



NOTICE TO AGRICULTURISTS.

A few copies of the present half-year of the Genesee Farmer can be had at this office, for three shillings a copy. The Farmer is a monthly publication, devoted to Agriculture, Husbandry, Horticulture, Stock Raising, Rural and Domestic Economy, &c., and is full of practical information for all engaged in these pursuits. The 1s. 10d. will purchase six numbers of this excellent work, from July to December inclusive. Those desirous of getting a copy had better apply immediately. Journal Office, Sept. 15.

LAST WORD TO DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.

Having given those of our subscribers who were two years in arrears on the 7th instant (yesterday) timely notice of the means which we should adopt to collect the sums which they owe us, those who have disregarded the warning will have to take the consequences. To-day a large number of accounts will be placed in the hands of a magistrate; and we will continue to hand them over to him as fast as is found convenient. Journal Office, Sept. 8

The Journal.

Thursday, October 6, 1859.

The Medical Act, and its bearing upon Homoeopathic Physicians.

In the Head-Quarters of the 28th ultimo we notice some remarks upon our enquiry, "What has become of the Medical Act?" It points us to an advertisement in the Royal Gazette of the appointment of the twentieth day of the present month, at 10 o'clock A. M., as the time at which the first meeting of the Faculty shall be held in St. John.

We are glad to find that this step has at last been taken to carry out the provisions of the Act, although we cannot help thinking that more members of the medical profession from the country would have attended the meeting, and consequently a more thorough compliance with the intention of the Act would have accrued, if the meeting had been held at an earlier season of the year, when the travelling would probably have been more easy.

Our cotemporary states that more than one hundred medical men have had their names registered,—this is satisfactory, as it shows that the members of the profession generally are alive to the benefits likely to be derived therefrom.

It also states, we know not on what authority, that the spirit of the regular Faculty is not at all inclined to tolerate the registration of practitioners, holding their diplomas from Homoeopathic colleges.

Some time since we took occasion to make some remarks on this subject, and stated it as our opinion that such a course of procedure would be unjust. Our grounds for the opinion were these:

In the first place the intention of the Legislature, or at any rate, an influential portion of it, the Lower House, was expressed on this subject during the debates, and it was understood that if the Bill received their consent, no objection should be made to the registration of Homoeopathic practitioners.

Now, we are not of those who think that the judgement of the House of Assembly must necessarily be right, or that its members are collectively or individually the persons best qualified to decide upon what are or should be the rights and privileges of any scientific body. But when a distinct understanding was made, that in consideration of support for the Bill, certain clauses should be construed in a certain way,—it would not, we think, be honorable for a liberal profession to avail itself of the benefit of the Act, and yet keep

others out whom they, or those who acted for them, had agreed to consider eligible, simply because a different meaning might be put upon the wording of these clauses.

In the second place, the intention of the Act in the minds of those enlightened men who framed it, and supported it by their influence and eloquence, was this: that there might be established a proper standard of medical education, and that the possession of a competent amount of knowledge might be insured in all those persons who are licensed to practice medicine in New Brunswick. And we think that the framers of the law, and enlightened men generally, did not contemplate that men thus duly educated and qualified, should be compelled to embrace or denounce theoretical opinions, which they might believe or profess to believe.

The object of the science of medicine is to discover the surest and easiest methods of overcoming disease, whether this method be by giving medicine proper, or by merely caring for the patient, without the administration of any medicine whatsoever. And we think that if such a thing be attainable, he who most surely and most quickly arrives at such success without the administration of any drug whatever, is most near to the perfection of the science.

Medicine is an inexact science. Its fundamental rules as to morbid structure, and the symptoms by which they are designated, are agreed on by all educated physicians of every school;—but Therapeutics is a debatable ground. Different schools of physicians, and different disciples of the same school, are not agreed as to the effect of medicine upon disease. In fact the tendency of modern observation goes to prove that disease is not so amenable to medicine as is generally supposed.

Impartially made observations prove that sick men die under all methods of treatment, and the evidence is not sufficiently abundant or reliable to convince reasonable men of the absolute correctness of any general system of practice. Hence it is not surprising that diverse, contrasting and extravagant opinions are embraced by the sanguine, the credulous, the ignorant or the interested, based upon accident, imperfect observation, or want of judgement in the observer. We do not deny that Homoeopathy may be classed among these extravagancies, that its doctrines seem absurd that the faith in the curative properties of medicines which chemistry proves to be utterly inert, either from their inherent quality, or from the minuteness of the dose given, is without foundation; but we think that these professions are no more absurd than the faith held by a great many of the regular faculty in the power of their larger doses over diseases, which enlightened observation proves to be beyond the control of any yet discovered drugs. And why one extravagance should be legalized and the other not, we cannot understand. Where then, the opinions of scientific men and the conclusions derived from their observations differ so widely, we think it is not the province of the Legislature to decide which party shall or shall not be legalized conservators of the public health.

It is within their province to protect the ignorant and the credulous from being the prey of those, who, without any education to fit them for the duties may find it for their interest to profess powers which they do not possess. But here their province ceases, when they have taken care to provide that

practitioners shall be duly qualified it would be overstepping their bounds for them to decide ex-cathedra what theories they shall believe,—what practice they shall follow. In this every educated medical man must be left to decide for himself, and it would be unjust to deprive one person of the right to demand remuneration for his services because he follows one theory, while to another is given the full exercise of this power, because he follows another theory, when one is, so far as we can see, as well qualified to judge for himself as the other.

We cannot help lamenting this illiberality which our cotemporary—we fear too justly—imputes to the regular Faculty. It surely has a tendency to weaken the influence which their research and their learning should give them as a body in the popular eye. It leads those who are unacquainted with the subject to doubt the correctness of those theories which must be so jealously guarded by the persecution of all who dare to dissent from them. Better far would it be to demonstrate the truth which they possess in themselves, than to invoke the aid of the law to put down their antagonists.

Carleton Circuit Court.

The Circuit court for this county which opened on Tuesday the 27th adjourned on Thursday evening, having in those three days got through with a very considerable amount of business. Through the kindness of L. P. Fisher, Esq., we are enabled to present our readers with the following summary of the several civil cases tried.

William Connel against Elijah Sisson. This was an action of assumpsit to recover the amount of an account for supplies furnished for lumbering purposes. No defence. Verdict for Plaintiff for £96. For Plaintiff, L. P. Fisher.

Joshua Sweet against John D. Beardsley. Summary action of assumpsit to recover the price of 200 boom poles, at 1s. each, alleged to have been delivered under contract, and 4 1/2 day's wages. The plaintiff contended that the contract was to deliver the poles at a boom on the Madouk stream, about ten miles from Woodstock. The defendant denied this, and contended that the poles were to be delivered at his (Beardsley's) boom, at the mouth of the stream. The plaintiff swore that the contract was as he alleged, and on this point was contradicted by the defendant. It was also proved that the poles were at the boom, never having been taken possession of by the defendant, who had been inconvenienced and damaged by their non delivery at the boom. It was likewise proved that at settlement between the parties the plaintiff made no claim for the poles, and never called upon the defendant for the amount; the commencing of the action, the defendant averred, being the first intimation of the demand which he received. Defendant stated that respecting the wages he would have paid for one day and a half had the plaintiff ever called upon him for it. Verdict for plaintiff for five shillings, for one day's work. On application of defendant's counsel the Judge certified that there was no real cause for bringing the action in the Supreme Court, and ordered that plaintiff should pay defendant his costs of suit. For the plaintiff, Attorney General. For defendant, L. P. Fisher.

Douglas Stevens against Enoch Campbell. This action was brought by plaintiff as endorsee of a note made by S. Tracy in favor of defendant, and by defendant endorsed. The matters of the note and endorsement were proved, and the mailing at Woodstock of a notice of dishonor, addressed to defendant at Northampton, in the lower part of which parish is the Way Office, and in the upper part of which lives the defendant. Upon these facts the plaintiff rested his case. Defendant's counsel contended that as the defendant lived at the other extremity of the Parish from that at which the Way Office was located, and at a great distance from it, the notice of dishonor was not sufficient, and that it should have been sent by a special messenger, the expense of which

plaintiff might have recovered. The Judge overruled this defence, and directed the jury that in point of law the notice of dishonor as sent was sufficient, and that they should find for the plaintiff. The jury came into court with a verdict for the defendant, on the ground, as they stated, that the notice as sent was not sufficient. The Judge told them that he could not take such a verdict: that it was directly contrary to law; that to determine the law was his office, and not that of the jury, and sent them back to the jury-room to reconsider the matter. At the expiration of two hours he had them brought into court, when they re-affirmed the verdict for the defendant. The Judge then told them that he could not force them to give a different verdict, and that having done his duty he should order the verdict to be recorded, and leave them to their own consciences. For plaintiff, John C. Allen; for defendant L. P. Fisher.

J. A. Morrison against Dinsmore. This action was brought against defendant as acceptor of a bill of exchange. No one appearing for the defendant the plaintiff had a verdict for the amount claimed.—C. W. Weldon for plaintiff.

Doa on the demise of A. W. Rainsford against David Oliver.

An action of ejectment to recover lands in Wicklow purchased by Rainsford at a sale under a mortgage. No one appearing for the defendant the plaintiff got a verdict. L. P. Fisher, for plaintiff.

Ignace La Bel against J. R. Tupper and David Munro.

An action of trover to recover the value of fifty-eight pieces of pine timber, alleged to contain 102 tons, and to have been converted and disposed of by the defendants. It appears that in the spring of 1855 plaintiff had a quantity of timber floating down the River St. John; that Richardson and Magee, who had contracted with the York and Carleton Mining Company to carry pig iron to Fredericton, picked up some of the timber and made "bottoms," for the transportation of the iron; that Fraser, the foreman of plaintiff's drive, told the parties he could not allow the timber to remain behind the drive, but must take the risks. Thereupon Richardson applied to Munro to induce the foreman to allow the raft to be taken down to Fredericton with his load of iron. Fraser refused, but referred Munro to LeBel himself, who he thought was at the Creek Village, or to Tracy. His agent, Munro, upon going to the Creek, found that LeBel had left, and that Tracy was not to be found, whereupon he went to Tupper, a stockholder and director in the Iron Company, who directed him to one Austin, a person in Tracy's employ. Austin at their united request went up, when Richardson, Fraser, Munro and Austin met, and an agreement was made respecting the timber, under which the batteries were left behind the drive for the carrying down of their loads of iron. The plaintiff contended that the agreement was to deliver the timber to Wm. A. McLean, in Fredericton, while the defendants, denying all responsibility in the matter, contended that the agreement was that Richardson should take the timber to Fredericton and set it adrift. Fraser and Austin swore that the terms agreed upon were to deliver to McLean, while on the other hand Richardson and Munro testified that although Murray suggested that the timber might be left at Fredericton, in charge of T. G. Allen, the Company's agent, or McLean, Fraser declined, and declared that if the timber arrived at that place before the batteries were set adrift nothing more was wanted. Richardson testified that this had been the arrival of the rafts, their being unloaded taken care of timber until the arrival of the drive had been so directed. LeBel swore to the loss of 102 tons of timber, and to Tupper having acknowledged to him having taken the timber for the purpose of carrying the iron as already mentioned. LeBel also testified that having had previous difficulty with the Boom Company he did not wish his lumber to go into the boom, and raised it above, except what had been thus taken. There was other conflicting testimony. The jury found for the defendants.—For the plaintiff the Attorney General; for defendants L. P. Fisher.

John Caldwell against David R. Stewart. An action on a promissory note made by defendant in favor of one Holmes, and by Holmes endorsed and delivered to plaintiff. Defendant agreed to purchase from Holmes and his wife a lot of land in Wicklow for forty pounds, and gave this and another note, receiving a bond for a deed when the notes should be paid. Stewart had paid the first note, but refused to pay that for which this action was brought, alleging that Holmes had no title to the land, and that this note being overdue the defence was available. It appeared further that Holmes had endorsed the note to Mr. Tupper in part payment of a lot of land, and that above defendant refused

to pay its amount to Tupper, who returned it to him, and received in its stead the note of the plaintiff, who took defendant's note to Holmes in consideration of thus assuming Holmes' debt. It also appeared that defendant had gone into possession of the land at the time of giving the bond, and had remained, and was still in possession, and that he had never rescinded the contract, but had partially performed his share. On the other hand it was shown that Holmes' title to the land being defective he could not give defendant anything more than a possessory right, although the understanding was that he should give a good and sufficient title.—The defendant's counsel offered in evidence copies of deeds showing an alleged good title out of Holmes, but the Judge refused to receive them, holding that the defendant could not call upon Holmes to complete his part of the contract until he had completed his own by paying the note, when if Holmes did not give him a good title of the land he had his remedy by an action on the bond. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount of the note, about £27.—For plaintiff L. P. Fisher; for defendant John C. Allen.

