

Woodstock Journal.

Box 162

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

VOLUME 5.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1859.

NUMBER 32.

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 by means of railroads, &c., an increase of the representation in the Assembly, and Free Education, schools of all grades, from the lowest to the highest being open to all without money and without price, and supported by Direct Taxation.

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

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

Clubs of ten, one dollar and a half each. N. B.—To any person who makes up a club at these rates, and sends us the money in advance, we will send a copy of the Journal for one year, gratis.

When payment is not made in advance, two dollars and a half, and when payment is delayed beyond the year, three dollars will be charged.

Clergymen, postmasters, and teachers supplied at a dollar and a half a year.

ADDRESS: The Editor of the Journal, Woodstock, N. B.

CLUBBING WITH OTHER PERIODICALS.

By arrangements with the proprietors of the following periodicals we are enabled to offer them with the Journal at the low rates mentioned.

The Atlantic Monthly; an original American Magazine of the very highest merit, published at Boston by Phillips, Sampson, and Company. Price three dollars a year in advance. A new romance by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was commenced in the January number, and will be continued through successive issues. Thirty thousand copies of this number was issued as a first edition. We will give the Atlantic and the Journal for four dollars a year.

Life Illustrated; a weekly journal; the American Phenological Journal, (monthly); and the Water Cure Journal, (monthly); all published by Fowler & Wells, New York. The first is two dollars a year, and the latter one dollar each. All are very readable and useful works, and are deservedly popular. We can furnish them along with the Journal, very cheaply. For the Journal and Life Illustrated, three dollars a year. For the Journal and either the Water Cure or Phenological, two dollars and a half. For the Journal and all three of Fowler & Wells' periodicals, four dollars.

Miscellaneous.

AUSTRALIA.

Among a considerable amount of commercial and general intelligence conveyed to the public by the Melbourne correspondent of the London Times, the following reflections and statements may interest the reader:—

"How different is the actual condition of this great insular continent from the conception entertained of it 30 years since. Every new exploration discloses new and hitherto unanticipated features, which show a large portion of the country to be fit for settlement. From a recent report of Mr. Gregory, in command of an expedition from South Australia, it seems probable that a low-lying belt of sandy desert extends from the great Australian-bight, west of Spencer's Gulf, towards the Gulf of Carpentaria, uniting into one great insular continent what was once two islands, the more fertile portion lying to the eastward of this sandy belt. A patriotic inhabitant of this colony, who conceals his name, offers £1,000 towards further explorations, and a subscription is now in course of collection for the purpose. It will, no doubt, be supplemented by the Assembly, and it is now thought quite practicable to traverse the continent from our boundary, the Murray, to the northern coast. For this and other purposes this Government is about to introduce camels as an experiment. Those who are acquainted with the habits of the camel affirm that they will thrive and breed freely in this climate."

"The gold has certainly peopled these colonies in a very extraordinary manner, but it has reached its maximum effect, nearly so; and we must henceforward look to other productions, such as the vine, the

olive, the mulberry, cotton, tobacco, and rice, to promote the further progress of these colonies. Exploration is a necessary step to the development, and it is the conviction of this truth which has stimulated so much enterprise in this way.

"We also want facts to account for some of the phenomena connected with our climate. The north wind in the winter is the coldest wind we have; in summer the wind from the same quarter is like the hot blast from a furnace, sometimes marking 117 degrees in the shade. What is the condition of the interior which causes this anomaly? That the north wind should be less not in winter than in summer might be inferred a priori, but why, coming from the tropic, should it be colder than the south wind, coming from the frozen ocean? This is the problem to be solved, and it cannot be solved without greatly adding to our stock of knowledge."

THE GREAT OPIUM EATER. — Of De Quincy a writer in the last number of the North American Review, gives the following personal description:—"In person he is anything but prepossessing; being diminutive in stature, and awkward in his movements, with a shrivelled, yellow parchment skin. His head, however, is superb, and his face remarkably sensitive and expressive; the eyes sunken, but brilliant with the fire of genius and the illuminations of opium. In manners he is a model of decorum, urbanity, and natural unaffected gentility. He is a magnificent talker, and a fine reader, which last quality he notes as a rare accomplishment, whether among men or women. He is genial and hospitable in his household. He performs set tasks of walking, day by day, in his garden, and marks his progress by deposits of stones. He has offered his body, after death, to the surgeons, for dissection, as his contribution to physiological science. He seriously believes that the dreadful gnawing of the stomach, already alluded to, which arises, perhaps, from the collapse and impotency of that organ through the use of opium, is caused by the ravages of a living animal. He is singular in his habits, often disappears from his home for days together—no inquiry being made after him by his friends—and returns as mysteriously as he went. He has two daughters, one of whom is married to an officer in the Indian army; the other, and eldest, presides over the house, and acts as his amanuensis."

THE "GLOBE" ON KING'S COLLEGE. — Two courses suggest themselves with respect to this subject. We shall state them candidly, and shall then offer our own suggestions. Either the friends of the bill prepared last winter may again urge it, and a new agitation be commenced, which in the course of years may effect the object—or the parties in the Legislature friendly to the Institution may bring forward and carry a measure to secure its immediate re-organization. The latter course is on every account the preferable one, as it is the safest and surest way of dealing with a vexed question satisfactorily. While the people of this country are decidedly opposed to this College in its present form, we believe that very few wish its entire destruction; and in this condition of the question, common prudence suggests a moderate but decided course. The public man, either in or out of the Government, who is disposed to act recklessly on this question will not be sustained. Some of the principal supporters of the bill passed last winter are members of the Government. It has been felt by many of the party that the momenta with respect to the college bill were precipitate. The rejection of the measure offered by the Provincial Secretary, and the resistance of the prudent course supported by the Attorney General, have left the Province a year longer with the question unsettled. This cannot now be gainsayed; and it will be much more sat-

isfactory to the Liberal party to see its members take a prudent course, and the only course which offers any rational prospect of success. The measure of Judge Wilnot (which was the bill introduced by the Secretary) would, we are persuaded, give general satisfaction; we would like to see it introduced again and carried, and then the experiment can be fairly tried whether we can sustain a University in New Brunswick.

We write this for two reasons; we do not wish to see the Government again divided on this question; the personal animosity displayed by some of its members last winter—however gratifying to a few rabid people—was not approved by the more moderate. We also fear that there is now no other way of dealing with the question with the least probability of putting an end to the controversy for many years to come. Plainly the public want something done, not for the purpose of creating causes of excitement, but for the accomplishment of an important object. [Globe 3d Inst.]

OPENING OF THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT. — Toronto, Jan. 29.—The Governor General opened Parliament to-day in a speech from the throne. He says, referring to seat of government question: "The Legislature solicited our gracious Queen to exercise her prerogative in making such a selection. An act, moreover, was passed, adopting beforehand the decision of her Majesty, and appropriating the necessary funds. This act of the Canadian Parliament, and the decision of the Queen, are binding on the Executive Government of the Province, and it will be their duty to carry out the understanding which existed at the time, when the reference was made, by which the Government will be transferred to Quebec for a fixed period, until the necessary arrangements shall have been completed. The correspondence with her Majesty's Government will be laid before you, and I cannot doubt that you will recognize a selection made by her Majesty, at your own request, and thus you will duly acknowledge her gracious compliance with the addresses you yourselves caused to be presented to her."

In regard to the federation of the British Provinces, he says: "The possibility of uniting, by some tie of a federal character, the British colonies in North America has formed the subject of correspondence which will be placed in your hands. I will also cause to be submitted to you dispatches from her Majesty's Secretary of State, in relation to the question of affecting the Hudson's Bay Company, and on the subject of the Intercolonial Railway."

