's analogy between the railroads of this country and those of other countries did not hold good; when we had railroads built by private companies the people would have a remedy against them. The initiation system had made no change in the right to petition; there remained the same right to petition as ever, the only change made was, that instead of coming in by one door the petitions had now to come in by another. The House would stultify itself, and pass a direct vote of censure upon itself to take the right out of its own hands, and give it to seven men. In Nova Scotia a similar Bill had been introduced; but there were many things in Nova Scotia which he could not admire. Even in the United States, with its liberality of democracy, the legislatures had not given persons power to bring an action against the Government. No man would gain so much by the passage of this Bill as the lawyers. If the principle was acknowledged the application of it could not be narrowed down; the remedy should exist against every Bye Road Commissioner as much as against the highest official. If the principle was not carried out they would deny the correctness of Mr. Gray's maxim that there should be no wrong without a remedy. If he wished the Bill to be defeated he should allow it to pass just as it was. It referred to the property of the Province. The law recognised the property of the Crown, but did not recognise the property of the Province. In the eye of the law there was no property belonging to the Province; and if an execution was forced against the property of the Province it would be of no effect. The yielding up of the right of initiation of money grants had not at all deprived claimants of the opportunity of redress; the majority of the House could now, as ever, make such decision, and order such reparation, as they thought right. The only change was, that instead of coming direct to the House with his petition for relief, the person aggrieved went first to the Government; and if they refused to relieve him his petition could be brought before the House by address, and the merits of the case investigated. This system had worked in the Imperial Government. He would ask the hon. member from Gloucester, who had been so long in the House, if it had not worked here?

Mr. End said that there were no Government railroads in Great Britain.

Mr. Speaker said that the advocates of this Bill could talk of nothing but railways. Why not apply the principle to the Postal Department? It must apply also to every Bye-Road Commissioner. Nine persons out of ten having a petty contract on the Bye-Roads would stir the work over, and bring an action against the Provincial Secretary for his pay. They would need ten Attorney Generals and ten Solicitor Generals to defend the suits. Juries would

say, "Oh! it's only the Treasury," and in nineteen cases out of twenty would give a verdict for the plaintiff. When one individual sued another they had equal chances; but when an individual sued a corporation the sympathy of the jurors went with the individual; and they would be still more against the Government.

Mr. End said that jurors were on their oaths.

Mr. Speaker.—Oaths! Did they not find witnesses on their oaths contradicting each other flatly, and giving exactly contrary versions of a fact? People saw things through their own eyes, and each in his own way. A law of this kind would do more for him than any office. To try the suits which would be brought under it would occupy thirty-three Judges sitting from January to December. Every one was willing to make as much as possible out of the Public Treasury. There was Mr. Gray himself, who had offered a right of way to the railroad, and afterwards demanded damages. The feeling of the country was to get as much out of the Government as possible. The Bill did not include Appraisers of Railway Land Damages; but there was a question in his mind whether under it Sheriffs would not be liable to actions. There was no instance of a similar law in any part of the world; and in a country with free and representative institutions it was an anomaly and a contradiction. A law like that would cost much more than our Great Roads. If the principle of the law was correct, there were too many guards around the use of it. It should not be surrounded with difficulties and conditions which would prevent its being available to the poorest man.

Mr. Wilmot said he should support the principle of the Bill, though there were many of its details which he was not prepared to support. He should like especially to see the principle applied to the Railway. In defence of the action against the Province, he alluded to the fact that in some places actions lay against hundreds of towns for damages sustained by reason of the badness of highways.

Mr. Gray said that he had desired not to introduce the subject of railway land damages into this debate; but so much had been said about them, and the Speaker having referred to his own case, he should now make an explanation. In 1850 he was one of those who took an active part in the railway agitation, and he was prepared to make every exertion, and lend every aid, to the prosecution of the enterprise. In 1851, when the European and North American Railway Company was formed, some took stock in it, and others gave land; he was one of those who gave a free right of way through their property. Years passed on; he expended money on the improvement of his land, in clearing it, and building upon it. In 1855, when the Railway Bills passed, the Company was considered defunct, so much so that the money paid in by stockholders was returned to them. Those who had given money got it back; he resumed his land; he wanted to know the difference between the two. It was understood that the company and its proceedings were totally abandoned. How then did it lie in the mouths of those who drew out and pocketed their stock to ensure him for taking back his land? The whole character of the work had changed. He had applied to the proper tribunal, and it had ordered the appraisers to go on his land and value the damages; the appraisers went, and allowed him nothing. He made no complaint, but was prepared to abide by the decision of the proper tribunal; he should never have alluded to the matter had not others brought it up. And had those who took stock in the company allowed it to go, and not have drawn it out, they should never have heard from him concerning his land.

The Attorney General said that when the Bill passed in 1856 it was then publicly stated that most of the proprietors of land in the line of railway would give up their claims to damages; and this was one of the reasons why he abandoned his measure for the assessment of the land damages upon the localities through which the railway passed.

Mr. Gray denied this; and said that it was understood that the matter was entirely abandoned. It never was assumed that when the railway became a Provincial work, and every one was taxed to pay for it, that particular individuals should not only bear their share of taxation, but should give their lands besides.

The Attorney General reiterated his statement; and after a few words more the subject was dropped, and progress was reported.

Hon. Mr. Tilley gave notice that on Thursday he should again move the House into committee of supply.

Hon. Mr. Tilley laid upon the table dispatches concerning the disallowance of the Bill respecting the grant to King's College.

WEDNESDAY, March 9.

APPOINTMENT OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLORS.

Mr. Gilbert moved the resolution of which he had given notice for an address for information concerning appointments or recommendation of appointments, to the Legislative Council since the last session.

The Attorney General replied that he would save the hon. member the trouble of moving the address by informing him that no appointment, provisional or otherwise, had been made, nor no recommendation for appointment.

Mr. Gilbert pressed the address on the ground that he wished the matter to appear on the journals. Members of the Government opposed it on the ground that it was unnecessary, as if he wished any further information it would be given him without the address. The motion was lost, 11 to 19.

SERIALITY OF ST. JOHN.

During the discussion of the above, some allusion was made to the appointment of Mr. Harding to the shrievalty of St. John, which drew from Mr. Tilley an explanation.

Mr. Tilley said that he never had any communication with Mr. Harding, directly or indirectly, relative to the shrievalty, until after he himself had been elected, after accepting the Secretaryship, and after the close of the short session. On the 8th of July Mr. Harding wrote to him mentioning a rumor that another person in St. John was to get the office. He (Mr. T.) replied on the 11th of July to Mr. Harding that he had made no promise respecting the office to any person whatever; but that having been applied to concerning it by a gentleman of St. John, he had replied that when an appointment was made he should consider the claims of Mr. Harding superior to those of any other person.

Mr. Gray said that the rumor in St. John was that the Government were on the eve of appointing another gentleman to the office, but owing to the absence of the Lieutenant Governor the appointment was not consummated; and that Mr. Harding hearing of it had enclosed to Messrs. Tilley and Fisher copies of letters which he had received from them respecting the appointment, the effect of which was that the contemplated appointment was revoked, and Mr. Harding received the office.

Mr. Tilley said that this was wholly incorrect. No other appointment was contemplated by the Government, and there was no question as to the appointment of Mr. Harding. Mr. H. had enclosed him his letter.

The Attorney General said he was quite satisfied that he had not made any such promise to Mr. Harding as that alluded to by Mr. Gray.

CLAIMS ADJUDICATION BILL.

The House went again into committee upon Mr. Gray's Bill for the adjudication of claims against the Province.

The question that the Bill be read section by section was carried, no one dissenting. The question was then put upon the first section.

Mr. Chandler would not apply the principle of the Bill to the ordinary departments of the Government. But if the Government chose to become common carriers they ought to accept all the responsibilities of that position. He would make the Railway Board subject to an action the same as any individual or corporation; but he would not go an inch further. He doubted whether there was not now a remedy by action against the Board; but whether or not this was so, he would support a declaratory Bill making them liable to an action.

Mr. Smith said that this was the most important Bill that had ever been brought before that Legislature. Its policy was entirely new; and it struck at the very root of the constitution, and was subversive of all the principles which they had been taught to reverence. Such a law would open the floodgates of litigation, and bring ruin and desolation on the land. There was not a contractor under the Government throughout the Province but who, were his demands not granted, would bring an action against the Government. Where was the necessity for the Bill? Could Mr. Gray point to a single instance of injustice? If he had one instance to show, or if after a year or two, when the railway was in operation, any cases of great injustice arose there would be some excuse for the Bill. Could he point out any country, with free and liberal institutions, in which such a law was established? Even in England, where there were innumerable contracts and agreements with the various departments, it had never been thought of. The Government had always been common carriers in respect to the Post Office. The yielding up of the initiation was no reason for this Bill; for though the initiation had been long in Great Britain in the hands of the Government, they did not there find such a law necessary. He objected to the use of the word "supplicate" in reference to applications to the Government or Legislature for redress. The subject did not supplicate; justice was his right, and he commanded it. Beside this Bill all other legislation paled into insignificance. The sympathies of a jury would always be with the individual and against the government, and an impartial trial would be an impossibility. There would be actions against the Crown Land Office innumerable; actions against the Treasurer; actions against every department of the Government. It was not necessary to pass a Bill to incorporate the Railway Board; the House might adopt a resolution authorizing the Government to indemnify parties for losses. The House had better pass before they passed a Bill like this.

Mr. End said that if the Bill was novel it arose from the novel position of the Province; there was no case of the Government of a country assuming the position of common carriers but those of this Province and of Nova Scotia. The remedy was peculiar, because the circumstances were peculiar. He would not carry the principle so far as Mr. Gray, but would

confine it to the Railway. Objection had been made to the guards which had been thrown around the action; he did not think that they were necessary, but he presumed that Mr. Gray inserted them to meet the cry that the Bill would lead to immense litigation. The opponents of this Bill said that there never had been any complaints of want of liberality on the part of the House to those who applied for redress; that they were wont to do more than justice. But this was the very thing of which the people complained; they thought that many thousands of pounds had been paid which would never have been adjudged by a court of law. It was true that when the Government refused to redress the papers of an applicant the House could get the papers before them by address, and could investigate the matter; but they would be delicate about coming to a conclusion which would reflect upon the Government. He was not afraid that there would be the amount of litigation which was predicted; the costs of law suits would prevent that. The same argument as to the amount of litigation would apply to the power to bring actions of any other kind. When he could believe that there should be a wrong without a remedy, and that there was a better mode of securing justice than trial by jury, he should oppose this Bill. The Government were not the best judges between their servants and other parties. If his servant was the cause of damage to another person he (Mr. E.) was not the proper judge between the two, especially if his servant could command half a dozen votes in the County of Gloucester. (Laughter, and cries of hear, hear.) He had sat on committees of that House to decide upon charges against Supervisors and Commissioners of Roads. They had no power to send for witnesses, or administer oaths; they had but the allegations of interested parties. He had long felt that they were not proper tribunals, and that it would be much better for the parties to go before the common tribunals of the country. It was said that this Bill was not needed because there had been as yet no cases of the injustice against which it was intended to provide. But he thought that this was the very time to legislate upon the subject, when there was no particular case before them which might excite party or personal feeling, and prevent a calm and impartial consideration of the subject. The remedy by application first to the Government, and then, in case of their refusal of redress, to the House, he thought worse than the disease itself.

