

Mechanics Institute
Box 162

Woodstock Journal.

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

VOLUME 5. WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1859. NUMBER 27.

Miscellaneous.

THE PRINTER.—The Belfast (Ireland) Mercury gives the following in relation to printers: "From high to low they are the same careless, light-hearted, clever, well-informed, reckless fellows—knowing how to act better than they do—nothing at times—everything if the occasion requires, or the fit takes them. No sooner are they comfortable in one town than they make tracks for another, even though they travel on 'hair space' means. And to what will they not turn their hands? 'We have seen,' says an American editor, 'one and the same individual of the craft, a minister in California, a lawyer in Missouri, a sheriff in Ohio, a boatman on a western canal, sailing a privateer, an auctioneer in New York, and a pressman in a great printing office.' Nor are these characteristics of the printer's confined to any country; they are everywhere the same. We have met them as lecturers, actors, traveling preachers, ventriloquists—in fact, everything. We have met on the tramp in this country members of this roving profession from all parts of the globe—Frenchmen, Spaniards, Portuguese, Germans and Swedes—and all apparently as much at home as in their own country. Ardent lovers of liberty, king-craft finds but little favor in their eyes. They are always with the people. When the Charlist excitement was raging in England, the most eloquent leaders in the movement were printers. When the barricades were raised in Paris, in 1848, the compositors cast their types into bullets and fired them at the royalists' troops. When the Americans were at war with Mexico, General Taylor's regiment was composed almost entirely of printers, and they were the bravest of his troops.

A farmer has furnished the Brookville Recorder with the following interesting information. He states that he raised thirteen tons, and twelve hundred weight of carrots, on two rods and twelve perches of land. The following is his manner of cultivation:—"In the fall I ploughed down a heavy coat of manure, then in the spring ploughed it as deep as it could be ploughed, then harrowed the ground quite smooth; again drilled it up two feet between each drill, and instead of sowing two rows on the top of the drill, as is generally done I only sowed one. In doing this when the plant is very small, I can get quite close to it with the drill harrow to keep down the weeds, as weeds are the principal things we have to contend with in raising carrots." In thinning them, I keep from five to six inches between each plant. In this way of raising carrots there is a great deal of labour saved which is commonly done with the hoe.

EMANCIPATION IN RUSSIA.—Accounts from St. Petersburg to November 4, says that the work of preparing the scheme for the emancipation of the serfs, advances slowly and steadily. Most of the provincial committees placed the movement upon the ground of benevolent condescension accorded by the nobility to the serfs, but the military governor of Kazans in his address at the inauguration of the committee, took higher ground, and represented it as an act of strict justice and reparation due to the serfs, in compensation for what they have endured during long years of servitude. This is the sound view taken of the matter by the Emperor, who does not consider himself engaged in a scheme of philanthropy, but in securing long delayed justice to the masses of his subjects.

HARRIS COOL.—John Mitchell, whose success in reforming the institutions of his own country naturally inspires him with a renewed confidence in his ability to regulate the affairs of this, objects to the Old School Presbyterian Church in the South, as unfaithful to the interests of slavery, and

thinks that there is clergyman in the South "who ought to be invited to leave." Some of these native clergymen, whose ministrations have proved so unacceptable to this new comer, might go as far as to think that there are foreigners here who might leave without any serious detriment to the country, which managed to get along so well before they came on, as to make it more than probable that it could survive their departure.

CANADIAN KNIGHTS.—The Toronto Mirror says, four Canadian politicians have been graced by Her Majesty with the Order of Knighthood. Two of them—Sir L. H. Lafontaine and Sir B. P. Tache—are French Canadians; and the other two—Sir J. B. Robinson and Sir Allan N. Mac Nab—are Upper Canadians of Scotch and English descent. We have a Knight of Irish descent, though Baldwin and Hincks are eminently qualified for the distinction. Now, however, that a commencement has been made, we may see a more even distribution of honors.

ECLIPSES 1859.—There will be four eclipses of the sun in 1859 viz. a partial eclipse on the 24 of February, invisible here. A partial one on the 4th of March invisible here. Another on the 20th of July, partial and very small; it will end at 41 m. past 6 evening. Another one August 27th, visible only in the Great Southern Ocean. There will be two eclipses of the moon, the first one on the 17th of Feb. will be total. It will commence at 13 m. past 4 o'clock in the morning—middle 6 o'clock—and quarter before 8. The other one, Aug. 18th will not be visible here.

THE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF ROME.—The London Times' correspondent writing from Rome, under date Nov. 13, says,—"The question of the French occupation stands according to the best information I have been able to obtain, pretty much as follows. The Papal government, that is to say, the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli, or perhaps I should say Cardinal Antonelli and the Pope, would like to get rid of their allies. They are of opinion that they could get on very well without French bayonets, and keep the peace with their own resources. In this belief it is thought they are mistaken. Persons well able to form a just appreciation of the situation, believe that disturbances would quickly follow the withdrawal of French troops. Of these there are now about 6000 in the Papal States, including, of course, those in this city. Were they to leave, the Swiss (of whom there are hardly 4000) would be all the government could depend upon, and they would not suffice. As to the Roman troops, I am positively assured that no reliance could be placed on them, and that they would be much more likely to join in a revolution than to co-operate in its suppression. The Roman army numbers, I believe, about 10,000. All these points considered, it is pretty evident that the French cannot yet be dispensed with, without danger to the existing order of things."

A MONSTER PRINTING OFFICE.—The Paris Imperial printing establishment possesses the type of fifty-six eastern languages, being all that are known of the characters of Asia, ancient or modern.—Also the type of sixteen European tongues which do not use the ordinary Latin characters. As to the latter, the establishment has the type of forty-six different forms and sizes. The number of presses on the premises is such that 558 reams of paper, equivalent to 9268 octavo volumes of thirty sheets, could be struck off in a single day. About 600 workmen are employed by the establishment throughout the year.

New Zealand still continues to attract a good many immigrants from the Provinces. A brig, the Prince Edward, lately left Charlottetown for that destination with a large number of passengers, including many highly respectable, and intelligent members of the community. [Huller's Witness.

General Williams made the handsome donation of £100 to the Wieders College. He also presented the Institution with the sword which he wore during the defence of Kers and with his own bust. These will be considered valuable in the eyes of all true Nova Scotians.—[Ib.

A PURGENT DIALOGUE.—Grocer—"Mr. Editor, I'll thank you to say that I keep the best groceries in the city."

Editor—"I'll thank you to supply my family with groceries gratis."

Grocer—"I thought you were glad to get something to fill up your paper."

Editor—"I thought you were glad to fill up store-rooms for nothing."

It's a poor rule that won't work both ways.

Exit grocer in a rage, threatening to kill the paper.

GRAMMATICAL.—In a village school, recently, when the scholars were parsing, the word wait occurred in the sentence.—The youngest who was up—a bright-eyed little fellow—puzzled over the word for a few minutes, he burst out with, "I can conjugate it.—Positive, wait; comparative waiter; superlative, waiting wax!"

"I know I am a perfect bear in my manners," said a fine young farmer to his sweetheart.

"No, indeed, you are not, John; you have never hugged me yet."

It is believed that five thousand persons in the United States live by selling quack medicines, and that ten times that number die annually by buying and swallowing them.

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 for all grades, from the school 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. 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, post masters and teachers supplied at a dollar and a half a year.

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

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Country produce of almost every description will be taken at this office for arrears due the Journal, and for current subscriptions. Those who owe for more than one year who do not choose to avail themselves of this opportunity within a reasonable time, will find their accounts in the hands of a magistrate, to whom they will have to pay cash, not only for the respective amounts, but also for the necessary legal expenses. The Proprietor of the Journal has borne with delinquent subscribers until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. He wishes respectfully to inform them that this is the last warning that they will get from him.

Woodstock Journal.

Thursday, January 6, 1859.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Our Fire Department does not occupy an amount of attention at all commensurate with the importance of the interest under its charge. In a wooden town like ours fire is the most destructive and most dreadful foe. No enemy can at all compare with it for insidiousness while in its idleness, for overwhelming power when once fully aroused, and for the fearful devastation which

it can make in a comparatively brief space of time. It frequently commences its attack in the night; it creeps on slowly and warily while we are wrapped in our soundest slumbers; and its progress is often before discovered, beyond the power of man to stay. In an hour it will level a whole city to the ground, and reduce its noblest edifices to ruins,—destroying property almost beyond computation, reducing thousands from competence to beggary, and driving them out, houseless wanderers in the world.

We do well to enlist a militia to watch and to fight this dreaded foe; but we do not well in this Town to show so little care for the organization, the discipline, the arming, and the mustering of that force. Our Fire Department is undoubtedly the most important branch of our military service. Every member of the community is interested that our Fire companies should be as well disciplined, as ready, and as effective as possible.

We had recently the pleasure of inspecting the engine house of No. 1 (Captain John Moore's) Engine Company of Fredericton. In the lower story of the house is the engine with every thing prepared for instant action, and with a party of men ready to take it at a moment's notice to the scene of action. The engine is kept in perfect order, being overhauled by the engineer almost daily. Over the engine room is another room for the engine company. It was formerly occupied as a police court, but has been given by the city authorities to this Engine Company.

The members of the company have at their own expense, and at a cost of fifty pounds, cleaned it, fitted up, painted, papered, ornamented and prepared it, as a place of meeting and recreation. The room is not yet finished and furnished; but when it is it will be not only a comfort but a credit to the company. They have pictures and maps sufficient to cover the walls from end to end, and from top to bottom.

They are engaged in instituting a library and reading room. A very fair collection of books has been made, and some thirty newspapers have been promised by various persons. When their preparations are concluded the company, numbering over seventy, will have a large, comfortable, neat, and well furnished room for discourse, and for social converse and recreation, with a good library and reading room. The effect of these will be to draw the young men of whom it is composed away from frivolous and injurious employments and amusements, and to place in their way the means of moral and intellectual improvement. The results of such wise provision for the mental wants of the young men will grow in extent year after year, and the time will come when its originators will reap the improved moral and intellectual tone of those brought within the range of their institution their full reward.

More attention should, we think, be paid to our Fire Brigade in this village. The engine is a very good one, and the company is composed of good material,

though deficient, we understand, in number. But something more is required. It is required that the service should be made popular, and that every thing in connection with it should be brought to the highest state of efficiency. Means should be taken to provide supplies of water, or to make available in every part of the place the already existing supplies. The preparation for conflict with the devouring element should be considered a business, and a business of importance, and not a mere amusement. There is no material interest in which we should all be more concerned than this, for there is none which comes nearer home.

In these brief and hurried remarks we must not be understood as finding fault with existing organizations or regulations, but only as urging to further efforts in the same direction. Much, has no doubt, been already done; but these still remains much to do.

THE SAINT ANDREWS RAILWAY AND AROOSTOOK COUNTY.—The following article from the Aroostook Pioneer of the 21st instant, with the remarks subjected to it, have been handed to us with a request for publication. We readily comply, as we entirely agree with the writer as to the importance of securing for our railway the Aroostook trade.

Is New York nearer than Bangor?—Revolution in Aroostook Trade.

At present, freight, on the St. Andrews Railroad, is hauled from the Howard Settlement to Woodstock, twenty miles,—then from Woodstock to Houlton, twelve—making thirty-two miles.

Within a year from this time the cars will come within seven miles of Houlton, probably, at all events within twelve—so that our hauling distance will be from seven to twelve miles, instead of thirty-two, as now.

Think of the prices heretofore paid by consumers on account of hauling freight from Bangor, 110 miles, and compare them with cost at present time, then think of the vastly improved condition of the southern and middle portions of Aroostook county, in relation to necessities and luxuries next year.

Mr. E. I. F. Nickerson, of Linneus, has embarked in general mercantile and forwarding business, between Saint Andrews and Houlton and vicinity, and is importing flour, fish, &c., &c., which he exchanges with traders and farmers for grain, shingles, etc., etc., and from him some idea has been had of the revolution in things.

Take the article of flour as an example. He purchased in New York, paid freight from New York to Saint Andrews, thirty cents per barrel.—St. Andrews to Howard Settlement, twenty-six cts.—Howard Settlement to Houlton, fifty cts. thus he pays from New York to Houlton but \$1.06 the barrel. We have heretofore paid an average of \$2.00 from Bangor to Houlton. Which is now nearest Houlton, Bangor or New York? Rather, how much nearer is New York?

St. Andrews is a great fish market. One ton of fresh cod-fish is now on the way to us, and we pay but half the price per lb. we usually have, and enjoy our chowders as much, quite as often, and at about as cheap rate as Bangoreans.

One day's drive places our shingles at a point from which they reach market at thirty-nine cents per thousand. You perceive Houlton and adjacent towns, may now be classed in the congregations of the blessed.

We can say we have a Railroad, for we already feel the benefits, advantages, saving, increase of comforts from the St. Andrews road. Would that our and your vicinity felt these benefits as immediately from the Aroostook Railroad! We shall, if politicians will consent to urge the general weal of the State, rather than hope to gain temporary political advantage from movements of opponents.

December 10. HORIZON.

The above brief allusion to facts gives a hint which we of this Province, and particularly the managers of the St. Andrews Road, should more than glance at.

Our interests are so closely connected,

4108

n a business point of view, with our neighbors over the line, that we should not fail to give proper regard to any matter that relates to these interests.

We understand a very strong desire is being manifested by the people of Houlton and vicinity in regard to Rail Road connection of that town with the St. Andrews Road.

If the trade of that vast and fertile region could be turned into this channel the benefits therefrom would be akin to those from the actual acquisition of so much territory.

FALLING OF THE GRAND FALLS BRIDGE.

The topic of the week has been the falling of the Grand Falls Bridge. All deplore an occurrence so unfortunate; and all express their wonder how it could have happened. Mr. Tomlinson meets with almost universal sympathy.

Of course the principal object of inquiry is the cause of the giving way of the iron chains by which the roadway of the bridge was supported. General report says that the cause is to be found in the keenness of the frost and the inferior quality of the iron. A meeting of the inhabitants of Grand Falls was held on the 23d inst, to "give a public expression of the feeling of the inhabitants upon the disaster."