In reference to Provincial affairs he says: "It is gratifying to me to be able to state that symptoms of amendment have begun to show themselves, and I trust that should Providence bless Canada this year with her usually abundant harvest, she will recover her former prosperous condition. The exercise of a sound, rigid economy in every department of the public service, will, I hope, again enable us to bring our whole expenditures within the limits required by our revenue."

In regard to Supplies and Tariff, he says: "In asking the supplies for her Majesty's service, I desire to assure you that every thing will be done with a view of placing the Tariff on a satisfactory footing. The principle of ad valorem duties will be proposed for your adoption in all cases in which it can be properly carried out."

ROMANIAN IN THE UNITED STATES. — According to the Metropolitan Catholic Almanac for 1859, it appears that there are in the United States 7 provinces, 49 dioceses, 2 vicariates, 46 bishops, 2,108 priests, and 2,393 churches. In 1774 there were only 10 priests in the United States. During the last thirty years the number of dioceses has increased from 11 to 43; the

number of bishops from 10 to 45; the number of priests from 282 to 2,108; the number of churches from 230 to 2,393. The most rapid growth has been in the Western States; the diocese of Milwaukee, for instance, having 189 churches, while New-York has but 78, Philadelphia 163, Boston 85, New-Orleans 73. The diocese of Cincinnati, organized at a comparatively recent date, compared with that of Baltimore, has 123 churches, while Baltimore has only 98. The diocese of Buffalo, organized only some ten years ago, has one of the finest cathedrals on the continent, and 102 churches. In the archbishopric of St. Louis, containing the dioceses of St. Louis, Alton, Chicago, Dubuque, Milwaukee, Nashville, Santa Fe, St. Paul and Kansas, there are 569 churches, while in the archbishopric of New-York, comprising New-York, Albany, Boston, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Burlington, Hartford, Newark and Portland, there are but 576.

THE MAINE LAW IN PORTLAND. — Ominous threats like those at the head of this article, have resounded in the columns of the Temperance Journal from time to time. At one time last August, we fully expected an outcry. Still every thing remains as before. The rum shops are in full blast, on every side, and one would no more suspect that we had a prohibitory law here, than that we were a nation of cannibals. Liquor is sold and drunk as openly as bread, and the prohibitory law is a dead letter. The nuisance act, has never been invoked, and the chances are, that it never will be.

These men must keep up a continual racket and threaten somebody; they dare not move an inch. Take away Neal Dow, and there is not among the whole set, a man who dares organize a party, and tear down the Blue House or United States Hotel, under the nuisance act. The truth is, they have got the liquor law, but it is like the man's elephant, a troublesome present to take care of.

This new agitation it is said, was got up to effect the spring elections, and especially to get rid of Mayor Jewett, who is not up to the utter prohibition standard.

The truth is, the trouble of this whole matter lies in the erroneous principle on which the law proceeds. It makes no difference between a sale of liquor for the legitimate uses of a traveller at the United States Hotel, and the sale of rot-gut in the lowest grogery in the city. It seeks to make all drinking, as a beverage, unlawful, a sentiment that has gained no practical strength in any community. The stories told of the efficacy of the Maine Law, as a means of suppressing drunkenness are mere fictions.

The Prohibitionists feel the awkwardness of their position. They have promised great results from the law, if allowed the use of it, and now that it is in their own hands, they step back, and lack the courage to put it in execution. Instead of calling conventions and making professions of what they are going to do; let them put the law in force, and give us the result of its workings. — [State of Maine.]

RAILWAY MATTERS IN AUGUSTA. — We learn from Augusta that the Joint Stock Committee on the Aroostook Railway, propose to modify the plan of last year, so as to meet the existing feeling throughout the State. They propose to carry the line from Milford to the boundary at Orient, by the way of Lincoln and Mettawamkeag, at such point as will best suit the government and people of New Brunswick; and that before any State aid is asked, the company is to extend the line one half the distance, and to give the State a lien on the whole for an advance of its credit on the balance, at the rate of \$5,000,000 per mile.

If the State purchase the European and North American line to Saint John and Halifax, by an advance of its credit for \$200,000, and at the same time secure 76 miles on the most direct line to Aroostook, all parties will readily agree to the plan. — [State of Maine.]

The Illustrated News was started May 14th 1849. In 1858 its weekly sale was 80,000, and now it has a circulation of 300,000. It has correspondents and artists all over the world, not only giving the latest news, but graphic pictorial illustrations of striking events of the day, objects and places of interest, and portraits of great men, forming a complete picture gallery of the existing world, as well as a complete epitome of its history and news. The projector and proprietor, Herbert Ingram,

Esq., is a man of wealth and influence in London. Dr. Mackay the poet and lecturer, is one of the principal editors. Landells, Esq., the great lithographer, is the head designer of the illustrations. Many attempts have been made in London to break down by rivalry the Illustrated News, but all have proven failures. [CHANCELLOR, in State of Maine.]

HOULTON. — A correspondent of the Lawrence (Mass.) American, who has recently made a visit to Aroostook, thus compliments our sister village:—

"At Houlton, they have a smart and growing country village, supported by the trade of thirty or forty miles of country around, and everything desirable to make it a pleasant place of residence. They have gentlemanly, social and accommodating men; beautiful and intelligent ladies; good schools, good churches, good stores, good taverns, good horses and sleighs, with abundance of warm robes, some of which were placed at our service. They have also good lawyers and doctors, if we judge by their social qualities, although we thought ourselves fortunate in not having occasion to test their skill. They also have very good preaching, but judging from the small attendance at church, they are not entitled to much credit as a church-going people. But the most perfect order and decorum prevailed throughout the village, and no signs of intemperance or rowdiness were seen during our stay."

After speaking of the unmistakable signs of thrift and prosperity that greet the eye of the traveller as he approaches Houlton, and of the "splendid fields, commodious farms, elegant houses, and good stocks of cattle and horses," the writer proceeds to remark:—

"And yet I was told that for the best land lay further up the country, and although the people of Houlton are unwilling to acknowledge it, I am well satisfied from what I learned that the large portion of land in the county lying north and west of Houlton is more uniformly good, and as good as can be found on the face of the earth." — [Aroostook Pioneer.]

CHINAMAN'S OATH. — Great trouble has been experienced in California to make Chinaman understand the solemnity of an oath. They will take it readily, but they are not afraid of breaking it—at least when prescribed in the ordinary way. Knowing the horror that the Chinese have of dying or being buried anywhere except in their own dear native land, a shrewd California Justice of the Peace has hit on the following oath to bring John Chinaman up to "law." "You do solemnly swear that you will tell the truth in the case now on hearing, and if you don't you hope to be drowned on your way to Canton, and go to hell afterward."

Skating parties are becoming a decidedly interesting outdoor amusement with us; on Wednesday afternoon, upwards of one hundred of our citizens, and citizensess, met together on the St. Croix between Milltown and Baring, and nearly all of them participated in this lively sport for two hours; the ice for the space of two miles presented a lively aspect, rendered more charming and pleasant from the numerical force of our fair friends, and the vivacity with which they entered into the spirit of the bracing exercise. — [St. Croix Herald.]

A GALE AT SEA. — The following is a fine picture of a ship in a gale.

"Anything grander and more exciting than the sight of the sea under these circumstances, you cannot imagine. The vessel herself remains very steady; when you are below you scarcely know you are not in port. But on raising your head above the companion, the first sight which meets your eye is an upright wall of black water, towering, you hardly know how many feet, into the air over the stern. Like a lion walking on its hind legs, it comes straight at you, bounding and shaking its white mane with fury—it overtakes the vessel—the upright shiny sea curves inward—the white mane seems to hang above your very head; but ere it topples over the nimble little ship has already slipped from underneath. You hear the disappointed jaws of the sea monster snap angrily together; the schooner disdainfully kicks up her heels; raging and bubbling on either side the quarter, the unpausing wave sweeps on; and you see its rounded back far ahead gradually swelling upwards as it gathers strength and volume for a new effort."