The above were all the civil cases tried. There was but one criminal case, of which on account of the interest which it excited we give a brief report.

The Queen against Humphrey Tompkins, Tristram Tompkins and Jarvis Tompkins. To the indictment, which was for an assault and robbery of Mrs. John O'Leary, the defendants pleaded Not Guilty. The Attorney General conducted the prosecution, L. P. Fisher appeared for the defence.

The principal witness, and the only witness as to the actual fact of the alleged assault and robbery, was Mrs. John O'Leary, of Simonds. Her testimony was to the effect that on a certain day last fall she was in a wagon with her daughter aged 16 or 17, accompanied by her married daughter, Mrs. Lucy and Mrs. Higginson, in a second wagon, travelled from Woodstock to her home in Simonds. They were overtaken by defendants in a double wagon, who abused them, used bad language towards them, drove past them several times, striking their wagons, and otherwise annoying them. Herself and her companions stopped at several places, and upon the last occasion defendants passed them, and went on ahead. At the crossing at which the Tompkinses would have turned off to go to their own house, defendants had turned their wagon in, but when Mrs. O'Leary and her two daughters—she had been joined by another on the way—passed in, their wagon defendants turned their wagon back into it a road before the wagon of the two women who followed. These latter went back to get help. Mrs. O'Leary swore that the defendants followed, passed her wagon, Tristram pulled her out of the wagon, Jarvis held her by the shoulders, and Tristram with a knife cut away her pocket, containing about ten pounds in bank-notes and some silver.

The other two women testified to Jane O'Leary having come back to them and upon their going forward to their dwelling Mrs. O'Leary sitting by the side of the road, with the Tompkinses standing on the road not far off; that Mrs. O'Leary cried out that she had been robbed by them; but neither of them saw the act committed. For the defence there was strong rebutting evidence. The testimony of Mrs. O'Leary was most fully contradicted on several essential points. A person who heard her pass calling murder and as on followed close behind the wagon of the Tompkinses to where it turned, was present at the time and the place at which the robbery was alleged to be committed, and saw nothing of the assault and robbery, but did see and hear Mrs. O'Leary walk up to one of the defendants and call him names, and offer to fight him. Others who were near contradicted Mrs. O'Leary's testimony in important points. It was proved that at first she charged the defendants with robbing her of twenty pounds, and afterwards fell to ten. Evidence was produced to show that there had been differences between Mr. and Mrs. O'Leary and the defendants, and that she threatened to drive them off the William stone road, and that she or the journey out had been more abusive than they. Mr. Field on the defence insisted upon these contradictions and inconsistencies, and also upon the non appearance in the witness stand for the prosecution of Jane O'Leary, who was the last person with her mother before the alleged robbery took place, and, according to her mother's evidence, jumped out of the wagon when the defendants made the attack. Mr. Fisher also alluded to some circumstances brought out in evidence showing that there was a religious feeling in the matter, the prosecutors being Roman Catholics, and the defendants Protestants, and we believe Orangemen, and very properly deprecated the attempt to introduce such feelings into the matter. The Judge in summing up remarked upon the absence of Jane O'Leary as a witness for the prosecution as a most extraordinary circumstance, and upon the many points in which the evidence for the prosecution was contradicted by the testimony of their own witnesses, as well as by that of the defence. The jury, after a short absence returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

New Music.—No. Friend in hand: Eastern Schottische, Eastern March, by 1 is Near at Hand, M. commemoration of the Great Eastern, by F. Eastern Polka, by C. truly a "Great East every one who wishes to the alven steamer should invest case of this issue of Published by C. B. S.

THE WEATHER.—F have been enjoying t ther, warm and molla the air has become we have had stiff w fast advancing; alr been largely stripped begin to present a nakedness. The am lately fallen has b sufficient to raise th height.

LARON YIELD.—M Simonds, informs us tates planted this s bushels. The pota and planted in se were not any of th were recently brou of Maine.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.— knowledge the rece mer for October, a Cure Journal and Journal.

EXPLANATORY.— paper whereon to p its publication d have been.

THE EXPLOSION.— I inspected the e at every point, an of damage done w net which collapse woodwork an idl grand saloon, ar above deck was ab wreck an shillings of iron shooting u with such fearful deed. In a space by forty three cou than seventy or blown to fragme bursts a few feet ed in by the force cases were torn u ders in the floo up, and huge pla the funnel, of ha all directions, tes ous power, whi tal. Had I own nates earlier de visible, if not by el by suffocation el, but I success from the debris idition in whic I had hung at t chest removed f ed and distorted of blackened p l—on a perfect —glistering ey glass—was red A large aperu feet in diamete the tunnel had on all sides the sures. What ed a p danned redly and tater gantly-worked ceiling were be ly mirrors ong gularly omg at the end of tion separate the closes pro un injured. el its chief d boards of wh No ladies wer amount of mital annihilation way. How t harmed was wney dacted on fell upon a w rigging, whi lives of Mr. S gentlemen w who would i to death ha in the descen rope. As an tion that 10 destroy d l quented at d Such were t same time m occurrence.

amount to Tupper, who returned, and received in its stead the plaintiff, who took defendant's...

New Music.—No. 41 of Our Musical Friend is at hand: It contains "Great Eastern Schottische," by Mills; "Great Eastern March," by Barth; "The Time is Near at Hand, My Boys;" a song in commemoration of the first trip of the Great Eastern, by H. Millard; "Great Eastern Polka," by F. H. Brown; "Great Eastern Galop," by C. D. Albert. This is truly a "Great Eastern" number, and every one who wishes new music appropriate to the advent of the mammoth steamer should invest six pence in the purchase of this issue of Our Musical Friend. Published by C. B. Seymour, N. Y.

THE WEATHER.—For nearly a week we have been enjoying truly delightful weather, warm and mellow. Within a day or two the air has become much colder, and we have had stiff winds. The Autumn is fast advancing; already the trees have been largely stripped of their leaves, and begin to present a dreary appearance of nakedness. The amount of rain which has lately fallen has been little; not nearly sufficient to raise the river to steamboat height.

LARON YIELD.—Mr. Alfred Shaw, of Simonds, informs us that from three potatoes planted this season he raised three bushels. The potatoes were cut into seed, and planted in seventeen hills. They were not any of the common kinds, but were recently brought from some quarter of Maine.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of the Working Farmer for October, and also of the Water Cure Journal and American Phrenological Journal.

EXPLANATORY.—Delay in the receipt of paper whereon to print this issue has made its publication a day later than it should have been.

THE EXPLOSION OF THE GREAT EASTERN.—I inspected the results of the explosion at every point, and found that the amount of damage done was enormous. The funnel which collapsed was cased with strong woodwork and iron and above in the grand saloon, and the portion thrown above deck was about 30 feet long. The wreck and shrapnel caused by this great mass of iron shooting up from the boiler-room with such fearful velocity was great indeed. In a space measuring eighty feet by forty there could not have been less than seventy or eighty berths literally blown to fragments, while the tiers of berths a few feet high were mostly smashed by the force of the explosion. Staircases were torn to shreds, stout iron girders in the floor were bent and doubled up, and huge plates from the lower end of the funnel, of half-inch iron, lay about in all directions, testifying to the tremendous power which had caused such general ruin. My own escape was most providential. Had I been in my berth three minutes earlier death would have been inevitable, if not by direct violence, certainly by suffocation. My room was demolished, but I succeeded in securing my clothes from the debris in anything but the condition in which I left them. A hat which I had hung at the end of the room, furthest removed from the funnel, was twisted and distorted till it resembled a piece of blackened parchment. The grand saloon—a perfect triumph of decorative art—glittering everywhere with gold and glass—was reduced to a splendid ruin. A large aperture in the door, about eight feet in diameter, marked the spot where the tunnel had forced its way, and around on all sides the flooring gaped with fissures. What was once the delicate, tinted and paneled ceiling, was now a charred and tattered roof. Several of the elegantly-worked columns supporting the ceiling were bent almost double, and costly mirrors rendered forever useless. Singularly enough, however, a large mirror at the end of the saloon, fixed to the partition separating the ladies' cabin, and in the closest proximity to the funnel, escaped uninjured. The ladies' cabin sustained its chief damage in the flooring, the boards of which were heaved and torn up. No ladies were hurt. Upon deck a great amount of mischief was effected in the total annihilation of the saloon companionway. How the passengers escaped unharmed was wonderful. When the chimney darted out of the hull 15 or 20 feet it fell upon a wire rope forming part of the rigging, which miraculously preserved the lives of Mr. Scott Russell and two other gentlemen who were standing beneath, and who would inevitably have been crushed to death had it not been for the deviation in the descent of the funnel falling on the rope. As another instance, I may mention that 40 or 50 lives would have been destroyed had the grand saloon been frequented at the time by the passengers. Such were the unfortunate, but at the same time merciful, results of this fearful occurrence.—See Schman.

THE SECOND ADVENT.

To the Editor of the Woodstock Journal.

SIR.—The following article was written for our baby Carleton Sentinel—a paper printed for the old women, fogies and babies of this town—and was refused insertion in that paper, the editor giving the strange reason that "One side or the other must be wrong, and he did not think it best to discuss these things." Well, I suppose if there are two sides to a question, both cannot be right, but how shall we know who is right, without discussing the question? But the editor of the Sentinel believes in bearing only one side! Will you have the kindness to publish it, and show him that he is not quite omnipotent for suppressing the truth.

I have no desire to conceal my sentiments, Mr. Editor; and scorning to inflict a stab in the dark, I append my own signature.

Yours, very respectfully, THOMAS P. PRABODY. Woodstock, Oct. 4th, 1859.

The Second Advent.

"Search the Scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life." "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good."

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel:

SIR.—The above subject has recently excited considerable attention in this place from the lectures of Elder Edwin Burnham. Many persons are convinced of the truth of the views advanced by Elder Burnham, and think his arguments as drawn from the Bible are unanswerable. And even those Christians who do not subscribe to the opinions advanced by Elder Burnham, profess their belief in the second coming of Christ, and of the end of the world at some distant future time, but do not seem to take any special interest in the subject.

I have attended most of the lectures of Elder Burnham, and have listened attentively to his arguments. He does not predict any particular time for this event to take place, but interprets prophecy to read that we are now living in "the latter days," when we are to expect Christ's coming, and that this is to be expected at any time—probably during the lifetime of the present generation. Taking the Bible as unquestionable authority, and allowing Elder Burnham to interpret prophecy in his own way, he makes out a strong case. And if there are sufficient grounds for believing that all in the second coming of Christ, or that the world will ever be destroyed, there is no good reason why that event should not occur this year, or this month, as well as at any more distant time. All Christians profess to believe that there will be a second coming of Christ, and that the world will then be destroyed. Why may not that event take place immediately?

Not acquiescing in the views of either of the above parties, I propose to candidly examine whether there are sufficient grounds for believing that such an event will ever take place!

The key to the belief in the second coming of Christ may be found in the gospels of Matthew (Matt. xxiv., 3-51, and xxv., 31-46), Mark (Mark xiii.), and Luke (Luke xvii., 20-27). It is alluded to in various other parts of the New Testament, but these passages will answer every purpose. In the passages above referred to, we are told that the disciples of Christ came to him privately as he sat upon the Mount of Olives, saying, "Tell us when shall these things be? and what shall be the sign of thy coming, and of the end of the world?" (Matt. xxiv., 3.) Among other answers he gave the following:

(Matt. xxiv., 27.) As the lightning cometh out of the east, and shineth even unto the west; so shall also the coming of the Son of man be. 30. And then shall appear the sign of the Son of man in heaven; and then shall all the tribes of the earth mourn, and they shall see the Son of man coming in the clouds of heaven with power and great glory. 31. And he shall send his angels with a great sound of a trumpet, and they shall gather together his elect from the four winds, from one end of heaven to the other. 32. Now learn a parable of the fig tree: when his branch is yet tender, and putteth forth leaves, ye know that summer is nigh; 33. So likewise ye, when ye shall see all these things, know that it is near, even at the doors. 34. Verily I say unto you, THIS GENERATION SHALL NOT PASS, TILL ALL THESE THINGS BE FULFILLED.