Mr. GILMORE said that he was forced to the conclusion that this Bill was correct in principle. All that Mr. Smith had said about the amount of litigation which it would produce was an argument in its favor; for it only showed that claimants against the Government could not get their rights now. The people no doubt had a right to demand justice from the Government and House; but demanding and getting were different things. He saw no reason why the Queen should not be sued in the Courts in which she could sue. If a claimant went before the Government, there might be a difference of opinion; four Executive Councilors might be against his claim and three in his favor; and thus when the matter was brought up on the floor of the House these three would have to support the decision of the Government against their own convictions. He did not think there could be a difference of opinion as to the propriety of applying the principle of this Bill to Railways; his mind was fully made up about that. He did not believe that questions were decided so fairly here as in courts of law (loud cries of hear, hear.) He did not believe that this country was going to be ruined by giving the people justice. He knew that there were principles which although correct could not be carried out in practice.

Mr. SMITH.—"Do you know any case of injustice done to claimants by the House?"

Mr. GILMORE said that he did. He referred to the case of the Bear and Wolf Bounties in Charlotte which the House had refused to pay. The holders of the certificates could not get their case entertained; whereas if this Bill was the law of the land he believed that they could sue the Government and recover. The House might generally do justice to the friends of the party which was in the minority; but it would be inclined to do more than justice to the friends of the majority. Let the consequences be what they might he should support the Bill. The objection that the principle was new was of no force; they should not always wait to follow in the track of others; but should try to originate something themselves.

Mr. McADAM said that if this Bill passed the day would come when they would be sorry for it. He believed that there was no sincerity in any man who could vote for it.

Mr. GILMORE said that this was a very broad assertion. If the hon. member did not now know the force of language he should study it. He had dictated long enough to that House. (Here Mr. Gilmore was interrupted by cries of order.)

Mr. HANINGTON supported the Bill, so far as respected railways, in a brief speech. In England claims were settled by the respective departments, and never came under the notice of the leader of the Government. He should say, "Let justice be done, though the heavens fall." The ex-

pression did not frighten him. After the trial of a few cases both the Government and claimants would be taught common sense, and would ask but justice from each other. He would go for the Bill if all the railways were abolished. Such a law would make the Government more cautious in selection of officers for the railway, and thus prevent many claims which might otherwise arise.

Mr. McMILLAN said that after hearing the arguments he had made up his mind to vote for the Bill, if applied to railways only.

Mr. WILMOT briefly supported the Bill, so far as regards railways, but would go no further at present.

Mr. LESLIE opposed the Bill. That House was the place for claimants to come. He felt that if this Bill passed the lawyers would take full possession of this country.

Mr. ALLEN said that so far as regarded railways he meant to support the Bill, but no farther. He did not think that the fact of the principle being novel was any objection. They had lately seen a novel principle introduced in allowing parties to a cause to give evidence. Neither did he think the provision of this Bill, which required notice to be given to the Provincial Secretary, novel; the same notice was required in the case of suits brought against Justices of the Peace. He was not prepared to go further at present than to apply the principle to the railway. The case of the Charlotte Bear Bounties, referred to by Mr. Gilmore, was a good instance of the necessity for this Bill; if those claims could be investigated by a court of law it might come to a very different conclusion to that at which the House had arrived. The House was not the best tribunal for the investigation of such matters; it had not the machinery requisite. With regard to the expense, he held that it would cost less to try these claims in a court than in that House; for he could very well remember when two or three days of the House, at a cost of two or three hundred pounds, were spent in investigating a petty claim of fifteen or twenty pounds. How were the Executive to ascertain the merits of any claim? They would appoint one of their number to inquire into it; so that after all they would have to rely mainly on the opinion of one man. People were not so fond of law suits that they would rush into them as fancied by some honorable members; very few men but would take less than the law allowed them rather than rush into a suit. It had been said that there were no instances of individuals being allowed to sue the state. He differed from that opinion; and he would quote Judge Story of the United States, to show that it was right. In his Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States, vol. 2, page 541, in a note, he says:—"A suit against the state has been allowed in Virginia and Maryland, and some other states by statute." It appeared therefore that there was a remedy by action against the Government in some of the States. He should also quote from the same volume the opinion of Mr. Eminent jurist, on the necessity for such a remedy. On page 54 of the same volume he says:—"It has been sometimes thought that this is a serious defect in the organization of the judicial department of the national government. It is not however, an objection to the constitution itself; but it lies if at all, against congress, for not having provided, (as it is clearly within their constitutional authority to do,) an adequate remedy for all private grievances of the sort, in the courts of the United States."

No such judicial proceedings are recognized as existing in the state of this Union, as a matter of constitutional right, to enforce any claim or demand against a state. In the few cases in which it exists it is a matter of legislative enactment. Congress have never yet acted upon the subject, so as to give judicial redress for any non-fulfilment of contracts by the national Government. Cases of the most cruel hardship and intolerable delay have already occurred, in which meritorious creditors have been reduced to grief by the tardiness of a justice which has yielded only after the humble supplication of many years before the legislature. One can scarcely refrain from uniting in the suggestion of a learned commentator, in this regard the constitutions, both of national and state governments, stand in need of some reform, to quicken the legislative action in the administration of justice; and that some mode ought to be provided by which a pecuniary right against a state, or against the United States, might be ascertained and established by the judgment of some court; and when ascertained and established the payment might be enforced from the national treasury by an absolute appropriation."

The Attorney General said that he had been in the House twenty-two years, yet had seen none of those difficulties which the Bill was intended to provide for. He appeared to him as more extraordinary than more especially as they had not such in England or in Canada, although in latter country they had government cases. All other portions of the Bill except referred to Railways seemed to be received with little favor by the House. It led to a sea of litigation. With regard to the carrying on the Railways he thought that the Government should as soon as possible be allowed to get rid of it by the end, when this Bill would be no longer necessary. As there was but fifteen

of the Railway in operation at the end nine at St. John, he thought it was not afforded such scope for progress as required the passing of this moved that progress be reported.

Mr. Botsford said that the were entirely exhausted; and therefore in a few words give his of the Bill. He was favorable to thought that it might safely be the Railway and the Post Office. Botsford went on to suppose a farmer who lost thirty bushels of the road, and ridiculed the way by the Government which was.

Mr. Scovil supported the Bill.

Mr. Mitchell supported the Bill it related to the Railway.

Progress was reported, and adjourned.

Correspondence

PLEASANT VALE, FEB. 7.

MR. EDITOR,

SIR.—As the Woodstock Journal occasionally speaks of New Brunswick inviting a field for immigration a few remarks, calling attention to New Brunswick territory has been long and unfortunately in the distribution of public well also as some remarks about tion—may not at the present time acceptable to your columns.

The tract of country I propose lies between the eastern bay of Saint John from the Woodstock Elmwoodton; Lake Temiscouette; the outline formed by the of land, between the Miramichi, western shore of the Bay of and includes the valley of the R. These outlines comprise nearly of the entire superficial area of swick,—the natural resources, ties for settlement of which, surpassed within the borders public domain.

The finest bodies of good land to this Territory, are situated in Restigouche, York, and Carleton the "Ridge" in York County, River—a branch of the Miramichi to the Tobique, and the Salmon River, all the way to G in Madawaska, one may travel through dry, arable, hard wood same quality of soil and growth observed in a large portion of ties, is seen on the western side John in the parish of Wakefield, so between the Presque Isle and took valley, in the State of attractive appearance of which Yankee enterprise and shrewdness causing the rapid settlement of County.

That portion of this country between the head of the Miramichi Carleton County, is of a very description for farming purposes most inviting district for the Here a wide country lies all where to choose. The grounds shark impede his progress. groves of other days, still un the hand of the remorseless stand forth in all their pristine branching array, ready to wres fiercest winds from out the squ of Spring and Autumn,—or, stillness of Summer evening to roving cloudlet, to settle down arms, and rest in its airy wand

If wild grasses, herbs, and held the place of the forest, ntract for smoothness would r western prairie of Illinois—tha manner between the Shikhepe head of the Nashauk. It unbroken by hills and gullies in Spring, and is sufficiently compact, extensive body of g which to lay off farms regulars and wastage, I believe found this side of the celebra lying between lake Ontario aron in Upper Canada. The mostly deciduous, with a sprinkling of the perenial; maple, beach, birch, and occa pine, fir, and oak. The soil is and generally free from stone, few places in, which an axe he be run into the soil the greater length, quite easily.

Much the larger portion of County lies in this section of the most of it still remains un-

did not frighten him. After the... of a few causes both the Government... claimants would be brought common... and would ask but justice from each... He would go for the Bill if all... railways were excluded. Such a law... make the Government more cautious... of officers for the railway, and... prevent many claims which might... arise.

McMillan said that after hearing the... he had made up his mind... the Bill, if applied to railways only... Wilmot briefly supported the Bill... as regards railways, but would go no... at present.

Levis is opposed the Bill. That House... the place for claimants to come. He... that if this Bill passed the lawyers... take full possession of this country... Allen said that so far as regarded... he meant to support the Bill, but... other. He did not think that the fact... principle being novel was any ob... They had lately seen a novel prin... introduced in allowing parties to... to give evidence. Neither did he... the provision of this Bill, which... notice to be given to the Provincial... stary, novel; the same notice was... in the case of suits brought against... of the Peace. He was not prepared... further at present than to apply the... to the railway. The case of the... Bess Bounties, referred to by... Gillmor, was a good instance of the... for this Bill; if those claims could... investigated by a court of law it might... to a very different conclusion to that... which the House had arrived. The... was not the best tribunal for the in... of such matters: it had not the... necessary requisites. With regard to the... he held that it would cost less to... these claims in a court than in that...; for he could very well remember... in two or three days of the House, at... of two or three hundred pounds, were... in investigating a petty claim of fif... or twenty pounds. How were the... to ascertain the merits of any...? They would appoint one of their... to inquire into it; so that after all... would have to rely mainly on the... of one man. People were not as... of law suits that they would rush into... as fancied by some honorable mem...; very few men but would take less... the law allowed them rather than... into a suit. It had been said that... were no instances of individuals being... to sue the state. He offered some... opinion; and he would quote Judge... of the United States, to show that he... right. In his Commentaries on the... of the United States, vol. 2, p. 541, in a note, he says:—"It is... that the state has been allowed in Vir... and Maryland, and some other state... statute." It appeared therefore that... was a remedy by action against the... in some of the States. He... also quote from the same volume... opinion of this eminent jurist, on the... for such a remedy. On page 54... the same volume he says:—

of the Railway in operation at the Bend, and nine at St. John, he thought that there was not afforded such scope for grievances as required the passing of this Bill. He moved that progress be reported.

Mr. Botsford said that the arguments were entirely exhausted; and he should therefore in a few words give his opinion of the Bill. He was favorable to it; and thought that it might safely be applied to the Railway and the Post Office. Mr. Botsford went on to suppose a case of a farmer who lost thirty bushels of oats on the road, and ridiculed the investigation by the Government which would ensue.

Mr. Scovill supported the Bill.

Mr. Mitchell supported the Bill so far as it related to the Railway.

Progress was reported, and the House adjourned.

Correspondence.

PLEASANT VALE, FEB. 7th, 1859.