Correspondence.

FROM OUR GRAND FALLS CORRESPONDENT. Grand Falls & Edmundston, AS THEY ARE.

I am not in the habit of making long prefaces, so I will begin by asking, if you have ever been at Grand Falls and Edmundston; and taking it for granted that you have not, I will endeavor to describe them...

The village itself is beautifully situated, overlooking the river each way, and consists of more than a hundred buildings of all sizes; which are scattered over a space sufficiently large for a city. It is the shire-town and contains the County Jail, Court House, and Grammar school, a Roman Catholic chapel, and an Episcopal church.

Edmundston, or as it is commonly called, Little Falls, is distant from Grand Falls thirty-seven miles, and is situated at the confluence of the St. John and Madawaska rivers. The centre of the island trade between Canada and this Province—the point at which the roads from Quebec, Fredericton, and Saint Francis meet—the spot where the waters of the Temiscouata, and of hundreds of other, smaller lakes, drained by the Madawaska, are received by the St. John—the site occupied by Edmundston, is, by nature, admirably adapted for a great inland city.

country; and in considering its site, place of vast trade, the buildings are scattered irregularly along the road up the St. John river, from one third of a mile below the mouth of the Madawaska, to perhaps one half that distance above it. There is an Indian settlement just at the lower extremity of Edmundston, but I do not know whether the inhabitants consider this as a part of their village or not.

The first lecture for this winter was delivered on Monday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Guifford, one of the Editors of the Christian Visitor. His Subject was announced as "A Glance at New Brunswick through Yankee Glasses."

The President, Wm. T. Baird, Esq., on the part of the audience, thanked the lecturer for the instruction and entertainment afforded by his lecture. The next lecture takes place on Wednesday evening, when the Rev. Mr. Salmon will take the stand. His subject will be "Hints to Working Men."

After the lecture there was a meeting of the Directors of the Institute, at which there were present the President, and Messrs. Strickland, Grover, R. A. Hay, C. L. Smith, Wm. Lindsay, D. L. Dibble, F. E. Winslow, J. A. McLaughlin, and James Edgar.

The President made a suggestion that in future a small admission fee to the lectures should be charged. Such a fee, while it would not, from its smallness, deter any one really desirous to hear the lecture, would prevent the intrusion of a number of boys and others who came merely for amusement, and interfered by their noisiness with the quietness of the meeting and the comfort of others.

This suggestion was unanimously approved. An order was made that the admission fee should be three pence to each lecture; and that, for those who preferred them, there should be family tickets, to admit three persons to the whole course of lectures, at half a dollar. The admission to be free to members of the Institute.

A conversation took place respecting the Library. From the remarks of the Librarian, Mr. Dibble, and of other Directors, we gathered that it is but slightly patronized by the reading public.

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Mr. Edgar drew the attention of the Directors to the fact of one half or more of the winter having passed without the delivery of a lecture. He believed that there was a Lecture Committee appointed at the Annual Meeting. Not having been appointed by the Board of Directors, that Committee, he presumed, was not responsible to the Board, else they should be called to account for their neglect.

The President replied that Messrs. Strickland, Watts, and himself were the Lecture Committee; and he did not think that they could be accused of any neglect. It was very difficult, indeed, to prevail upon merely amateur lecturers to prepare and deliver lectures in the Institute, a difficulty increased by the notices of the last winter's lectures in the Journal.

The meeting adjourned.

The "Sentinel" on the Controversy.

Besides having his own say upon the Wilmot and Connolly controversy, the Sentinel indulges in a paragraph of reply to our article of Thursday last. Differing as we do upon so many other questions it is not strange that we should differ upon this.

The Sentinel thinks that Judge Wilmot should not be expected either to substantiate or retract the charge, inasmuch as he believes the statement to be true, but the boy being out of reach, cannot prove it. Whether this is the defence of the Judge himself, or is put forward by his friends without his authority and sanction, we have no means of knowing.

The Sentinel says that it would be highly reprehensible in the Judge to pay attention to the rabid attacks of the Freeman. We not unfrequently, as our readers know, have occasion to differ from the Freeman, but we pay it but a poor compliment in enunciating our opinion that in ability, fairness, and respectability, it stands very high above our Woodstock cotemporary.

not to make charges of doubtful correctness.

The Sentinel asks: "Is it not true that within this week the editor of the Journal has been informed by a particular friend, that he and his father both knew Priest Egan to have beaten a woman for reading the Bible? So we have been informed."

We never heard of the matter before we saw it in the Sentinel. The source from which the statement sprang we probably knew; but if the story of Frederick Powers received the embellishments which, evidently, in the repeating of this have been lavished upon it, the boy, we fear, would scarcely now recognize it as his own.

What is the Duty of a Public Reporter? During the winter of '67-8 a course of lectures was delivered before the Mechanics' Institute, a number of which our reporter attended; and believing it to be the duty of his office to make these lectures as widely useful as they could be made, thought proper in so doing to make such remarks as he believed the subjects demanded.

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FROM ISLAND.—To be indebted for a file of the Journal. The recent proceedings of the session, and the action of the court, to occupy the attention. It is quite not so much improved, as we have been led to believe, that the recent and attempts are not nature, and do not seem to be deeply seated and seem to be deep.

New Publications.—and Water Cure Journal, as usual, interesting and To those whom it is a large portion of our session, be necessary Legislative proceedings able to present the usual literature. Allow be made.

From all we can learn head of the office of the Nova Scotia, vacant by Mr. M. I. Wilkins, M. being filled, at present, and that other of the Province.—Ed. Jour.

Another Murder.—was held yesterday in the on the body of a man named Cuisack, who, it appears, by injuries received on the 19th inst. in a hot kept by Patrick Walsh was a resident of Carleton to this side on that eve with one Driscoll, and in York Point, where was drinking.—Confid appeared in the evidence were in the house at the time. Some swearing and quarreling, and the deceased struck at counter, and others were so drunk that he was against the stove, and stove-pipe. Walsh distinctly that he saw Carty, take up a deal and strike deceased on the blow that it might be in house, and that some examination and discovery skull, made by a blow of broad flat surface, which was the cause of his death was taken over to Carleton until Tuesday. The judgments of liberation, return "wilful murder" again has been taken into consideration.—Ed. Jour.

A Russian View of the Crime.—The Russian of Brussels, in speaking of the war which might be far more disastrous than the Crimean war which has shed blood to the world with a nation whose first elements of industry, and whose commerce makes an important branch of most governments. The rupture of all the arteries of circulation; it would be between Europe, which and America, which Europe. Take from California, and the commerce her industry will in its prosperous state hope that such a terrible not take place.

Sign of Spring.—The Eastern City will be first trip, on Monday John Monday the 17th commences as soon as the river.—Calais Advertiser

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FROM IRELAND.—To Mr. John Keys we are indebted for a file of the Belfast News Letter. The recent occurrences in Ireland, the proceedings of the secret associations, and the action of the Government, seem to occupy the largest share of attention. It is quite clear that Ireland is not so much improved in social and political tone as we have for the last year or two been led to believe. Yet we incline to think that the recent treasonable designs and attempts are not so serious in their nature, and do not bespeak a disaffection so deeply seated and irremediable as many seem to suppose.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—The Phrenological and Water Cure Journals for February have been received. Their contents are, as usual, interesting and useful.

TO THOSE WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—As a large portion of our paper will, during the session, be necessarily devoted to the Legislative proceedings, we shall not be able to present the usual amount of general literature. Allowances will, we trust, be made.

FROM ALL WE CAN LEARN, there is no likelihood of the office of Solicitor General for Nova Scotia, vacant by the resignation of Mr. M. I. Wilkins, M. P. P. for Pictou being filled, at present. The Province can spare that and other officials without detriment to the public services.—[Halifax Journal.]

[The same remark would apply to this Province.—Ed. Jour.]