It is folly to say that the reputation of Mr. Tomlinson has not suffered by this accident, or that the public confidence in him is as great as before its occurrence. It may be very well for the people of Grand Falls, through sympathy for Mr. Tomlinson, to hold a meeting and resolve that their confidence in him is unabated. We can understand the desire which his friends and acquaintances no doubt have to soothe his feelings. But the independent public, who look upon things in their simplest and their intrinsic character, without feeling or favor for one person or against another, will, we believe, pronounce a different verdict.

Mr. Tomlinson's bridge gives way under no extraordinary pressure. The weight which seemed the immediate, though not the efficient, cause of its falling was utterly insignificant. Two teams set foot upon it, and it breaks, and is precipitated bodily into the yawning gulf below. The fair inference is, until some satisfactory explanation is given, that the bridge in some respect was in plan or material utterly insufficient.

But an explanation is offered. It is said that the chains snapped on account of the severe frost and the inferiority of the iron. We cannot see in this explanation any exculpation of Mr. Tomlinson. If his engineering attainments were sufficient to justify the entrusting him with the entire management of the construction he should have known, and have been able to guard against, the effects of frost. The frost may be extremely severe at the point at which the bridge was constructed on account of the proximity of the fall, and of the consequent cooling of the air by the spray. But it is for the very purpose of guarding against the effects of these things that engineers obtain a professional education. And if the iron is defective in strength who should have known this but Mr. Tomlinson? Every link should have been thoroughly tested, and its sufficiency established beyond a doubt. To excuse the builder of a bridge, who is both contractor and engineer, for its falling by saying that the materials used in it were defective is to pay him an extremely doubtful compliment. In the construction of the Grand Falls Bridge Mr. Tomlinson by the consent of the Government, but unfortunately for the public, and unfortunately for himself, occupied two widely differing

positions. He was contractor, and he was also engineer. In the latter capacity it was his bounden duty to use his best abilities to secure a structure sufficient in plan and material. And we have no doubt that Mr. Tomlinson did so. We believe that he intended the bridge to be not only a thorough and substantial work, but a monument to his own engineering and building skill. The event has proved that his engineering calculations fell far short of the mark.

Mr. Tomlinson, however, may give an explanation which will fully exculpate him from all blame, both as engineer and contractor. Whenever his explanation appears we will give it to our readers.

We trust that the lesson taught by this unfortunate occurrence will not be lost upon the Government. The folly and the wickedness of not providing proper engineering supervision for such a work is now apparent. A professional engineer of high character, would, at a liberal salary, be the cheapest, as well as most valuable, adjunct to the department of Public Works.

ST. CROIX VISITORS.

On Tuesday the 28th inst Woodstock was honored by the visit of a number of gentlemen from St. Stephen and Calais, from St. Stephen there were Messrs. Watson, Chipman, Bolton, Freeman H. Todd, Abbott, Cullinan and John S. Hay, of the St. Croix Herald. From Calais there were Messrs. Downes, Doming, Hamilton, Lowell, King, Sawyer, and Downes the younger. The party stayed over Wednesday, and left for home on Thursday morning. Wednesday afternoon was devoted to a visit to Houlton.

Woodstock gave them a hearty welcome. A supper was hastily prepared and served up in Mr. Robert Donaldson's, and on the evening of their arrival the gentlemen from the St. Croix, together with Mr. Wilmot, of Grand Falls, Mr. Wm. Murray of Spring Hill, and Mr. M. Shane of St. John, were invited to partake of it. Altogether about forty-five sat down to it. The chair was well filled by Mr. W. F. Dibblee. A fact generally and freely commented upon was that neither Messrs. Connell and Perley, our representatives, Mr. Dibblee, the High Sheriff, nor Mr. Fisher, the Mayor of the Town, favored the Company with their presence. Mr. Connell sent an apology for his absence. However, we did not see that the absence of these dignitaries cast any cloud over the enjoyment of the evening. The usual amount of toasting, speaking, and singing was gone through with much gusto; and so far as could be judged the company separated heartily pleased with each other and with the evening's entertainment.

Those of the St. Croix gentlemen with whom we conversed expressed themselves highly pleased with the general appearance of Woodstock, and with its business capabilities. Many of them came with an eye to business, and we believe they went away with a determination to secure a share of the trade of the Upper St. John, or to know the reason why. The advertising columns of the Sentinel and Journal show one of the means which they take to reach that end.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—The elections for Municipal Councillors passed off on Tuesday, the 28th ult. with but little interest. In Woodstock Messrs. Lindsay and Gibson were returned without opposition, the only persons present at the meeting being, we are told, Messrs. George Strickland (Parish Clerk), L. P. Fisher, Charles Connell, Charles Perley, and Henry Akerly. In Wakefield there was no contest, in Simonds none. We give a list of the councillors elected.

- Woodstock.—Wm. Lindsay; Alexander Gibson.
Richmond.—Ivory Kilburn; Wm. Gray.
Wakefield.—Anthony Kearney; Anon Gallop.
Simonds.—Matthew Corbett; David N. Raymond.
Wicklow.—Joshua Hartley; A. Estabrook.
Kent.—Burt Rideout; Wm. Giberson.
Brighton.—Wm. Hayward; Edward Orser.
Northampton.—George Clowse; Robert Hemphill.

The Council meets on Tuesday next for the election of a Warden, and the transaction of other business.

Miss Jacob's School.—The following notice of the examination of Miss Jacob's School has been handed us for insertion: The general interest felt in the school was manifested by a full attendance of our most respectable citizens; and at the conclusion of the examination Mr. McLachlan, Mr. McCoy, Mr. O. L. Raymond, Mr. R. A. Hay, and Mr. Day expressed their satisfaction at the ease and readiness with which the young ladies answered almost every question that was put to them by the examiners. The junior classes received much praise for their thorough knowledge of the History and Geography of New-Brunswick, their progress in Arithmetic, and the perfect time kept in singing. The subjects for examination were as follows:

Juvenile exercises Fourth Reader; History of England; History of Greece and Rome; Arithmetic; Geography; Grammar; Geometry, Algebra; Botany; Chemistry; Natural Philosophy; Astronomy; French.

In addition to the Hymns and Songs of the children, accompanied on the Melodeon by Miss Jacob and Miss Kehdall, the following young ladies, under the able tuition of Mr. Phessant, enlivened the morning with Songs, Duets, Waltzes, &c., on the Piano Forte: Miss Kendall; Miss Baird; Miss Day; Miss Beardsley; Miss Brown; Miss A. Kendall; Miss E. Caldwell. The walls were adorned with Drawings in Pencil, Water Colors, Crayons, &c., by members of the School.

THE GLEANER.—Our respected contemporary in Chatham is informed that Mr. Charles Perley, M. P. P. for the County of Carleton, did on the Hastings at the recent election in this county, when accused of having made privately in the canvass which preceded the election in 1856 certain pledges to sustain the Governor which he did not keep, did reply that he was "not responsible for any private promises or pledges which he might make in a canvass, but only for his public pledges on the hustings." The Sentinel may choose to deny that he said so, and eat his words for him; that is a very common trick with it and its party in this county. The trick has been used so often that it has become stale, and of little effect in the county. Outside, however, it may delude a few persons who do not know the Sentinel's sufficiently well to estimate correctly its character.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.—The first day of the New Year was generally observed as a holiday in Woodstock, and passed off very pleasantly and quietly. In the morning Engine Company, No. 2, turned out in uniform, and installed their new engine in the new and handsome engine house. In the afternoon the Woodstock and Upper Woodstock Brass Bands made their appearance. They drove round the Town playing their best, to the great gratification of all listeners. There was a great deal of driving round, not a little calling, and various other enjoyments. The juveniles who congregated in the streets appeared to find abundant sources of gratification, although the snow was too dry for the favorite and really capital amusement of snow-balling.

AN ILLUSTRATION.—Our article upon the Fire Department had been in type a few hours when we were called upon to witness a sad illustration of the truthfulness of some of its views and statements. About one on the morning of Saturday, the 25th inst, a fire broke out in a barn at the upper end of this village. It spread to two houses in front of it, and all three buildings were burned to the ground. There was little or no wind; both Engine companies were on the ground; and had there been even a small supply of water the two houses might have been saved. But water there was none, or only two or three puncheons hauled on sleds; and the fire had pretty much its own way. If a warning was needed the circumstances of this fire has given it. Of course, no heed will be paid to it.

From its publisher, Joseph Harris, Rochester, New York, we have received the December number of the Genesee Farmer. We have recommended it so heartily and so often that we shall do no more now than direct attention to the advertisement elsewhere.

THE EXCURSION.—Notwithstanding the reduction of the Railway and Stage fare to two dollars and a half for the New Year's Excursion to and from St. Andrews and Woodstock very few took advantage of the opportunity. A small number from Woodstock and its vicinity went down on Saturday. Our Townsmen generally, however, remained at home in order to receive visitors from St. Andrews. It was confidently expected by many that a large party of St. Andrews people would take advantage of the Excursion to come up on a visit to Carleton. This was the more looked for as although a very large number of Woodstockers had visited St. Andrews on various occasions, but more especially upon the day of inauguration, scarcely one person from St. Andrews, except those connected with the Railway, had visited us. But much to our disappointment not more than two or three made their appearance on Saturday last. Perhaps the St. Andrews people were better employed at home; but we should have been very glad to see them.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE GRAND FALLS BRIDGE.—The Hon. Mr. Tilley has been up to the scene of the disaster, and Mr. Vernon Smith, C. E., has also been up, under, we presume, the directions of the Government. What the results of their examinations and reflections are we cannot say. As the Executive Council is about holding a meeting, the question as to the re-erection of the Bridge will soon, we suppose, be decided.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The letters of "A Churchman" and "An Inhabitant of St. Andrews" have been received. They will be inserted as soon as their writers comply with the rule of furnishing us, in confidence, with their proper names.

"A Young Man" must comply with the same rule.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—Mr. Miller, Fredrickton, sends us Harper's Magazine for January, and the Ladies American Magazine for January. Harper is as good as usual, which is quite sufficient commendation, the other is a new work, and looks promising.

The Water Cure and Pherological Journals for January are at hand.

CARLETON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Mr. McCoy requests us to say that the duties of this School will be resumed on Monday the 10th instant.

FREDERICTON, Jan. 5. A fire broke out in Beek's back buildings at half-past one this morning, supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Wind blowing a hurricane. Fire extended north, south and west, burning nine buildings in the most business part of the city. Loss in buildings and goods eight or ten thousand pounds; about £5,000 insured in St. John office agencies. Central loses nothing.

CARLETON COMMON PLEAS.—The January session of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace commenced on Tuesday, Judge Dibblee presiding.

RETURN OF THE DELEGATES.—Our worthy and talented delegates to Downing Street arrived at Halifax last Thursday evening, in the steamer Arabia, from Liverpool. As the Government papers have not thought fit to chronicle the safe arrival of these heroes on their native soil, after their perils by land and sea, we have great pleasure in doing so.

What the Hon. Charles Fisher, Attorney General and "Prime Minister of New Brunswick" ably assisted by his amiable and gentlemanly colleague, the Hon. Albert J. Smith, may have effected in England, by astonishing the simple folks in Downing street, time alone will tell. That they have succeeded in creating a sensation we are quite sure, for we find by official notices in the Times, that their names have figured as well at Windsor Castle as in the records of Bow street. They have been presented to the Queen, and they have been robbed!

In the Court Circular dated, "Windsor Castle, Nov. 25th," we find the following:—"The following arrived in the afternoon, and had audiences of Her Majesty, to which they were respectively introduced by the Right Hon. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

The Hon. Charles Tupper, Member of the Executive Council and Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia.
The Hon. Robert Barry Dickey, Member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia.
Mr. William A. Henry, Member of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia.

The Hon. Charles Fisher, Member of the Executive Council, Attorney General, and First Minister of New Brunswick; and

The Hon. Albert J. Smith, Member of the Executive Council of New Brunswick. Lord Byron and the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West were the Lord and Groom in Waiting."

Here we should have thought was honored enough for one day, but the Times of Nov. 25th, has the following among its police reports:—

BOW STREET.—Louis Hirsch, a smartly dressed young German, was charged with stealing a dressing case and some articles from Morley's Hotel, Trafalgar square.

On the 17th inst. the prisoner visited the hotel, and after a short stay called for his bill, paid it, and went away in great haste. After he had left, a dressing case, the property of a gentleman named Fisher, and a set of gold shirt studs, belonging to another gentleman named Smith, were missed from their respective rooms. Information was given to the police, who sent round to the principal hotels a statement of the facts and a description of the person suspected. On Tuesday the prisoner called at Cockley's Hotel, the New Hummums, in Covent-garden where he was once recognized. After leaving his portmanteau in his room he went out for a short time. In his absence the police were called in, and, as Mr. Smith's studs were found on the table, the prisoner was, on his return, apprehended and secured. On him was found a gold chain, which was in Mr. Fisher's dressing case when lost. He gave his address in Dalby street, I. Arlington, where the police found a quantity of duplicates of property pledged at Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Oxford, &c., and also in and near London.—Among the latter was one of a dressing case, supposed to be that of Mr. Fisher.

The prisoner's landlord claimed 15s. arrears of rent, which (with the magistrate's consent) was paid out of a sum of money found on the prisoner.

A letter addressed to the prisoner by his uncle, had been delivered by post in his absence.—After reading it at the prisoner's request, Mr. Jardine declared that it contained nothing that would effect the case, and therefore ordered it to be given up to the prisoner. He was committed for trial!

We offer our congratulations to the excellent delegates on their safe return, with our best wishes for the recovery of the dressing case and the gold studs, and will await patiently for the development of the other great doings of the delegation!

[New Brunswickier.]