The language is plain and unequivocal. Elder Burnham is a great stickler for taking the Bible in its literal sense. He says in reference to other denominations,

that "they interpret certain passages spiritually or metaphorically, but that he chooses to have them remain just as they are!" Precisely, Elder Burnham! Neither do we admit of any spiritual or allegorical interpretation being given to the above passages, but choose to have them remain just as they are! But mark how Elder Burnham gets over this difficulty. Like the ministers of all other denominations, he only takes the literal sense of the Bible in such passages as make for his peculiar doctrine, and explains away the force of all other passages by giving the language a spiritual, allegorical, or figurative meaning. Elder Burnham endeavors to make it appear that a series of prophetic periods are referred to before the phrase "This generation" can apply. He then takes the passages concerning "wars and rumors of wars," and applies them to a certain period in history; "earthquakes, pestilence and famine," to another period; "nation shall rise against nation," &c., to another period; the sun being darkened, the moon not giving her light, and the stars falling from heaven, to still other periods. And thus he fits his "Prophetic Periods" to the year 1859, as exactly as a skillful tailor would fit a man to a new suit of clothes!

But those who are sufficiently versed in history to know that "wars and rumors of wars, and nation rising against nation," &c., cannot be applied to any particular period in history, but that these things have all occurred at intervals from the earliest periods down to the present time, and that they are easily traced to their natural causes in the ambition and lust for power on the part of kings and rulers, rather than to any supernatural cause, will remain somewhat sceptical. Persons who have studied Astronomy sufficiently to understand the "sun being darkened, and the moon not giving her light," are owing to eclipses—naturally accounted for—and the very day and hour on which these occurrences may be expected to take place, are now foretold by Astronomers years beforehand with unerring certainty, will remain untrifled. The merest tyro in Astronomy knows that stars never have, never will, nor ever can "fall from heaven,"—(or the heavens had the passage been rightly interpreted.)—but that what are popularly termed "shooting stars," are not stars but meteors—mere luminous vapors, or atmospherical phenomena. Finally, educated persons who are not afraid to exercise their Reason on the subject, will not be alarmed by any fear of bombardment or invasion from the inhabitants of the celestial regions!

But to return to the subject. I shall not enter into a lengthy refutation of Elder Burnham's arguments on these points, as it would exceed the space at your disposal; but shall confine myself to showing that in the passages of Scripture above quoted, Jesus Christ referred to the time in which he was then speaking, and not to "prophetic periods," or to any distant future time whatever. And not only is this the plain, obvious, literal, unequivocal sense of his words,—but I think that I shall be able to establish that the disciples understood him to refer to the end of the world as an event to take place during their lives; and if the language of the New Testament does not mean this, it does not mean anything!

There cannot be much difference of opinion among persons who understand what they read, as to the meaning of the phrase "This generation," &c. It is mere "special pleading," to endeavor to make it mean anything different from what it reads. But not to dwell too long on that point let us see whether the opinions already advanced are supported by any other passages of Scripture. The first authority we shall cite is that of Jesus Christ himself. In Matt. chap. xvi., 27, 28, we are told—"The Son of man shall come in the glory of his Father, with his angels. Verily, I say unto you, THERE BE SOME STANDING HERE, WHICH SHALL NOT TASTE OF DEATH, TILL THEY SEE THE SON OF MAN COMING IN HIS KINGDOM."

There besomostanding where? Around Elder Burnham in the canvas tent?—around any man, at any time, and in any place? Oh, no! but around Jesus, at the time he was speaking. It would be too convenient a prophecy altogether, for if men were to keep on repeating it from year to year, and the world were to ever be destroyed, some of them would be sure to be right! That explanation is inadmissible. Christ likewise made a similar declaration in the presence of the high priest, when interrogated by the high priest as to whether he were the Christ, (Matt. xxvi., 64.) the Son of God,—"Hereafter shall ye see the Son of man sitting on the right hand of power, and coming in the clouds of heaven." That the high priest and the Jewish council did not understand Christ as referring to a distant future time may be inferred from the fact that he "rent his clothes,"

and immediately accused Jesus of speaking Blasphemy,—this being the charge on which he was put to death.

The whole tenor of the Epistles plainly shows how the disciples understood the declaration "This generation shall not pass," &c. Paul in his epistles is continually speaking of the second coming of Christ as an event he expected to take place during his lifetime. In his epistle to the Thessalonians (1 Thes. iv., 15-17,) he wrote, "This we say to you by the word of the Lord, that WE WHICH ARE ALIVE AND REMAIN to the coming of the Lord, shall not prevent them which are asleep; for the Lord himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, (1) with the voice of the archangel and with the trump of God; and the dead in Christ shall rise first; then WE WHICH ARE ALIVE AND REMAIN shall be caught up together with them in the clouds, to meet the Lord in the air, and so shall we ever be with the Lord." This is a distinct and emphatic declaration of Paul's. In reference to this passage, a distinguished author in a work which has never been confuted—and by those who have read it considered unanswerable—says, "The words admit of no equivocation. The whole passage is in the first person and the present tense—"We which are alive." Had the writer meant a future time, and a distant generation, it would have been—"They who shall then be alive."

In his epistle to Timothy. (1 Tim., vi., 14,) Paul gave directions to "Keep the commandment until the appearing of our Lord Jesus Christ." This must mean that the second coming of Christ was expected during Timothy's lifetime, as Timothy would have had no power either to keep or break the commandment after he was dead. In fact, Paul lays considerable stress on the second coming of Christ throughout all his epistles, as may be seen by any person who will take the trouble of examining for themselves, and always speaks of it as an event he expected to take place during his lifetime! James also (James v., 7-8,) in his epistle to the twelve tribes, enjoins them to "Be patient to the coming of the Lord," and he asserts that "the coming of the Lord draweth nigh." And what says Peter? (2 Peter, iii., 10-13.) "The heavens shall melt with fervent heat, and the earth also and the works that are therein shall be burned up. Nevertheless WE, according to his promise, look for a new heaven and a new earth." Again he says, (1 Peter, iv., 7.) "THE END OF ALL THINGS IS AT HAND; be ye therefore sober, and watch to prayer." And John (1 John, ii., 18-28) says, "It is the LAST TIME, and as ye have heard that Anti Christ shall come, even now are there many Anti Christs: whereby ye know that it is the last time."—And now, little children, abide in him; that when he shall appear, we may have confidence, and not be ashamed before him at his coming."—"Beloved, we know that, when he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is." (1 John, iii., 2.)

According to Lardner's computation, John died at the age of 97, and near the expiration of his life wrote at Ephesus or Patmos, the "Revelation of Christ concerning events shortly to come to pass," (Rev. i., 1,) in which among other things, he said (Rev. i., 7.) "Behold he cometh with clouds; and every eye shall see him; and they that pierced him; and all kindreds of the earth shall wail because of him." Again, John asserted (Rev. xxii., 20) that "he which testifieth these things, saith; surely I come quickly." But it is useless to multiply passages. I have given chapter and verse for everything I have quoted, and I distinctly challenge any man to show that I have quoted incorrectly, or misrepresented the language of the text. The passages cited are but specimens of the whole tenor of the epistles on this point. They abound in such. And if words have any meaning, I hold that this is a plain and distinct declaration on the part of the person called Jesus Christ that the end of the world was an event that might be expected to take place during the lifetime of the persons whom he was then addressing.

Now, what is the inevitable conclusion? Why, that the plainest and most distinct prophecy recorded within the lids of the Bible, from Genesis to Revelation, is that uttered by Jesus Christ concerning the end of the world. And that prediction was not fulfilled! No! nor ever will be! But priestcraft will continue to teach, and ignorance, superstition, credulity and fanaticism to credit the tale, until the time arrives when mankind shall dare to exercise their REASON, and having formed their opinions, fearlessly to give them utterance!

Yours, for Truth, A FREE ENQUIRER. Woodstock, Oct. 4th, 1859.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY.

The China mail has arrived, bringing complete accounts of the Peiho affair, which resulted in the total defeat of the British forces, with the loss of five gun-boats, and a third of the whole force engaged. The mouth of the river was very effectually barred by iron stakes and booms. This bar was raked by the fire of newly constructed forts on the other side of the river, mounting 90 to 100 guns.

Admiral Hope's appearance, in the first instance was unmistakably pacific. A solitary man of war boat carried in his message, (the Fary,) and two gun-boats being left outside the bar, while the rest of the squadron was lying 30 miles off. The Ambassadors, finding no proper officers to receive them, decided to remove the bar, and pass up the river. Six or seven hours however, were spent in the rain, endeavoring to effect this, and during that time not a gun was fired from the forts, although the gun boats were at a distance of 500 to 700 yards only, and some of them had got aground.

At 1.30 P. M. a signal for action was run up, and the Opossum and Plover pushed in close up to the first barrier. Suddenly, about 2 P. M., the guns in the forts opened fire, and the action became general. The fire of the Chinese began to slacken, and soon afterwards became almost silenced, although every shot of theirs told while the British guns did comparatively little damage to the mud walls. At about 5 P. M. the signal was made for the troops to land, and there were then no doubts of a speedy victory. Just as the first boat touched the shore the forts opened a perfect hurricane of shell, gingle balls, and rockets, which mowed down the men as they landed. The ships threw in as heavy a covering fire as they possibly could. The enemy's fire continued so heavy, and the mud on landing being up to knees and sometimes to waist, that out of 1000 men who landed, barely 100 reached the first of three wide and deep ditches, which, after some 500 yards of wading through mud presented themselves.

Of the gallant few got through the mud difficulties, scarcely 20 had been able to keep their rifles or ammunition dry. Nevertheless, they boldly faced the ditches, and some 50 of them, including a crowd of officers, succeeded in getting as far as the third ditch. They would certainly have made a good attempt to scale the walls, but the ladders had either been broken by shot or had stuck in the mud. With one which remained, however, 10 devoted men sprang forward, 3 of whom were immediately shot dead and 5 wounded severely. A vertical fire of arrows, as well as a constant fusillade was kept up on the select band, who now crouched in the ditch, awaiting, but in vain, for reinforcement. Orders were at last given to retire. In effecting a retreat probably more lives were lost than in advancing, as the Chinese, by means of blue lights, discovered the position of the men and shot them down like birds.

Many boats had also been smashed by shots, and there were not enough to take off the survivors. Several boats, full of the wounded, were struck by balls and swamped. The belief was universal throughout the squadron, that Europeans manned the batteries, as well as Chinese. Men in gray coats and closely cropped hair, with Russian features, were distinctly visible. The whole of the fortifications were evidently of European design. The total killed and wounded of British is 464; French, 4 killed and 10 wounded. The total of marine brigade only, officers—1 killed and 15 wounded; non-commissioned officers and men, 27 killed and 127 wounded.

Admiral Hope was severely wounded, as also were several prominent officers. Some wounds are said to have been inflicted by Minnie balls. The Americans towed up several of their boats into the action, and after the action took out to their respective ships a number of men.

The Plenipotentiaries have returned to Shanghai. The rest of China is reported to be quiet. The English and French Secretaries of Legation to China had returned home in the mail steamer.

The news of course created much sensation, and the violation of the treaty in such a treacherous manner called for demands for terrible vengeance. The Times says: "Henceforth, negotiations must be carried on at Peking, where no one can doubt Europeans will soon be as much at home and as safe as at Paris." It concludes an article with the following uncomplimentary reflections on the American Ambassador: "The American Ambassador, without force of arms, is said to have been admitted to Peking. Of course he has a peculiar claim to this exceptional privilege, on account of assistance given to Chinese mandarins to deprive us of the just fruit of the late successful war. Whether this or some new claim of the same character, rendered him more admissible than those who had opened the way to him, does not yet appear. If the Americans can open China to all nations by peaceful methods, let them do it; but, thus far, they seem better able to help themselves than to do anything for the world at large."