Parity.

ANOTHER MURDER.—A Coroner's Inquest was held yesterday in the City Court-room on the body of a man named Bartholomew Guisack, who, it appears, came to his death by injuries received on Wednesday evening, 19th inst. in a house in York Point, kept by Patrick Walsh. The deceased was a resident of Carleton, and came over to this side on that evening in company with one Driscoll, and both went to Walsh's in York Point, where a number of others were drinking. Considerable discrepancy appeared in the evidence of those who were in the house at the time of the occurrence. Some swearing that there was no quarrel or scolding, and some said that the deceased struck at Walsh across the counter, and others stated the deceased was so drunk that he fell with his head against the stove, and knocked down the store-pipe. Walsh the landlord, swore distinctly that he saw a man named McCarty, take up a deal-end in both hands, and strike deceased on the head so hard a blow that it might be heard by all in the house, and that some cried out "don't kill the man." Dr. Ward made a post mortem examination and discovered fractures in the skull, made by a blow of something with a broad flat surface, which he had no doubt was the cause of his death. The deceased was taken over to Carleton, and survived until Tuesday. The Jury, after a few moments deliberation, returned a verdict of "wilful murder" against McCarty, who has been taken into custody.—[Globe.]

[We understand that McCarty is not yet arrested].—Ed. Courier.

A RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE ACQUISITION OF CUBA.—The Russian organ, published at Brussels, in speaking of the President's banking after Cuba, says: "The war which might result from it would be far more disastrous than that Crimean war which has cost so much gold and blood to the world. It would be a war with a nation whose products are the first element of industry in all parts of the world, and whose commercial intercourse makes an important branch of income for most governments. It would be a violent rupture of all the arteries of commercial circulation; it would be a fatal separation between Europe, which needs America, and America, which can ill dispense with Europe. Take from England the gold of California, and the cotton of Louisiana, and her industry will at once be stopped in its prosperous action. We sincerely hope that such a terrible occurrence will not take place."

Sign of Spring.—We are informed that the Eastern City will leave Boston on her first trip, on Monday March 14th, and St. John Monday the 17th. The Queen will commence as soon as the ice is out of the river.—[Calais Advertiser.]

INTERCOLONIAL RAILROAD.—The Canadian News received by the Africa gives currency to a rumor that the proposals made to the Imperial Government, by the Colonial Delegates on this subject, "have not been very favorably received at present." Although, it adds, "that is no reason they should not be when the necessities of the empire are less heavy." The refusal of the Imperial Government to aid this project, not being regarded as absolute, all hope of future assistance from that quarter is not shut out. The Lower Provinces are prosecuting their sections of the line; and as they commenced without any immediate hope of Imperial assistance, it is not likely that they will slacken in their efforts, in consequence of what has now occurred. At the same time, the immediate prospects of the work are clouded by the determination of the Imperial Government. What the Lower Provinces are doing is, rather for local than general purposes; though the sections they have commenced are so located that they may be made the integral portions of an inter-colonial line in the same way as the section of the Grand Trunk from Quebec to Trois Pistoles can be formed into a link of a common chain for connecting three Provinces. There is upon our statute book a law for rendering some assistance to a line of railroad to the New Brunswick frontier; but contemplated imperial assistance to the enterprise; and in the present shape of matters would not be available.

LORD CLYDE IN HIS ELEMENT.—There is one solitary rising ground in this field, whither Lord Clyde, mounted on his tall white horse, dashes at once, and up on its top he at once gets, in order to reconnoitre the enemy's position. He instantly receives a volley from the hidden enemy, of which he appears as unconscious as if it were fired at Aldershot. But our skirmishers have advanced to the wall of a field, and their rifles soon abate the zeal of the Sopsys in the trench. "Bring up the guns!" to one side do camp. "Go to Col. Ezeleg, sir, and tell him to bring forward his right," to another. Now is the time to see the old soldier in his element; every sense alive, keen, energetic, self-reliant, calm, and courteous. He directs every movement, and points out the ground for the guns to take. We remember, Bang! bang! near the enemy's guns is ammunition, and the round shot, flying over the heads of the advanced with a harsh rattle, strike into the earth behind. The answering voices are not long delayed. Gordon's guns are opened on the thin lines of smoke and on the great puffs from the batteries. "Press on the advance." The Chief gallops on the skirmishers. The guns lumber up. The muckety is sharp on our right, mingled with the heavy report of artillery. Clouds of dust rise near the banks of the river. "They are flying! Up with the cavalry! The guns to the front." Away in one great wave with the Caribgeons to our left, where we can see the enemy streaming down by the river banks towards the south. It is a dust storm. In a few moments they are lost in the dense cloud which rises from their horse's hoofs. Our men rush on through the jungle, it is deserted by all but dead or dying men. "Double! Double! Bring up the infantry at once!"

LORD CLYDE'S BREVIA.—On such occasions as these the Commander-in-Chief avails himself of a happy peculiarity, with a success which most of us may despair of ever emulating. He sleeps at night, down under a tree he goes, puts his hand under his head, obstinately rejecting pillows, or soft stones, or such comforts, and in a moment his regular quiet breathing shows that he is enjoying a repose from which life wakes him except a shot, or a note of bugle or trumpet. Less gifted beings lie in constant dread of being kneaded into the dust by passing elephants, or flattened by rams, and their sleep is disturbed by waking images of horror, though the spectator would observe nothing but little bundles of cloaks on the ground, sleeping eyes and silent horses, and would hear nothing but the line vigorous breathing of the camp-firing.

MAP OF NORTHERN MAINE.—A highly valuable and important work, in the shape of a map of the northern part of Maine, (including Bangor and all north of it), has just been completed, under the direction of the Land Agent, by Mr. L. H. Eaton, of Bangor, and can be seen at the State House. It is of mammoth proportions—16 by 11 feet—and shows, upon a scale of three-fourths of a mile to the inch, all the principal mountains, lakes, rivers, and streams in that region, and all the surveys to ranges and townships. In view of the present interest felt in the settling and timber lands of our State, at the present time, this is a most reasonable work, and reflects great credit upon all concerned in its conception and execution.—[Maine Farmer.]

A man in Chicago lately recovered damages of \$15,000 against a quack doctor for cutting off his leg unnecessarily.

RECENT CHASE.—On the morning of Wednesday the 26th ult., as the train on the Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad was proceeding from Bangor towards Portland, and when between Bangor and Pittsfield, a deer was espied on the track and owing to the heavy banks of snow on either side an excellent opportunity was offered the engineer to give the animal pursuit with the locomotive. The race commenced and was kept up for about two miles, the deer keeping the lead but followed closely by the iron horse until finally the former became exhausted and ran off the track into a snow bank where he subsequently became a prey to some persons belonging to Pittsfield, who, on hearing of his situation had gone in pursuit of him.—[St. Croix Herald.]

AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE IN A NEW PLACE.—Mr. Pike, of Calais, presented the credentials of Peol Tomah, delegate from the Passamaquoddy Indians, last week. Peol is a fair looking intelligent fellow. In answer to my inquiry he informed me that his people were slowly decreasing. A few years more and the remnant of the once mighty red race, will vanish from the continent which was once all their own, and their history will be but a plaintive echo, growing fainter and fainter to every succeeding age. "Slowly and surely they ascend their native mountains and read their doom in the setting sun."—[Augusta Correspondence St. Croix Herald.]

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL KILLED.—This measure is disposed of for the present session. After being amended till the bill was hardly anything but amendments, the Senate rejected the whole thing, by the adoption of a proposition to advertise for estimates for three routes. The vote was 31 to 20.—[Maine Farmer.]

DEER HUNTING BY STEAM.—The train from Waterville last evening started a fine deer the side of Pittsfield, which, taking the track ahead of the locomotive, kept its way gallantly for about a mile; but was at last forced to give up the unequal contest by a flying leap into the cutting snow.—[Bangor Courier.]