THE DEATH OF ADMIRAL LORD LYONS.—Admiral Lord Lyons, who was the Commander-in-Chief of the British Navy in the Black Sea, died on the 23d ult., at the age of 68. He entered the Navy at the age of eleven, and was engaged, while yet young, in several gallant exploits. He has received from the reigning powers many honorable tokens, and as age advanced, and peace prevailed, his services were called into requisition as minister to certain European courts. During the Crimea war, however, he took command of the vast combined fleet, and conducted the campaign with signal skill. One of his sons was killed before Sebastopol. He was one of the most respected advisers in the great war council of Paris, and has been created a Baron for his achievements in the Crimea. The similarity of Lord Lyons to Nelson is thus described:

He had the same features, the complexion, the same profusion of gray inclining to white hair, the same eager and half melancholy look. No one could see him without being struck with this resemblance. Not only in appearance, but also in reality, there was something of Nelson in Lord Lyons. He had the same devotion to his profession; he had the same activity in duty; he had the same free and frank bearing; he had the same art of winning the affection of associates and subordinates alike; he inspired a similar confidence in all with whom he came in contact. If we say that he had no inflexible genius of our greatest naval hero, it is but fair to add that he had not the opportunities which Nelson enjoyed of exhibiting the highest qualities of a commander; that he was always equal to the occasion; that his services in the Black Sea were not only great, they were much greater than the public generally supposed, and entitled him alone of all the chiefs in the late war to the honors of a peerage.

The Montreal Herald announces the discovery of a lead mine in the Ottawa region in Canada, which gives promise of richness and value. "The lode has been traced, purchased, opened in several places, and worked successfully. Any one who may feel interested in the matter may satisfy himself of the truth, for twenty-six tons of the produce are at this moment lying in the warehouse of Mr. Theo. Hart, in Sacramento street, in a state of preparation which fits it for immediate smelting. We are informed, by a practical authority, that the lead so prepared contains 80 per cent of the pure material."

The last mail from England brought more cheering news than we have received for a long time respecting our staple commodities.—Freights had advanced and chartered were refused at higher prices, while dealers presented an upward tendency. Ships were more wanted for distant voyages.

Correspondence

From our Grand Falls

GRAND FALLS, Dec.

I have often wondered no printing press has been established in this County. It appears still more with your two presses in unity—which may be called this, and with which its every way identical—find room for the insertion, at best, merely for graph, concerning Victoria, doubtless, that if any navy or unusual should would notice, or comment more, probably that in any other country, not appear right 't'at should at once lose all protection, and benefit belonging to the County is 'ly' formed a part; when it has none of itsify it for such a loss respect, something like have been the case. I or have you advocated this County? Have you its wants, and when you have you represented mandated their satisfaction have seen strangers and countries attracted by and necessary views, endeavouring, by bribe and every undue and to obtain the representation in the Legislature done your utmost to do. Have you endeavored to do so? Have you completely their own ends—their ment—an I how little the County which they desire to serve? Have public money has been appropriated, been care swindlers, and by public to prevent their re-ur published to the world cultural and other resources and have you told the mense tracts of fertile are here, waiting, "as occupied? Have you attract the attention of classes of people, emigrate and more thickly settled to direct them hither, told them that in Victoria room for thousands; vast country, beautiful heavily timbered, a so richness and fertility, genial a d healthy? them that in this beautiful country land may be and of the best quality sun of two shillings acre?—and more,—teler may pay for his road through his own to do so? Besides, a told them that a great rapidly pushed forward County? that the cars seventy miles of it? three years, at farth directly through its have done all this the ria ought to be most If you have not done you to do it. If the a right, they can, at favor. Such a request which one brother and ought not to be the County of Victoria, and is rapidly becoming most important in the be safely affirmed, a As an agricultural requires development in any in the same part America at least, which our American even better aware from's fish not ves unwilling to admit member of the Boston of Aroostook County ragraph occurs; to be sold up, not so England conf. mation the valley of the Sh

3015

Correspondence.

From our Grand Falls Correspondent.

GRAND FALLS, December 22, 1853

I have often wondered why it is that no printing press has yet been established in this County. Such being the case it appears still more surprising that with your two presses in Carleton County—which may be called the parent of this, and with which its interests are in every way identified—you yet rarely find room for the insertion of anything, or, at best, merely for a passing paragraph, concerning Victoria. It is true, doubtless, that if anything extraordinary or unusual should occur here you would notice, or comment upon, it; but no more, probably than if it happened in any other country. To me it does not appear right that the new County should at once lose all the sympathy, protection, and benefit, of the press, belonging to the County of which it so lately formed a part; more especially when it has none of its own to indemnify it for such a loss. Yet, in this respect, something like this seems to have been the case. Do you advocate, or have you advocated, the interests of this County? Have you searched for its wants, and when you found them, have you represented them and demanded their satisfaction? When you have seen strangers and men from other countries actuated by the most selfish and mercenary views, coming here and endeavouring, by bribery, corruption, and every undue and unworthy means, to obtain the representation of this County in the Legislature, have you done your utmost to defeat their object? Have you endeavored to show the people how completely these men sought their own ends—their own aggrandizement—and how little they cared for the County which they professed such a desire to serve? Have you when the public money has been shamefully misappropriated, been eager to expose the swindlers, and by publishing the frauds to prevent their recurrence? Have you published to the world the vast agricultural and other resources of Victoria, and have you told the public what immense tracts of fertile ungranted lands are here, waiting, "as it were," to be occupied? Have you endeavored to attract the attention of all the better classes of people, emigrating from older and more thickly settled countries, and to direct them hitherward? Have you told them that in Victoria County there is room for thousands; that there is a vast country, beautifully watered and heavily timbered, a soil unsurpassed for richness and fertility, and a climate genial and healthy? Have you told them that in this beautiful and fertile country land may be had in abundance, and of the best quality, for the paltry sum of two shillings and six pence an acre?—and more,—that the actual settler may pay for his land by making a road through his own farm, if he chooses to do so? Besides all this, have you told them that a great railroad is being rapidly pushed forward towards this County; that the cars already run within seventy miles of it? and that in two or three years, at farthest, they must pass directly through its centre? If you have done all this the people of Victoria ought to be most thankful to you. If you have not done it they now ask you to do it. If they cannot ask it as a right, they can, and do, ask it as a favor. Such a request is like that which one brother makes to another, and ought not to be disregarded. That the County of Victoria is destined to be, and is rapidly becoming, one of the most important in this Province, may be safely affirmed, and easily proved. As an agricultural country it only requires development to make it equal to any in the same parallel of latitude in America at least. This is a fact of which our American neighbors seem even better aware than we, although from selfish motives they are generally unwilling to admit it. In a late number of the Boston Journal, in speaking of Aroostook County the following paragraph occurs: "The fact is, Aroostook holds out so much to our New England confederation of surface, as to the valley of the Saint John and New

Brunswick—a section of agricultural richness and climatic geniality of which our citizens ordinarily have no conception." This remark is replete with truth: the first two lines particularly so, and in a sense different probably from the author's intention. If the valley of the St. John is "a section of agricultural richness and climatic geniality" such as the citizens of Massachusetts have no conception of, then no greater argument need be adduced to show its superiority in that respect.—That the most fertile part of the valley of the St. John lies in the Counties of York, Carleton and Victoria, is a fact admitted by all who have the slightest acquaintance with the river. Now I intend to assert, and I believe that facts can be shown in support of that assertion, that the County of Victoria is quite as fertile as either of the others, and more generally so; and that it contains a much greater quantity of eligible ungranted land, and therefore offers greater inducements to all who may intend to emigrate, or change their present residence.

Wishing you and your readers, who in this case are mine also, a happy New Year, and many returns, and trusting that I have not been so tedious this time as to prevent you from wishing to hear from me again, I will say for the present adieu.

JUNIUS.

TIPPERARY AS IT IS.—The Tipperary Union Farming Society held its annual meeting on Saturday, and was followed by the usual dinner in the afternoon. Major William Henry Massey—a candidate for the county upon a late occasion—presided, and in proposing the toast of "The Lord Lieutenant and Prosperity to Ireland," thus spoke:—

"It is certain that we have been going ahead during the past few years; and, though, as a free people we do not yet occupy the position we are entitled to, we are treading the path steadily towards it. What an instance of this can be adduced in this very locality. I remember the time, not many years ago, when, in this union, we were supporting 2,600 paupers in the poorhouse; and now that vast number has dwindled down to something less than 400. I speak under the direction of Mr. Ryan, the respected vice-chairman of the union. Mr. Ryan. The present number is 350."

"The Chairman.—What a blessed falling off from 2,600 to 350; and this is not the only proof of the progressive condition. We see every day instances of the increasing interest in making improvements manifested by the farmers; and I do say, without any meaning to introduce politics, if they get only fair play from the landlords that Ireland will before long present the appearance of a luxuriant garden productive of immense wealth and importance to the country. (Loud applause.) Speaking of the landlords, I must say that I am sorry to see that they are not here among us this evening; and I would tell them they should not be above coming here among us, their humble friends (applause); if we are good enough to pay them their rents fairly and honestly, they should be grateful enough, and show sufficient interest in our welfare, to meet us here and mingle with us at the social board; however there is the principal loss, we have all partaken of a good dinner, and are now determined on spending a pleasant evening. (Hear, hear.)"

THE DELEGATION.—We are glad to learn, and to be able to state for the information of our readers, that although the question of an Inter colonial Railway is still under the consideration of the British Cabinet, no positive determination having been arrived at when the delegates from the different Provinces left England, there can be but little doubt that this important question has received a valuable impulse by the combined efforts of the representatives of the Governments of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

"Not only were the whole of the delegates able to agree upon a joint proposition, thus presenting a united front to the British Government, but also there is every reason to believe that they succeeded in deeply interesting the Colonial Secretary in favor of their proposal."

At the meeting of the Legislature, which in due course must soon be convened, we will have the whole particulars laid before the country, when we trust it will be found that important advantages will have resulted from this united effort, and that at no distant day this great work will be accomplished.—[Halifax Journal.]

Effects of the cold weather out west.—Forty-three marriage licenses were granted in Cincinnati, the first week of the frost.

Much inconvenience is now felt throughout the country for the want of water. Mill streams, generally full at this season of the year, are now so low that very little grinding can be done.—[Sackville borderer.]

THE CANADIAN EXPLORING PARTY.—It will be recollected that a party of Canadian explorers, under the command of Professor Hind, passed through here last Summer on their journey to the Red River country, by way of Lake Superior. The fact was more particularly noticed at the time, as the expedition was alleged to have been sent out by the Canadian Government with a view to acquiring information relative to the real condition of the country, which had been represented by the Hudson's Bay Company—for the purpose of procuring a renewal of their gigantic monopoly—as a barren and unproductive region. The expedition denoted the extinction of the privileges of this powerful corporation, a result which must be followed by important consequences, as the whole of its vast and productive territory will at once be thrown open to the enterprising of all nations. We learn from the Milwaukee papers that the party have arrived in that city on their return. The news says that they left Selkirk, a settlement of some 8,000 inhabitants, on the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, on the 29th of November, with a train of seventy dogs, for Crow Wing, which point they reached after fifteen days' travel. At the time of the St. Paul excursion, the hunting party were supposed to have been killed by the Indians, but it seems such was not the case. They had, as trophies of the chase, a large lot of buffalo and other furs, the hide and horns of a magnificent buffalo bull that came near killing Lord Cavendish, several Indian curiosities, and one of the dogs used for drawing sledges, of the Esquimaux breed, with a hearty appetite, and the rugged health of a grizzly bear. They report the country as fine prairie, with a clear atmosphere, pleasant in Summer, cold in Winter, and very healthy. Selkirk is quite an important point, settled by French and English half-breeds, and hardy Scotch, of the better educated class. The country will soon be opened, as the Canadian Government are working hard to secure regular communication with all that vast tract of land, which is very valuable indeed.—Three colonies, Red River, Vancouver and Superior, will be established in the Spring.—[Detroit Free Press.]

The poor were not forgotten, we are glad to find, on Christmas day this year, as the following collections in the undermentioned Churches will testify:—

Trinity Church, £36 0s 2d.; St. James' Church, £14; St. John Church, £26; St. Luke's Church, Portland, £29 13s 4d.; St. Paul's Church, £8 10.—[Church Witness.]

At the Cathedral and Portland Catholic Church the collections were for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum, and amounted to about £120.—[Freeman.]

THE CANADIAN MINISTRY.—Some time since actions were brought against certain members of the Canadian Ministry for illegally holding office. Decisions in all the cases have at length been given, and the Judges have decided that the changes of office effected by the members of the Cabinet are legal.

The Postmaster-General of Canada has introduced a system for the carriage of parcels by mail. Parcels of any weight not exceeding one pound will be carried the length of the Province for the small charge of twenty five cents. Packages not exceeding two pounds will be conveyed, in like manner, for half a dollar. Heavier weights than these will not be taken.—[Globe.]

We omitted to state since the arrival of the last mail, that New Brunswick Government bonds had advanced one-half per cent.—[H.]

The pipe and pistol belonged to Miles Standish, he was one of the Pilgrims in the Mayflower, were recently sold at auction in Albany. The pipe, which is made of iron, is said to be the veritable one brought by him from England, and was sold for \$15. The same sum was paid for the pistol.—[New Brunswick.]

The Legislature of Nova Scotia is summoned to meet for the despatch of business on the 3d February.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, Dec. 1853.—Section 9, Part 1st, of the Post Office Regulations, has been repealed, and the following clause is substituted in its place, viz:—

No Letters, Newspapers, Pamphlets, Printed Books, Magazines, Reviews, or other Publications, shall be delivered by any Officer in the Post Office Department on Sundays.

CHAS. CONNELL, P. M. G.

BUCKWHEAT AS FOOD.—M. Isidore Pierre has recently been making some investigations of buckwheat, from which we condense the following interesting result:—

Buckwheat cakes are equal to pure white bread as regards the phosphates of bone making material and nitrogenous principles which they contain, and are superior to bread in fatty matters. The general yield of buckwheat when cooked is about three times the weight of the flour used, showing that such flour will retain forty per cent. of water. Between different batches of ground buckwheat there is a great dissimilarity of composition—one batch containing nearly seven times as much nitrogen, twenty-five times the amount of phosphates, and a hundred and fifteen times as much fatty matter as another. The bran is the richest portion of the buckwheat, but cannot be digested by weak stomachs. The finest qualities of buckwheat flour, and the white mill do especially, are very suitable for children and persons in delicate health, while the coarse varieties require a strong stomach and much exercise for their perfect digestion.