MR. EDITOR,

SIR.—As the Woodstock Journal occasionally speaks of New Brunswick as an inviting field for immigration, perhaps a few remarks, calling attention to a portion of New Brunswick territory, which has been long and unfortunately neglected in the distribution of public benefits—as well also as some remarks about immigration—may not at the present time be unacceptable to your columns.

The tract of country I propose considering, lies between the eastern bank of the Saint John from the Woodstock Ferry to Edmundston; Lake Temiscouata with its outlet; the outline formed by the heights of land, between the Miramichi, Nepisiguit, western shore of the Bay of Chaleurs; and includes the valley of the Restigouche. These outlines comprise nearly one third of the entire superficial area of New Brunswick,—the natural resources, and facilities for settlement of which, cannot be surpassed within the borders of all our public domain.

The finest bodies of good land belonging to this Territory, are situated in Victoria, Restigouche, York, and Carleton. From the "Ridge" in York County on Taxes River—a branch of the Miramichi—all the way to the Tobique, and thence across Salmon River, all the way to Grand River in Madawaska, one may travel continually through dry, arable, hard wood land. The same quality of soil and growth of wood observed in a large portion of these counties, is seen on the western side of the St. John in the parish of Wakefield; and also between the Presqu'isle and the Aroostook valley, in the State of Maine—the attractive appearance of which, aided by Yankee enterprise and shrewdness, is now causing the rapid settlement of Aroostook County.

That portion of this country lying between the head of the Miramichi, the Tobique River, and Upper Newburgh, in Carleton County, is of a very superior description for farming purposes; and is a most inviting district for the emigrant.—Here a wide country lies all before him where to choose. The grounds of no landlord impede his progress. The sturdy groves of other days, still unscathed by the hand of the remorseless pioneer, here stand forth in all their pristine vigor and branching array, ready to wrestle with the fiercest winds from out the squally caverns of Spring and Autumn,—or, in the silent stillness of Summer evening to entice some roving cloudlet, to settle down in their arms, and rest in its airy wanderings.

If wild grasses, herbs, and flowers, here held the place of the forest, much of this tract for smoothness would resemble the western prairie of Illinois—that in especial manner between the Shikitehauk and the head of the Nashauk. It is generally unbroken by hills and gullies, dries early in Spring, and is sufficiently level. A more compact, extensive body of good land in which to lay off farms regularly without gores and wastage, I believe cannot be found this side of the celebrated district lying between lake Ontario and lake Huron in Upper Canada. The woods are mostly deciduous, with a very slight sprinkling of the perennial; consisting of maple, beech, birch, and occasionally some pine, fir, and oak. The soil is light, warm, and generally free from stone. There are few places in which an axe-helve may not be run into the soil the greater part of its length, quite easily.

Much the larger portion of Carleton County lies in this section of country; and the most of it still remains ungranted.

The reputation of the soil of this county has occasioned every square yard of the narrow strips between the "Boundary line" and the St. John all to become settled, and our people are now seeking farms every year in the same body of land—though of a somewhat inferior quality—in the State of Maine.

If Victoria, Restigouche, and Carleton Counties were properly opened up for settlements by good roads, these localities would present a more inviting tract for immigration than Aroostook. In the first place, the soil is of a better quality—much of it; secondly, the extent of the district will admit of a very much larger community of farmers; thirdly, it is surrounded at no great distance, on the south and east, by growing centres of industry, and good harbors. All these advantages combined, will give it a reputation as a valuable farming Territory, that Aroostook never can attain.

Facts can be produced to show the lands throughout this whole region, to be equal in fertility to the best upland in the Province.

Wheat has now been successfully grown for a dozen years on the "Ridge" on Taxes River. On a portion of upland in the county adjoining Victoria on the east, 116 bushels of good wheat have been grown from an acre and seven eighths. I have seen wheat grown in Illinois, the yield of which, farmers considered average, yet in respect to the quantity per acre, it was inferior to samples of wheat frequently raised on the Beesquimic.

HOW IS THIS TRACT OF COUNTRY EVER TO BECOME SETTLED?

Perhaps Bluehouses, and our Bluehouse government wish to reserve this patch of woods for an extensive park for hunting, and for "wood ranging." The writer is one of these wild Bluehouses, who are fond of wood ranging—but not of hunting;—yet he would consent to the settlement of this, and other wild tracts, to put an end to legislation about bears; not that he wishes to deprive "the wise men of the land" of work. Fortune might then favor us with other matters about which to legislate. We shall trouble ourselves but little about the so-called comforts of civilization, springing from orderly and populous communities—at least, till we know more about them.

But there are other arguments in favor of having more people on New Brunswick soil. We can only now get three dollars for a bear's nose; and some unlucky day Mr. Tibbets of Quebec may deprive us of that little sum, and leave us nothing but the bear-skin. Further, every healthy citizen we can induce to settle among us, is the representative of so many dollars; and is really equivalent to a given sum in cash, to the whole country. The price of a Virginia slave is \$200, and hence, must be worth that amount to the owner, and to the State. And if a slave is equal to \$200 worth of property, a free laborer, most certainly, must be equivalent to a larger sum. Productive labor ought at least to be worth as much under the protecting care of British institutions as under American; and this we find to be more than true in New Brunswick, where an almost incredible amount of industry is displayed, considering all the different branches of industry carried on and the paucity of its inhabitants. Thus, I think it will appear obvious enough that settlers would be worth more to New Brunswick in a pound shillings and pence point of view, than bears and moose, and that it would be better to legislate more with reference to the former, and to have less legislation regarding the latter.

The first thing to be done toward the settlement of a country, is to advertise well and thoroughly all its advantages—make them known nigh at hand and far off. A noted land company of Illinois, a country with less political freedom than ours, and with a sylvian climate, have scattered abroad information of their fertile soil, salubrious climate, and "free institutions"—the latter always in capitals,—all over Europe, even beyond the Norwegian mountains. The idea of so much freedom and "social equality," takes like a charm in feudal Europe. Until the soil, climate, institutions, natural advantages, &c. of a country are pretty well known, people will never go into it with a view to settling.

The next thing is to make good roads

through it. The road along the eastern side of the River St. John passes through all the counties under consideration, except Restigouche, and is in a most wretched condition. And what few settlers are working their way into the interior of the country, and up the valleys of the smaller rivers, have to struggle along without scarcely any roads at all. Can it be any wonder that the eastern side of the St. John is making such slow progress? New Brunswick is losing sadly every year, by allowing these northern counties to remain in such a backward condition, regarding roads and Bridges. The establishment of all the public works on the opposite side of the river has had a prejudicial effect on the progress of this Territory, and may be considered a course of doubtful policy. It was scarcely enough for us to be cheated out of Aroostook. Now we go further and good-naturedly locate our public works so as to make this Territory a central place, and thus too, not only aid its settlement, but we actually increase inducements for our own people to become citizens of the United States. Indeed it is little short of compelling them to do so, by leaving our own Territory locked up for want of travelling facilities to reach a market.

SYLVANUS.

The Journal.

Thursday, March 17, 1859.

Editorial Correspondence.

FREDERICTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 12. The 22 o'clock resolution was suspended for the day.

Seven unimportant Bills were passed or had progress made in them.

Mr. Mitchell brought up again his resolution respecting the Navigation Laws. There was a brief discussion upon it; and the resolution was made the order of the day for Wednesday.

Many members were absent, having gone home to spend their Sunday; and there was little inclination to work. At one P. M., when the House was about separating for dinner Mr. Wilmot suggested that they should adjourn till Monday which was accordingly done.

MONDAY, MARCH 14.

The Report of the Commissioners to inquire into the removal of the seat of Government to St. John was brought in this morning by the Provincial Secretary. They estimate the maximum expense of sites and buildings for the residence of the Lieutenant Governor, and for the two Houses, the Supreme Court, and a number of the public offices, with furniture, at £59,000. The Report is signed by the Hon. John Robertson, and Messrs. Porter of Charlotte and Caie of Kent. The fourth Commissioner, Mr. Thomas Murray, of Spring Hill, presents a separate report, dissenting from the opinions of the others, as not based upon sufficient information, and therefore deceptive.

The Provincial Secretary also laid on the table an immense heap of Railway documents asked for by an address moved by Mr. Gray.

The Postmaster General brought in a Bill relating to Municipalities, which on his motion was with another Bill of a similar nature, referred to a special committee to report upon. The Speaker named the committee Messrs. Connell, Allen, and Tapley.

Progress was made in a Bill to devote some ground in St. Andrews to the purpose of a public Square. The Victoria Suspension Bridge Company Incorporation Bill was committed and agreed to.

Mr. Kerr's Bill to regulate the settlement and support of the Poor was committed, and progress was made therein. The Bill was then referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Kerr, Chandler, Smith.

The Postmaster General brought in a message from His Excellency transmitting to the House a copy of the Report on the Post Office for the last year.

The Medical Bill was committed; but as several amendments were immediately moved, and the House was thin, Mr. Tilley requested that progress be reported, which was done.

Mr. Kerr's Bill to incorporate the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick in connexion with the Church of

Scotland was committed.—Mr. Kerr explained that this body desired an Act of incorporation to enable them to hold and manage any money property, which might be given or willed to them for the purposes of the Church.

Mr. Mitchell opposed the Bill on the ground that there was no representation of the laity in the synod. In place of the ruling elders, who now formed part of the synod, and who were not responsible to the people, he would have one or more of the trustees, who were elected annually, to represent each of the congregations in the synod. He did not wish to trust the temporalities of the Church to the Clergy.

Mr. Kerr replied that Mr. Mitchell must change the constitution of the Presbyterian Church as it had existed from the time of John Knox to the present day, before he could carry out his proposition.

Mr. Mitchell moved the postponement of the Bill for three months, which was negotiated without a division.

The first session was carried with the addition of a clause preserving the rights of property of all other churches.

Progress was then reported. Soon after the House adjourned.

Another Glance at the House from the Reporter's Gallery.

FREDERICTON, MARCH 14.

The House is very thin to-day. Many members who went home on Saturday have not yet returned; and there is a bare majority to transact business. After the conflict between the opposition and Government which occupied Thursday and Friday last there is a lull. Not a word is said about Government measures; scarcely a question is asked of any member of the Government; universal harmony prevails.

The question up at present is Mr. Kerr's Bill for the settlement and support of the Poor throughout the Province. Some remark that there is no law respecting the Poor in the Revised statutes draws from the Speaker the observation that there are a great many poor laws in them.

Let us take a glance at some of the most prominent members.

In the first row of desks, almost opposite to the Speaker, sits a large, stout gentleman, with massive, prominent features, a full, and somewhat shallow face, dark hair, and sharp, dark eyes. He has a bold, aggressive look; he seems perfectly self-possessed, and shows a consciousness of power. His manner is aggressive, as well as his look; and his very way of sitting betokens the same spirit—for his desk is shoved out beyond the line of the others; and he reclines in his arm-chair with his feet stuck out before him, ready to jump up and pounce upon any member or any measures which excites his ire. If you know much about the history of the House for the past four or five years, and had become interested in the characters of the leading members, it would scarcely take a second glance at this gentleman to tell you that this must be the Honorable Albert J. Smith.