STAMPER FOR ST. JOHN.—The New York Albion says that it is announced in the English papers that the Cunard Steamship Company intend despatching in the Spring a first class screw steamer direct to Halifax and St. John to accommodate the shipping of spring goods to those places.—[News.]

MOOSE KILLED.—Mr. Nathan Meets, of Bingham, killed a big Moose with his horns on Moxie Pond a few days ago. He also killed two Caribou at the same place and about the same time. It is said to be a new thing to capture the male Moose at this time of year with large wide spread horns. In this instance the deer was skinned with horns on, with a view to having the skin stuffed for preservation. The Taxable property of the City of Calais, for the year 1856, was \$1,150,000. The whole debt at that date aside from the loan, was \$13,000. The personal and real estate of the city is usually assessed at two-thirds of its value. The market value accordingly would be about two millions of dollars.—[Calais Advertiser.]

It is rumored round the city that the Hon. and Venerable Chief Justice of Nova Scotia is about to resign in favor of the Hon. Attorney General, and that the Hon. William Young succeeds the latter in his official capacity.—[Calais Advertiser.]

The people of Iceland are agitating for a Constitutional government.

The postage of a letter by the over land mail to California is sixty five dollars.

The printer of the Pacific Railroad Report at Washington, cost \$1,000,000.

Prof. Fowler has recently been lecturing with much success in Louisville, Kentucky.

The Toronto Leader says that there is a fearful amount of destitution in that city, and that the Mayor's office is daily crowded with applicants for relief, men, women and children destitute of food, shelter and proper clothing for the inclement season.

The stage to and from the Rock Road Station has been well patronized this week.

Bishop Conolly, of New Brunswick, is reported to be the successor of the late Archbishop Walsh.

BURNING A NEGRO AT TROY.—A correspondent of the Maryville Eagle describes the recent burning of a negro at Troy, Ky. for the murder of his master. The fatal tragedy took place on New Year's Day when the annual negro sales take place, and there was an unusually large collection of people at Troy. The negro was taken from the jail by a mob, who were instigated thereto by James Calway, a brother of the murdered man, who made a speech urging the people to burn the negro as an example to the other negroes. The occurrences after the mob had battered down the jail doors and obtained the negro, are thus narrated: "They marched him to the centre of the jail yard, drove down a large stake, and chained him, in an erect position, hand and foot, fast to the stake. There was an abundance of shavings and fine split wood piled around him. This consumed some half an hour. During this time the negro talked to the negroes that gathered round him. He told them that he had a good master, and that he was always treated too well and given too many liberties, and for them to take warning in time, and never do as he had done. Then the torch was applied, and he seemed to be entirely indifferent about it until the flames began to burn as high as his knees. Then he began to twist, and snort, and groan, and in about a minute more he began to scream. He gave some of the most hideous screams that I ever heard come from any human being. I could not stand to see any more, and left. When I left the flames were burning as high as his head. I was only a spectator, took no hand either for or against. I think that there were some 1500 to 2000 people to witness this dreadful scene, and 200 or 300 negroes."

THE WELCOME NUGGET.—On reading in the Illustrated London News, a few months since, a description and history of the immense nugget of gold recently discovered at Ballarat, Australia, and upon which the name of "The Welcome" had been conferred, we were not aware that the fortunate finders of this little fortune in a lump, were natives of British America. Such appears to be the fact, however. A Mr. Napier, of Bathurst, New Brunswick, arrived in this city last week in the steamer America, immediately from Australia via England, and bound to his native place in New Brunswick. He and a brother who is still in Australia, were the discoverers, and until recently the owners, of "the Welcome Nugget." This nugget is the largest single mass of pure gold that has ever yet been discovered. It is, or was, 17 inches long, by 11 inches in its greatest width, and weighed 184 lbs. 9 oz. 15 dwt., Troy. Its intrinsic value as so much gold was about £3700 sterling; but, as a nugget, it was, at the time of its discovery, valued at £10,000 sterling. The Messrs. Napier, before selling the lump, made a small fortune out of it by exhibiting it, first in Melbourne, Australia, and afterwards at the Crystal Palace, England.—[Acadian Recorder.]

The Piedmontese Chambers were opened on the 10th January. The following paragraph in the speech of the King, gives some support to the rumors of approaching difficulties in Italy:—

Gentlemen of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. The position in which the new year rises is not perfectly serene (general session) nevertheless you will resume your Parliamentary labours with your accustomed alacrity, relying upon the experience of the past, we shall meet the eventualities of the future with resolution. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) Our country, though small in extent, has acquired credit in the councils of Europe, because it is great with regard to the ideas it represents and the sympathy it inspires. (These words, says the Piedmontese Gazette, were pronounced by His Majesty with great emphasis, which created a deep sensation among the public, and were received with immense cheers.) This condition is not free from danger, since, while we respect treaties, we are not insensible to the cry of grief which reaches us from so many parts of Italy. (The Piedmontese Gazette states that the King pronounced these words with great emotion, and that the hall again resounded with loud applause and enthusiastic cheering.) Strong in concord, and confiding in our

rights, we shall await the decree of Divine Providence with patience and resignation.

These last words elicited fresh enthusiasm, and the cheers continued until the Minister of the Interior declared the session of 1859 to be closed.—[Calais News.]

To the Editor of the Woodstock Journal.—In your able review of the proposed "Medical Act" you state some objections which you entertain to the 22d section. Upon a critical examination of the section, I think you will perceive that the penalty attaches to any person "who shall wilfully or falsely pretend" to be a registered medical practitioner, or shall "wilfully or falsely pretend" that he is recognised by law. It does not inflict a penalty upon the deluding or self-deluded impostor who may be employed by persons having faith in his powers; but, as the heading of the section states, upon those "FALSELY PRACTISING."—[Maine Farmer.]

St. John, Feb 7, 1859.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Eruptions, boils and ulcers are bad enough when men are the sufferers, but when the delicate skin of woman is invaded by such blemishes, we feel a deeper commiseration for the afflicted one. It will be no news to thousands of the gentle sex that Holloway's Ointment is a complete obliterator of such disfigurements. To those who are not posted upon this subject, it may be proper to say that this beneficial preparation removes all such nuisances promptly, safely, and without leaving a scar behind. Avoid all liquid cosmetics, and use only this soothing vegetable production in all cases of external inflammation.

William H. Prescott, the historian, died suddenly of his residence in Boston, on Friday last.

Nails and Glass. 22 D. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. CUT NAILS. Also 6 inch SPIKES. 7x9, 8x10, 9x13, 10x14, 10x16, and 16x20, WINDSOR GLASS, for sale low by JOHN BEEKAY. Feb. 8, 1859.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. A LECTURE will be delivered on Wednesday evening, next by the Rev. J. Salmon. Subject, "Hints to Working Men on the attainment of useful Knowledge." Tickets of admission for the season, 25 cts. to admit three persons. Single admission, 10 cts. Tickets for sale at W. T. Baird's and G. Strickland's.

GEO. STICKLAND, Secy. GREAT BARGAINS AT THE EAGLE FURNITURE STORE. THE Proprietor still continues to manufacture furniture, and would respectfully announce to the public in general that he is now prepared with superior machinery, and is manufacturing the following articles at the lowest prices to suit the times: Beds from 12s. 6d. upwards; Tables from 10s. upwards; Chairs from 2s. 6d. upwards; Spinning Wheels from 12s. 6d. upwards; and all other things in the line at the lowest possible rates. R. B. DAVIS, Undertaker attending to all the shortest notice by an experienced hand at the most reasonable terms. South side Bridge, near David's Mills. Woodstock, Jan. 26, 1859.