The Governor of British Columbia has issued proclamations revoking the Crown Grant to the Hudson's Bay Company; organizing the Colonial Government; legislating his previous acts; and adopting the laws of England.

Light! Light! Light! PARAFFINE & PARAFFINE LAMPS.—A new and superior style of Lamps for burning Paraffine for sale cheap by JOHN EDGAR.

Dec. 30, 1853.

ON CONSIGNMENT. A FEW BBLs. GOOD FAMILY FLOUR. Also half bbls. PRIME HERRINGS, for sale low at market rates. (Sentinel.) GEO. STRICKLAND.

Dec. 30, 1853.

WANTED. MINK, OTTER SABLE, FOX, and other Furs, for which good prices will be paid in Cash at STRICKLAND'S. Dec. 30, 1853. (Sentinel.)

DR. JAMES PHILBRICK, FROM ST. ALBANS.

The Indian Physician, WOULD respectfully inform the Inhabitants of Woodstock and vicinity that he has taken rooms at Mr. E. M. Trueblood's, where he will spend a short time professionally.

All who are sick or laboring under the embarrasments of disease would do well to call on him, as his Medicines are all Vegetable. Dr. P. administers for all Lung Complaints, Coughs, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Rheumatism of all kinds, Sores of all kinds, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas of the Heart, Piles, Phthisis, and many other Complaints not necessary to mention.

Jan. 6th, 1850.

New Brunswick, Carleton ss. [L. S.] To the Sheriff of the County of Carleton, or any Constable within the said County, Greeting.

WHEREAS John Kelly, Owen Kelly, and Michael Kelly, Administrators upon the Estate of Michael Kelly, late of Woodstock, in the said County, Yeoman, Deceased, have filed their accounts of the Administration of the said estate, and have prayed that a Citation may issue for all parties interested in said estate to attend the passing of the same.

You are therefore required to cite the Creditors, Heirs, next of Kin, and all other persons interested in any said Estate, to appear before me at a court of Probate to be held at the office of the Registrar of Probates, at Woodstock, within and for the said County of Carleton, on Saturday the fifth day of February next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to attend the passing and allowance of said accounts given under my hand and the seal of the said Court this thirtieth day of December A. D. 1853.

LEWIS P. FISHER, Surrogate, &c.

A. K. SMITH, WETMORE, Reg. Probates for said County.

W. MING & SONS, CALAIS, ME.

Offer for Sale L. v. for Cash 80 H HDS Superior M. SOOVADO Malasses, Duty paid at Stephenthen, 10 bbls. Burning Fluid, Alabaster Oil, with a large assortment of Lamps, Chimneys, Wicks, and Shades. A large assortment of

Boo's Shoes, and Rubbers, 5 Bbls Heavy Sheetings, 2 Cases Heavy Mixed Sateenets, 30 cts. yard, India Rubber Machine Writing and packing, all widths, at manufacturer's prices. A good assortment of Groceries at Wholesale, Calais Mills' Flour and Meal in bbls & bags.

AUCTION! AUCTION! To be sold by Auction in front of W. W. Hammond's Store, on SATURDAY, the 5th January next at twelve o'clock noon.

Two Black Entire Horses, known as the Foundry Horses. Weight when in good condition, 1400 lbs. each. The said horses are in good working order, and will be sold without reserve. Terms 60 days with a good endorser. Woodstock, Dec. 23, 1853.

Furs! Furs!! CASH paid for good seasonable SKINS. STRICKLAND'S.

The Paper for the Times. The Genee 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, which will be issued by the 15th of December. Every one interested in the culture of the soil, is invited to send for a Copy.

Send for a Copy, and examine it before subscribing. Published in one of the finest Agricultural and Horticultural sections of America, with hundreds of able and experienced correspondents, it abounds with information interesting and valuable to every farmer and fruit-grower. It is the

Cheapest Agricultural Journal IN THE WORLD, and has attained a larger circulation than any similar paper. It is especially the paper for the times. Each volume contains various articles and horticultural notices, and is sent to any address for

Fifty Cents a Year. Great inducements offered to agents, Postmasters, and all friends of rural improvement, are respectfully invited to send for a specimen, and to act as agents. Specimen copies sent free on application.

TERMS—50 cents a year; five copies for \$2; eight copies for \$3, with a Rural Annual to the person getting up the club. Address

JOSEPH HARRIS, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR, December 1, 1853. Rochester, N. Y.

D. K. CHASE, CALAIS, MAINE, DEALER IN HARDWARE,

Paints, Oils, Iron and Steel, Blacksmith's Tools, Sporting and Blasting POWDER, Guns and Pistols, Wrench and Griffith's Cross Cut and Circular Saws, Railroad Shovels, Picks, &c.

Agent for W. Adams & Co's Fireproof SAFES, Fairbank's SCALES, and for Bisbee, Marble & Co's Powder Manufactory.

Scotland and Burns. A Scotchman and their descendants in every part of the world are preparing to celebrate the centenary of ROBERT BURNS (on the 25th instant) it has been suggested that those in Woodstock and its vicinity should not be behind in the work. All those who may desire to assist in such a celebration, and in organizing a permanent St. Andrews Society, are requested to attend a preparatory meeting at Mr. Robert Donaldson's on Wednesday evening next at 7 P. M.

Here's for Comfort! By Greene's ACCOMMODATION LINE, ON THE NEREPEIS ROAD.

THE Subscribers have commenced running a Line of Stages on the Nerepis 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, 1853.

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. R. BROWN. Woodstock, Dec. 23, 1853.

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 had elsewhere. THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE paid for ship and manufacturing FURS. Calais Dec. 17, 1853.

Golden Fleece, St. Stephens, New Brunswick.

H. & P. CULLINEN, IMPORTERS OF British and Foreign DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Poetry.

LASTING IMPRESSIONS.
You may gaze upon an object
Which its likeness you retain, (darkness,
And through distance, and through
You beheld that form again:
So I pondered on thy goodness,
Till there grew about my heart
Many never dying feelings,
Which makes up its better part.
How may I listen to a measure,
Till the sentiment a tone,
Finds a hiding place within you,
And the song becomes your own?
So I treasured up thy sayings,
And now, in my own, I find
The echoes of thy accents,
The reflection of thy mind!
There are perfumes we remember
When their sources are no more;
There are flavors that will linger
When the banqueting is o'er;
So, the charms thy presence yielded
Have outlived thy honeyed breath,
And my soul, that feasted freely,
Will partake of them till death!

A Narrative.

AN OLD FILIBUSTER.
Concluded from last week.
The listless and dissipated life of the past month had exerted an enervating influence on many of the filibusters, while their intercourse with the women had weakened their ferocity of disposition, and made them pine for their companions and friends on the other side of the Isthmus. As soon as they reached the main-land, therefore, they began to make preparations to retrace their steps. They did not even wait for the promised ransom, but set all their prisoners at liberty. Some of these beautiful women had become so attached to their captors that they wept bitterly at their parting. As the canoes returned from landing them on the deserted shore, the buccaneers gave them a parting salutation and bore away.
The next day they divided their booty, and as the pearls and uncoined gold could not be equitably distributed, they were put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder and the proceeds apportioned. After all their toil and danger for three years, the sum total to each man, in money, was but three hundred dollars.
The next day, the 12th of June, Captain David, in command of the large vessel, sailed away to rest, and then return home by way of the Straits of Magellan. The other vessels were too small to attempt this long and hazardous voyage. They therefore cruised about, hoping to take a ship of sufficient size, occasionally making a descent on a place, until January, when they resolved to abandon their vessels and cross on foot to the North Sea. After much consultation they concluded to go by way of Segovia, which, as near as I can make out, took them across the widest part of Honduras, the passage occupying more than two months.
Many of the men had lost their share of the booty in play on board the ships, and as Lussan had been a great winner, he was afraid some of the desperadoes might make way with him in order to recover their money; and so he took the precaution, in presence of all to divide his wealth among several of his friends to carry for him, they to have a certain portion at the end of the journey. This foresight saved his life.
On the 2d day of January, having burned their ships and said their prayers, this band of buccaneers, to the number of two hundred and eighty, set out on their perilous journey, taking with them sixty-eight horses, which they had captured, to carry their plunder. The first day they loitered along the sea shore, reluctant to turn their faces inland, where so many perils and sufferings awaited them. The next day, however, they struck boldly into the interior, and although the hostile Spaniards constantly hovered on their flanks and rear, no serious demonstration was made. They contented themselves with destroying the provisions on their way, and setting fire to the dry grass in the savannas they crossed, which caused the smoke to blow in their faces, which annoyed them so much that they were often compelled to stop in the deserted houses till the fire burned it out.
Thus, day after day, they kept on, march-

ing in close order, until the night, when they took a prisoner, who informed them that in a large village a little distance ahead, three hundred mounted soldiers awaited their arrival. This body of troops, however fled away as soon as the head of the little column of buccaneers appeared in view. After leaving the village they entered an extensive tract of country covered with a dense pine-forest. As they slowly passed through this, they heard martial strains on either side of them, and afterward, all day long, keeping pace with their march, arose the stirring notes of the bugle. These three hundred horsemen had divided into two bodies, and, concealed by the thick pines, moved in parallel lines, with the advancing column. This invisible music, keeping pace with their march, echoing away among the thick evergreens, and rising and falling with the wave-like gusts of wind that swept through their tops, produced a strange sensation. It was as if walking through an enchanted palace, with music all around and the performers nowhere to be seen. At night they encamped opposite the encampment of the buccaneers, and at morning roused them with their bugles sounding the reveille. For five days this invisible serenade was kept up.
As they approached the town of Segovia they came upon an ambush, and at the first discharge of the enemy two of the buccaneers were killed. The Spaniards not waiting to reload, fled precipitately. This place lay in a deep valley, surrounded on every side by mountains that completely overlooked the place and walled it in like a prison. As the buccaneers descended into it they found it wholly deserted, and the provisions it contained consumed. They rested here until the next day, seeing no enemy, they were occasionally saluted by a musket-shot sent from the thick pines that grew along the slopes which hemmed in the place. Here they were so fortunate as to secure a prisoner who knew the way to the river beyond the mountains, whose course they were to follow to the sea.
Twenty leagues of the worst mountain-travel lay before them yet. As they ascended the heights the cold became intense, while impenetrable fogs would wrap them for hours, drenching them to the skin and chilling their frames, which were exhausted with toil, weakened by hunger, and rendered sensitive by their long stay in a tropical climate.
On the thirteenth, as they were picking their way by early daylight along the crest of a high mountain, they espied on the opposite height, from which they were separated only by a deep, narrow valley, what they took to be some twelve or fifteen beehives, which filled the starving adventurers with extravagant joy. A halt was immediately called, and twenty men sent forward to reconnoitre and bring away the cattle. On their return they reported that what they took for beehives were horses saddled and bridled, and, moreover, that on the crest of the mountain was an entrenchment, and still farther down another, and lower yet a third, completely commanding the narrow path that skirted the little stream below, and which at that point was so contracted that two horsemen could not ride abreast. More than a thousand muskets covered this exposed spot, over which the buccaneers, less than three hundred strong, would be compelled, one by one, slowly to defile. A thousand men could not have forced it, and yet there was no other way to go. All around was a matted forest, windfalls morasses, and precipices, over and through which, even if they had been able to pass themselves, they could not have carried their baggage. The enemy had evidently selected this spot from its great natural advantages, on which to make their final stand. The mystery of the long attendance of those invisible horsemen was now solved. They were to fall on the rear when the attack was made in front.
The prospect looked gloomy enough. They must fight—that was clear—but without any possibility of success. In the council of war that was called, Lussan said that the attempt to force those intrenchments was downright madness—they must be turned, and no matter what obstacles intervened, a flanking party must get to the rear, and all their efforts should be directed to that object. To effect this he said the baggage should be left behind under a guard of eighty men to protect it

from these three hundred invisible troopers, while the remaining two hundred encumbered only with their muskets and cutlasses, must make the forlorn attempt. A careful reconnoissance was made, and from a more elevated position than the one on which they were encamped a road, beyond the highest intrenchment, was discovered, through some breaks in the forest, turning short to the right around it, and winding along the steep ascent. Convinced that this was a continuation of the same road that crept along by the stream under the enemy's guns, they determined to approach by that side, knowing that if it was so they could easily, when once in it, find the rear of the highest intrenchment.
Every thing being arranged, the commander of the eighty, who were to be left to guard the baggage and prisoners, was ordered to set the sentinels, and have them relieved as usual by the firing of a musket, and the drum to be beat at the regular hour, so that the three hundred in rear might suppose that the whole band had encamped for the night. Moreover, if within an hour after he heard the battle cease in the morning he received no tidings from them, he was to know they were defeated, and he and his men must then sit for themselves.
The sun went down, flooding the mountains in light, and as the last rays disappeared from their summits the Spaniards made a simultaneous discharge of six hundred muskets to show the buccaneers their strength. As soon as it was dark those two hundred desperate men solemnly said their prayers, but muttered them in a low tone, so that the Spaniards on the other side might not hear them, and set forth.
An hour after, the tropical moon rose over the heights, casting weird lights and shadows upon summit and abyss. Cautiously and silently that bold band crept forward, and had proceeded about an hour when they heard the Spaniards at their evening prayers. They paused a moment, and listened, and there arose on the night air the Litany of the Saints, and as the responses were sung in the clear mountain air by those strong men's voices, they had a strangely solemn sound. At every response there was a discharge of musketry, the echoes of which were sent back from every surrounding height. The route taken by the buccaneers would, to ordinary men, have been considered impassable, and was rendered still worse by the dim light of the moon which, though it bathed the mountain tops in splendor, sent only fragmentary beams through the dense foliage of the tropical forest. They had more use for their hands than feet, and now pulling themselves up one precipice only to slide down another, they made such slow progress that, though the whole distance they had to go was less than a quarter of a mile, it took the whole night to accomplish it. Sometimes the entire two hundred had to be pulled up a ledge of rocks, one by one, and let down in the same way.
At daylight next morning, as they were stretching along the mountain, they came upon the Spanish patrol making its morning rounds. Dreaming, however, of no danger in that quarter, the latter were not on the look out, and passed carelessly on a thick fog, too, lay on the mountain, which rendered objects very indistinct, a few paces off. The buccaneers advised of their proximity by the sound of the horse's feet, were enabled to make them out while they themselves remained unseen. They knew at once that this patrol was in the road they were seeking, and immediately pushed forward, and, to their great relief, found they were not mistaken. Here they halted for half an hour to take breath and examine their muskets. While standing silently in the road they heard the voices of the Spaniards at their morning prayers. Directed by the sound which way to go they immediately started forward, but had marched but a short distance when they, unexpectedly, came upon two sentinels, whom they were compelled to shoot, to prevent them from giving information of the point of attack. Roused by the sudden firing they shouted, "To arms!" Bugles, sounding the rally, rang through the intrenchments, and the soldiers, seizing their muskets, rushed in front, supposing, of course, the single volley was to apprise them of the advance of the buccaneers. Five hundred men defended this first intrenchment; but, standing behind their breast works, they were entirely uncovered