Mr. Smith is one of the readiest and best debaters in the House. He has a good strong voice, with a good deal of body to it; and he has a physical power which, when he is aroused, enables him to use his voice effectively. When thoroughly warmed up no man in the House speaks with more power as far as mere manner goes. He is not argumentative; his strength lies in declamation. He rarely makes a long speech. But it is not so much for mere oratory as for his general manner that he is noted. He is aggressive, and not unfrequently even overbearing. While others are speaking, if the question is one which interests him, he cannot restrain himself. While an opponent is addressing the House he keeps up a running fire of remarks, denials, exclamations, and questions. It does not much matter whether the speaker is a personal or a political friend; Mr. Smith seems to be very independent, and when differing from a fellow Liberal is just as ready to attack him as though he were a Tory. He snubs his friends, and throws sharp words at them. His aggressive gladiatorial spirit stands out in his every word and act.

By the chances of party life Mr. Smith has been thrown into what is called the Liberal party; and he supports his party unflinchingly where, its interests are at stake. But in principles and opinions he is strongly conservative. He has frequently expressed himself unfavorably to the introduction of Municipal Institutions into New Brunswick; and he is almost always found in opposition to measures of a novel or democratic character.

quently expressed himself unfavorably to the introduction of Municipal Institutions into New Brunswick; and he is almost always found in opposition to measures of a novel or democratic character.

Matters and things at Head Quarters.

FREDERICTON, MARCH 14.

The election for Mayor of this city took place to-day. The candidates were the present Mayor, Wm. H. Needham, and James S. Beck, Esq. The latter was elected by a majority of one hundred and ten. The election of Town Councillors takes place a fortnight hence.

It is very difficult to say when the session will come to an end. The appropriations will not probably occupy much more time, and the Revenue Bill will, we believe pass without much opposition. But the Railway investigation must occupy much time. The committee met two or three mornings and then resolved to send for the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Jardine, the Chief Engineer, Mr. Light, and any of their Staff that they might choose to bring with them. The committee will do nothing now till they arrive. This investigation will probably lengthen the session. This apart there is nothing, so far as we can judge, to prevent the prorogation taking place about the end of the month.

The Legislative Council passed the Presbyterian Bill with amendment in the incorporating clause characterizing it as "the Church known as the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick." We do not see that this mends the matter a whit.

The Government Bill respecting Agriculture has not yet made its appearance. It is to be hoped that it may not be forgotten. The Government measures are not so numerous or so important that this need be burked.

A report has just reached us of the death of John M. Johnson, Senior, father of the Speaker. The deceased was a resident of Chatham Miramichi.

Charles McPherson, M. P. P., who is in England on business, is not expected to return before the close of the session.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The Fourth Annual Report of the Chief Commissioner of Public Works is before us. This is an elaborate and very useful document, giving a succinct and comprehensive description of the condition of each Great Road, an account of the various Bridges built by the Board during the present year, accounts of the operations of the Dredging Machine, the improvement of the St. John River and South West Miramichi, a Report from Mr. Vernon Smith on the Harbor of St. Andrews, an account of the expenditure on the public buildings, detailed statements of the several expenditures, the report of R. W. Burrows, C. E., on the falling of the Grand Falls Bridge, &c. Attached to the Report in a large map of the Great Roads throughout the Province. These maps are very useful and cost but seven cents each.

PARISH SCHOOL REPORT.—We have received a copy of the Seventh Annual report of the Chief Superintendent of Schools, a pamphlet of 63 pages. The Appendix contains extracts from the Reports of the four District Inspectors; the Report of the Master of the Model and Training School; and tabular abstracts of the School Returns. More thorough examination and more particular notice of this important document must be postponed till after the close of the session.

A BELLIGERENT NEGRO.—A Cincinnati paper tells of a belligerent negro in a magistrate's office in that city who was incited, noisy and demonstrative. He threw a chair out of a window, sprawled a clerk, severely punished an interfering constable, touched with his fist the left ear of a "defendant," corrected the magistrate himself by knocking him into the stove, to the great damage of the pipe, &c., and finally "whipped" the whole party collectively, who assaulted him with canes, law books, ledgers, and a large hammer, after which he retired highly elated.

CIVILIZATION.—The Minnesota papers say that the Indians in that country are becoming rapidly civilized—obeying laws, lying, stealing, and swearing equal to the white men; and the other day a young squaw committed suicide by hanging herself on a tree, on account of disappointment in love.

# Tight Binding

### Poetry.

#### NOBLE MEN.

The noblest men I know on earth, (toil,  
 Are men whose arms are brown with  
 Who back'd by no ancestral birth,  
 Hew down the woods and till the soil,  
 And thereby win a prouder fame,  
 Than crown a king or warrior's name.

The working men what'er their task,  
 To carve the stone or bear the load,  
 They bear upon their honest brows  
 The royal stamp and seal of God!  
 And brighter are the drops of sweat  
 Than diamonds on a coronet.

God bless the noble working men,  
 Who rear the cities of the plain;  
 Who dig the mines and build the ships,  
 Who drive the commerce of the main,  
 God bless them for their swarthy hands  
 Have wrought the glory of all the lands.

### Select Story.

#### A Last Will and Testament.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "MOAT BRANOR."  
 CHAPTER IV.—CONTINUED.

Mr. Kage looked at her. "Did Major Dawkos tell you this?"

"She knew her cousin well, every turn of his countenance and voice. 'Thomas you don't believe this!'

"I prefer not to discuss the matter with you, Caroline."

"Whichever way it may be, however contracted, the debts are not the less real," she continued, "and nothing but the scandal, likely to arise in our home, would have induced me to apply to you for a loan to him of Tom's money. Will you let him have it?"

"No. And I am sorry that Major Dawkos should have suggested this to you. I gave him a decisive negative eight or ten weeks ago."

"Has he asked you before?"

"He asked me then."

"Oh, indeed," she uttered, in a tone of pique against her husband, "he might have had the grace to consult me first, considering whose money it is. But you will advance it now, Thomas, for my sake."

"I would do a great deal for your sake, Caroline; but I will not be a false trustee or part with my own integrity."

Some thought, some recollection, came over Mrs. Dawkos, and she betrayed for a moment vivid emotion. Thomas Kage took up a book that lay on the table, and turned over its leaves; he would not so much as glance at her.

"What am I to do—if people do come in here and take the furniture?"

"Go to the Rock, Caroline; that is my advice to you; go at once, and leave the major to fight out the battle with his creditors!"

"They cannot come into the Rock," she exclaimed in sudden apprehension.

"Most certainly not. The major's liabilities could no more touch that, or anything it contains, than mine could. It is your's for your life, and your child's after you."

"But won't the seizing of these things be a lasting disgrace?"

"It is a disgrace occurring every day in families, higher in position than yours, and it is thought little of. But in this case, Caroline, no disgrace will be reflected on you; you are shielded from it by your own fortune, and in the possession of the Rock. It will be looked upon as an affair of the major's entirely; one not touching you. If these things must go, let them go, and it may be a warning to the major for the future."

"He said if he could not have the money he would shoot himself," said Mrs. Dawkos.

Mr. Kage's eyes twinkled with a merry expression. "I remember, some years ago when the major was in want of money, he said he must have it, or drown himself. I don't think he had it; and he is alive yet. Tell him, Caroline, he will do well to forget that Tom has money. And do you go at once to the Rock, where the major's grievances cannot disturb your peace."

Mrs. Dawkos did not immediately act upon this advice. She could not tear herself, all at once, from her fashionable friends, and she suffered some days to elapse. Before they were over, little Tom Canterbury was taken ill with a violent attack of inflammation of the chest. He was in great danger, and Mrs. Dawkos hung

over him, now giving way to hope, now to despair; she scarcely left his bedside.

One afternoon when he was the worst, the major came up. The child was lying with eyes closed, breathing with difficulty.

"I am sure there is no further hope," Mrs. Dawkos whispered, in heartfelt anguish.

The major was of the same opinion; he most devoutly trusted it might prove a correct one. He was looking at him, when one of the servants appeared, and beckoned to the major; he was wanted below.

"You did not say I was in?" he uttered, after closing the door on the sick room.

"The gentleman would not listen to me, sir. He walked straight in, when I answered the door, and sat down in the dining-room, and he says he shall sit there till he sees you. Mr. Rosse, he said."

Major Dawkos nearly fainted; it was one of the firm who held that dangerous bill. Go to him he was obliged, and the conference, though carried on in cautious tones, was a stormy one.

"Only a few days more," implored Major Dawkos, wiping his forehead, which had turned cold and damp. "It is impossible that he can survive, and then I shall have thousands and thousands at command, and will amply recompense you. You have waited so long, you can surely accord me this little additional grace. I will pay the bill twice over for it."

"Upon one plea or another we have been put off from day to day and from week to week. This may be as false an excuse as the others have been."

"But it is not a false excuse: the child is lying upon his bed, dying. If Mrs. Dawkos were not with him, you might go up and see for yourself that it is so. Hark! that is the physician's step."

The physician it was; he had been up stairs, and was coming down again.—Major Dawkos threw wide the door of the dining-room.

"Doctor, what hope is there? I fear but little."

"There's just as much as you might put in your hand and blow away," replied the doctor, who was a man of quaint sayings, and knew that Major Dawkos bore no blood relationship to the child. "The only hope that remains lies in the elasticity of children; they seem ready to be shrouded one hour and are running about the room the next. We can do nothing more for our little patient, and if he does recover, it will be owing to this elasticity; this tenacity of life in the young. I do not think he will."

The doctor passed out at the hall door, and the major turned to his visitor. "You hear what he says; now will you give me the delay?"

"Well, under the circumstances—a day or two longer," replied the lawyer, whose firm would prefer their money, even to the exposure of the major. Let them once get clear of Major Dawkos, and he might swindle all the firms in London afterward, for what they cared. He stepped across the hall toward the door, and the major attended him.

"But if the child should not die; if he should recover; what then?" he suddenly stopped to ask.

The major's heart and face alike turned sickly at the supposition; it was one he dared not dwell upon. "There is no 'if' about it; he is quite sure to die. When I was up with him, but now, he looked at the last gasp; the nurse thought he was dead then, up to the knees. I'll drop you a note as soon as it is over."

Night came on. The child lay in the same state; his eyes closed, and quite unconscious, battling with death. The medical men came, and came; but they could render no assistance; and it seemed pretty certain that no morning would dawn for little Tom Canterbury. Mrs. Dawkos would sit up, in spite of her husband's remonstrances, who told her that her incessant fatigue and watching would make her ill again. He went to rest himself, and slept soundly, for his troubles seemed at an end. The sick-room was near his own, and Major Dawkos was suddenly aroused by a movement in it. He heard the nurse come out, and call to a servant, and tell him to run for the doctor. The man had been kept up all night, to be ready, if wanted. The major looked at his watch; five o'clock.

"It's over at last," thought he. "What a mercy! I did not think he'd hold out so long. Ah, they may send, but doctors cannot bring the dead to life. And now I am a free man again!"

He would not go into the death-chamber; he did not admire death, scenes personally; and it would be time enough to condole with Mrs. Dawkos by-and-by. So he lay, indulging a charming vision of the golden paradise which had at length opened to him.

The return of Richard disturbed him.—He heard the latch-key in the door, and the man enter, and come softly up the stairs. The major rose, put on his slippers, and drew open his own door an inch or two.