Poetry.

THE WISH OF TO-DAY.

BY J. G. WHITTEK.

I ask not now for gold to gild  
With mocking shine a weary frame;  
The yearning of the mind is stilled—  
I ask not now for Fame.

A rose-cloud, dimly seen above,  
Melting in heaven's blue depths away—  
O! sweet, fond dream of human Love!  
For thee I may not pray.

Bet, bowed in lowliness of mind,  
I make my humble wishes known—  
I only ask a will resigned,  
O, Father, to thine own!

To-day, beneath thy chastening eye,  
I crave alone for peace and rest,  
Submissive in thy hand to lie,  
And feel that it is best.

A marvel seems the Universe,  
A miracle our Life and Death;  
A mystery which I cannot pierce,  
Around, above, beneath.

In vain I task my sching brain,  
In vain the sage's thought I scan;  
I only feel how weak and vain,  
How poor and blind, is man.

And now my spirits sigh for home,  
And long for light whereby to see,  
O, like a weary child, would come,  
O, Father, unto Thee!

Though oft, like letters traced on sand,  
My weak resolves have passed away,  
In mercy lend thy helping hand  
Unto my prayer to-day!

Select Story.

The Fate of the Princess Sophie

Being a Sequel to Charlotte Fandauer's Ghost.

FROM THE GERMAN OF HAUFF.

BY E. M. SWANN.

There were times when Major von Larun found it difficult to recognize his old brother-in-arms, who was one day the life of all around him, and on the next sat in gloomy, and ready to interpret light and innocent jests into personal insults. The major was Zroniewsky's constant companion, and had a certain power over him, which he frequently used to prevent those outbreaks in the presence of others; but after such restraint the count's passion was the more violent when they were alone.

One day the major had only succeeded in concealing one of these outbursts of temper from the whole court by pleading an engagement which he and the count had made. They had hardly arrived at Zroniewsky's rooms before the latter cried out: "Am I not a miserable reprobate thus to tread every duty under foot, to throw away the truest love, to martyr a heart that is so entirely mine? I have wandered thoughtlessly through the world trifling with my happiness, because in my madness I fancied myself a Kosciansko—whereas I am nothing. What have I to give in return for so much love and such a sacrifice?"

Major von Larun tried to console him, but in vain. "The princess does not expect any other return than that which circumstances allow."

"Ah!" cried the unhappy man, "of what do you remind me? Yes, even she is fallen a prey to my infatuation. How child-like, how happy was she, till I, accused that I am, crossed her path. When I saw her radiant in lovely innocence, I forgot all my good resolutions—I forgot to whom alone I belonged; I silenced my conscience, and allowed myself to be carried away in a whirlpool of delight. It became impossible for me to leave her, for I read love in every varying expression of her exquisite features."

"It is indeed sad," said the major, "but where could you find a man who could withstand such sweet temptation?"

"And when I dared to tell her how I worshipped her, and she proudly confessed her love, how I longed for one glance from her beautiful eyes, one slight pressure from her fairy fingers; how cheerfully I have waited for days for the chance of seeing her alone, though it were but for a few seconds, and how precious were those moments—could I then fly?"

"Who could exact such heroism?" his friend rejoined. "It would have been

cruel to forsake one who offered such sacrifices to the altar of love. I would that you had been more cautious, but all is not yet lost!"

The count continued, without heeding his friend: "And then she, with graceful hesitation, told me where I might seek her alone—when those lips, whose slightest words were laws to a loving people, met mine, and the greatness of the princess was lost in the confiding whispers of love, was I then to leave her?"

"But if you are happy you can defy the whispers of the world, for there is nothing sinful in loving such a being."

The colour deepened in the count's cheeks, and he almost ground his teeth as he said, in a hollow voice, "I do not deserve so indulgent a judge, for I am a criminal whom you ought to abhor. Would that I could purchase forgiveness, that I could blot out from my memory the event of past years. But I will forget, I must forget, if not I shall grow mad. Comrade, give me some wine; let me drown the remembrance of my guilt."

The major listened quietly to these bursts of despairing self-condemnation, and said to himself: "I always knew him to be a harebrained, passionate fellow, and such always rush from one extreme to the other; he now looks upon his love as a great crime, because it may bring the princess to misery, but in a few moments he will regard it in quite a different light."

Zroniewsky, meanwhile had tossed off two or three glasses of wine, and was now walking impatiently up and down the room. "Major!" he exclaimed at last, "what do you consider the most wretched of all feelings?"

After thinking for a few moments, the major replied, "Decidedly that of injured honour."

The count smiled grimly. "Comrade, your psychological studies have not availed you much if you suppose that injured honor is the most miserable feeling of the human breast, for he who is injured can revenge himself upon the offender; and there is still a hope that his honor may reappear pure and spotless as before. Brother," he continued, seizing the major's hand convulsively, "you must dive deeper into the mysteries of the soul, and search for a still more horrible feeling than that."

"I have heard of one other," replied the major, "which men like you and I, Zroniewsky, cannot be acquainted with—that is, self-content."

The count trembled and turned pale, and for several moments gazed silently at his friend.

"You are right, comrade; that lies deeper still," he said at last; "men like you and I do not generally know what that is; but the devil lays cunning snares for us sometimes, and before we are aware of them we are caught. Do you know what it is to be undecided, major?"

"Heaven be thanked that my path of duty has always been clear and straight."

"Clear and straight! How fortunate for you! But do you not remember the morning when we were to very sensemates of Warsaw? Our feelings, ours the spirits were enchained by the great mar-her of the day. To whom, then, did the guards of the Polish Lancers belong? Our band played the Polish airs and songs that inspired us, even when boys with a love for our fatherland; the well known sounds penetrated our breasts. To whom, then, did our hearts belong, comrade?"

"To our fatherland," said the major, with deep emotion. "Yes, then indeed I did hesitate."

"Well is it for you if that is the only time you have given way to indecision. But the devil is a subtle tempter; he allows us to feel happy in what we have, while he paints in brilliant colors the happiness we have not."

"Very likely; but surely man has the power to hold firm his determination."

"True," cried the count who seemed overwhelmed by his friend's reply. "Why then, should I appear better than I am? Comrade, you are a man of honor, avoid me as you would the plague. I am dishonorable and despicable. You are firm, and must, therefore despise me. I despise myself, for I know that I am—"

"Hush!" cried the major, "somebody knocks! Come in!"

"I am extremely sorry if I interrupt you," said the manager Opera, entering the room with a low bow.

"May I ask what brings you here?" replied Major von Larun, who recovered his self-possession sooner than his friend; "pray be seated, and while you tell us what has given us the pleasure of this visit, allow me to pour you out a glass of wine."

"Gentlemen, I fear it is now impossible to prevent Othello from being performed. Nothing more can be done. I made the company study the opera, and the prima donna gave me her solemn promise to be too hoarse to sing; but as ill luck would have it, Signora Fanutti arrived here yesterday, and she having petitioned the directors of the theatre for a part in one of the operas, they gave her that of Desdemona. I nearly wept when it was announced, for I have a presentiment of evil."

"Let me persuade you to give up that foolish superstition," said Zroniewsky, who was quite himself again. "I assure you not a hair of the royal family shall be hurt, for I will myself go the churchyard, find out the grave of the murdered Desdemona, and entreat her this time to kill me instead. It will certainly be only the blood of a count that she will shed, but one of my ancestors did wear a crown, of which fact I will take care to inform her."

"For Heaven's sake do not jest on this subject," said the old man; "you know not what fate may have in store for you. Last night I saw in my dream a long funeral procession by torchlight, such as generally follows a royal corpse to the grave."

"Perhaps you had taken a glass more than usual," laughed the major; "and it is but natural that you should dream of such nonsense when you think of nothing else all day."

"You, of all people, should not mock me, for though I never saw you till you visited me with the count, yet last night you walked by my side and wept violently; but what God wills must happen, and perhaps you will then wish it were but a dream. But, gentlemen, I have forgotten that the principal reason for my troubling you was to invite you to be present at our rehearsal, and I will introduce you to our company, and particularly to our new singer."

The friends willingly accepted the invitation. The count, as usual, evidently repented his violence, and therefore this diversion was opportune, and the major felt saddened by the self-reproaches of his friend, and wished to put off any further explanations for an indefinite period.

From that time Zroniewsky had no wish to continue the painful subject he had then touched upon. Every now and then the gloomy spirit came over him, and moments of despairing sorrow returned, but brought not with them the confession of guilt that had trembled upon his lips. Major von Larun, whose time was now more taken up with the diplomatic business which had brought him to the town, had seen little of the count, who generally spent his evenings in the theatre. He was present at every rehearsal, and his refined taste, which had been cultivated by extensive travel, assisted the manager not a little in placing the opera before the public in an almost perfect state. The old man often forgot his horrible presentiments so much did the conversation of the count interest him.

The opera had progressed more rapidly than had been supposed to be possible; the singular circumstances which had hitherto prevented its performance gave it the charm of novelty not only to the public but also to the singers. No wonder, then, that the singers did their very best—no wonder that the public impatiently longed for the day which should bring the Moor of Venice again on the stage.

There were two things that added to the interest the public generally take in a new opera by a well-known composer. Signora Fanutti was a very celebrated singer, and they were curious to see how she would represent the part of Desdemona, which not only requires beautiful singing but first-rate magic acting; there was also a whispered report of the horrible events which had followed every former performance of Othello. The old people related them mysteriously to the younger members of their families, who at first alto-

gether doubted the truth of these histories but ended by exaggerating them, so that half the inhabitants expected the Evil One himself to take a part in the new opera.

Major von Larun frequently heard the coming event discussed, but though he spent several evenings at court, the subject was never mentioned in his presence. The Princess Sophie, however, one day said smilingly to him, "You see, baron, we are really to have Othello at last, thanks to the count's diplomatic threats. How I long for Monday, that I may hear Desdemona's beautiful song once more; I could wish to die with those notes on my lips." "Are there such things as presentiments?" thought the baron, who involuntarily gave to this remark a scornful import.

As he watched the young princess gliding by, bestowing on all a sweet smile or a kind word, he compared her to Schiller's Madchen aus der Fremde. "If it should again so chance," thought he—"if she should die." The next moment he laughed at himself for harboring such gloomy forebodings; but ever and anon a sweet voice resounded in his ear, "I could wish to die with those notes on my lips."

Monday came, and on it occurred a singular circumstance. Von Larun had ridden out in the morning with the count and several officers. They had hardly turned their horses' heads towards home before they were caught in a violent shower that wetted them to the skin. As Zroniewsky resided close to the gates of the town he begged the major to come with him and change his dress; he accepted the offer, and fully equipped in one of his friend's suits, he left him in order to return to his own hotel. He had passed through several streets, when he fancied that some one followed him; he looked round, and saw close behind him a tall, thin man, shabbily dressed. "This is for you, sir," said he as he put a little note into his hand, and immediately disappeared.

Von Larun could not imagine from whom so mysterious a communication could come, as he was quite a stranger in the town. He examined the note with attention. It was written on beautiful paper, and sealed with an exquisite cameo, but it was without any address. He opened it, and after reading it, crushed it nervously in his hand, and hurried home. On entering his room he called for lights in order to examine it more carefully, but the horrible words remained the same: "Wretch! How can you leave your wife and young children to die of hunger, while you live in pomp and splendour? Why do you remain in this town? Is it because you wish to bring disgrace upon the royal house, and make its daughter as unhappy as your wife? Fly, for in the same hour that this reaches you, the princess will know how you have deceived her."

TO BE CONTINUED.

EXTRAORDINARY NARRATIVE.

One of the most extraordinary narratives that we have had the fortune to relate has just come under our notice. It was told us by the hero himself, and the most searching investigation fails to shake the truth of the story, astonishing as it may seem to be. If there is any deception in the case, we fail to see its object. About twenty-six years ago some Canada Indians were in Cleveland trading with the people. In the course of the trade the Indians fancied they had been cheated, and in order to revenge themselves, stole a three year old boy from the city and carried him off to Canada. As far as can be learned, the child was stolen from a small brown house but in what part of the city, or any further particulars of the theft, cannot be learned.