in rear. On these the buccaneers rushed, with a shout and a volley. The Spaniards, terrified at the sudden apparition, fled over their works on every side, into the surrounding forest. The victors drew up behind the deserted defenses, and began to pour their volleys into the exposed intrenchments below them. Those within immediately retired to the lowest of all, where a steady fire was kept up. The fog, however, was so thick the buccaneers were unable to see it, and could fire only at the spot from whence the volleys of the enemy proceeded. Finding this produced no effect, they left the barricade, and, with a loud shout, dashed down the mountain, into and over the next intrenchment, upon the third and last. The Spaniards bravely held their ground until they saw the gleam of the advancing bayonets through the fog, when they broke and fled. The fallen trees, and various obstructions which they had placed to impede the buccaneers in the assault, as well as the open spaces in the trees they had made to uncover every approach, now turned to their disadvantage, and the volleys of the victors mowed them down at every step. None asked for quarter; nor, for some time, was any offered. At length, weary from the slaughter, and moved by the rivulets of blood that flowed down the mountain, the pirates refused to play any more, and made them prisoners in spite of their obstinacy.
Returning to the first intrenchment, they found the five hundred they had driven out fighting the guard they had left behind. These they quickly dispersed; and then, gathering together, chanted "Te Deum," in honor of their great victory. "Te Deum Laudamus" swelled up there in the mountain solitudes, and over the mangled corpses of the slain that lay in heaps along the crimson slopes.
Sixty men were then mounted on horses and sent back to those in charge of the baggage to announce the victory. They found there an officer, sent from the three hundred Spaniards, who had just told the buccaneers that the battle had gone against them—that their friends had been cut off—and, if they would surrender themselves prisoners of war, their lives should be spared, and they have a free passage to their own country. The sudden arrival of the six hundred buccaneers, on Spanish horses, and shouting as they came, changed his tone, and he hastily took his departure.
The buccaneers, however, followed so close upon his heels that the troopers had no time to form before they were upon them with their cutlasses and pistols, knocking them over right and left. They also took a great many prisoners. Most of these, however, after being relieved of their baggage and horses, were suffered to go free. This leniency they soon regretted; for on questioning those whom they kept, they ascertained that a few leagues ahead was another intrenchment, and they were afraid the fugitives would rally there; and this apprehension was increased when, soon after, they saw a huge beacon-fire blaze up from one of the mountain-tops. They immediately set a strong guard in the road to stop any passing that way; and, as they could take but nine hundred horses with them they hamstringed the remaining nine hundred, to prevent their being used by the Spaniards. Hastily burying the only two of their men who were killed, and dressing the four wounded, they pushed rapidly on. Before night they came up with the intrenchment of which they had been forewarned, but found it deserted. The next day they passed another; and, on the third day after the battle, reached the long-sought-for river.
They set their camp, and commenced building rafts on which to float down the stream. Four or five trees, after being cut down, were peeled, and then lashed together with vines that grew in abundance there. This constituted a raft; but, in the unseasoned state of the timber, it would hold only two men; with this slight load it sank so deep, even in smooth sailing, that the almost helpless navigators stood up to the knees in water, while in the rapids they went to their waists. The horses were killed and salted, and strapped up a those crazy structures, and the whole ninety rafts pushed off. This river plunges with frightful rapidity down the mountains, sometimes leaping in lofty cataracts. The navigation, therefore, was extremely dangerous, for the rafts were at the mercy of the current, especially in the rapids.

Often two or three would strike on a rock, and the rest come tumbling after, making a complete wreck, from which some of the poor wretches would be hurled and carried over the cataracts below to be seen no more. They fortunately found at the top and bottom of all the high falls a still deep pool, enabling them to steer their rafts ashore. One would then go below, while his companion loosened the raft, and sent it over. As it came up from its mad plunge and floated away on the quiet basin, the former would swim in and bring it ashore, when the two would again get aboard and drift downward through the thick forest. If he failed to reach it, it was soon whirled away out of sight, and they were compelled to build another. After three days of this perilous and exhausting navigation, Lussan proposed, as they were out of the reach of the Spaniards, that they should no longer keep together, but move along singly, so that if one was cast away on a rock, those upon it might have time to get off before the others drifted down against them; thus swelling the wreck and increasing the danger. This would also enable those in advance to set up poles or flags to show where the best channel was in the frightful rapids through which they passed. They wanted no beacons to indicate the cataracts, for their heavy monotonous roar could be heard for miles echoing along the gorges.
This arrangement proved to be a wise one, for although they lost some men, they got along much more rapidly and safely.
These nearly three hundred bearded men presented a strange spectacle on their frail rafts drifting down through the mountain gorges and primeval solitudes. Scattered along for more than three miles in length the flotilla of nearly a hundred rude structures was subject to every variety of fortune. Here a raft would be drifting quietly along over a level space; another, all alone, plunging from some high cataract, the strong swimmer below eagerly watching its descent; a third, high and dry on a rock in the middle of the stream; a fourth utterly without control, whirled, like the bubbles of the distracted waters, past jutting precipices, while another lay broken in pieces, the two occupants of it each astride of a single log shooting downward, anxiously looking for some quiet stretch of water where they could paddle ashore and build another raft. Of course their provisions were all destroyed, and their powder being wet so they could not hunt, they were obliged to subsist on plantain that grew along the banks. At length they came to some Indian huts, and chased the occupants to get their food, but the latter were too nimble for them.
Here Lussan was reminded of the prudent course he took in getting rid of his treasures; for to his horror he came upon the bodies of seven Englishmen who were known to have a good deal of money. The murderers hid themselves, and were not seen again by the party.
It would be impossible to describe a fraction of the perils and difficulties the hardy adventurers encountered, or the fatigues they suffered. At length, a month after they struck this stream, they drifted out of the mountain gorges into a broad river impeded by no falls or rapids. The current, however, was strong, and filled with flood-wood of every description, which the torrents had brought down from the mountains. Against these their crazy rafts would drift, and being sucked under by the current, turn upon their edges, pitching those upon them into the water. Several were drowned in this way. A few leagues farther on the stream became clear and placid, and they concluded to go ashore and build canoes, in which to make the rest of the journey. In nine days they were finished and launched, and in nine days more they reached the mouth of the river which empties into the sea at Cape Gracias a Dios.
Here they heard that an English ship from the West Indies was a few leagues away at the Isle of Pearls, and would soon be there. It was ascertained that she could carry but forty men, and they agreed to cast lots who should go in her; but she had scarcely anchored in port before fifty crowded aboard her, and among the number Lussan. Unwilling to risk their chances in leaving that inhospitable region by casting lots with those on shore, they compelled the captain to hoist anchor and sail away. They arrived in the West Indies in safety, and Lussan finally reached Paris to the no small surprise of his friends. Of the companions he left on the Mosquito Coast he gives no account; but probably some passing vessel at length took them off.
Thus, in those early times, was the Isthmus of Darien, in almost every part of the northern section of it, probed by adventures, and we find none of those facilities for a ship canal which Gibson reported, and which set on foot the various exploring expeditions, among which was the one Strain commenced. The recent reports contradicting his statements will, we venture to say, prove as groundless as those that misled him, and well-nigh caused the destruction of his entire command.

Darien.
TOBACCO
OF all narcotics, tobacco is the largest area, and the number of people who use it exceeds that of any other drug. Tobacco is believed to have originated in tropical America. It was used by the Indians long before the Western Colonies. The origin of Central American tobacco is, however, a matter of dispute. It is said to have been introduced to Mexico by the Spaniards, and was introduced into England by Nicot, and in 1585 Francis Drake and the Walter Raleigh. Into the United States it was introduced about the seventeenth century. It is known to have been carried that time both the cultivation of the plant have sprang from the habitable globe. The consumption of tobacco is incredible. In Great Britain it is estimated to be worth £1,000,000 per annum, and produces a duty of £1,000,000. In France it is valued at a half ounce per head, and a half pound; in the United States it is valued at a half pound per head, and it is said to exceed five per cent of the value of the whole human race, millions, at seventy one Southern States produce a million pounds per annum. How deleterious the use of tobacco, in any world can testify. In the practice, when it provokes thirst, increases salivary, and superinduces carried to excess it often vomiting, purging, staggering, convulsive fits, torpor, and death. A cord of persons kill smoking seventeen or eight. With many agree. The practice of smoking frequently occasions palsy, and consumptive evil effects produced by tobacco are chemical constituent in number: volatile and empyreumatic oil, of the weed are mixed submitted to distillation fat appears in small quantity congeals, or floats on the surface of distils over along with of tobacco, and possesses the mouth and throat. tion similar to that of smoke. When applied occasions sneezing, and nally, it gives rise to an inclination to vomit, which the usual effect; and yet it is removed of leaves only fatty body are obtained. Upon such minute ingredients do the possible properties of some of the medical agents of alkali is thus discovered leaves are infused in a sour by sulphuric acid subsequently distilled there comes over, mixed small quantity of volatile alkaline liquid, which and to which the new given. It has the odor, acid, burning, long-taste, and possesses nutritious qualities. It is scarcely inferior to prop being sufficient to por is so irritating, breathe in a room in has been evaporated.

Variety.

TOBACCO.

Of all narcotics, tobacco is in use over the largest area, and among the greatest number of people; it exceeds both opium and the hemp plant.

Tobacco is believed to be a native of tropical America. It was cultivated and used by the Indians long before the discovery of the Western Continent. The aborigines of Central America rolled up the tobacco-leaf, and dreamed away their lives in smoky reveries, ages before Columbus was born, or the colonists of Sir Walter Raleigh brought it within the precincts of the Elizabethan court.

In 1492 Columbus found the chiefs of Cuba smoking cigars; and Cortes met with it afterward when he penetrated to Mexico. From America it was introduced into Spain by the Spaniards. In 1530 it was brought to France by Nicot, and in 1585 to England by Sir Francis Drake and the colonists of Sir Walter Raleigh. Into Turkey and Arabia it was introduced about the beginning of the seventeenth century, and in 1601 it is known to have been carried to Java.

Since that time both the cultivation and the use of the plant have spread over a large portion of the habitable globe. The consumption of tobacco is almost incredible. In Great Britain it amounts to nineteen ounces for each inhabitant, and produces a duty of 3s. 4d. sterling per head; in France it is about eighteen and a half ounces per head; in Denmark four and a half pounds; in New South Wales fourteen pounds; and in the United States it is said to exceed five pounds.

Mr. Crawford estimates the average consumption of the whole human race, of one thousand millions, at seventy ounces a head. Our Southern States produce about two hundred million pounds per annum. How deleterious are the effects of the use of tobacco, in any shape, the whole world can testify. In habitual smokers, the practice, when moderately indulged, provokes thirst, increases the secretion of saliva, and superinduces sleep.

When carried to excess it often produces nausea, vomiting, purging, universal trembling, staggering, convulsive movements, paralysis, torpor, and death. Cases are on record of persons killing themselves by smoking seventeen or eighteen pipes at a sitting. With many constitutions it never agrees. The practice of chewing and snuffing frequently occasions dyspepsia, apoplexy, and consumption of the lungs. The evil effects produced by the excessive use of tobacco may be somewhat explained by its chemical constituents. These are three in number: volatile oil, volatile alkali, and empyreumatic oil.

this substance is from two to eight per cent. In smoking a quarter of an ounce of tobacco there may be drawn into the mouth two grains or more of one of the most subtle of all the known poisons; for as it boils at 482 degrees Fahrenheit, and rises into a vapor at a temperature considerably below that of burning tobacco, this poisonous substance is constantly present in the smoke. From the smoke of 100 grains of slowly burning Virginia tobacco, Melsens extracted as much as three quarters of a grain of nicotine; and the proportion will vary with the variety of tobacco, the rapidity of the burning, the form and length of the pipe, the material of which it is made, and with many other circumstances.

But, besides the two volatile substances which exist ready formed in the tobacco leaf, another substance of an oily nature is produced when tobacco is distilled alone in a retort, or burned as we do in a tobacco-pipe. This oil resembles one which is obtained from the leaf of the poisonous fog-glove. It is acid and disagreeable to the taste, narcotic and poisonous. One drop applied to the tongue of a cat will bring on convulsions, and in two minutes occasion death. The Hottentots are said to kill snakes by putting a drop of it on their tongues. Under its influence the reptiles die, as if killed by an electric shock. It acts in nearly the same way as prussic acid.

Thus the reader will perceive that three active chemical substances unite their influence to produce the sensible effects which are experienced during the smoking of tobacco. All three are contained in variable portions in the smoke of burning tobacco. The appetite of the smoker becomes impaired, and the power of digestion gradually weakened. Dr. Prout remarks: "Tobacco disorders the assimilating functions in general, but particularly, as I believe, the assimilations of the saccharine principle. Some poisonous principle, probably of an acid nature, is generated in certain individuals by its abuse, as is evident from their cachectic looks, and from the dark, and often greenish yellow tint of the blood. The severe and peculiar dyspeptic symptoms sometimes produced by inveterate snuff-taking are well known, and I have more than once seen such cases terminate fatally with malignant diseases of the stomach and liver. Great smokers, also, especially those who employ short pipes or cigars, are said to be liable to cancerous affections of the lips. But it happens with tobacco, as with deleterious articles of diet: the strong and healthy suffer but comparatively little, while the weak and predisposed to disease fall victims to its poisonous operations."