Co-Partnership Notice. THE Subscribers have this day entered into a Co-Partnership under the style and firm of BARKER & CALDWELL. ROBERT BARKER, ROBERT CALDWELL, Woodstock, Jan. 27, 1859.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ON HAND 400 Bbls. Superior Flour; 200 do. Extra Family do.; 50 do. Double Extra Canada do.; 100 do. No. 1 Herrings; 10 Hhds. Muscovado Molasses; 1 Bbl. Porter's Burning Fluid; 1 Tierce Rice. Muscovado, Granulated, and Crushed Sugar; Together with a general assortment of Dry Goods, and Groceries, and they hope by a strict attention to business to receive a share of public patronage. BARKER & CALDWELL, Woodstock, Jan. 31, 1859.

AUCTION. TO be sold at Public Auction, on MONDAY the 29th day of February, at the Merchants' Hall, 200 acres of SUPERIOR LAND, situated on the Little Frenchie River, between the 3d and 4th Tier Roads in the Jackson town Settlement. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. THOMAS COOLINS, Auctioneer. Woodstock, Jan. 31, 1859. The above includes a valuable MILL POND VILAGE. Sentinel.

BUCCU.

JUST SIXTY-TWO.
 Just sixty-two! Then take thy light
 And get thy jewels all reset;
 The past meridian, but bright
 And lacks some hours to sunset yet.
 At sixty-two,
 Be strong and true;
 Be strong of the rust and shine anew.
 'Tis yet high time: thy staff resumes,
 And fight fresh battles for the truth
 For what is age but youth's full bloom
 A ripe, more transcendent youth?
 A wedge of gold
 Is never old;
 Streams broader grow, as downward
 rolled.
 At sixty-two life is begun,
 At seventy-three begin once more;
 Fly swifter as you near the sun,
 And brighter shine at eighty-four;
 At ninety-five,
 Shout at thou arrive,
 Still wait on God, and work and thrive.
 Keep thy locks wet with morning dew,
 And freely let thy graces flow;
 For life well spent is ever new,
 And years appointed younger grow,
 Do work anew;
 Be young for aye;
 Front sunset breaking its day.

Select Story.

A Last Will And Testament.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "FOOT ORANGE."

The rejoicings at the christening of an heir to the goodly estate of the Rock, were beginning to die away in the neighboring cars. The bonfires were burnt out, the ashes of the fireworks scattered to the far winds, the tenants and laborers had digested the dinner and the drink, and things had quietly settled down again. Such rejoicings, both in-dours and out, and all because a poor little infant had come into this world of trouble.

Legally speaking, he was not born the heir; for the estate was not entailed, and Mr. Canterbury, its owner, could bequeath it to whom he would. Little danger, though, that he would leave it away from this child of his old age; no trochin, playing at soldiers in a sword, and feather bought at the fair, was ever half so vainglorious as was Mr. Canterbury over this new-baby.

His wife, the first Mrs. Canterbury, had died in earlier years; and his daughters, four, and his son, had grown up around him. One of the daughters married and left the Rock; the son died; and later, to the infinite astonishment of the whole vicinity, Mr. Canterbury took it into his head to marry a youthful wife, a lovely girl of eighteen. She cared for him just as much as lovely young wives do care for old husbands, but she had not been proof against the temptation of the Rock, and the settlement he offered for her; and had she wished to be proof, against them, her mother would not have allowed her to be. Mr. Canterbury took her to his home, and she commenced, and continued her sway in it in a manner that speedily drove the Miss Canterburys out of it. They took refuge in a house on the estate, and Mr. Canterbury, doting on his young wife and blind to her faults, was pleased that they should so be driven, and agreed to allow them fifteen hundred a year. They had the sympathy of the neighborhood with them; and they would have had it had their wrongs been less, for no ladies were more greatly respected and liked than the Miss Canterburys.

About the time of Mr. Canterbury's marriage, a new rector had been appointed to the village living: the Honorable and Reverend Austin Rufort. He was a man of some five-and-thirty years, good-looking, pleasant, companionable, and an attachment had sprung up between him and Jane Canterbury. His father, Lord Rufort, had not objected to the match, though he told his son that he might have done better in point of family. Austin laughed; his reverence for rank was not so extreme as his father's.

It was a fine night in October. The rejoicings, we say, which had kept the place alive, had died away, and Mr. Rufort was spending the evening with the Miss Canterburys. They had drawn away from the lights to collect round the large French window of the drawing-room, which opened

ed to the ground, and admire the beauty of the night, so calm and still in the clear moonlight. It was time for Mr. Rufort to be leaving.

"I will go out this way, as I am here," he observed, opening the half of the window, when he had shaken hands with them.

"But your hat," said Miss Canterbury.

"King Millicent!"

"Do not ring; I have it here," he interposed, taking from his pocket a cloth cap, doubled up into a small compass. "There," said he, exhibiting it on his hand for their inspection, "what do you think of it? I call it my weather cap. If I am fetched out at night, I put on this, tie its ears over my ears, and so defy wind and rain."

"You had no wind nor rain to-night," said Millicent the youngest of the sisters.

"No. But in coming out I could not find my hat. It is a falling of mine, this, of losing my things in all corners of the house: I sadly want somebody to keep me in order," he added, looking at Jane.

"Well, good night, Jane; you may as well come and open the gate for me."

Jane glanced at Olive, as she would have glanced to a mother. Miss Canterbury had been regarded by the others almost in the light of one. Mr. Rufort held the glass door wide for her, and she stepped on to the gravel path: he then closed the window and held out his arm. Jane finished tying her pocket handkerchief round her throat, and took it. He walked bear-headed.

"Put on your cap, Austin."

"All in good time," he replied.

"You will take cold."

"Gold, Jane! A clergyman is not fit for his work if he cannot stand for an hour with his head uncovered in bad weather—and to-night is fine. If you saw the model of a gay this elegant cap makes of me and my beauty, you might take it in your head not to have me."

Jane smiled; her own quiet, confident smile; and Mr. Rufort looked at her, and drew her arm closer against his side.

"Jane, I had a selfish motive in bringing you out with me. It was to tell you that the rectory wants a mistress, and the parish wants a mistress, and I want one. We cannot get along without."

"Your predecessor had no wife, Jane," she was going to say, but stopped herself ere the word fell. "The rectory, and the parish had no mistress in his time," she resumed, framing her answer more to her satisfaction, and he got along Austin."

"After a fashion. A miserable fashion, it must have been. That's one cause why they have tumbled into their present state. I don't mean to let them be without one long."

"Here we are at the gate," said Jane. "And now I must go back, or Olive will be calling to me. She is watching me from the window, I am sure, to see that I don't linger."

"Not she. She knows you are safe with me."

"Yes she is; she is always fancying we shall take cold."

"You take cold—I declare I forgot that. I beg your pardon for my thoughtlessness, Jane. Well, then, I will not keep you now, but I shall have my say out to-morrow."

He threw his arms around her waist with a quick movement, and drew her behind the shrubbery which skirted the gate, so that they were beyond the view of the house. "Jane, my darling," he murmured, as he imprinted his after-kiss upon her unresisting face. "I must have you before Christmas. Think it over."

"As you will," she softly answered.

"Oh, my gracious!" groans somebody, "what a clergyman!" As if clergymen were different from other people!

His kisses came to an end; he released Jane; and opening the gate, swung through it, and took the path which led to the rectory. Jane stood a moment to watch him: she saw him put on his 'guy of a cap'; she saw him turn and nod to her in the moonlight; and she clasped her hands together with a movement of happy thankfulness, thinking how very much she loved him. Olive tapped at the window, and Jane ran in.

The following afternoon, all three of the young ladies were returning home from the village. In crossing the Rock-field, as it was called, they saw Mr. Rufort advancing toward them.

"How anxious he looks!" suddenly exclaimed Millicent.

"He has been vexed with some parish business or other," surmised Olive.

"Though it must be more than a trifle to affect Mr. Rufort. I must say, Jane, you will have a good tempered husband; if he has no other preferable quality."