The captors kept the boy in Canada for a few days, and then, fearing his recovery by the whites, sold him to a party of Potowattamies, who kept him about a month. By these he was again sold to the Paw Paws, in which tribe he remained a month; but, as there were some fears that he would be traced and taken back by the whites, he was traded off to the Winnebagoes of Illinois and Wisconsin.

How long he remained in the keeping of this tribe has not been ascertained, but he was eventually transferred from them to the Chippewas of Wisconsin, who again sold him to the Sioux of Minnesota.

Twenty five years ago he was sold by the Chippewas to the Snakes and Copperheads of Iowa. When this tribe removed to Missouri, he accompanied them, and afterwards went with them in their migrations through California and Oregon. That portion of the tribe with which he remained finally proceeded as far north as the Russian possessions near Behring's Straits, and there, with portions of the

Creeks, Utahs, and other large bands of Indians, they at present remain. The principal point of settlement is about the hundred miles from the north Pacific Ocean, and about 2200 miles to the west of St. Paul. One of the points in the Russian territory where the tribe occasionally visits is "Russian Fort," which is laid down on the map as near the Colville river. The hero of this strange adventure says the fort is in the immediate vicinity of a small river, the name of which, other than that given by his tribe, he does not know.

The Snake and Copperhead Indians trade with St. Paul's, having a semi annual trade to that place. The train has about ten thousand Indians. One party starts from St. Paul's about the same time that the other starts from their hunting grounds, thus meeting about half way. The furs are packed on ponies, elk and dogs.

On their last semi annual trip, the hero of these adventures received a pass from one of the Chiefs—"Ma-co-chev-a-wa"—to seek out his relatives, and, if found, to remain with them awhile. The pass requires his presence in St. Paul's at the next trip in 1860. Seven of the tribe accompanied "Ma-kos-e-qua-qua"—for this is the Indian name of the young man—Chicago. From that place he has footed it most of the way, and arrived here yesterday. At Fremont his features were recognized by a man as bearing a strong resemblance to one Joseph Todd, who is said to have resided in Cleveland about thirty years since.

For some time past the young man has been diligently engaged in tracing out his history, and what we have given above is the result of his inquiries. He says he has no desire to leave his Indian associates, as he has a wife and two children among them. He speaks English well, having learned it, he says, in his trading at St. Paul. He says that his hair was cut and his clothing changed, to conform to white usages, before leaving St. Paul.

We have his narrative as he told it this morning. It seems extraordinary, but a close and rigid cross examination failed to shake his story in the least. As far as we can learn, his account of numerous minute details of the country and manners of the far northwest regions do not differ from the facts. What motive there is for deception we cannot see at present, as he is slightly made, speaks rapidly, and is at present suffering from the ophthalmia, occasioned, he says, by sleeping without his customary blankets. He says that as soon as he can get into the woods to search for roots he can cure himself.

Perhaps some of our older settlers can throw some light on the subject of the alleged stealing by the Indians, and whether this "white Indian" is not the son of one Joseph Todd.—[Cleveland Herald.]

SILENCE IN NATURE.

It is a remarkable and very interesting fact that many of the most important operations of nature are carried on in an unbroken silence. There is no rushing sound when the broad tide of sunlight breaks on a dark world and floods it with glory, as one bright wave after another falls from the fountain, millions of miles away. There is no creaking of leav-ly axles or groaning of cumbersome machinery as the solid earth wheels on its way, and every plant and system performs its revolutions. The great trees bring forth their boughs and shadow the earth beneath them—the plants cover themselves with buds, and the buds burst into flowers; but the whole transaction is unheard. The change from snow and winter winds to the blossoms and fruits and sunshine of summer, is seen in its slow development, but there is scarcely a sound to tell of the mighty transformation. The solemn chime of the ocean, as it raises its unchanged and unceasing voice, the roar of the hurricane, and the soft notes of the breeze, the rushing of the mountain river, and the thunder of the black browed storm; all this is the music of nature—a grand and swelling anthem of praise breaking in on the universal calm. There is a lesson for us here. The mightiest worker in the universe is the most unobtrusive.

I ain't going to be called a printer's devil any more—no more I ain't," exclaimed our filibuster the other day, in a terrible pucker. "Well, what shall we call you, hey?" "Well, call me a typographical spirit of evil, if you please, that's all."

Miscellaneous

Sundown.

The sun, his journey done,  
His burning brow to  
The lingers, still descending  
The tranquil western wave  
Each breeze and calm  
Ed clouds attend his way  
Another hour rugged path  
Receive the king of day.

comes with evening  
The mountain and the  
In the darkling meadow  
The quail prolongs her  
The lark goes singing, so  
Towards from the fragrant  
The last faint sunbeam  
Protest her fond farewe

"FIVE POINTS" IN

New York, August  
ring those intermitted  
y which every few year  
ty, the mysterious and  
ing the lowly, of differ  
turns, brought to the su  
erve the purpose of a  
sy sympathy of city de  
clarity, in its narrow  
anything in turn but not  
face subject carries away  
whether it be the cage  
nmentress, the unown  
glen, or the starv  
has the top first is first  
upper scum must first  
of years ago McDo  
thel his speciality, and  
reales gave publicity  
debauchery and licent  
dly seeming city. Sin  
of sympathy-pumps  
operation to supply the  
tolence for the moral in  
nt localities. Among th  
the works of renovation  
New York the "Five I  
a foremost place. Muel  
s, resulting from the lab  
eter, and others, amid  
his metropolitan ulcer.  
on itself has been a suc  
curing or even dim  
leading evil no one can  
-day the "Point" can  
be, as filthy, as degrad  
-devoid of every fav  
without the faintest hope  
ere its deadly nightsha  
uniform testimony of the  
to maintain comparativ  
the laws in and aro  
dive of thief, murd  
nties. A brief tour of  
he other evening, has  
the opinion thus expres  
with the spot. A  
istol are as indispensable  
whose curiosity would  
of vice in the "Bloody  
ous, as well as dark dis  
pieces of poverty  
ean upon and support  
abyrinthine lanes and  
way Estate. These  
front upon streets whos  
rebelant of purity and  
has accented from emb  
ness the names and  
ley, Worth and B  
mans as of aforesaid  
checked her shameless  
of last that sweeps th  
named alley-ways.  
wears all his hateful  
vineage to the "Miss  
"House of Industry"  
Orange) street is no l  
great rendezvous of  
head-quarters of vill  
of creaking timbers,  
celled rooms, and slip  
ter safely the skulkin  
his pursuer at fault.  
tremble as, alone, ev  
would attempt to per  
this ill-famed "crib  
groups amid its thick  
absolute disregard of  
can boast. In a local  
of herculean frame,  
ten, maimed, stabbe  
ing daylight and dan  
cannot hope to vent  
Nor is actual and  
only characteristic o  
Low, groveling Vic

Miscellaneous.

Sundown.

The sun, his journey ending, like his burning brow to lave; the lingers, still descending the tranquil western wave!

As comes with evening shadows the mountain and the plain; in the darkling meadows all the quail prolongs her strain;

As the lark goes singing, soaring upwards from the fragrant dell, the last faint sunbeam pouring peacefully her fond farewell.

"FIVE POINTS" IN NEW YORK. New York, August 30, 1859. During those intermitted spasms of mortality which every few years affect "our city," the mysteries and miseries of life are, in the lowly, of different classes, are, brought to the surface and made the purpose of awakening the sympathy of city denizens.

Our sympathy of city denizens. Our charity, in its narrow grasp, includes nothing in turn but nothing long. The subject carries away the sentiments, whether it be the cage of the slave, the unweaned child, the orphan, or the starving—which ever the top flag is first disposed of.

Upper sum must first be skinned. A year or two ago McDowell made the subject his specialty, and in sermons and lectures gave publicity ad nauseam, to the debauchery and licentiousness of our daily seeming city. Since that time all of sympathy-pumps have been kept operation to supply the streams of benevolence for the moral irrigation of different localities.

Among the more remarkable works of renovation ever attempted in New York the "Five Points Mission" is a foremost place. Much good is doubtless, resulting from the labors of Pease, Van Meter, and others, amid the festering of this metropolitan ulcer.

But that the mission itself has been a success in the sense of curing or even diminishing the surrounding evil no one can truthfully assert. The "Point" can claim to be as filthy, as degrading a region as ever—devoid of every favourable feature, without the faintest hopeful glimmer to relieve its deadly nightshade.

This is the uniform testimony of those whose task it is to maintain comparative order and execute the laws in and around this celebrated hive of thieves, murderers and prostitutes. A brief tour of observation, taken the other evening, has confirmed me in the opinion thus expressed by those familiar with the spot.

A policeman and a constable are as indispensable as ever to those whose curiosity would explore the haunts of vice in the "Bloody Sixth." Dangerous, as well as dark dismal, are the lurking places of poverty and crime, which lean upon and support each other in the labyrinthine lanes and street of the Ridge-way Estate.

These nests of nastiness front upon streets whose names, now, are emblem of purity and piety. Small gain has accrued from embalming in filth and business the names and memories of Wesley, Worth and Baxter. Misery here means as of old times; frailty flaunts unchecked her shameless flag upon the breeze of lust that sweeps through these goodly-named alley-ways.

Vice, the monster, wears all his hateful mien, spite of his vineage to the "Mission House," and the "House of Industry" No. 15 Baxter (the Orange) street is no less than before, the great rendezvous of thieves—the very head-quarters of villainy. Its six stories of creaking timbers, crazy stairways, low celled rooms, and slippery floors still shelter safely the skulking robber, and puts his pursuer at fault.

Well may any man tremble as, alone, even by daylight, he would attempt to penetrate the recesses of this ill-famed "crib;" but, at night to groups amid its thick gloom requires an absolute disregard of danger such as few can boast. In a locality where policemen of herculean frame, like Sherlock, are bitten, maimed, stabbed and shot, both during daylight and darkness, mere curiosity cannot hope to venture with impunity.

Nor is actual and outrageous crime the only characteristic of the Five Points.—Low, groveling Vice here exerts itself, carker like, devouring its victims without let or hindrance. From every door way, window and cellar, frail ones cast their net and bag their game.

quadrille, and sent out her servant every morning to invite the ladies required to make up the game, and her directions were graduated thus—"Nelly, you'll gang to Lady Carnegie's and mak my compliments, and ask the honor of her ladyship's company, and that of that of the Miss Cranegies, to tea this evening; and if they canna come, gang to the Miss Medies, and ask the pleasure of their company; and if they canna come, you may gang to Miss Hunter, and ask the favor of her company; and if she canna come, gang to Lucy Spark and bid her come."

SERVANTS IN THE OLDER TIME. She consulted with Nichol, her faithful servant, and all the arrangements were made for the great event. As the company were arriving, the lady saw Nichol running about in great agitation, and in his shirt sleeves. She remonstrated, and said that as the guests were coming in he must put on his coat.

SENSELESSLY CEVIL. A case has been reported of a country girl who thought it was possible there might be an excess in such scrupulous regard to appearances. On her marriage day, the youth to whom she was about to be united said to her in a triumphant tone "Weel, Jenny, haven't I been unceasingly cevil, alluding to the fact that during their whole courtship he had never given her a kiss. Her quiet reply was, "Oo aye man, senselessly cevil."

ENCOURAGING DR. CHALMERS. A poor woman, asked by a lady visitor if she ever attends Divine service, replies—"Oo ay, there's a man ca'd Chalmers preaches there, and I whiles gang and hear him, just to encourage him, pur body."

A WITTY TERMGAGT. A couple were brought before the court and Janet, the wife, was charged with violent and undutiful conduct, and with wounding her husband, by throwing a three-legged stool at his head. The minister rebuked her conduct, and pointed out its grievous character, by explaining that just as Christ was head of his church, so the husband was head of the wife; and therefore, in assaulting him, she had in fact injured her own body.

HOW TO MAKE MONDAY SQUARE. There lived in Gayfield Square two charming old maiden ladies—Mrs Mary Smith and Miss Peggy Fyffe. They had a pet superstition, for which they paid her them, threepence a week to a street porter, that he might be the first to tell them it was Monday, deeming it was un lucky to hear the first day half-mentioned by a woman.