Surely if the dictates of reason were allowed to prevail, an article so injurious to health, and so offensive in all its modes of enjoyment would speedily be banished.—[Johnston's Chemistry of Common Life.

MISSION AND POWER OF THE PRESS.—As printing and book-reading increase the gifted, public orators will become of little or no value. Formerly the debates in the House of Commons guided, strengthened, and ruled public opinion. They do so no longer, because the speakers are anticipated, and the questions of the day are better and more completely treated in the articles contained in the periodical literature of the day. It is to the press that we must look for the formation of the great mass of public opinion on political and social questions, and, it is of importance to watch with the greatest care any defects capable of remedy which diminish the good influence the press exercises; and if any one can contribute to improve the strength of the press for good, and to diminish it when it tends towards evil, he can confer no greater benefit on the community at large.—[Right Hon. Sidney Herbert.

"Don't hurry," exclaimed the man who was going to be hung, to the crowd which followed him, "there will be no fun till I get there."

A WISE FRENCHMAN'S SAID.

Every Russian, of whatever rank he may be—from the sun, moon and stars general to the filthy moujik; from the white-headed czar to the sallow baby in the czar's arms—every child of the Czar has a worn, pinched, dolorous, uneasy expression in his countenance, as if his boots hurt him, or as if he had a cancer worn somewhere, or a scarlet letter burnt into his breast, like the Rev. Mr. Dimmesdale. They are not good to look at—Russian faces. People say that it is the climate, or the abuse of vapor baths, that gives them that unlovely look. But a bad climate won't prevent you from looking your neighbor in the face; two vapor baths per week won't gull down the corners of your mouth, and give you the physiognomy of a convict who would like to get into the chaplain's good graces. No! It is the Valley of the Shadow of Death through which these men are continually passing, that casts this evil hang-dog cloud upon them."

A Mobile (Ala.) paper says that an inquest was recently held in that city, on the body of a man who died from taking an overdose of vegetable pills. On opening the body, the interior was found to be one huge cabbage, but dead, to its core, from confinement and want of water—a beverage which the patient unfortunately, never drank. The jury returned a verdict of "quits." "Quite, gentlemen!" exclaimed the disinterested coroner—"never heard of such a thing. What do you mean?" "Why," replied the juror, "we find that if the cabbage killed the man, the man most certainly killed the cabbage, and if that ain't quits, blow me!"

"Some people," said a red-nosed individual, haranguing three or four bystanders, "waste their money in charity, others squander theirs in supporting wives and families—but as for me, I save mine to buy spirits."

"Tis winter and no more the breezes Buz among the budding trees And while the boy with ragged tresses, Shivering homeward drives his cowes; Newly frost bit are his toeses, And bless my life how blue his nose is.

Mr. Whiteside, the barber, cross-examining a witness in Dublin somewhat rudely, asked him if he had never been fined, asked him if he had never been fined for assault. A barrister so annoyed me by cross-examination that I knocked him down when he came out of court."

Pious gentleman—"My boy, my boy, you do very wrong to fish on Sunday?" "Oh—" "It can't be no harm, sir, I ain't caught nothin'."

We cut the following advertisement from the columns of the Banner, printed at Black River Falls, Wisconsin, and give Mr. Clapp the benefit of an insertion gratis: M. N. Clapp, Eternally at law, solicitor at the bar. He registers deeds, makes conveyances, and plays hell generally. Neilsville, September 25, 1853.

At a camp meeting of the United Brethren at West Baltimore, Ohio, Bishop Russell forbade any one with hoops on to partake of the sacrament. This was very foolish; for women, like hogheads, will hold wine all the better for being hooped.

A citizen "Down East" was dubbed the "little rascal." A friend once volunteered to ask him why he was called "the little rascal." "To distinguish me from my neighbors," said he, "who are all great rascals!"

There is a man in India so thin that when the Sheriff is after him, he crawls into his rifle, and looks through the touch-hole. Be sure to annex a woman who will lift you up, instead of pushing you down. In mercantile phrase, get a piece of calico that will wash.

Special Notices.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children's Coughing. 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.

It is 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 sure to give immediate relief to infants suffering from Wind Cholera.

It is 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 sure to give immediate relief to infants suffering from Wind Cholera.

Cramp & Pain Killer.

The world is astonished at the wonderful success performed by the CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER prepared by CURTIS & PERLINS. Its cure has never been known for removing pain in all cases, for the cure of Spinal Complaints, Cramp in the Limbs and Stomach, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Sore Throat, and Gravel, it is decidedly the best remedy in the world. Evidence of the most wonderful cures performed by any medicine, is on circulation 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 & PERLINS' 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, Rhubarb, 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 from the system Liver Complaints—the main cause of so many diseases—founder in its worst 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 is 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 of the world ever saw!



St. John Marble Works.

South side King Square, N. York, N. B. THE Proprietors of this Establishment, most thankful for past patronage, have added largely to their stock of MARBLE, &c., and are prepared to execute with dispatch orders for Head Stones, Monuments, Tombs, Vault's, Fountains, Mantel Pieces, Table Tops, &c., of all designs and patterns, and all kinds of cut stone for building.

They have also on hand a great variety of finished Monuments, Tombstones, and Head Stones of the first quality of Marble, and at lower prices than can be purchased elsewhere.

Just Received

"MEDICAL HALL"

W. L. Ferguson's Old Stand, A large and well selected stock of DRUGS & MEDICINES, consisting of the usual variety of pure English Chemicals for Prescription use.

Horse Medicines.

Dadd's and Dillie's Hensie Powders, Carter's Condition Powders, Dadd's Ureine, Pender's, Dadd's Healing Balsam, Leeming's Fugate, Kidder's Liniment, Gargling Oil, &c.

PAINTS.

White Lead, Black, Blue, Green, Yellow and Red Paints—dry colors in great variety.

Perfumery.

A great variety of delicious Extracts, genuine Jean Mari Parfums Cologne, Cleaver's Honey Soap—Old Brown Windsor, Military, Parfums, Rills, Babbit's Shaving Cream, Chinese Cream Soap, Yankee Soap, Crystaline Wash Balls, Cytherean Cream of Soap, for Ladies, Balm of a Thousand Flowers, Perfumery Soap to remove spots from silk, &c.

Hair Oils.

Rose, Lyon's Katherion, Beagle's Hyperion Fluid, Harry's Triphorous, Resinoid and Castor Oil, Hungarian Balm, Beagle's Irishman's Ointment, and entirely new article, Rose Marrow Pomatum, Bandoline, Batecher's Hair Dye, &c.

Brushes.

Varnish, Paint, White Wash, Blacking, Black Lead, Scrubbing, Hair, Hat, Clothes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Gutta Percha Toilet Combs, Ivory Combs, Back and Side Combs.

Stationery.

Writing Paper of all kinds, Fancy White and Colored note-paper and Envelopes, Printing Paper, Prayer Books, Church of England Hymn books, Watt's Psalms and Hymns, School Books, Morse's Geography, Picture Books for Children, Paint Boxes, Kaleidoscopes, Portfolios, Blank Ledgers and Memorandum Books, Portmonnaies, Ink Bottles, Chemical Ink warranted not to spoil by freezing.

Confectionary.

In large variety, spices of all kinds, Canded Citron and Lemon Peel, Pickles, Harvey's Fish Sauce, Marmalade, Corn Starch, Robinson's Patent Groats, Revalenta Arabica, Potatoes, Tapioca, Arrowroot, Sage, Yeast Powders, Starch, Blueing, Indigo, Dye Stuffs, Patent Safety and Common Fire Lamps.

PHENIX Life Assurance Company.

FOR GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE Annuities, or Loss of Life at Sea.

CHIEF OFFICE—1, Leadenhall Street, London. BRANCHES—16, DALE STREET, Liverpool. St. James' Du Rocher, Manchester. THOMAS L. HYANS, Agent for New Brunswick; JAMES B. MASHANE, Esq., St. John; W. H. SMITHSON, Esq., Fredericton.

Medical Examiner for Woodstock, Dr. G. A. BROWN. Woodstock, January 1, 1853.

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

W. A. McGUIRK, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Liquors, Groceries, Flour, Meal, Fish, etc., Water-street, WOODSTOCK, N. B.

SAINT ANDREWS.

of the facilities offering by means of Andrews and Woodstock Railway, fiber has REMOVED his business to St. Andrews, and having spacious store near the Terminus, prepared to furnish all articles in his line, at St. John prices.

On Hand and for Sale: Cap, Extra and Double Ex. FLOUR; Mess PORK; CROCKERY; MOLASSES; White SUGAR; Crushed and Granulated SUGAR; TEA; TOBACCO; ALF; Tobacco PIPES; Soap; and Dipt CANDLES. C. M. GOVE, Nov. 27, 1858.

W GOODS AT THE BRITISH HOUSE.

W GOODS AT THE BRITISH HOUSE. CENTRAL MONEY GOOD AT THE BRITISH HOUSE. WINTER STOCK OF THIS fishment is now complete and with-in is the largest and cheapest stock ever imported into WOODSTOCK.

W GOODS AT THE BRITISH HOUSE. WOODSTOCK. Consists in part as follows: Hats, Shawls, Mantles, Ribbons, Laces, Blonds, Curlians, Hdkfs, Jewish Aprons, Lusters, Flannels, Prints, Bedtick, Blankets, Flannels, Jeans, Cottons, Warps, Linen and Cotton Carpets, Rugs, Druggets, Door Mats, Morons, Damasks, Table Cloths, Towels, &c., &c., &c.

W GOODS AT THE BRITISH HOUSE. DE CLOTHING. Particular attention is re-quired in this department as the Winter clo-thing is new and made with the greatest care and the superintendance of Charles Ordons executed on the shortest no-tice or no sale.

W GOODS AT THE BRITISH HOUSE. DE CLOTHING. Particular attention is re-quired in this department as the Winter clo-thing is new and made with the greatest care and the superintendance of Charles Ordons executed on the shortest no-tice or no sale.

W GOODS AT THE BRITISH HOUSE. DE CLOTHING. Particular attention is re-quired in this department as the Winter clo-thing is new and made with the greatest care and the superintendance of Charles Ordons executed on the shortest no-tice or no sale.

W GOODS AT THE BRITISH HOUSE. DE CLOTHING. Particular attention is re-quired in this department as the Winter clo-thing is new and made with the greatest care and the superintendance of Charles Ordons executed on the shortest no-tice or no sale.

W GOODS AT THE BRITISH HOUSE. DE CLOTHING. Particular attention is re-quired in this department as the Winter clo-thing is new and made with the greatest care and the superintendance of Charles Ordons executed on the shortest no-tice or no sale.

W GOODS AT THE BRITISH HOUSE. DE CLOTHING. Particular attention is re-quired in this department as the Winter clo-thing is new and made with the greatest care and the superintendance of Charles Ordons executed on the shortest no-tice or no sale.

W GOODS AT THE BRITISH HOUSE. DE CLOTHING. Particular attention is re-quired in this department as the Winter clo-thing is new and made with the greatest care and the superintendance of Charles Ordons executed on the shortest no-tice or no sale.

W GOODS AT THE BRITISH HOUSE. DE CLOTHING. Particular attention is re-quired in this department as the Winter clo-thing is new and made with the greatest care and the superintendance of Charles Ordons executed on the shortest no-tice or no sale.

W GOODS AT THE BRITISH HOUSE. DE CLOTHING. Particular attention is re-quired in this department as the Winter clo-thing is new and made with the greatest care and the superintendance of Charles Ordons executed on the shortest no-tice or no sale.

W GOODS AT THE BRITISH HOUSE. DE CLOTHING. Particular attention is re-quired in this department as the Winter clo-thing is new and made with the greatest care and the superintendance of Charles Ordons executed on the shortest no-tice or no sale.

W GOODS AT THE BRITISH HOUSE. DE CLOTHING. Particular attention is re-quired in this department as the Winter clo-thing is new and made with the greatest care and the superintendance of Charles Ordons executed on the shortest no-tice or no sale.

W GOODS AT THE BRITISH HOUSE. DE CLOTHING. Particular attention is re-quired in this department as the Winter clo-thing is new and made with the greatest care and the superintendance of Charles Ordons executed on the shortest no-tice or no sale.

W GOODS AT THE BRITISH HOUSE. DE CLOTHING. Particular attention is re-quired in this department as the Winter clo-thing is new and made with the greatest care and the superintendance of Charles Ordons executed on the shortest no-tice or no sale.

WOODSTOCK Clothing Store!

DAVID BROWN informs his customers and the Public generally, that, having made recent additions to his STOCK OF GOODS, he has now on hand a large and excellent as-sortment of articles in the

CLOTHING LINE, which he will dispose of at the LOWEST REMUNERATIVE PRICES. The Stock consists of a large assortment of BROAD CLOTHS, Milton and Saffarra Cloths, Pilot, Beaver, Whitney, Siberian and Bear CLOTHS; CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, TWEEDS, SATINETTS, VESTINGS, &c. &c.

which are being made up on the premises. CLOTHING, Over Coats and Under Coats, in all the various materials and most fashion-able styles. VESTS AND PANTS, in great variety, and in all qualities and prices. HATS AND CAPS, remarkably cheap. Gent's Furnishing Goods.

Consisting of Shirts, Shirt Prints and Collars, Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Neck-Ties, Under-Shirts and Drawers, Brasces, &c. Garments made to Order in the most fashionable styles;—and having first-rate workmen, parties may be assured of Good Fits and the Best Workmanship. Persons desiring can have their own cloth cut or made at the shortest notice. Particular attention paid to making GOOD FITS and to doing the work in a rough and substantial manner.