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His kisses came to an end; he released Jane; and opening the gate, swung through it, and took the path which led to the rectory. Jane stood a moment to watch him: she saw him put on his 'guy of a cap'; she saw him turn and nod to her in the moonlight; and she clasped her hands together with a movement of happy thankfulness, thinking how very much she loved him. Olive tapped at the window, and Jane ran in.

The following afternoon, all three of the young ladies were returning home from the village. In crossing the Rock-field, as it was called, they saw Mr. Rufort advancing toward them.

"How anxious he looks!" suddenly exclaimed Millicent.

"He has been vexed with some parish business or other," surmised Olive.

"Though it must be more than a trifle to affect Mr. Rufort. I must say, Jane, you will have a good tempered husband; if he has no other preferable quality."

"But your hat," said Miss Canterbury.

"King Millicent!"

"Do not ring; I have it here," he interposed, taking from his pocket a cloth cap, doubled up into a small compass. "There," said he, exhibiting it on his hand for their inspection, "what do you think of it? I call it my weather cap. If I am fetched out at night, I put on this, tie its ears over my ears, and so defy wind and rain."

"You had no wind nor rain to-night," said Millicent the youngest of the sisters.

"No. But in coming out I could not find my hat. It is a falling of mine, this, of losing my things in all corners of the house: I sadly want somebody to keep me in order," he added, looking at Jane.

"Well, good night, Jane; you may as well come and open the gate for me."

Jane glanced at Olive, as she would have glanced to a mother. Miss Canterbury had been regarded by the others almost in the light of one. Mr. Rufort held the glass door wide for her, and she stepped on to the gravel path: he then closed the window and held out his arm. Jane finished tying her pocket handkerchief round her throat, and took it. He walked bear-headed.

"Put on your cap, Austin."

"All in good time," he replied.

"You will take cold."

"Gold, Jane! A clergyman is not fit for his work if he cannot stand for an hour with his head uncovered in bad weather—and to-night is fine. If you saw the model of a gay this elegant cap makes of me and my beauty, you might take it in your head not to have me."

Jane smiled; her own quiet, confident smile; and Mr. Rufort looked at her, and drew her arm closer against his side.

"Jane, I had a selfish motive in bringing you out with me. It was to tell you that the rectory wants a mistress, and the parish wants a mistress, and I want one. We cannot get along without."

"Your predecessor had no wife, Jane," she was going to say, but stopped herself ere the word fell. "The rectory, and the parish had no mistress in his time," she resumed, framing her answer more to her satisfaction, and he got along Austin."

"After a fashion. A miserable fashion, it must have been. That's one cause why they have tumbled into their present state. I don't mean to let them be without one long."

"Here we are at the gate," said Jane. "And now I must go back, or Olive will be calling to me. She is watching me from the window, I am sure, to see that I don't linger."

"Not she. She knows you are safe with me."

"Yes she is; she is always fancying we shall take cold."

"You take cold—I declare I forgot that. I beg your pardon for my thoughtlessness, Jane. Well, then, I will not keep you now, but I shall have my say out to-morrow."

He threw his arms around her waist with a quick movement, and drew her behind the shrubbery which skirted the gate, so that they were beyond the view of the house. "Jane, my darling," he murmured, as he imprinted his after-kiss upon her unresisting face. "I must have you before Christmas. Think it over."

"As you will," she softly answered.

"Oh, my gracious!" groans somebody, "what a clergyman!" As if clergymen were different from other people!

His kisses came to an end; he released Jane; and opening the gate, swung through it, and took the path which led to the rectory. Jane stood a moment to watch him: she saw him put on his 'guy of a cap'; she saw him turn and nod to her in the moonlight; and she clasped her hands together with a movement of happy thankfulness, thinking how very much she loved him. Olive tapped at the window, and Jane ran in.

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The following afternoon, all three of the young ladies were returning home from the village. In crossing the Rock-field, as it was called, they saw Mr. Rufort advancing toward them.

Mr. Carlton, where did you pick up... What is there to... I surely believed... I don't regret having told... I don't know it? he uttered... I don't know it? he uttered... I don't know it? he uttered...

her sight, for his eyes fitting... I submitted that question to him... I submitted that question to him... I submitted that question to him... I submitted that question to him...

Mr. Norris inquired... I don't know it? he uttered... I don't know it? he uttered... I don't know it? he uttered... I don't know it? he uttered...

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Variety

NIGHT AT GIBRALTAR.—This is Gib by daylight; but at Gibraltar there is a wondrous change. You are seated in an officer's quarters, perhaps, watching the ape's tricks at his door, or discussing the military trophies over his mantelpiece.

HOUSEHOLD CARES.—Mrs. Kirkland has very truly said that woman is never really and healthily happy, without household cares. But to perform household care is too often considered degrading.

When your mind and heart are in such a state that praying is pushing a prayer through like driving a wedge into a log, do you call it religion? It is as when your child, red-faced and choking with passion, is held up by the servant to kiss you.

Special Notices. Mothers, Mothers. Don't fail to procure Mrs. Windo'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.

Group & Pain Killer. The world is afflicted with the wonderful cure performed by the GROUP & PAIN KILLER. It is a cure for all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache, headache, etc.

Dr. Langley's Root & Herb Bitters. Composed of Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry, Yellow Dock, Prickly Ash, Thoroughwort, Rhus, Mandrake, Danielone, etc. of which are so compounded as to act in concert, and assist Nature in eradicating the disease.

AN OLD INDIAN DOCTOR. A man who has made his fortune and retired from business, will spend the remainder of his days in curing that desolating disease—Consumption—Tubercular Cachexia.

JOHN MOORE, Importer and Dealer in Liquors, Groceries & Provisions of all kinds, QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON, N. B. Opposite the Officer's Square.

St. John Marble Works. THE Proprietors of this Establishment are thankful for past patronage, have added largely to their stock of MARBLES, etc. and are prepared to execute with dispatch orders for Head Stones, Monuments, Tombs, Vaults, Fountains, Mantle Pieces, Table Tops, etc.

ROBT. MILLIGAN, Proprietor. They have also on hand a great variety of Antebellum, Romanesque, and Grecian Stones of the first quality of Marble, and at lower prices than can be purchased elsewhere.

THE BRITISH REVIEWS.

Blackwood's Magazine. AT INDUCEMENTS TO SUBSCRIBE.

Scott & Co., New York, continue in the following leading British Periodicals...

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

Receipt of Advance Sheets from the Publishers gives additional value to these...

Table with 2 columns: Periodical Name, Price per Annum. Includes titles like 'The Quarterly (Conservative)', 'The Edinburgh Review (Whig)', etc.

TERMS. (Regular Prices.) Per Annum. The four Reviews, \$3 00...

Postage to any part of the United States but Twenty-four Cents a year for Woodstock...

Subscribers wishing to be supplied at the extremely low rates...

Blackwood's Magazine, 6 00. One Review, 1 00. Two Reviews, 2 00...

Golden Fleece, Stephens, New Brunswick.

British and Foreign Dry Goods.

Wholesale and Retail.

Notice. Undersigned, having made an extension of the NEW BRUNSWICK...

Store Goods. From the United States and Europe...

Notice to Trespassers. SUBSCRIBER hereby warns all persons...

Andrew Noble. The above lot is offered for sale on terms...

Consignment. NEW BBL'S GOOD FAMILY...

Flour, Fish, Salt, Sugar, & Molasses.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND. NINETEENTH REPORT.

The Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Association was held within the Head Office...

There were submitted to the Meeting the Annual Report by the Directors...

Notwithstanding the general depression of commercial affairs...

The Annual Income is now one hundred and thirty-eight thousand pounds...

The Policy Holders entitle to participate in the Profits...

The Report by the Board of Directors was unanimously approved...