REMINISCENCES OF SCOTTISH LIFE AND CHARACTER. From Dean Ramsay's "Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character" we cull the following anecdotes: LORD FOLKEMMETT'S INTERLOCUTORS. The expressions he used to describe his own judicial preparations for the bench were very characteristic: "Ye see I first read at the pleadin's and then, after lettin' them wamble in my wane w' the toddy two or three days, I gie my ain interlocutor."

MRS. HELEN CARNEGIE OF CRAIGO. Mrs. Helen Carnegie of Craigo was a thorough specimen of this class of old Scottish ladies. She lived in Montrose, and died in 1818, at the advanced age of ninety-one. She was a Jacobite, and very aristocratic in her feelings, but on social terms with many burghers of Montrose, as it was called. She preserved a nice distinction of addresses, suited to different individuals in the town, according as she placed them in the scale of her consideration. She liked a party at a

carker like, devouring its victims without let or hindrance. From every door way, window and cellar, frail ones cast their net and bag their game. Lost to all sense of shame for themselves, and imbued with hellish hatred of mankind, they seek only to wreak a terrible vengeance upon all who come within their reach. From syren to demon the descent is prompt, and the wanton ambling nymph, is soon transformed into the harpy and the fiend, while the victim all but naked, is finally thrust out into the street, wiser and the worse for the added experience. Every house, and every room in every house in this foul neighbourhood, seem sold to debauchery. Virtue and decency are unknown even in name. Shame has long since left the breast of every inhabitant and L'Empire c'est Vice. Lodging rooms, so full as to leave small space for vermin, furnish a temporary home for men, women and children in indiscriminate profusion, at a paltry two cents per night!

I found, in one of the stomach-turning holes ten feet beneath the sidewalk, a dozen wretches variously disposed, but all wearing the haggard look of despair shaded with shameless lust. These night dens are loathsome and horrible beyond description. Their memory haunts me still. Here lay, asleep, a man whose naked arms and shoulders outside the ragged, dirty coverlid betrayed the lowest depth of poverty. In another bed, so called, I saw a man and woman both drunk—the woman disgustingly maudlin—both begrimed with dirt. Elsewhere a child forgot its miseries in sleep, while other occupants of the den were variously distributed and occupied, as suited the inclinations. "What you will" was the universal law; profanity and obscenity and unvaried vulgarity.

Fear is the redeeming feature of the Five Points. Not the fear of one frail one for another, or of thief for thief; but the wholesome fear, of law and locust clubs, which makes a poleman captain of the deck and causes a general fluttering and scattering at his approach. As we went leisurely along, on the night of our visit, it was a serio comical sight to notice how promptly and silently the birds of prey withdrew to their cryes as Sherlock's shield approached. Girls became quiet, hags huddled into their holes, and stillness reigned all along our path; but, as after the shifting of a shadow, the scene soon lapsed into its former features—the wave of wickedness surged back as though to erase our footprints, and "sin much more aboundin'" at our backs.

A character, well known to all who have visited this locality, is Toby, whose surname is Baxter, and whose name parodies Sterne, by bearing the prefix of Uncle.—Shades of Shandy defied us from linking to this black lecher, our pleasant memories of good "Uncle Toby"—the pure, the pious, the genial! I must reserve, however, to another time, further reference to this black harem-keeper and his Caucasian train. Suffice it, for the present, to say, that at the top of a five story house, in Cow Bay, he bosses a bevy of white women who, for such time as may suit mutual convenience, are the willing slaves of the ugliest and dirtiest negro I ever saw!

On the first introduction of Tractarianism into Scotland, the full choir service had been established in an Episcopal church, where a family had adopted those views, and carried them out regardless of expense. The lady who had been instrumental in getting up that old nurse in the family—was anxious that the old school—should have an opportunity of hearing them; accordingly, she very kindly took her down to the church in the carriage, and on returning asked her what she thought of the music, etc. "Oo, it's very bonny, very bonny. But oh, my lady, it's an awful way of spending the Sabbath."



St. John Marble Works.

South side King Square, St. John, N. B. The Proprietors of this Establishment thank for past patronage, have added largely to their stock of MARBLES, etc. and are prepared to execute with dispatch orders for Head Stones, Monuments, Tombs, Vault's, Fountains, Mantle Pieces, Table Tops, etc. of all designs and patterns, and all kinds of cut stone for buildings.

JAMES MILLIGAN, Proprietor. ROBT. MILLIGAN, Agents. 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.

Agents:—James Jordan, Woodstock; B. Beveridge, Tobique; Daniel Raymond, Grand Falls; Messrs. Hoyt and Tomkins, Richmond; George Hat, Fredericton. Importers:—Rev. John Hunter, Richmond; Rev. Thos. G. Johnston, do.; Rev. S. Jones Hanford, Tobique; Rev. Mr. Glass, Prince William; Rev. Mr. Smith, Harvey; Hugh McLean, Woodstock.

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE EAGLE FURNITURE STORE.

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

Notice! THE Subscribers announce to the merchants of Woodstock and its vicinity that having commenced business in St. Andrews as Forwarding and Commission Merchants and General Provision Dealers, they hope by attention to all orders entrusted to their care and by the lowness of their prices, to get a share of patronage.

SLASON & RAINSFORD. St. Andrews June 13, 1859. ROASTED COFFEE.—WHOLE ROASTED Coffee, superior to Domestic prepared—at 15 cents per lb, at Union Store 767. Ca'ais, July 8. ALEX. GILMOR.

BUSINESS CARDS.

M. C. BURGESS, DENTIST. OFFICE AT THE Blanchard House, WOODSTOCK, N. B. All efficient methods employed, both for the preservation and insertion of Teeth.

JOHN C. WINSLOW, BARRISTER-AT-LAW. In consequence of having taken charge of this Agency of the Central Bank Mr. Winslow will be found in the Bank from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

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

Golden Fleece, St. Stephens, New Brunswick. H. & P. CULLINEN, IMPORTERS OF British and Foreign DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ALEX. GILMOR, Corn, Flour, and Provision MERCHANT. CALAIS, MAINE. JOHN CARTER, MANUFACTURER OF WAGGONS, CARRIAGES, &c. SLEIGHS, &c. RICHMOND CORNELL, NYCOPY OF CARLETON.

STEPHEN K. BRUNDAGE, Commission Merchant, IMPORTER OF Flour, Corn Meal, Pork, Tea, TOBACCO, &c., &c. NO. 19, NORTH MARKET WHARF, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

J. RICKETSON, CARRIAGE, SLEIGH, AND FURNITURE PAINTER, AND GILDER, Woodstock, N. B. OPPOSITE H. MOREHOUSE'S SHOP. DEMING & SONS, CALAIS, ME. Offer for Sale Low for Cash. 80 HDS Superior Muscovado Molasses. Duty paid at St. Stephen, 10 bbls. Burning Fluid, 10 bbls. Blasting Oil, with a large assortment of Lamps, Chimneys, Wicks, and Shade A large assortment of Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers, 5 Bales Heavy Sheetings, 2 Cases Heavy Mixed Sateetts, 50 ets. yard India Rubber Machine Belting and packing all widths, at manufacturer's prices. A good assortment of Groceries at Wholesale. 'Calais Mills' Flour and Meal in bbls & bags.

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

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

FRONTIER HOUSE, MAIN STREET, CALAIS, MAINE. Boston, Jan. 7th, 1859. Nathan Higgins, Proprietor.

THE attention of travellers from the Upper St. John is called to this House. It is situated almost in the centre of the business portion of the city. Every attention paid to the convenience and comfort of travellers and permanent boarders. Calais, Jan. 9th, 1859.

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

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

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' CHAMBERS, Manchester THOMAS L. EVANS, Agent for New Brunswick; JAMES R. MACSHANE, Esq., St. John; W. H. SMITHSON, Esq., Fredericton. Medical Examiner for Woodstock, Dr. G. A. BROWN. Woodstock, January 1, 1858.

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

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

Tight Binding

PREACHING IN THE OPEN AIR.—Rev. Edwin Burnham will preach in the open air in Woodstock, N. B., next Sunday, at 4 o'clock, P.M. The services will be held in the Sheriff's Green—if the weather permits.

Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pained 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. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED.—At Woodstock, Oct. 1st, 1859, by the Rev. H. J. McLardy, B. A., Mr. Walter Barrett of Wicklow, to Grace A. Barrett, widow, of the same place.

DIED.—At his residence in South Richmond, on Tuesday the 4th inst. Mr. Isaac Yerxa, in the 72nd year of his age. Mr. Y. was one of the earliest settlers in this Parish. He leaves behind a wife and family, and a large circle of friends, by whom he is most deservedly regretted. Fredericton papers please copy.

LOST.—A NOTE OF HAND, drawn by Geo. W. Wheeler in favor of A. B. Smith, for five pounds, dated Woodstock, 15th April, payable in six months from date, at the office of George Connell, Esq. Said NOTE being endorsed to the Subscriber, and no value being received for same, he forbids all persons negotiating or purchasing same. Woodstock, Oct. 4 1859. W. A. McGUIRE.

NOTICE.—Parties indebted to GEORGE F. PALMER (formerly Tin-Smith in this place) are requested to call and pay their several accounts to the Subscriber, who is duly authorized to collect the same, and give receipts therefor. JOHN G. WINSLOW, Woodstock, Oct. 1, 1859.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—The undetermined persons, non-resident rate-payers in the Parish of Simonds, have been assessed for the present year in the sums set opposite their names respectively, which they are required to pay on or before the first day of January next to the Subscriber, including the price of this advertisement.

Table listing names and amounts for the collector's notice, including Benjamin Bell, Charles H. Connell, Jonathan Doughty, Michael Doren, Theodore Esty, Richard Fevers, Walter Sewer, Charles H. Fisher, Lewis Gitchel, Robert Hay, Rev. William Harris, Edwin Jacob, Andrew McCay, Isaac Miller, James Phillips, James Robertson, William Sterritt, Jr., Hiram Tompkins, Daniel Tracy, William Thompson, Sr., John F. Winslow, John M. Burpee, George Rankin, Henry Carville, Robert Chesnut, estate of Daniel Chaney, Thomas Delong, Levi Everitt, Joel Everitt, Matthew Fleming, James Grosvenor, Joseph Gray, Joseph Holyoke, William Hopkins, estate of Eleazer Long, George Long, Sr., Abraham Long, William Long, Henry Long, Francis Ledon, Moses M'Nelly, John M'Ginichy, James M'Caan, Hugh M'Lauchlan, James M'Lauchlan, Jacob M'Leelan, George Nye, Moses Palmer, James Rankin, John Smith, Joshua Sweet, Francis P. Sharp, William Scott, Harrison Stokes, James R. Sweet, Edward Tracy.

ARCHIBALD GOOD, Collector. RAISINS, TOBACCO, SUGAR, &c. LOGAN & LINDSAY have received and offer for sale at lowest Rates, Per schooner Harmony from Boston: 40 Boxes Layer Raisins. Per schooner "Ocean Wave" from New York, 5 Boxes Natural Leaf Tobacco. Per steamer "Admiral." 6 Barrels Apples. Per late Arrivals, 10 hds Bright Porto Rico Sugar; 18 Firkins Prime Butter; 2 bbl. Plums; 1 bbl. Sweet Potatoes; Expected per "Eastern City"—next trip, 10 boxes Tobacco; (Richard Irvin); 10 hds. Crushed Sugar; 6 do. Apples; Pears, Peaches, Oranges and Lemons. St. John, Sept. 19. 78 KING-STREET.

NOTICE.—In view of my probable absence six weeks I have appointed J. H. Jacques my agent for collecting and settling money during that time. J. R. JACOB, M. D. Woodstock, Sept. 19. Surgeon, &c.

SUGAR and MOLASSES To Arrive.—The Subscribers are daily expecting from Halifax: 8 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR; 15 Do. do. MOLASSES, which they will sell cheap for cash or approved paper. MYSHALL & RICHEY, Fredericton, September 14, 1859.

HORSE TAMING.—A Co-Partnership has been entered into by the subscribers for the purpose of breaking and training Horses. Mr. Rose has had seven years experience in the Rarey system, having been a pupil of Mr. Rarey on year. The stable is opposite the Hotel of Mr. A. P. English, where they will receive and undertake the breaking and taming (under Rarey's system.) of Horses of any age or temper. Terms made known on application at the stable. C. D. ROSE, C. H. ENGLISH. Woodstock, Sept. 24, 1859.