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

ROBERT BROWN, WOULD AGAIN CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC TO HIS FALL STOCK OF GOODS, CONSISTING OF— MANTLES, SHAWLS, in WOOLLEN and PAISLEY; Silks, Delaines, CASHMERES, COBURGS, ORLEANS, All Wool and Cotton PLAIDS, CARICOES and GINGHAMS, DRESS MATERIALS, Grey and White COTTONS; Po-ka JACKETS, Berlia TALMAS, Berlia Hoods, in choice styles, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Embroider-ies, Stamped Muslins, for working stays, Hdkchiefs, Shirts and Shirt Collars.

Blankets and Flannels, in all choice colors, for Shirts & Horse Bags. FURS, in Fitch, Stone, and Mountain Martia, Squirrel, &c. Sleigh Robes, in Shawl and Buffalo. Hats and Caps in new styles. Ladies' BOOTS, SHOES, Over BOOTS and RUBBERS. Gents. and Childrens BOOTS & RUBBERS, warranted a prime article. All of which will be sold very cheap. But None on Credit! Woodstock, November 18, 1858.

Special & Important Notice. ROBERT BROWN, FOR THE first time since commencing business begs to remind those persons indebted to him that all accounts standing over three months, if not paid before the first of January, '59, will be handed to a lawyer for collection; and he hopes people will comply with the above re-quest, so as not to put him to the necessity of suing. No credit will be given from this day forward. R. BROWN, Woodstock, Nov. 18th, 1858.

NOW OPENING AT THE WOOLLEN HALL, A General Assortment of Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, &c., which will be sold cheap. W. SKILLEN.

New Brunswick and Canada Railway & Land Company. (Limited).

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

Through Fare twelve shillings and six pence. The Coach will leave Woodstock every morn-ing at 9 A. M., arriving at the Station in suf-ficient time to allow passengers to dine before taking the Cars; and will return to Woodstock on the arrival of the train from St. Andrews. Places by the Stage may be secured at the Coach Office, near the Post Office, and at all the principal Hotels in Woodstock, and passengers taking a through ticket at St. Andrews are guaranteed a conveyance onward from the Howard Settlement to Woodstock, even should the regular coach be full. Parcels and Ex-press Freight will be carefully attended to and delivered with despatch on the most reasonable terms. JULIUS THOMPSON, St. Andrews, Nov. 27, 1858. 6m.

Tailoring!! IN CONNECTION WITH THE "WOOLLEN HALL," Will always be found a prac-tical and experienced CUTTER. The Subscriber having fitted up a SHOP in the rear of his Establishment, he is now prepared to say to the Public, YOU who want a FASHION-ABLE GARMENT made in a thorough and workmanlike manner, "This is the Place!" CLOTHS of every description suited to the season al-ways on hand—Parties purchasing their own cloths can have their garments cut or made to measure on the shortest possible notice, and in all cases a perfect fit warranted. Recollect the "Woollen Hall" is the Place. W. SKILLEN, Woodstock, Nov. 25, 1858.

New Variety Store. THE SUBSCRIBER IS JUST receiving his Winter Stock of Goods at his shop next below the Post Office, which he will sell for ready money or country pro-duce. Among the articles now on hand may be found: Extra Sup. Flour, Brown Sugar, Crushed do, Molasses, Tea, Coffee, Salsaparilla, Carbonate of Soda, Soap, Candles, Tobacco, Pipes, Coleman's Starch, Patent do, Blued Blue, Fancy Soaps, Whole & Ground Pep-per, Mustard, Ginger, Ground Cassia, Pepper Sauce, Cayenne Pepper, Mixed Pickles, Nutmegs, Cloves, Lemon Syrup, Raisins, Currants, Almonds, Figs, Apples, Walnuts, Filberts, Castana Nuts, Soda Biscuit, Butter do, Wine & Sugar do, Graham Crackers, Pilot Bread, Confectionary, Rice, Barley, Onions, &c., &c., &c.

Woolen & Cotton Goods, BLUE & WHITE COTTON WARPS. JOHN EDGAR, Woodstock, September 23, 1858.

New Store AND New Goods. THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the public that he has commenced business in the store formerly occupied by W. F. Dibble, Esq., where he intends keeping a Grocery & Provision STORE, with an assortment of DRY GOODS, Glass, Crockery, Hard Ware, Wooden Ware, &c. He trusts by LOW PRICES and a strict attention to business, to merit a share of pub-lic patronage. W. F. SMITH, Woodstock, November 18, 1858.

R. R. R. NO MORE PAIN, NO MORE SICKNESS, NO MORE RHEUMATISM, NO MORE STIFFNESS OF THE JOINTS, LUMBAGO, HEADACHES, TOOTHACHES, OR SUFFERING FROM OTHER BODILY INFIRMITIES.

The Rapid and Complete Efficacy of Radway's Ready Relief, in instantly stopping the most excruciating Pains and Aches, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, &c., &c., renders it important that every family keep a supply of it in the house. Armed with this remedy, a household is al-ways protected against sudden attacks of sick-ness. Thousands of lives of persons have been saved by its timely use, who were suddenly seized in the night time with Cramps Spasms Vomiting, Cholera, Yellow Fever, and other violent diseases. Let a dose of this Remedy be taken internally, as the case may require, when suddenly seized with Pain or Sickness, and it will instantly relieve the patient from pain, and arrest the disease!

Radway's Ready Relief, HAS CURED Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramp, Diarrhoea, Toothache, Spasms, Sick Headache, Chills and Fever, Chills, Inflammation, Sore Throat, Burns, Frost Bites, Paralysis, AND IN ALL CASES OF Bruises, Wounds, Strains, and Sprains, in the moment it is applied to the injured parts, all pain and uneasiness cease. Look out for Counterfeits and Imitations—Purchase only Radway's Ready Relief. Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1 per bottle.

NEW CONTRIBUTION TO SCIENCE. The Great Grand Discovery. R. R. R. (No 3) Radway's Regulating Pills. Dr. Radway & Co. have recently discovered a method for extracting from roots, herbs, plants and gums, a nutritious extract of such wonderful nourishing power—which they have combined with RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS—that six of these Pills will supply the blood with the same amount of nutrition as one ounce of ordinary bread; so that, while the system is undergoing a thorough physicking, and re-laxating process, it daily becomes strength-ened.

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

Radway's REGULATING PILLS Regulate each and every organ of the system and correct all derangements of the Liver, Bowels, Stomach, Heart and Kidneys. THEY CURE Costiveness, Indigestion, Heart-Burn, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Dropsy, Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Congestion, &c., &c., &c. They are entirely vegetable and harmless; an infant at the breast can take them with safety, and persons who are subject to Fits of Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Heart Disease, &c., should always keep a box on hand. Price 25 Cents. Ask for Radway's Regulators or Regulating Pills.

The Great Constitutional Remedy. R. R. R. (No. 2) A New Life-Creative Principle. Radways Renovating Resolvent. Heals Old Sores, purifies the Blood, Instills within the system renewed Health, and Re-solves and Exterminates all Chronic and Con-stitutional Diseases. This great and glorious remedy should be held by the human race as a special gift from the Almighty, to regenerate dilapidated humanity. Dr. Radway & Co. are the only Physicians and Chemists in the world that have succeeded in discovering a remedy that will effectually eradicate from the human system constitu-tional diseases and ailments, transmitted from parents to their children. RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT Will radically exterminate from the system Scrofula, Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Sore Mouth, Sore Head, Insanity, Bronchitis, All Diseases of the Womb, Prolapsus Uteri, &c., &c., &c. Cankers, Fits, Rannings from the ear, White Swelling, Tumors, Cancerous Affections, Nodes, Rickets, Glandular Swellings, Night Sweats, Consumption, Rash Tetter, Humors of all kinds,

SKIN DISEASES, Chronic Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia, And all diseases that have been established in the system for years. PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE Sold by Druggists, Everywhere. RADWAY & CO., 132 Fulton St., N. Y. W. T. Bald, and all Druggists, Woodstock; W. R. Newcomb, Tobique; J. D. Beardsley, G and Falls; S. F. Grosvenor, Eel River.

The Great Ambassador OF HEALTH TO ALL MANKIND. A BOON TO THE SICK. The want of a sterling medicinal to meet the ills and necessities of the suffering portion of humanity, and one entirely free from min-eral and other deleterious particles, was se-verely felt till this all-powerful medicine was ushered into the world. HOLLOWAY'S IN-VALUABLE PILLS have become the Household Remedy of all nations. Their attribute is to prevent as well as to cure; they attack the radix or root of the complaint, and thus by re-moing the hidden cause of disease reinvig-orate and restore the drooping energies of the system, assisting nature in her task of VITAL and FUNCTIONARY REFORMATION. DYSPEPSIA. The great scourge of this continent yields quickly to a course of these antiseptic Pills, and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, this searching and unerring remedy disperses it from the patient's system. GENERAL DEBILITY AND WEAKNESS. From whatever cause, lowness of spirits, and all other signs of a diseased liver, and other disorganization of the system, vanish under the eradicating influence of this all-powerful antiseptic and detergent remedy. BILIOUS DISORDERS. The proper quantum and right condition of the bile is of momentous importance to the health of the human frame, this anti-bilious medicine expels the hidden seeds of the com-plaint, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fluent, cleansing and reconstituting the vital functions of the body. SICKLY FEMALES. Should lose no time in trying a few doses of this regulating and renovating remedy, whatever may be their complaint; it can be taken with safety in all periodical and other disorganizations its effect is all but miraculous.



UNRUFUTED PROOF. The testimony of Nations is unanimously borne to the health-giving virtues of this noble remedy, and certifies in every living lan-guage bear witness to the UNDENIABLENESS of their INTRINSIC WORTH. Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases: Asthma, Headaches, Bowel Complaints, Indigestion, Coughs, Influenza, Colds, Igdamata, Chest Diseases, Liver Weakness, Costiveness, Liver Complaints, Lowness of Spirits, Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea, Dropsy, Stone and Gravel, Debility, Secondary Symptoms, Fever and Ague, Venereal Affections, Female Complaints, Worms of all kinds.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a Water-mark on every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious. Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 63 cents, and \$1 each. There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of pa-tients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

READ, And Don't Neglect! THE subscriber informs those indebted to him that he is stopping in Woodstock for a short time, for the purpose of settling up his business and collecting accounts due him; and he requests all those indebted to him to call upon him immediately and settle up their respective accounts. Unless immediate attention is paid to this notice all accounts due him will be placed in the hands of a legal gentleman for collection. N. B.—The Stock of Goods remaining on hand in his Store on Water-st., will be dispo-sed of at an immense sacrifice. Parties would do well to embrace this opportunity of saving money. JOHN BRADLEY, Woodstock, Oct. 13.

EARTHENWARE, FALL IMPO-rtation. 100 CHATEN of Campan EARTHENWARE, assorted for the Coun-try trade. W. SKILLEN, F. CLEMENTSON, 29 Dock Street.

APPLES and ONIONS.—10 BBLs. Baldwin and Greening Apples; 5 bbls. Onions; 1 bbl. Pickles. For sale by MYSHRALL & RICHEY, Fredericton, Nov. 10, 1858.

FALL STOCK of Liquors and Groceries!

THE Subscribers have now in Store, and to arrive, the following Stock of Liquors and Groceries, which they offer for sale at low rates for cash, viz.: 6 Hhd. Hennessy's Brandy, 30 Cases do. do. 10 Do. Henry Moutie & Co's Brandy, 15 Hhd. DeKuyper's Geneva, 30 Cases do. do. 2 Puncheons Campbelltown Whiskey, 10 Cases Old Malt do. 8 Quarter Cases 3 & 4 Diamond Port, 10 Do. do. Sherry, 12 Puncheons Rum, 1 Do. Fine Old Jamaica, 20 Bbls. London Brown Stout, 20 Do. India Pale Ale, 10 Cases Champagne, 5 Do. Old Tom Gin, 1 Cask Sherry Wine Bitters, 5 Cases Lemon Syrup, 1 Hhd. Bright Sugar; 6 Bbls. crushed do 8 Bbls. Molasses, 10 Chests Fine Souchong Tea, 20 Chests do. do. 8 Boxes Tobacco—10's, 3 Do. do.—Extra Cheewing, 14 Bbls. Rankie's Biscuit—assorted, 100 Bags Liverpool Salt, 80 Do. Rock Ground'do, 4 Bbls. Burning Fluid; 10 Boxes Pipes, 5 Cases Preserved Salmon, 8 Cwt. Saloratus; 2 Tierces Rice, 3 Cases Preserved Lobster, 15 Boxes Candles; 10 Dzs. Brooms, 10 Boxes Sardines; 20 Boxes Soap, 15 Do. Raisins; 1 Bbl. Currants, 1 Case London Starch, 200 Gross Matches, 2 Boxes Adamantine Candle, 20 Cwt Large Cudfish, 10 Bbls. White Beans, 1 Bag Almonds, 1 Do. Walnuts, 1 Do. Castans, 1 Do. Fiberts, Pickles, Souces, Spices, Pickling, Blk. Lead, Ground Coffee, Ground Rice, Washing Soda, &c. &c.

MYSHRALL & RICHEY Fredericton, Oct. 27, 1858.

Bedsteads. FROM 12s 6d. to 50s, each, for sale at the Eagle Furniture Store. Woodstock, May 5, 1858.

Tables. BEAUTIFUL Birch, Butternut and Pine Dining TABLES. Sold lower than any in the market for money, at the Eagle Furniture Store. Woodstock, May 6, 1858.

Centre Tables, LIGHT, Toilet, Wash Stands, and Wash Boards, for sale very low for money at the Eagle Furniture Store. Woodstock, May 6, 1858.

100 Superior Spinning Wheels for sale at the Eagle Furniture Store. Woodstock, May 6, 1858.

Three Thousand Chairs. NOW manufacturing, and for sale at prices from 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. each, at the EAGLE FURNITURE STORE. Woodstock, May 6, 1858.