DIRECTORS AT EDINBURGH: Mr. James Forrest, of Comiston, Bart., Chairman.

NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH. Office, No. 74, Saint John Street, St. John.

REYNOLDS, CONSULTING SURGEON.

Notice. The subscriber is about closing up his business...

Notice. AS the subscriber is about closing up his business...

Notice. The subscriber is about closing up his business...

Notice. The subscriber is about closing up his business...

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

HAS Constantly on Hand and for Sale Low, the following GOODS:

- List of goods including: Baskin Pale Brandy, Gin, Jamaica Rum, Scotch Whiskey, Case Hollands, Old Madeira, Do Port, Do Sherry, Do Catalonia, Do Champagne, Bottled Ale & Porter, Lemon Syrup, Leaf & Crushed Sugar, Brown Sugar, Golden Syrup, Molasses, Green & Black Teas, Java and Cuba Coffee, Flour and Meal, Oatmeal, Pearl and Pot Barley, Rice and Split Peas, Ground Rice, Smoked Hams, Hoid & Dipe Candles, London sperm Candles, Russia do, Belmont do, Old Windsor Soap, Castle Soap, Yellow and Common Soap, Wash Boards, Tubs and Pails, Rooms and Whisks, Patent Starch, London do, Indigo and Blue, Washing Soda, Carbonate Soda, Saleratus, Salt-in Jars & Bags, White Wine Vinegar, Cider Vinegar, Groats and Barley, Bakers' Farina, Smoked Herrings, Scotch Herring, Blackhead, Blacking-Paste and Liquid, Matches, Wickling, Burning Fluid, Olive Oil, Bath Brick, Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Cream Tartar, Sulphur, Arrow Root & Sago, Whole & Cr. Cloves, Ditto, do. Ginger, Ditto, do. Alspice, Havana Cigars, Cheroots, Extra Quality Cheating Tobacco.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY. CONSUMPTION CURABLE BY THE USE OF...

This VEGETABLE PREPARATION has proved itself to be the most remarkable medicinal preparation ever discovered...

This wonderful discovery, from its solubility, nature, gives vapors freely, and consequently acts DIRECTLY upon the Lungs and Air Passages...

CERTIFICATE OF DR. A. A. HAYES in reference to the UNEQUALLED VIRTUES of this great discovery.

This preparation by chemical analysis, was proved to be free from Opium or any of its compounds...

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, State Assayer, 16 Boylston street, Boston, Dec 12, 1857.

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

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THE GREATEST Medical Discovery, FOR THE AGE. EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

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

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

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of scurf.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of rheumatism.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of dropsy.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of indigestion.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of neuralgia.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of sciatica.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of lumbago.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of tenosynovitis.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of bursitis.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of osteoarthritis.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of rheumatoid arthritis.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of psoriasis.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of eczema.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of dermatitis.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of alopecia.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of seborrhea.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of dandruff.

The Paper for the Times. The Genesee Farmer. (ESTABLISHED IN 1831.)

The Oldest, the Cheapest, and the Best. THE TWENTY-NINTH Volume of this popular monthly Agricultural Journal commences with the January number...

Send for a Copy, and examine it before subscribing. Published in one of the finest agricultural and horticultural sections of Am. Fin.

Cheapest Agricultural Journal IN THE WORLD, and has attained a larger circulation than any similar paper.

Great inducements offered to agents. Postmasters, and all friends of rural improvement, are respectfully solicited to send for a specimen, and to act as agents.

Real Estate for Sale. TO be sold and possession given immediately. That VALUABLE FARM situated within the limits of the Town of Woodstock...

LAND FOR SALE. THE Subscriber will sell a LOT of LAND commencing near the Court House and running west to the Cornell road...

IRON WORKS STORE, UPPER WOODSTOCK. 104 SACKS SALT; 20 bbls. No. 1 HERRINGS; 1 bbl. REDWOOD; 2 chests Extra Souchong TEA; 4 hds. MOLASSES; 6 Cook STOVES; 2 Agricultural BOILERS.

A CARD. THE Subscriber has, in connection with his BAKING ESTABLISHMENT, commenced the manufacture of CONFECTIONARY, and having secured the services of a superior workman from Scotland...

Land for Sale. FOR SALE, 81-2 Acres of LAND near Richmond Corner, with a small House and Barn.

Land for Sale. One-half of the purchase money required down and the remainder in a year.

Land for Sale. Also, 100 acres of land on the north Richmond road, 12 miles from Richmond, Corner, opposite to the farm of Dr. David Kennedy...

Land for Sale. NEW CIDER, 500 GALLONS. For sale by W. S. HARRIS & SONS, 100 N. 1st St., Woodstock, Nov. 10, 1857.

Land for Sale. FIRE LUMBER, Pine Lumber. THE subscriber has for sale at Upper Woodstock a quantity of seasoned pine plank, boards, & clapboards...

Land for Sale. FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. Capital £500,000 Sterling. J. C. WINSLOW Agent for Woodstock.

Land for Sale. EARTHENWARE AND GLASS. Per Conquest. F. CLEMENTSON, 29 Dock Street, has opened his FALL IMPORTATIONS of the above Goods.

Land for Sale. INTERNATIONAL Life Assurance Society of LONDON. Capital £500,000 Sterling. WOODSTOCK AGENT, J. C. WINSLOW, Medical Examiner.

SAINT ANDREWS. The stock of the modified clothing by Messrs. of the St. Andrews and Woodstock Railway...

On Hand and for Sale: 600 bbls. Sup. Extra and Double Ex. FLOUR; 65 " Best FLOUR; 60 hds. Cienfuegos MOLASSES; 5 " Bright SUGAR; 8 bbls. Crushed and Granulated SUGAR; 20 Chests TEA; 25 boxes TOBACCO; 500 bags SALT; 10 boxes TOBACCO PIPES; 60 " SOAP; 12 " Mould and Dip CANDLES.

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.

The stock consists in part as follows: Silks, Velvets, Shawls, Mantles, Ribbons, Lace, Netts, Blouses, Corsets, Hdkfs., French Merino Coburg, Lingerie, Plaids, Prints, Gingham, Bedtick, Blankets, Flannels, Jeans, Sheetings, Cottons, Warps, Linen and Cotton Threads, Carpets, Rugs, Druggists, Door Cloths, Door Mats, Morocco, Damasks, Table Covers, Napkins, Towels, &c., &c., &c.

MADE CLOTHING. In great variety. Particular attention is requested to this department as the Water clothing is all new and made with the greatest care under the superintendence of Charles McCabe.

Remember the 'British House. P. S.—The above-mentioned goods will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce at the BRITISH HOUSE, second door from the Bridge—Woodstock, Dec. 9, 1856.

New Regular Line of Packets. ST. JOHN and ST. ANDREWS. The fast sailing and commodious Packet schooner SPARTAN, N. MORRISON, Master; HENRY GOLDSMITH, TATTON, Will leave the North Market Wharf, Sales John, and the Railroad Wharf, St. Andrews, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, in each week.

Special Notice. AS I intend winding up my present credit system; those persons indebted to me whose accounts were not settled last year will please attend to them at once, otherwise they must not be surprised if they receive notice to pay from another quarter where costs will be added. G. STRICKLAND, Woodstock, July 1, 1856.

EARTHENWARE FALL IMPORTATION. 100 CRATES of Common EARTHENWARE, assorted for the Country trade. W. CLEMENTSON, 29 Dock Street.

First Fall Goods. Just opened at the WOOLLEN HALL A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FALL GOODS, in every design and make. W. SKILLEN, Oct. 12.

A CARD. THE Subscriber has opened an office over Wm. G. Shays Store, in the Town of Woodstock, where he will be prepared to attend to business as an Attorney and Magistrate. A. N. GARDEN, Residence at R. DONALDSON'S, Woodstock, June 1st, 1856.