"You have been round to the doctor's, Richard?"

"Yes, sir. He'll be here in a minute or two."

"There was no necessity to disturb him; only that it may be more satisfactory to your mistress. The child is dead, I suppose."

"Dead, sir! No; he has took a turn for the better!"

"What?" gasped Major Dawkos.

"He seems to have took a turn sir, and has rallied: and that's why my mistress sent for the doctor. Judith says she's sure he will get over it now."

Major Dawkos retreated within his room and closed the door. He felt as though the death-blow, which was to have overtaken the child had fallen upon him.

A week elapsed. And little Tom Canterbury, owing, no doubt, to the "elasticity," appeared to be getting well all one way. Mrs. Dawkos, caring not even for folly and fashion, in comparison with her darling child, gave orders for their immediate departure for the Rock. If the major was unable to leave London, he could remain behind, she obligingly told him, but Tom wanted country air, and Tom should have it.

She said this the morning previous to the one fixed on for their departure. An hour afterwards, the major was crossing the hall, when a visitor's knock at the door startled him; he started, as it seemed to subject terror. His first impulse was to dart into the nearest room and bolt himself in; his second to dart out again, and seize Richard's arm as he came to answer the door.

"Richard," he whispered—and the man was amazed with the wild alarm, mingled with entreaty, in his accent—"don't open the door, for your life! Go into the area and see who it is; if it's for me, say I went out of town at seven this morning, and shan't be back till late to-night. Swear to it, man, if they dispute your word."

Richard descended the kitchen stairs again, and his master strode up the upper ones, four at a time, stealthily, silently, like a man who is flying from danger. Up to the second floor strode he, as if the higher he went the further he was removed from it. The bed room he occupied was on this floor, but he passed into a room opposite it, which was the day nursery.

A round table was drawn to the fire, and Judith, the nurse, stood at it, measuring a dessert-spoonful of mixture for a medicine-bottle. Little Tom Canterbury was by her side watching her.

"What's this?" asked Major Dawkos, taking up the bottle, when she had recocked it, and put it on the mantelpiece.

"I don't know, sir; I can't read writing," replied Judith, thinking the major meant the direction, which he was looking at. If he had meant anything, it was probably the mixture, but he had spoken in abstraction, for his mind was a chaos just then. "The mixture. Master Canterbury, was what was written there."

"Does he want medicine still?" exclaimed Major Dawkos. "I thought he was well."

"It's only some stuff the doctor sends to comfort his inside, sir, which has been out of order," replied Judith. "He takes a spoonful three times a day, morning, afternoon, and before he goes to bed at night."

Major Dawkos took out the cork, smelt the mixture and tasted it, while Tom drank up his spoonful. But, as Richard was heard coming up the stairs, the major hastily returned it to the mantelpiece, and went out to meet him.

"Was I wanted?"

"Yes, sir. The gentleman was that one who never gives his name; and I saw two men standing off, as if they belonged to him," added Richard, in a confidential tone. "They are a waiting opposite now."

"You said I was out of town?"

"I told him I'd take an oath to it, if he liked—as you desired me. And he said it would be none the nearer truth if I did."

Major Dawkos's perplexities were hanging threateningly upon him. Simple debt would have been nothing, a trifling affair indeed, compared to what he dreaded. "Agony! disgrace! punishment!" thought he; "the horror and estrangement of my wife; the haughty loathing of my brother officers; the cool scorn of the world! I am in dread danger of it all; and only because the weak thread of a wretched child's life is not broken! Why could he not have died! It was but the hesitation of the balance; a turn the other way, and—we should both have been the better. There has been a devil abroad since that night, ever at my elbow, whispering temptation."

The major did not go out that day; he did not dare to; what was to become of him on the next—and the next—and the next, he shuddered to contemplate. He dined at home with his wife at five o'clock, in her dressing-room. She felt very unwell, and had been lying there on the sofa all the afternoon.

"It is the fatigue of nursing Tom," said the major. "I knew it would bring its reaction."

"It is nothing of the sort," replied Mrs. Dawkos. "I have taken a violent cold, and stretched forth her hand to take the bottle. Most exceedingly astonished was she to find that no bottle was there. The slab stood perfectly empty."

"Why, what can have gone with it?" she uttered. "The bottle is always there. I saw it there this very day. And the servants do not come in here, now the room's not being used."

She looked about with the light, but could see nothing of it; and, returning to her bed-room, steeped a bit of cotton in some spirits of camphor and put that to her tooth, and lay down again. The pain subsided very soon, and she was dozing off to sleep, when some one came into the room from the passage entrance. Mrs. Dawkos pulled aside the curtain. It was her husband and her movement caused him to start back.

"Are you there? Are you in bed?" he exclaimed.

"I could not sit up. Is it late or early. Are you come in for the night?"

"I have not been out yet; it is only nine. I am sorry to have disturbed you. I did not know you were here."

He went into his dressing-room as he spoke, but came forth again immediately. "Caroline, I am going down to Kage, to see if I can't get him to do something. I ought, and he must."

"It will be of no use," she answered drowsily. "But I don't want to talk; shall set my tooth on again."

The major left the room, and she heard him go out at the front door; and she sank into sleep.

Major Dawkos proceeded to the chambers of Thomas Kage, and found him in the room. Judith followed him, and laid hold of his arm.

"Oh, sir, I think he's dead," she perched. "I never saw death yet is stiff and cold."

Major Dawkos roughly pushed her arm with his elbow, and ascended the stairs, Judith at his heels. Mrs. Kage followed her, and Fry brought up by the side of the nurse's bed; white and—dead.

"He must have died in a fit!" And Mrs. Dawkos fell across bed giving vent to screams of agony.

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"Oh, he is well; wants nothing but change of air; and his mother hum to the Rock to-morrow. Good-night."

At seven in the morning, Fry was mistress's room, according to orders. Dawkos rose at once, remembering journey; she said she felt better.

"The major must be called, Fry."

"The major did not sleep at all, ma'am."

"Not sleep at home!"

"And he is not come in yet," added Mrs. Dawkos, no better pleased than her wiser are, when told their husband not slept at home, proceeded to During its process, she sent Fry whether the nurse was getting up mean while went into the major's dressing-room, for something she required great as had been Mrs. Dawkos's the previous night, to find the last bottle absent from the slab, far, far was her present surprise to see it in the exact place it had always occupied if it had never been touched. Mrs. mechanically took it in her hand the veritable bottle labelled "Tincture opium. Major Dawkos."

Had she only dreamt that she None of the servants had been through the room in the night. But on her own ing-room table was the cotton-philial of camphorated spirit, to prove it was no dream.

"Judith has been up ever ma'am said Fry, re-entering the room, and she's now going to dress Tom."

"But I can't take him up, ma'am, turned the trembling Judith. 'I won't awake.'

Fry stared at her with open private persuasion that she had sense."

"Will you please to come and assist Judith." "Not you ma'am!"

The major in answer to the appeal, Judith followed him, and laid hold of his arm.

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THE NEW-MAN MONKEY.  
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he snatched the night-light which was burning and went into the latter. It was a very small place, little better than a closet, and had no egress save through the bed-chamber. Her own dressing-room was large and had two entrances, the major's washhand stand was a slab of white marble, and on that the bottle required by Mrs. Dawkes. Tooth-powder box and shaving-tackle stood there, but since he had occupied the room upstairs they had been removed there, the laudanum-bottle alone remaining.

Mrs. Dawkes went to the slab, and reached forth her hand to take the bottle, exceedingly astonished was she to find that no bottle was there. The slab was perfectly empty.

"Why, what can have gone with it?" muttered. "The bottle is always there; it is there this very day. And the servant do not come in here, now the room is being used."

She looked about with the light, but saw nothing of it; and, returning to her dressing-room, steeped a bit of cotton in spirits of camphor and put that to the tooth, and lay down again. The pain subsided very soon, and she was dozing deeply, when some one came into the room from the passage entrance. Mrs. Dawkes pulled aside the curtain. It was her husband and her movement caused her to start back.

"Are you there? Are you in bed?" he asked.

"I could not sit up. Is it late or early?" she asked.

"I have not been out yet; it is only midnight. I am sorry to have disturbed you, but I do not know you were here."

She went into his dressing-room as he came, but came forth again immediately, and I am going down to Kage, and I can't get him to do something. He will not do it."

"It will be of no use," she answered.

"But I don't want to talk; I will set my teeth on again."

The major left the room, and she heard him go out at the front door; and she sank into sleep.

Major Dawkes proceeded to the chamber of Thomas Kage, and found him in bed. The latter was surprised to see his visitor so late, for they were not on visiting terms, and there was no cordiality between them. "I will state my business in a few words," cried the major; "you may guess the nature, from what you have heard from my wife."

"That you are in embarrassment," interrupted Mr. Kage, "and want me to advance Thomas Canterbury's money to you. I cannot do it."

"Thomas Canterbury's money!" echoed the major; "you speak as if I wanted to possess, and the Rock into the bargain, only wish to borrow a very trifling sum of it; three or four thousand pounds. Mrs. Dawkes mentioned ten or two thousand as the sum," remarked Mr. Kage.

"At the amount is of no consequence," Mrs. Dawkes must have mistaken what I said I should like, for what I said I wanted. From three to four thousand pounds will be sufficient."

"Were it but three thousand pounds, it would be the same. I am surprised at you, Major Dawkes; as you ever think you would consent to it. It would be a fraud on little Canterbury."

"I shall pay you back, long before my age. Kage, my good fellow," added the major, wiping the perspiration from his forehead, and indeed he had done little to enter, for he seemed full of agitation—"consider the strait I am in. I can't get money, and don't get money; Mrs. Dawkes would never hold her head again."

Mr. Kage's opinion was different; it was peculiar case, and the disgrace would be reflected on her; the major's extreme had brought it on himself, and himself only. He temporarily decided on further appeal on the subject.

"Were the money my own, you should have it," said he, "but my trustees will hold inviolate."

"Then to-morrow morning I must about filing my petition," gloomily pondered the major, "and your cousin, Mrs. Dawkes, will have you to thank for Mr. Kage made no reply to this."

"I suppose Thomas is all right?"

he observed, as he lighted the major down the stairs.

"Oh, he is well; wants nothing now but change of air; and his mother takes him to the Rock to-morrow Good-night."

At seven in the morning, Fry was in her mistress's room, according to orders. Mrs. Dawkes rose at once, remembering her journey; she said she felt better.

"The major must be called, Fry."

"The major did not sleep at home, ma'am."

"Not sleep at home!"

"And he is not come in yet," added Fry.

Mrs. Dawkes, no better pleased than other wives are, when told their husbands never slept at home, proceeded to dress. During his process, she sent Fry to see whether the nurse was getting up, and meanwhile went into the major's dressing-room, for something she required. But great as had been Mrs. Dawkes's surprise the previous night, to find the laudanum bottle absent from the slab, far, far greater was her present surprise to see it on it, in the exact place it had always occupied, as if it had never been touched. Mrs. Dawkes mechanically took it in her hand; it was the veritable bottle labelled "Tincture of opium. Major Dawkes."

Had she only dreamt that she came? None of the servants had been through her room in the night. But on her own dressing-room table was the cotton and the phial of camphorated spirit, to prove that it was no dream.

"Judith has been up ever so long, ma'am said Fry, re-entering the room; and she's now going to dress Master Tom."