WEBSTER'S Unabridged Dictionary. NEW PICTORIAL EDITION. WE have just issued a new edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, containing 1500 PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS. Beautifully Executed. 9200 to 10,000 new words in the Vocabulary. Table of Synonyms, by Prof. GOODRICH, in which more than two THOUSAND WORDS are carefully discriminated, forming a fuller work on English Synonyms, of itself, than any other issued, beside Crabb, and believed in advance of that. Table giving Pronunciation of names of 8000 distinguished persons of modern times. Peculiar use of words and terms in the Bible. With other new features, together with all the matter of previous editions. IN ONE VOLUME OF 1759 PAGES. PRICE \$6.50. Specimen pages of Illustrations and other new features will be sent on application to the publishers.

An English edition of Webster's Dictionary appeared with the Pictorial Illustrations ten years since. Prof. Goodrich first introduced the feature of Synonyms in this country in connection with a popular Dictionary, in Webster's Octavo in 1857. No other English Dictionary ever contained or announced as to issue, a Table giving Pronunciation of Names of Persons until after the above announcement.

Webster's Pictorial Dictionary in Boston. "So exhaustive and satisfactory I have uniformly found it to be, that enlargement and improvement seemed hardly desirable."—Boston Journal. "As a whole, the work has no parallel, nor is it at all probable that it will soon have one."—Boston Traveller. "Leaves so little either for the able scholar, the man of general culture, or the limited employer of common words, to desire, that it may with truth be said, that nothing in the lexicographical line is left to be desired. The critics of Webster are, as a general thing, mousetraps and mole hunters."—Boston Ledger. "Some of the foremost scholars of the age, both in Europe and this country, have been occupied for years in the task of revision and addition."—Boston Traveller. "It is a fixed fact, a living entity, and will maintain its place as the most complete and accurate dictionary of the language extant."—Boston Atlas and Bee. "A monument of learning in this single line of literary effort, such as no previous age has seen."—Boston Recorder. "Making the entire work one which cannot be surpassed, and which in our estimation will remain unequalled."—N. E. Farmer. "These important improvements must make this far in advance of any competitor in the field."—Boston Congregationalist. "To every writer and speaker of English it is indispensable."—Ballou's Pictorial. "This new edition is a perfect mine of knowledge, and a most complete book of reference."—Commercial Bulletin. "Appears to be as complete as it is possible to be made."—Boston Post.

From Hon. J. M. Gregory, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Michigan. Office of Supt. of Public Instruction, Lansing, June 30, 1859. Messrs. G. & C. MERRIAM, Guttertown. I know not how to express my gratification with the valuable and beautiful features added to the great national work, Webster's Quarto Dictionary. They render it if possible still more worthy of the proud place it occupies as the standard dictionary of our good English language. I say standard, for while a few scholars and others here and there, prefer other Dictionaries, Webster's is beyond dispute the book of the people, the common standard of appeal among the great masses, learned and unlearned, in our land. Nor need this be regretted, so long as its publishers take such unwearied pains to keep it abreast with every improvement made in the language. I can only express my sincere hope that you may be fully rewarded for the good work you are doing in the cause of sound learning. With considerations of high respect, I remain, gentlemen, Yours truly, J. M. GREGORY. S. ED BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

GET THE PEST.—GET WRESTER. G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass. TRY IT!—The celebrated brand "Gallego" Tobacco, for both chewing and smoking, at 40 cents per lb.—All who have tried it call it the best in town. For sale at the Union store 767. ALEX. GILMOR. HAVANA CIGARS.—A few very prime imported Cigars, at \$25 per M, or \$3 per 100, at UNION STORE, 767, Calais, June 23. ALEX. GILMOR.

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

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, and demand of JAMES McLELLAN, of, in and to that certain piece or parcel of Land and premises, a tunc, lying and being in the Victoria Settlement, Parish of Brighton, County of Carleton, and described as follows—commencing at the north west corner of a lot of land occupied by Arthur Tompkins, running north twenty chains or to the south west corner of a lot of land claimed by Thomas Boyd; thence east one hundred chains along the south side of said Boyd's lot; thence south 50 chains or to the north east corner of said Tompkins' lot; thence west along the north side of said lot 700 chains to the place of beginning, containing two hundred acres, more or less, being the lands and premises now occupied by said James McLELLAN, the same having been taken by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court against said James McLELLAN. F. R. J. DIBBLEE, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Woodstock, Sept. 16, 1859.

New Fall Hats. JUST RECEIVED, at the BRICK BUILDING, No. 22, Main-street, a nice assortment of HATS, in all the latest fashions. Any person in want of a fashionable HAT had better give an early call. R. BROWN, Proprietor. Woodstock, Sept. 9, 1859.

JOHN W. BOYER having taken the Shop Jover Foster, carriage shop, on the south side of the Bridge, is prepared to do all descriptions of House, Sign and Carriage painting, Paper Hanging and Glazing. All work attended to with promptness and executed in a tasteful and thorough manner. Woodstock, August 31st, 1859.

NOTICE.—Mr. HUGH McLEAN is authorized to act as AGENT for the Scottish American Journal, and to receive orders of subscriptions, as also names of new subscribers. J. F. WILSON, Agent.

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

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

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

Ladies' Boots & Shoes, Our shoe Findings consists of Pegs of all Sizes, Iron and Zinc Nails, Lasting Tacks and Nails, Heel Ball, Boot Webbing, Brussels, Eylets, Thread, Sandpaper, Shoe Duck, Lastick, Shoe Hammers, Heel Shaves, Punches, Patent Peg awl Hauls and Blades, Knives, Files, Figures, &c. They intend to keep constantly on hand Sole and Upper Leather, French Calf Skins, Binding and Lining Skins. They are also prepared to trim Waggon in the best shape, either with Enamelled Leather Duck or Oil top Leather. Harness work of every description made to order. Harness Cleaned, Oiled and Repaired on reasonable terms. S & B.

Farm for Auction. FOR Sale a farm of 200 acres in Jacksontown, County of Carleton, about three miles from the Court House, ten acres cleared, well watered, with a good road crossing it. It will be sold very low if applied for immediately. If not sold by private sale before the 25th day of October next it will on that day be sold by Public Auction at 2 P.M. in front of the Post Office, Woodstock. Terms made known on application personally to LUGAN & LINDSAY, St. John JOHN MOORE, Fredericton, or in Woodstock personally or by letter to JOHN EDGAR. Woodstock, Sept. 3, 1859.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF Woodstock & Country. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Store-keepers of Woodstock and Country, that he has commenced business at 24 Dock-street, where he will keep constantly on hand, FLOUR, PORK, MEAL, LIQUORS, AND General Groceries; and flatters himself that he can sell to CASH purchasers as low, if not lower, than any other in the trade, and knowing the wants of the country, he feels confident that he will be able to give satisfaction.—still adhering to his old maxim, "Quick Sales and Light Profits." Please give me a call before buying elsewhere. JOHN BRADLEY, 24 Dock-street, St. John N.B. E. W. MILLER, BARRISTER & ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC. OFFICE NEXT DOOR TO TELEGRAPH OFFICE. WOODSTOCK, N. B.

STOVES, FRANKLINS, &c. Domestic Manufacture.

PERSONS wishing to purchase COOK or CLOSE STOVES will find a superior article at the Foundry Warehouse of T. G. & H. ALLAN, King-street, Fredericton. We can furnish the cheapest and best Stoves in market, and on terms to suit purchasers. Prices and numbers as follows:—New Brunswick, 2 ovens 28 10 0 Do. 6 10 0 9 inch Acadia, 26 inches, elevated oven 6 10 0 8 do 22 do do 5 10 0 7 do 19 do do 4 10 0 West Wind, or same as Carleton Air Tight, 5 15 0 Niagara, No. 3 or 9 inch, 5 15 0 5 sizes of Square Stoves from £1 5 0 to 3 5 0 8 patterns of Ploughs from 1 10 0 to 3 0 0 All kinds of Brass and Iron Casting to pattern. And order. Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. All Stoves warranted sound, and furnished at half the price of those peddled through the country, called the Carleton Air Tight. We will furnish the same stove, delivered in any part of Fredericton, for 25 10 s, and warrant it to give satisfaction, or refund the money. Beware of imposition! Examine our stoves before you purchase, you will find there is no difference; we use the same Iron and Materials used by them, and we give a selection at all prices to suit purchasers. You will be taken in if you buy that size Stoves for £11 2s. To be candid the value is not there. Orders from all parts of the Province will be strictly attended to. T. G. & H. ALLAN, Fredericton, Aug. 19, 1859. King-street.

MRS. WINSLOW, An experienced nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her SOOTHING SYRUP, For Children Teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS. Depended upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and Relief and Health to your Infants. We have put up, and sold this article for over ten years, and can say in confidence and truth of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—Never has it failed in a single instance, to effect a cure when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operation, and speak in terms of the highest commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "what we do know," after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered. This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New England, and has been used with never failing success in THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It will not only relieve the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach, and corrects acidity of the system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND COLIC, and overcome convulsions, which if not speedily remedied, would result in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhea in children, when it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. N. B. None genuine unless the facsimile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Principal office, 115 Cedar St., New-York. OUR MUSICAL FRIEND. The Pioneer of Cheap Music in America, 12 Pages usual full size of Music weekly to 40 cents, containing MUSIC THAT IS POPULAR, GOOD, NOT DIFFICULT; ORIGINAL AND SELECTED, FOR THE VOICE, THE SALON, THE BALL ROOM. Each number contains from 5 to 10 pieces.—All the best composers of the country write for the "FRIEND"; everything that is new appears in it. A supply sufficient for the voices and piano of the Home Circle, at an insignificant cost, will be found in the "FRIEND."—a shorter period. The first volume, containing 27 Nos., from No. 1 to No. 17, and the Vol. from No. 18 to No. 34, 34 pages each, is greatly bound in cloth, gilt cases, can be had at 32 cents—worth \$25. Publisher and proprietors, J. B. SEYMOUR & CO., 107 Nassau Street, New York. Removed from 13 Franklin Street. FLOUR, CAMPHENE and Whale OIL.—For sale low in the city, at Union Store 767. Calais July 8. ALEX. GILMOR

SHERIFF'S SALE. Will be sold at Public Auction at the office, town of Woodstock, County of Carleton, on Saturday the thirty-first December next, between the hours of 5 o'clock P. M.—

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, and demand of Anthony Blake, of, in and to that certain piece and parcel of premises situate lying and being in the Parish of Richmond in the County of Carleton, south half Lot No. 24 in south line, applied for by Anthony Blake, the same been taken by virtue of an Execution out of the Supreme Court in favor of main P. Griffith against said Anthony Blake. F. R. J. DIBBLEE, Sheriff's office, Woodstock, June 2, 1859.

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

THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW OPENING A LARGE EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

Dry Goods Clothing, Groceries

German, French, and English FANCY GOODS

Selected expressly for this Market the latest Spring Importations

This STOCK has been selected for CASH, and in consequence the pressure in the money market at present time, they were had at a reduced rate, and will be sold at an advance on the cost for

Cash or Country Produce MY MOTTO WILL BE Live and let Live

This I hope to accomplish Quick Sales & Light Profits

The public are respectfully invited to examine the quality of my VERY LOW PRICES of my GOODS before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN G. McCARTHY June 30th, 1859.

MR. ESTABROOKS is to be at all hours at his SALOON opposite the Post Office, where he is prepared to Ambrotypes, Calotypes, Photographs for all those who desire them. Sun strokes warranted to do no harm only to leave an exact image of the subject upon a Glass or Leather Plate. Being about to leave he desires to thank the remaining work in his line, and to all the faces in Woodstock and the other about as soon as possible. Specimens of his work with black and no charge for the same. Commence them. Charges moderate.—(complete) Woodstock, July 15.