Logs Wanted. 300,000 FEET Birch, Butternut, Bass-wood, Pine, Spruce and Hem-lock Logs wanted, for which Furniture will be given in exchange. Also—Furniture exchanged for every kind of Country Produce, at market prices, at the EAGLE FURNITURE STORE, near R. & D. Davis's Mills, Woodstock, South side the Hridge. May 6, 1858.

Real Estate for Sale. TO be sold and possession given im-mediatly. That VALUABLE FARM situated within the limits of the Town of Woodstock, between the main high way lead-ing up the river, and the street passing the residence of Charles Connell, Esq., being a part of the Anthony Baker farm, (so called) and containing 120 acres more or less. The above Farm will be sold in lots of from one to ten acres, to suit purchasers. Farmers and others wishing to purchase Real Estate within the town of Woodstock, will thus have an opportunity, which will never again occur of doing so, with but a small outlay of capital, and on the most reasonable terms, of the Subscriber. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber. SAMUEL BAKER, Woodstock, Lower Corner, April 5th 1858.

Removal. The Subscriber has removed his stock of DRY GOODS, Clothing, Groceries, &c., to the store formerly occupied by Mr. R. G. ENGLISH, where he is prepared to offer to the Public one of the largest and best assorted Stocks of Goods in this market, to which he has just added a complete assortment of Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, &c., all of which he is determined to sell at decided BARGAINS on former prices. Please call and see for yourselves. W. SKILLEN, N. B.—Country Produce of all kinds—taken in exchange for Goods. Oct. 13.

INTERNATIONAL Life Assurance Society of LONDON. Capital £500,000 Sterling. WOODSTOCK AGENTS. J. C. WINSLOW Agent. Medical Examiner.

AYER'S Cathartic Pills, (SUGAR COATED.)

CHANGE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SICK Invalids, Fathers, Mothers, Physicians, Pathologists, read their Effects, and Judge of their Virtues.

FOR THE CURE OF Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach, Indigestion, &c. &c. Dr. J. C. Ayer, Sr. I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills.

Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints. Dr. J. C. Ayer, Sr. I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot help to say they are the best cathartic we employ.

Dysentery, Relax, and Worms. Post Office, Hartland, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1855. Dr. Ayer: Your Pills are the perfection of medicine.

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood. Dr. Ayer: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress.

Erysipelas, Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetter, Tumors, and Salt Rheum. From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Mo., A. 1856. Dr. Ayer: Your Pills are the purgative of all that is great in medicine.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout. From the Rev. Dr. Havelock, of the Methodist Episc. Church, Pelham, N. Y., Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.

For Dropsy, Plethora, or kindred Complaints, requiring an active purge, they are an excellent remedy. For Constiveness or Constipation, and an Elms, Suppression, Paralysis, Inflammation, and even Deafness, and Facial Blindness, have been cured by the alternative action of these Pills.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL FOR THE RAPID CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ANTHRA, INFLUENZA, AND CONSUMPTION.

We need not speak to the public of its virtues. Throughout every town, and almost every hamlet of the American States, its wonderful cures of pulmonary complaints have made it already known.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass. AND SOLD BY W. F. BATH, S. SMITH, GEORGE A. BROWN, and others.

AS I intend winding up my present business 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 supposed if they receive notice to pay to my another party, whose name will be added.

A CARD. THE Subscriber has opened an office at Woodstock, where he will be prepared to attend to business as an Attorney and Solicitor.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND. NINETEENTH REPORT.

THE Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Association was held within the Head Office, on the 3rd August, current, in terms of the Charter and Act of Parliament.

Notwithstanding the general depression of commercial affairs, the progress of the Association during the past year has been greater than in any former year, with only one exception.

The Annual Premiums being 15,811. Annuities on 24 lives were purchased for £71,750, the amount in the year 1857, 76,776.

The Total Assurances since the commencement of the business amount to nearly FIVE MILLION POUNDS.

The Policyholders entitled to participate in the Profits, who completed their fifth year before the date of balance, will be entitled to a Reduction of 35 per cent. (7s. per lb.) from their next Annual Premium.

The Report by the Board of Directors was unanimously approved. The resolutions of the Board were then put up and after special votes of thanks to the Directors at the Head Office and Branches, and the Agents, Medical Officers, Managers, &c., the meeting separated at 10 o'clock.

NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH. Office, No. 71, Saint John Street, St. John FRANCIS FERGUSON, Esq., Banker. Wm. W. DONALD, A. M., Esq., L. A. STRYKER, Esq., W. H. ADAMS, Esq., ALEXANDER JARDINE, Esq., JAMES WALKER, M. D., Medical Officer.

LAND FOR SALE. ENOR'S ACRE, 8 1/2 ACRES OF LAND near Richmond Corner, with a small House and Barn.

NEW OLDER—500 GALLONS For sale by J. S. BUSHNELL & CO. BY. Frederickton, Nov. 10th, 1858.

Pine Lumber. Pine Lumber. A subscriber has for sale at Upper Woodstock a quantity of seasoned Pine Plank, Boards & Clapboards, which he offers for sale at a low rate.

Dr. Woodforde. Resident at R. DONALDSON'S. Woodstock, June 1st, 1858.

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

HE HAS Constantly on Hand, and for Sale LOW, the following GOODS: Dark & Pale Brandy, Gin, Juniper Rum, Scotch Whisky, Case Holland, Old Madeira, &c.

Whiskies, Brandy, &c. &c. Do. Cherry, do. do. Do. Catalina, do. do. Champagne, do. do. Bottled Ale & Port, Lemon Syrup, Loaf & Crushed Sugar, Brown Sugar, Golden Syrup, Molasses, Green and Black Teas, Java and Cuba Coffee, Flour and Meal, Pearl and Put Barley, Rice and Split Peas, Ground Rice, Smoked Hams, Mould & Dipped Candles, Russian do. do. Belmont do. do. Old Windsor Soap, Castle Soap, Yellow and Common Soap.

Wash Balls, Tube and Pills, Brooms and Wicks, Patent Starch, London Soap, Lighter and Blue, Washing Soda, Carbonate do. do. Refined do. do. Castile Soap, Yellow and Common Soap, Vanilla, Olives and Capers, Orange Marmalade, Guava Jelly, Essence of Coffee, Sardinia, Ditto Salmon, Ditto Lobsters, Ditto Meats, Oat's Gelatine, Macaroni and Vermicelli, Preserved Ginger, Candied Orange Peel, Lemon Peel, Bunch and Layer Raisins, Prunes and Figs, Oranges and Lemons, Grapes, Filberts, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Almonds, Castles & Pecan Nuts, Tamarinds, Liqueurs & R. Candy, Rosewood, Pear drops, Strawberry Drops, Raspberries, Pine Apples do, Barley Sugar, &c.

Havana Cigars, Cheroots, Extra Quality Cheering Tobacco. Frederickton, June 25, 1857.

IMPORTERS CO. CONSUMPTION CURABLE BY THE USE OF WOODS' GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE.

This Wonderful Cure has proved itself to be the most remarkable medicinal preparation ever discovered for the curative cure of CONSUMPTION, and all other affections of the Chest, Bronchial Inflammation, and all other affections of the Air Passages, which have a tendency to produce that fatal Malady in those predisposed.

This wonderful discovery, from its volatile nature, gives vapors freely, and consequently penetrates rapidly upon the Lungs, and Air Passages, arrests the development of tubercles in the lungs, and in their softening process causes the matter to be expectorated without difficulty, and effectually heals the ulcerated cavity; it purifies the blood, subdues the night sweats; it acts as a tonic to the system, and restores the healthy functions to all the organs of the body.

THE SUBSCRIBER'S PRODUCTION has proved itself to be the most remarkable medicinal preparation ever discovered for the curative cure of CONSUMPTION, and all other affections of the Chest, Bronchial Inflammation, and all other affections of the Air Passages, which have a tendency to produce that fatal Malady in those predisposed.

This wonderful discovery, from its volatile nature, gives vapors freely, and consequently penetrates rapidly upon the Lungs, and Air Passages, arrests the development of tubercles in the lungs, and in their softening process causes the matter to be expectorated without difficulty, and effectually heals the ulcerated cavity; it purifies the blood, subdues the night sweats; it acts as a tonic to the system, and restores the healthy functions to all the organs of the body.

THE SUBSCRIBER'S PRODUCTION has proved itself to be the most remarkable medicinal preparation ever discovered for the curative cure of CONSUMPTION, and all other affections of the Chest, Bronchial Inflammation, and all other affections of the Air Passages, which have a tendency to produce that fatal Malady in those predisposed.

THE SUBSCRIBER'S PRODUCTION has proved itself to be the most remarkable medicinal preparation ever discovered for the curative cure of CONSUMPTION, and all other affections of the Chest, Bronchial Inflammation, and all other affections of the Air Passages, which have a tendency to produce that fatal Malady in those predisposed.

THE SUBSCRIBER'S PRODUCTION has proved itself to be the most remarkable medicinal preparation ever discovered for the curative cure of CONSUMPTION, and all other affections of the Chest, Bronchial Inflammation, and all other affections of the Air Passages, which have a tendency to produce that fatal Malady in those predisposed.

THE SUBSCRIBER'S PRODUCTION has proved itself to be the most remarkable medicinal preparation ever discovered for the curative cure of CONSUMPTION, and all other affections of the Chest, Bronchial Inflammation, and all other affections of the Air Passages, which have a tendency to produce that fatal Malady in those predisposed.

THE SUBSCRIBER'S PRODUCTION has proved itself to be the most remarkable medicinal preparation ever discovered for the curative cure of CONSUMPTION, and all other affections of the Chest, Bronchial Inflammation, and all other affections of the Air Passages, which have a tendency to produce that fatal Malady in those predisposed.

THE GREATEST Medical Discovery, OF THE AGE.

Dr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR from the worst scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases, (both scrofula humors.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a running sore month. One to three bottles will cure the worst humors of the face. Two or three bottles will clear the system of all humors.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst scrofula in the month and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humors in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate cases of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

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

Reader, I have possessed over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effect of it in every case. Scrofula water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I have never sold a bottle of it but that sold another, after a trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising; first that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1841—second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1852, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day—in April, 1854, I sold over one thousand bottles per day of it. A Sun of the valuable Druggists who have been in business twenty and thirty years, say that nothing in the annals of patent medicines was ever like it. There is a universal praise from all quarters.

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

Several cases of epileptic fits—a disease which has always considered incurable, have been cured by a few bottles. It will cure a boy if it will prove effectual in all cases of that awful malady—there are but few who have seen more of it than I have.

I know of several cases of dropsy, all of them cured by it. For the various diseases of the Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side, Diseases of the Spine, and particularly in diseases of the Kidneys, &c. the discovery has done more good than any other ever known. No one can get sick of it.

Directions for Use.—Adults one table spoonful per day—Children over ten years dessert spoonful—Children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

The Principal Office for the State of Maine and the British Provinces, is at the Drug and Medical Store of H. H. Ray, 15 and 17 Market Square, Portland, (Me.) to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold by all respectable Druggists throughout the United States and British Provinces. Price \$1 00.

H. R. BAIRD'S LINIMENT, The Best Article extant for Man or Beast.

Persons suffering from Rheumatism Pains in the Limbs, Sprains, or otherwise affected, TRY IT! TRY IT! Put up in Bottles at 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. each.

H. R. BAIRD'S BALM OF LIVERWORTH & SQUILLS. An invaluable Remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, Whooping Coughs, Hoarseness, &c.

Put up in bottles at 1s. 6d. H. R. BAIRD'S Cathartic Pills. These Pills will not cure everything; but when a good Purgative and Tonic Medicine is required, this can be relied on. Put up in boxes at 1s. each.

H. R. BAIRD'S Liquid H. se. Bliste, For Removing Ring-Bones and Spavins. A Genuine Article. Put up in bottles at 1s. and 2s. each.

H. R. BAIRD'S Compound L. habard Mixture, For LIVERWORTH AND GENERAL DEBILITY. One Bottle will convince the most sceptical of its beneficial effects. Put up in bottles at 1s. 6d. each.

H. R. BAIRD'S Condition Powders, A sure cure for HORSE AILS, and other Diseases incident to Horses. Put up in boxes, at 2s. each.

TO THE PUBLIC. The above medicines require no puffing to effect a sale. Having had some experience in the compounding of medicines myself, I place those before the public, feeling fully confident of their efficacy; nothing is now required but a trial to gain for themselves an unwonted celebrity. Manufactured and sold, Wholesale and Retail, by H. R. BAIRD, Dr. G. A. BROWN'S DRUG STORE, BRICK BUILDING, Woodstock, Nov. 5, 1857.

BARKER HOUSE, Frederickton, N. B. THE SUBSCRIBER thankful for past favors would give notice that he continues to accommodate the Public as usual on very moderate terms. The House is centrally and pleasantly situated, consequently it is the most convenient for parties either on business or pleasure. The rooms are large and airy, and always kept in order. The Tables are always supplied with the choicest in the market.

STAGES TO ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY go from this House, and in connection with the same is an EXTENSIVE LIVERY STABLE, so that travelers may be forwarded in any direction without delay. In short the guests of the Barker House may rest assured they shall continue to receive every possible attention. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited. H. FAIRWEATHER, Proprietor. Frederickton, April 14th, 1858. Carleton Sentinel and Aroostook Pioneer for

FARM IN JACKSONTOWN FOR SALE. FOR SALE in Jacksontown a farm containing two hundred acres, more or less. It is about two and a half miles from the Iron Works, and five from Woodstock. The soil is equal to any in that famous agricultural district. The clearing amounts to fifteen acres. There are no buildings. If applied for soon this farm will be sold at a bargain.

For further particulars apply, if by letter postpaid, to the Editor of the Journal, Woodstock, N. B., July 14, 1858.

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

ENGLISH & FRENCH FLOWERS. The largest and richest assortment of the above ever displayed in this Town at STRICKLAND'S.

EQUITABLE Fire Insurance Company LONDON. Capital £500,000 Sterling. J. D. WINSTON Agent for Woodstock. JAMES WATSON & CO. GLASS FOR L. CONQUEST—F. CLEMENTSON, 29, Dock Street, has opened his FALL IMPORTATIONS of the above Goods. oct 23