"But I can't take him up, ma'am," returned the trembling Judith. "He—he—won't awake."

Fry stared at her with open mouth, in private persuasion that she had lost her senses.

"Will you please to come and see, sir," added Judith. "Not you ma'am."

The major in answer to the appeal, left the room. Judith followed him closely, and laid hold of his arm.

"Oh, sir, I think he's dead," she whispered. "I never saw death yet—but he is stiff and cold."

Major Dawkes roughly pushed away her arm with his elbow, and ascended the stairs, Judith at his heels. Mrs. Dawkes followed her, and Fry brought up the rear. Thomas Canterbury was lying in his crib, by the side of the nurse's bed; cold, and white, and—DEAD.

"He must have died in a fit!" cried Fry.

And Mrs. Dawkes fell across the little bed giving vent to screams of anguish.

Variety.

THE NEW-MAN MONKEY.

At the Royal Institution, London, Prof. Owen recently delivered a lecture to a crowded audience on the Gorilla, the recently-discovered animal of Central Africa, which bears the nearest resemblance to man of any one of the monkey tribe that has hitherto been discovered, not excepting the chimpanzee. The first traces of this creature were made known in this country in 1847, and from the bones and the sketches of it which Professor Owen received from missionaries, he inferred that the Gorilla was one of the most highly-developed species of the monkey group.

In August last, a specimen of the Gorilla, preserved in spirits, was received at the British Museum, and a well-executed drawing of it, by Mr. Wolf, was exhibited. Professor Owen first pointed out the anatomical characteristics of the Gorilla, which distinguished it from other species of monkeys, and he afterwards mentioned such particulars of its habits as he has collected from those who have visited that part of Africa where it is found. The points in which it approaches nearer to man than any other quadrumanous animal, are the shorter arm—particularly the shortness of the humerus compared with the fore-arm—a longer development of the great toe, a projecting nose bone, and the arrangement of the bones of the feet to enable the creature to stand more erect.

The drawing of the Gorilla from the specimen in the British Museum, though only two-thirds grown, represented a most formidable animal, and, compared with the skeleton of the full-grown specimen, the skeleton of man seemed very slim and delicate. Not only are the bones and muscles calculated to give great strength, but the large capacity of the chest indicated

the powerful energy with which they were stimulated. The part of Africa where the Gorilla is found, lies from the equator to 20 degrees south, on the western portion, in a hilly country abounding in palm trees and luxuriant vegetation. Its food consists of fruits and vegetables, and its habitation is in the woods, where it constructs nests of the intertwined boughs perched at heights varying from 12 feet to 50. It avoids the presence of the negroes, and is but seldom seen, but it is known to them as "the stupid old man." The want of intelligence that has induced the negroes to give it that name is shown by its carrying away fruits and sugar canes separately, instead of tying them together and carrying several off at the same time. It is in thus returning to take away its provender into the woods piecemeal that the negroes take the opportunity of waiting for and shooting it. The Gorilla is a formidable enemy to encounter, and, in case the gun miss its mark, or only maim the animal, the negro is quickly overtaken and killed, or dreadfully mangled by the large canine teeth of the creature. Sometimes when a negro is passing unawares under a tree, in which a Gorilla is seated, it will reach down its arm and snatch the man up by the throat and hold him until he is strangled. The elephant is an object of its attack, as they both live on the same food, and, holding on to a high branch with its hind feet, it will stoop down and strike the elephant with a club. The Gorilla exhibits a strong attachment to its young, as an instance of which it was mentioned that a female and her two young ones having been seen in a tree, she snatched up one and ran with it into the woods, and then returned to fetch the other. Her regret had in the meantime been cut off, and when the gun was leveled at her, as she held her young one to her breast, she waved her arm as if to beseech for mercy.

But it was in vain; for a bullet was sent through her heart, and the young one was wounded and captured. The Gorilla is sometimes seen walking erect, with its arms behind its neck; its usual mode of progression, however, is on all fours.

Professor Owen mentioned several other points in the habits of the animal, as well as in its osteology, to show its nearer approach to man than any other animals of the tribe; and he concluded by alluding to the fossil remains of quadrumanes to show that the Gorilla, like man, had not existed till the earth had attained its present condition.

THEY SAY.—A more sneaking, cowardly, fiendish liar than "they say," does not exist. That personage is a universal scapegoat for personal gossip, envy, and malice; without form of flesh and blood, when invoked, and yet stalking boldly in every community. The character is a myth, and yet real; intangible and yet clutching its victims with remorseless power. It is unseen, and yet from an exhaustless quiver wings its poisoned arrows from day to day. And no mail is proof; no character, position, or sex escapes; no sanctuary is too sacred; no home is bulwarked against its assaults. When one base heart wishes to assail some person's character or motives, "they say," it is always invoked. That is the assassin who strikes in the cloud—the Thug who haunts the footsteps of the offender, and tortures from careless word or deed, an excuse for the stiletto. Men dare not always reveal their own feelings. With smiles and pretended friendship they present the enveloped shaft as coming from "they say." Be sure, reader, that when some villainous tale is told of you, and the relator cannot give an author more tangible than "they say" for it, the slander is the creation of the heart by your side, and reeking with the poison of envy and hatred, and earnest with a wish to have the falsehood of "They say" bud into reality, and become current coin in the community.

"They say," we repeat, is as cowardly as it is false and fiendish; a phantom creature which smiles, while letting loose a brood of vipers to crawl in your path, and blast by their venom. To retail the stories of "they say," is to sneak behind an intangible personage and put in circulation the infamous influences and calumnies which, from raw material are forged nearer home.

"A rascally bachelior says, 'The friendship of two women is always a plot against a third.'"

Tobacco.—I cannot, in conscience, avoid placing in the same category with ardent spirits, the cultivation and manufacture of a poisonous plant, whose narcotic and exhilarating qualities make it a general favorite, in spite of the counterblast of King James, the decrees of popes and emperors and yet more powerful attacks of clergymen, and scientific men, in our day. Rarely will you find the individual addicted to its use, who will not confess the habit to be a useless and filthy one; and yet appetite triumphs over his convictions, and he is made a slave for life. The consequence is, that the demand for this weed all over the whole world is immense—no less than twenty millions of dollars being annually expended for it in this country. Add to its preparation, thousands, and even millions, of immortal minds, devote all their powers, instead of consecrating them to the advancement of knowledge, and the happiness of man. But I am sorry to say, that so extensive is the habit of using this intoxicating drug, that I shall have but little sympathy in its condemnation, and that I shall be regarded as too ascetic for this narcotic-loving age.—Hitchcock on the Mind.

THE DOOM OF THE WORLD.—The North-British Review, discoursing on the doom of the world, has the following remarks: "What this change is to be, we dare not even conjecture, but we see in the heavens themselves some traces of destructive elements and some indications of their power, the fragments of broken planets—the descent of meteoric stones upon our globe—the whirling comets wielding their volcanic eruptions in our own satellite—the appearance of new stars and disappearance of others, are all foreshadows of that impending convulsion to which the world is doomed. Thus placed on a planet which is to be burned up, and under heavens which are to pass away; thus residing as it were, on the cemetery of former worlds, let us learn the lesson of humility and wisdom, if we have not already been taught in the school of revelation."

INVENTION OF THE MICROSCOPE.—It was in 1669, when John Milton's chief of men, who had wielded the power of England with a firm and vigorous hand, strongly contrasted with the royal but feeble fingers which, previously and subsequently, endeavored to direct it, had gone to his account, and just after the rupture of the close union which had endured almost without interruption for nearly seventy years between England and Holland, that a Dutch youth of eighteen, holding a glass thread in the flame of a candle, perceived that the melted extremity assumed a spherical form. The intelligent lad instantly seized on the happy accident. He had seen Leuwenhoek manufacture lenses such as they were, went on burning his glass threads, and attempted to place his little spheres between two pieces of lead, through which he made an aperture with a pin's point. Placing a hair before this simply constructed instrument, he found to his great joy that he was the maker and possessor of a capital microscope for those times, and he secured to the micrographers of the day what they had so long sought.—Fraser's Magazine.

MENTAL ECONOMY.—The ear and the eye are the mind's receivers; but the tongue is only busy in expending the treasure received. If, therefore the revenues of the mind be uttered as fast or faster than they are received, it must needs be bare, and can never lay up for purchase. But if the receivers take in still without utterance, the mind may soon grow a burden to itself, and unprofitable to others. I will not lay up too much and utter nothing lest I be covetous; nor spend much and store up little lest I be prodigal and poor.—Bishop Hall.

"A gentleman who had a scolding wife in answer to an inquiry after her health, said she was pretty well, only subject, at times, to a "breaking out of her mouth."

"Do you believe in second love, Mr. McQuade?"—"Do I believe in second love? Humph! if a man buys a pound of sugar, isn't it sweet? and when its gone don't he want another pound, and isn't that sweet, too? Troth, Murphy, I believe in second love."

**Special Notices.**

**Mothers, Mothers, Mothers,**

Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children's teething. It has no equal on earth. It greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful female Physicians in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in millions of cases.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhea in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. *Positively* give to give immediate relief to infants suffering from Wind Cholice.

If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold. Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

None genuine unless the face-smile of CURTIS A PERLAN'S, New York is on the outside wrapper.

For sale by Dr. Smith, at Proprietor's prices.

**Cramp & Pain Killer.**

The world is astonished at the wonderful cures performed by the CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER prepared by CURTIS & PERJINS. Its equal has never been known for removing pain in all cases, for the cure of Spinal Complaints, Cramps in the Limbs and stomach, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Sore Throat, and Mtrvel, it is decidedly the best remedy in the world. Evidence of the most wonderful cures performed by any medicine, is on circulars in the hands of Agents.

**Why will you suffer?**

To all persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramp in the limbs or stomach, Bilious Colic, or Toothache, we say Curtis & Perjins' Cramp and Pain Killer is, of all others, the remedy you want. It operates like magic; it has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases after long pain, or suffering, and when all other remedies that have been tried have failed.

BUY ME AND I'LL DO YOU GOOD.

Now is the time to use the Great Spring and Summer Medicine.

**Dr. Langley's Root & Herb BITTERS.**

Composed of Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry, Yellow Dock, Prickly Ash, Thoroughwort, Rhuarb, Mandrake, Dandelion, &c., all of which are so compounded as to act in concert, and assist Nature in eradicating disease.

The effect of this medicine is most wonderful—it acts directly upon the bowels and blood by removing all obstructions from the internal organs, stimulating them into healthy action, renovating the fountains of life and vigor, purifying the blood, cleansing it from all humors, and causing it to course anew through every part of the body. They cure and eradicate the most stubborn diseases—Jaundice in its various forms, all Bilious Diseases and Foul Stomach, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Humors of the blood and Skin Indigestion, Headache, Dizziness, Piles, Heartburn, Weakness, Pain in the side and bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, and all kindred complaints caused by a torpid or diseased liver, a disordered stomach, or bad Blood, to which all are more or less subject in Spring and Summer.

It taken in large doses. Fever and Ague may be broken up and cured at once. This has become a standard medicine, and is decidedly the best the world ever saw.

Price only 25 cts. for the pint, and 37 1/2 cts. for the quart bottle.

For sale in Woodstock by all dealers in medicines. Orders addressed to GEORGE C. GOODWIN & CO., wholesale dealers in Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Cigars, &c., Nos. 11 & 12 Marshall-street, Boston, Mass.

**AN OLD INDIAN DOCTOR**

who has made his fortune and retired from business, will spend the remainder of his days in curing that dreadful disease—Consumption—Fever or Chancie; his earnest desire being to communicate to the world his remedies that have proved successful in more than 3,000 cases. He reverts each applicant to send him a minute description of the symptoms, with two Stamps, (6 cts.) to pay the return letter, in which he will return them his advice prescription, with directions for preparing the medicines &c.

The Old Doctor hopes that those afflicted will not, on account of delicacy, refrain from consulting him because he makes No Charge. His sole object in advertising is to do all the good he can, before he dies. He feels that he is justly celebrated for cure of Consumption, Asthma, Nervous Affections, Coughs, Colds, &c.

Address. DOCT. UNCAS BRANT, Box 35, New York, P. O. 13

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

**WM. A. MCGUIRK,** WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Liquors, Groceries, Flour, Meal, Fish, etc., Water-street, WOODSTOCK, N. B.

**Here's for Comfort!**

By Greene's ACCOMMODATION LINE, ON THE FERRIS ROAD.

THE Subscribers have commenced running a Line of Stages on the Ferris Road, leaving Saint John every Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and Fredericton every Monday, Wednesday & Friday, at the same hour.

Books kept at the Waverly House, and Saint John Hotel, St. John, and at the Barker House, Fredericton.

The subscribers' Mail Line will leave at the usual time, and all light freight and parcels left at R. Armstrong's, Dock Street, will be delivered as soon as possible after the arrival of the Stage in Fredericton.

It is the intention of the proprietors to make passengers as comfortable as possible, when they travel by either of the above lines.

JAMES GREENE, THOS. E. GREENE

St. John, Dec. 17, 1858.

**DEMING & SONS,** CALAIS, ME.

Offer for Sale Low for Cash

**80 HDS** Superior Muscovado Molasses.

Duty paid at St. Stephen, 10 bbls. Burning Fluid, Albertine Oil, with a large assortment of Lamps, Chimneys, Wicks, and Shades. A large assortment of

**Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers,**

5 Bales Heavy Sheetings, 2 Cases Heavy Mixed Sateenets, 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 Griffith's Cross Cut and Circular Saws, Railroad Shovels, Picks, &c.

Agent for W. Adams & Co's Fireproof SAFES, Fairbanks' SCALES, and for Blaine, 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 convenience 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 attention of travellers from the Upper St. John is called to this Hotel. 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 best ASSORTED STOCK in the City. To the Cash buyers at wholesale of

**KOSSUTH HATS**

we will offer such inducements as cannot be beat THIS SIDE OF NEW YORK.

**NO SECOND PRICE!**

The highest market price paid for ship, and manufacturing FURS.

Calais Dec. 17, 1858.

**JUST ARRIVED.**

Es. "Bercaldine" from London.

**4 HDS** choice Brandy. (Hennessy), Also a choice selection of Cordials comprising

do dozen Orange Boven,

do do Noyau,

do do Mint,

do do Shrub,

do do Ginger Brandy,

do do Pale Bitters, and

do do Boxes Sardin.

For Sale by the Subscriber, THOS. LLOYD EVANS, Next door to the British House. Woodstock, Jan. 6th, 1859.

**By Railway.**

**JUST RECEIVED FROM ST. J** Stephen a fine article of MUSCOVADO MOLASSES which will be sold at

**2s. 3d. per Gallon.**

ALSO, PARAFFINE LAMPS VERY CHEAP, from 5s. upwards. Together with PARAFFINE OIL and WICKING, and spare chimneys for Paraffine Lamps.

JOHN EDGAR, January 13.

**GEO. F. CAMPBELL** offers his services to the public as an Auctioneer and Commission AGENT.

St. Andrews, Jan. 13, 1859.

Tight Binding

POO

The Grand Duchess Helen, widow of the late Grand Duke Michel of Russia, liberated all her servants on New-Year's Day.

A dancing master was taken up in Natchez, recently, for robbing a fellow boarder. He said he commenced by cheating a printer, and after that, everything rascally seemed to come easy to him.

Queen Victoria will be petitioned by the Canadian Parliament to cross the ocean and open the first Parliament in Ottawa, which is henceforth to be the capital of Canada.

At the recent opening of Parliament, Queen Victoria wore a skirt of white satin with stripes of gold, a tiara of diamonds, and a necklace composed of the same precious stones, her mantel and train being of crimson velvet embroidered with gold.

Queen Victoria has in a single ring a gallery of family portraits, each a mere photographic speck, but, under the magnifying glass, displaying the finish and all the delicacy of a large portrait.

A new mode of treating contempt of Court has been adopted in Ohio. The judge of the common pleas at Logansport recently left the bench and going within the bar gave a lawyer who had insulted him a sound drubbing.

The security of grain in many parts of Canada is said to be such that the farmer will find it impossible to procure the necessary seed for spring sowing.

MARRIED. At South Richmond on the 3rd inst., by the Rev John Hunter, Mr. Geo Currie to Victoria Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. James Watt.

DIED. At Richmond, on the 6th inst., Susan, aged 7 years and 1 month, youngest daughter of the late Mr. William Ingram of Woodstock.

Sheriff's Sale. Will be sold by Public Auction, at the Sheriff's office, Town of Woodstock, County of Carleton, on Saturday the twenty-fourth day of September next, be wren the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, P. M.:

For Sale. The Subscriber offers his property at Upper Woodstock for sale, and possession given on the first of May, next.

NOTICE is hereby given that on or about the 1st of May next, as may be found necessary or desirable from the state of the weather affecting the works and frost in the ground—the passenger and freight trains be discontinued for a month, or thereabouts, to complete the halting and other work.

Through to Woodstock By Stage and Railroad. ON and after this day the Subscribers will run a STAGE TWICE A DAY from Calais and St. Stephen to the Roix Road Station, to connect with the cars to and from Woodstock & St. Andrews.

NOTICE is hereby given that on or about the 1st of May next, as may be found necessary or desirable from the state of the weather affecting the works and frost in the ground—the passenger and freight trains be discontinued for a month, or thereabouts, to complete the halting and other work.

Five Pounds Reward! STOLEN on Sunday night, December 5th, 1858, from Bay Horse, a Black Mare and Tail, he is a racker, and weighs about ten cwt.

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

CAUTION. All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing upon or cutting or carrying away timber or trees of any description from the lands of the Heirs of the late SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, BARONET.

To Intending Assurers. ENTRANTS before the approaching Annual balance (5th April) will be ranked in all future divisions of Profits—as of one year's longer standing than later entrants.

OUTLAY FOR LIFE ASSURANCE MATERIALLY LESSENED. Life Association of Scotland, (founded 1838), 2, Hanover St. Edinburgh.

TO INTENDING ASSURERS. ENTRANTS before the approaching annual balance (5th of April) will be ranked in all future divisions of the profits, as of one year's longer standing than later entrants.

WM. WHITLOCK HAS just received Ex Schooner "Alma," 500 bbls Superfine and Extra Flour; 25 do Heavy Mess Pork; 100 Bags Corn Meal; 13 Hogheads; 219 Tierces; 22 Barrels; 13 boxes Cheese.

St. Andrews, Jan. 21st, 1859. WM. WHITLOCK HAS just received Ex Schooner "Alma," 500 bbls Superfine and Extra Flour; 25 do Heavy Mess Pork; 100 Bags Corn Meal; 13 Hogheads; 219 Tierces; 22 Barrels; 13 boxes Cheese.

o-Partnership Notice. THE Subscribers have this day entered into a Co-Partnership under the style and firm of BARKER & CALDWELL.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ON hand 400 Bbls. Superfine Flour; 200 do. Extra Family do.; 50 do. Double Extra Genesee do.; 100 do. No. 1 Hourings; 10 Bbls. Muscovado Molasses; 1 Bbl. Porter's Burning Fluid; 1 Tierce Rice.

St. Andrews, Dec. 6th, 1858. HARDY & BRIDGES.

A CARD. THE Subscriber has, in connection with his BAKING ESTABLISHMENT, commenced the manufacture of CONFECTIONARY, and having secured the services of superior workmen from Scotland, and being determined to use none but the very best materials, he will as well as private families, and individuals, with the various articles in this line, of the choicest description and quality, and flattering himself that his Goods will give satisfaction, he respectfully solicits from his friends, and the public, a call, before purchasing elsewhere.

On Consignment. 200 BBLs. FLOUR, (Heavy Mess), 12 do. Doan's, 7 hhd. Barbadoes Molasses, 4 boxes Tobacco, 4 qts. Godfish, 10 qts. Salsaparilla, 30 Bbls. Crushed Sugar, 8 Chests Tea, 18 1/2 do. do., 5 Bbls. New York City Mess POBK; 6 Boxes TOBACCO; 30 Bbls. Preserved SALMON; 10 Bbls. LIVERPOOL SALT; 10 Bags Licorice Root; The above, together with a good stock of Wines and Spirits, are offered low for Cash.

Cheese and Cider. 1200 LBS. CHEESE—Cow's Dairy; 300 Gallons NEW CIDER. For sale low by MYSHRALL & RICHEY. Fredericton, Feb. 16, 1859.

Brandy on Consignment. THE Subscribers have now on consignment, and offer for sale— 10 Quarter Casks Brandy; L. Hennessy & Otard Dupuy & Co Brand. The above is offered at very low rates for cash or approved bills.

"MEDICAL HALL," A new and full supply of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, of every description, HORSE MEDICINES, &c. Perfumery.

Brushes. Varnish, Paint, White-Wash, Blacking Black Lead, Scrubbing, Comb Brushes. A very nice assortment of English Hair, Hat, Clothes Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, with Gatta-percha, Toilet Combs, Ivory Combs, Back and Side Combs.

Confectionary. A large Variety. Candied Citron and Lemon Peel, Flavoring Extracts for Cake &c., Marmalade, Corn Starch, Brooms, Tapioca, Sago, Arrowroot, Yeast Powder, Ginger, Peppercorn, Spices of all kinds, Dye Stuffs.

PAINTS. White Lead, Black, Blue, Green, Yellow and Red Paints, dry colors in large variety. OILS. Boiled and Raw Linseed, Pale Seal, Olive Nutsfoot, Turpentine, Coach and Furniture Varnishes, Burning Fluid, &c.

James J. Montgomery AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR. NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed assignee of the Estate and effects of James J. Montgomery, an Insolvent Debtor; and has been daily sworn according to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Vict., Chap. 17. All persons indebted to the said James J. Montgomery are required to pay to me forthwith all sums of money due from them, and to deliver to me the said property and effects; and all creditors of the said James J. Montgomery are required to deliver to me, on or before the first day of March, next, their respective claims and accounts against the said James J. Montgomery.

James Derroh AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR. NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of JAMES DERROH, of Wicklow, in the County of Carleton, made to me pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Victoria, chapter 17, I appoint Monday the twenty-eighth day of March next, at my office in Woodstock, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the Creditors of the said James Derroh, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act.

Nails and Glass. 30 d. 4d. 5d. 8d. 10d. 12d. CUT NAILS, also 6 inch SPIKES. 7 1/2, 8x10, 8x12, 10x12, 10x16, and 14x20, WINDSOR GLASS, for sale low by JOHN REGAR. Feb. 8, 1859.

IN THE MATTER OF Robert B. Davis, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR. NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of ROBERT B. DAVIS, of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, Cabinet Maker, made to me pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly 21st Victoria, Chapter 17, I appoint SATURDAY the eleventh day of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the Creditors of the said Robert B. Davis, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act.

IN THE MATTER OF Isaac L. Cornelison, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR. NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of Isaac L. Cornelison, of Wakefield, in the County of Carleton Farmer, made to me pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Victoria, Chapter 17, I appoint Friday, the sixth day of May next, at my office in Woodstock, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the Creditors of the said Isaac L. Cornelison, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act.

Darius Dickinson, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR. NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of Darius Dickinson, of Wakefield, in the County of Carleton, Lumberer, made to me pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Victoria, Chapter 17, I appoint Monday the ninth day of May next, at my office in Woodstock, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the Creditors of the said Darius Dickinson, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act.

John Dickinson, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR. NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of John Dickinson, of Wakefield, in the County of Carleton, Lumberer, made to me pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Victoria, Chapter 17, I appoint Monday the ninth day of May next, at my office in Woodstock, at twelve o'clock noon, as the time and place for a meeting of the Creditors of the said John Dickinson, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act.

Alexander Jackson, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR. NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of Alexander Jackson, of Richmond, in the County of Carleton, Laborer, made to me pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Victoria, chapter 17, I appoint Monday, the second day of May next, at my office in Woodstock, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the Creditors of the said Alexander Jackson, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act.

James J. Montgomery AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR. NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed assignee of the Estate and effects of James J. Montgomery, an Insolvent Debtor; and has been daily sworn according to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Vict., Chap. 17. All persons indebted to the said James J. Montgomery are required to pay to me forthwith all sums of money due from them, and to deliver to me the said property and effects; and all creditors of the said James J. Montgomery are required to deliver to me, on or before the first day of March, next, their respective claims and accounts against the said James J. Montgomery.

James Derroh AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR. NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of JAMES DERROH, of Wicklow, in the County of Carleton, made to me pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Victoria, chapter 17, I appoint Monday the twenty-eighth day of March next, at my office in Woodstock, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the Creditors of the said James Derroh, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act.

IN THE MATTER OF James Dickinson, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR. NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of JAMES DICKINSON, of Wakefield, in the County of Carleton, Lumberer, made to me pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Victoria, Chapter 17, I appoint Monday, the twenty-second day of May next, at my office in Woodstock, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the Creditors of the said James Dickinson, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act.

IN THE MATTER OF Ptolemy T. S. Squires, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR. NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of PTOLEMY T. S. SQUIRES, of Wakefield, in the County of Carleton, Farmer, made to me pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Victoria, Chapter 17, I appoint Tuesday, the twenty-second day of May next, at my office in Woodstock, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the Creditors of the said Ptolemy T. S. Squires, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act.

IN THE MATTER OF Robert Melvin, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR. NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of ROBERT MELVIN, of Brightwood, in the County of Carleton, Laborer, made to me pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Victoria, Chapter 17, I appoint Wednesday the twenty-third day of May next, at my office in Woodstock, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the Creditors of the said Robert Melvin, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act.

IN THE MATTER OF James Dickinson, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR. NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of JAMES DICKINSON, of Wakefield, in the County of Carleton, Lumberer, made to me pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Victoria, Chapter 17, I appoint Monday, the twenty-second day of May next, at my office in Woodstock, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the Creditors of the said James Dickinson, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act.

IN THE MATTER OF Robert Melvin, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR. NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of ROBERT MELVIN, of Brightwood, in the County of Carleton, Laborer, made to me pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Victoria, Chapter 17, I appoint Wednesday the twenty-third day of May next, at my office in Woodstock, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the Creditors of the said Robert Melvin, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act.

IN THE MATTER OF Ptolemy T. S. Squires, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR. NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of PTOLEMY T. S. SQUIRES, of Wakefield, in the County of Carleton, Farmer, made to me pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Victoria, Chapter 17, I appoint Tuesday, the twenty-second day of May next, at my office in Woodstock, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the Creditors of the said Ptolemy T. S. Squires, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act.

St. Andrews, January, 1859. THE undersigned offers for sale at his store in St. Andrews the following goods: 200 bbls. Superfine and Extra Extra Flour, 50 do Extra and Double Extra Ohio Flour, Hoop Flour, 20 do Heavy Mess and Clear Pork, 15 do Extra Mess Beef, 12 hhd. Muscovado and Clayed Molasses, 30 chests Congona Tea, 30 1/2 chests Oolong Tea, 40 boxes Woodstock & T. D. Pipes, 10 do Saleratus, (to arrive), 10 do Manufactured Coffee; ALSO: 18 hhd. Quater Casks, } Best Martell's & Hennessy's Brandy, 14 Pipes, } Best Holland Gin, 10 hhd. } 5 Quarter Casks Best Port Wine, 5 do do Octaves Brown & Pale Snes, 2 Puncheons Best Scotch Whiskey, 40 bbls. London Bottled Porter quarts & pints, 10 do do do Pale Ale &c. &c. JAMES W. STREET.

Golden Fleece, St. Stephens, New Brunswick. H. & P. CULLINAN, IMPORTERS OF British and Foreign DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. NOTICE. THE undersigned, having made an extension of the NEW BRUNSWICK & CANADA RAILROAD to his wharf, is prepared to Store Goods, arriving from the United States and elsewhere destined for the upper St. John. He will act as Agent to reship them to their destination. Lumber brought by the down train piled, and, if desired shipped to any part.

PHENIX Life Assurance Company. FOR GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE Annuities, or Loss of Life at Sea. CHIEF OFFICE—1, Leadenhall Street, London BRANCHES.—16, DALL ST. STREET, Liverpool. ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, Manchester. THOMAS H. EVANS, Agent for New Brunswick; JAMES R. MACSHANE, Esq., St. John; W. H. SMITHSON, Esq., Fredericton. Medical Examiner for Woodstock. Dr. G. A. BROWN. Woodstock, January 1, 1859.

Lumber Wanted. THE Subscriber wishes to engage a quantity of Good Butternut Lumber. Particulars given on application. THOS. G. BOURNE Next B. V. Smith's south side Bridge Woodstock, Fe rusty 3d, 1859.

A CARD. THE Subscriber has, in connection with his BAKING ESTABLISHMENT, commenced the manufacture of CONFECTIONARY, and having secured the services of superior workmen from Scotland, and being determined to use none but the very best materials, he will as well as private families, and individuals, with the various articles in this line, of the choicest description and quality, and flattering himself that his Goods will give satisfaction, he respectfully solicits from his friends, and the public, a call, before purchasing elsewhere.

THE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND. NINETEENTH REPORT. The Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Association was held within the City of Edinburgh, on the 31st August, 1858, in terms of the Charter and Act of Parliament, bearing date the 14th of October, 1845, and the 2nd of August, 1846, respectively, with other Acts of Parliament, and with a view to the consideration of the general depression of the business, the progress of which during the past year has been greater than in any other year, with only one exception.

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IN THE MATTER OF James Dickinson, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the application of JAMES DICKINSON, of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, Lumberman...

IN THE MATTER OF Robert Melvin, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of ROBERT MELVIN, of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, Laborer...

IN THE MATTER OF Ptolemy T. S. Squires, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of PTOLEMY T. S. SQUIRES, Farmer, in the County of Carleton...

Andrews, January, 1859.

Hour Molasses, Tea, Sugar, &c.

Under signed offers for sale at the store in St. Andrews the following goods...

Golden Fleece, Stephens, New Brunswick.

P. & C. CULLINEN, IMPORTERS OF British and Foreign DRY GOODS.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, having made an extension of the NEW BRUNSWICK RAILROAD to his wharf, is enabled...

Store Goods.

From the United States and elsewhere I offer for sale the following goods...

PHENIX Assurance Company.

GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE Companies, or Loss of Life at Sea.

NOTICE.

As the subscriber is about closing up his business in this place, he requests all who have any accounts, claims, or demands against him...

Flour, Fish, Salt, Sugar, & Molasses.

Just received and for sale for cash or country produce...

Lumber Wanted.

Subscriber wishes to engage a quantity of good Buttum Lumber. Particular application...

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND. NINETEENTH REPORT.

The Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Association was held within the Hall of the City of Edinburgh, on the 31st August, 1858...

John Moore, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN Liquors, Groceries, Pickles, Sauces, &c. &c.

QUEEN ST. FREDERATION, N. B. HAS Constantly on Hand and for Sale Low, the following GOODS...

THE GREATEST Medical Discovery, OF THE AGE.

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

The Paper for the Times. The Genesee Farmer.

"The Oldest, the Cheapest, and the Best." THE TWENTY-NINTH Volume of this popular monthly Agricultural Journal...

SAINT ANDREWS.

IN view of the facilities offering by means of the "St. Andrews and Woodstock Railway," the subscriber has REMOVED his business...

NEW GOODS AT THE BRITISH HOUSE.

CENTRAL MONEY GOOD AT THE BRITISH HOUSE!

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

MADE CLOTHING.

In great variety. Particular attention is requested to this department at the Winter clothing is all new and made with the greatest care...

Remember the British House.

SAINT ANDREWS. On Hand 1st January, 1859.

1200 Bbls. Superfine and Extra Flour.

50 do Kip-dried Corn Meal, 50 do Mess Pork, 100 lbs do Porto Rico Molasses, 10 do Bright Sugar, 10 bbls Standard Crushed Sugar, 600 sacks Salt, 50 bbls Quality River Herrings, 50 half-bbls do do do, 900 qts Codfish, 35 do Pollock, 6 bbls Porter's Burning Fluid, 4 bbls & 40 boxes Soda & butter Biscuit, 50 chests Tea, (English importation), 15 boxes Tobacco, 25 boxes and half-boxes Raisins, 1 chest Indigo, 2 bbls Pearl Barley, 1 do Mixed Currants, 5 kegs best Durham Mustard, 20 lbs Painted Pails, 25 do Brooms (assorted), 3 bbls Beans, 10 bags Cornaries Coffee, 5 packets Java, do in 1-lb papers, 4 boxes Ground do, 10 do best quality Salmatous, 5 do do do in 1-lb papers, 5 do Extrem Logwood, 1 bbl Fluid, 10 do Manila Bedcord, 10 boxes Tobacco Pipes, 50 do Pale Yellow Soap, 10 do Common, 15 do Mould Candles, 40 sides Soft Leather, 65 salted Hides.

Better Late than Never!!

By Railroad at the BRICK BUILDING, MAIN STREET.

JUST Arrived 1 case of White Cottons.

1 case Calicoes; 1 Stripe Shirtings and Roll Linings; 1 Bale Blankets. As the above goods have been much later arriving than expected, they will be sold very cheap in order to effect a quick return of the money.

Remember none on Credit.

Woolstock, Dec. 26, 1858.

MARTIN WARE AND GLASS For Conquest.—E. CLEMENTSON, 29, Dock Street, has opened his FALL IMPORTATIONS of the above Goods.

Dr. W. Wolfe.

Residence at R. DONALDSON'S, Woolstock, June 1st, 1858.

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