Choice Liquors. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform friends and the public generally that he has removed to the store formerly occupied by G. F. Palmer, where he has on hand 5 hds Hennessy's Brandy, 6 do Old Tom Gin, 6 do Scotch Whisky (Old Islay), 4 do Irish do, 20 packages bottled and in bulk Port and Sherry of Very Superior Quality, 10 do Best Pale Ale, and a choice selection of CORN BREAD,prising Noyau, Pale Orange Bitters, Orange Boven, Ginger Emulsion, and so. For sale Wholesale and Retail by T. HOSKINS, L. E. WOODSTOCK, June 14th 1859.

Woodstock, August JOHN EDGAR FLOUR, CORN MEAL, Buckwheat Flour, "Oat Meal," Extra Molasses, Rice, Split Peas, Tea—a very nice article of 2s. 9d. per pound, Salsaparilla, Scops, &c. And all descriptions of Groceries, all the very best of their kind. EXPECTED DAILY,—Raisins, Currants, Coffee, Brooms, Pails, and Scrub Brushes, &c. Stationery manufacture.

STONE WARE.—Butter Preservers Jars, Molasses Jugs, Teapots, Flower Pots and Milk Pans, &c. For sale by JOHN EDGAR, Woodstock, July 6, 1859.

TO LET. THAT convenient and eligible COTTAGE opposite the Woodstock Hotel—possession given immediately. Apply to JAMES GENTLE, Woodstock, May 26, 1859.

la, or King's

national disease, a corruption which this fluid becomes poor. Being in the circulation of the whole body, and may be in any part of it. No one is safe, nor is there one who is not afflicted with it. The scrofulous taint is a mercurial disease, low lying, unhealthy food, impure habits, the depressing virus by the venereal infection, origin, it is hereditary in its tendency—'from parents to children' and fourth generation; it is the rod of Him who is the iniquities of the fathers.

It commences by deposition of matter, in the liver, and internal organs, in the glands, swellings, eruptions or sores. This high renders in the blood, of life, so that scrofulous only suffer from less powerful attacks of other diseases, numbers perish by the most scrofulous in this kind of the consumption of a human family has its origin in scrofulous; it is the cause of the liver, kidneys, &c. of all the organs, arising from the same cause. It is in all our people, and their health is undermined from the system we must have an alternative medicine, by healthy food and medicine we supply in

AYER'S

and Extract of Sarsaparilla

Effectual remedy which at times can devise for ridding and fatal malady. In the most active remedial agent for the expurgation from the blood, and the removal of its destructive contents should be employed for scrofulous, but also those who rise from it, such as DYSPEPSIA, ST. ANTHON'S FIRE, BRUISES, PIMPLES, ULCERS, SCALD HEAD, RHEUM, SCURVY, MEREURISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, CONSTIPATION ARISING FROM SPINDLE BLOOD. It is found to be a degeneration of the purpose and virtue of the purify and regenerate the blood which sound health is in its nature.

THE PURPOSES OF A FARMER

It is a disease within which can rarely withstand or surmounting properties search for the cause of the disease, and its removal is a physical debility is astonishing, the invalid who is bowled down by the every-day diseases, the agent who furnish gratis my American certificates of their cures in the following complaints: Rheumatism, Headache arising from the Bowels, Flatulency, Indigestion, and other kindred ailments, and a low state of the body.

CHERRY PAIN EXPELLER FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Inflammation, and for the relief of all kinds of advanced stages.

It is the field of its usefulness in the cases of its cure, and the country around it, who have been restored from a desperate disease of its kind, its superiority is in the following complaints: Rheumatism, Headache arising from the Bowels, Flatulency, Indigestion, and other kindred ailments, and a low state of the body.

PREPARED BY J. C. AYER, LOWELL, MASS.

Druggists and Merchants

PERFINE & EXTENSIVE

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
To be sold at Public Auction at the office, Town of Woodstock, County of Frontenac, on Saturday the thirty-first day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock P.M. and 12 o'clock M., the right, title, interest, claim and demand of Anthony B. Kie, of a certain piece and parcel of land situate lying and being in the County of Carleton, and being the same as is set forth in the order of the Supreme Court in favor of F. R. J. DIBLER, Sheriff's office, Woodstock, June 21, 1859.

**New Diggings Discovered.**  
AT THE NEW STORE  
**UREKA HOUSE**  
OPPOSITE THE  
**CENTRAL BANK**  
Main Street, Woodstock

**THE SUBSCRIBER**  
NOW OPENING A LARGE  
EXTENSIVE STOCK OF  
**Dry Goods**  
Nothing, Groceries  
German, French, and  
**FANCY GOODS**  
JEWELRY, CULINARY,  
selected expressly for this Market  
the latest

**Spring Importation**  
This STOCK has been  
for CASH, and in consequence  
pressure in the money market  
present time, they were had at  
reduced rate, and will be sold at  
advance on the cost for  
**Cash or Country Produce**  
MY MOTTO WILL BE  
**Live and let Live**  
This I hope to accomplish  
**Stock Sales & Light**  
The public are respectfully  
to examine the quality and  
LOW PRICES of my GOODS  
purchasing elsewhere.  
**JOHN G. McCARTHY**  
June 30th, 1859.

**San Pictures.**  
**ESTABROOKS** is to be  
at all hours at his SALOON  
Office, where he is prepared to  
all those who desire them.  
All strokes warranted to do no harm  
to leave an exact image of the  
week upon a Glass or Leather Plate.  
Being about to leave he desires to  
remaining work in his line, and to  
the faces in Woodstock and the  
near about as soon as possible.  
Specimens of his work with both  
no charge for the same. Comma-  
tion. Charges moderate—of course  
Woodstock, July 15.

**Choice Liquors.**  
The Subscriber begs leave to  
announce that he has recently  
removed to the store formerly occupied  
by F. Palmer, where he has on hand  
50 lbs. Hennessey's Brandy,  
6 do Old Tom Gin,  
6 do Scotch Whisky (Old Islay),  
4 do Irish do,  
3 puns Old Jamaica Rum,  
20 packages bottled and in bulk  
of the best Champagne, Cognac,  
and Sherry of Very Superior Quality,  
10 lbs. London Stout Porter,  
10 do Best Pale Ale,  
and choice selection of CORNED  
Meats, Noyau, Pale Orange Bitters,  
Pineapple, Orange Boven, Ginger Wine,  
Rum, &c. &c. For sale Wholesale  
and Retail by  
**THOS. L. EDGAR**  
Woodstock, June 14th 1859.

**Woodstock, August**  
**JOHN EDGAR**  
FLOUR, CORN MEAL, Buckwheat  
Oat Meal, Extra Molasses, Rice,  
Split Peas, Tea—a very nice article of  
at 2s. 9d. per pound, Saleratus, Corn  
Starch, &c. And all descriptions of  
groceries, all the very best of their kind  
imported daily.—Raisins, Currants,  
Coffee, Brooms, Pails, and Scrub Brushes,  
entirely manufactured.

**STONE WARE.**—Butter  
Preserve Jars, Molasses Jugs,  
Pitchers, Flower Pots and Milk Pans,  
low by  
**JOHN EDGAR**  
Woodstock, July 6, 1859.

**TO LET.**  
That convenient and eligi-  
ant COTTAGE opposite the  
stock Hotel—possession given  
Apply to  
**JAMES EDGAR**  
Woodstock, May 26, 1859.

**ila, or King's Evil,**  
national disease, a corruption of the  
which this fluid becomes vitiated,  
poor. Being in the circulation, it  
the whole body, and may burst out  
in any part of it. No organ is free  
acks, nor is there one which it may  
The scrofulous taint is variously  
mercurial disease, low living, dis-  
unhealthy food, impure air, filthy  
habits, the depressing vices, and  
by the venereal infection. What-  
origin, it is hereditary in the con-  
scending "from parents to children  
and fourth generation;" indeed, it  
be the rod of Him who says, "I  
the iniquities of the fathers upon  
en." It commences by deposition from the  
rupt or ulcerous matter, which, in  
liver, and internal organs, is termed  
in the glands, swellings; and on  
eruptions or sores. This foul cor-  
rich renders in the blood, depresses  
of life, so that scrofulous constitu-  
suffer from scrofulous constitu-  
they have far less power to with-  
attacks of other diseases; conse-  
quent numbers perish by disorders  
ough not scrofulous in their nature,  
ndered fatal by this taint in the  
most of the consumption which de-  
human family has its origin directly  
scrofulous contamination; and many  
diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain,  
of all the organs, arise from or  
ated by the same cause.  
ter of all our people are scrofulous;  
ns are invaded by this lurking in-  
d health is undermined by it.  
from the system we must renovate  
an alternative medicine, and in-  
it by healthy food and exercise.  
medicine we supply in

**AYER'S**  
**and Extract of Sarsaparilla,**  
fectual remedy which the medical  
r times can devise for this every  
wailing and fatal malady. It is com-  
the most active remedies that have  
vered for the expurgation of this foul  
from the blood, and the rescue of the  
om its destructive consequences.  
ould be employed for the cure of  
scrofula, but also those other affec-  
tions arise from it, such as ERY-  
SIPLES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE,  
EYELIDS, PUSTULES,  
BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER  
RUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM,  
ISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DIS-  
EASES, DYSMENSIA, DEBILITY, and  
ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIA-  
TION OF THE BLOOD. The popular belief  
of the "King's Evil" is founded in truth,  
as it is a degeneration of the blood. The  
purpose and virtue of this Sarsapa-  
rilla purify and regenerate this vital fluid,  
which sound health is impossible in  
ated constitutions.

**er's Cathartic Pills,**  
**THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,**  
posed that disease within the range of  
can rarely withstand or evade them  
burning purities search, and cleanse,  
and restore every portion of the human organs  
to their normal action, and restoring  
vitalities. As a consequence of these  
the invalid who is bowed down with  
physical debility is astonished to find his  
energy restored by a remedy at once so  
simple.

do they cure the every-day complaints  
of the body, but also many formidable and  
diseases. The agent below named is  
to furnish gratis my American Almanac,  
and certificates of their cures and directions  
in the following complaints: Costive-  
ness, Indigestion, Pain in the bowels,  
Headache, Flatulency, Loss of Appete,  
and other kindred complaints,  
from a low state of the body or obstruction  
of the bowels.

**er's Cherry Pectoral,**  
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF  
Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness,  
Bronchitis, Incipient Consump-  
tion and for the relief of Consumptive  
patients in advanced stages of the  
disease.  
is the field of its usefulness and so nu-  
merous the cases of its cures, that almost  
every country abounds in persons pub-  
licly known, who have been restored from alarming  
and desperate diseases of the lungs by its  
use. Once tried, its superiority over every  
other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape  
notice, and where its virtues are known, the  
longer hesitate what antidote to employ  
in the most distressing and dangerous affections of the  
lungs, which are incident to our climate.  
Any inferior remedies thrust upon the  
sufferer have failed and been discarded, this  
remedy by every trial, conferred benefits  
which can never forget, and pro-  
prietors too numerous and too remarkable to  
mention.

**PREPARED BY**  
**J. C. AYER & CO.**  
**LOWELL, MASS.**  
T. BALDWIN, S. F. GRO-  
VER, & S. N. EEL RIVER; W. H. WIL-  
SON, FREDERICK; JOHN McINTYRE  
and J. M. WALKER, St. John and  
Druggists and Merchants.

**PERFINE & EXTRA FLOUR**  
for sale by  
**JOHN EDGAR.**

**Woodstock, Fredericton, and Grand Falls**

**Mail Stage.**  
LEAVING Woodstock and Fredericton every  
Monday (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A.M.  
**Fare 5s.**  
Leaving Woodstock for Grand Falls Mon-  
days, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock,  
P.M., and Grand Falls on Tuesdays, Thurs-  
days and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, P.M.

**Fare 5s.**  
Books kept at the Woodstock Hotel and  
Blanchard House, Woodstock; and at the  
Barker House and Brayley House, Frederic-  
ton. J. R. TUPPER.

Woodstock, June 11, 1859.  
Extras from Woodstock furnished at the  
shortest notice.

**Land Sale.**  
To be sold at public auction by the under-  
signed, on Saturday, the fifteenth day of  
October next, at twelve o'clock noon, at the  
Central Bank Agency office, in Woodstock,  
pursuant to a decree of the Court of Equity,  
in a case of Edward B. Chandler, Jr. Plain-  
tiff, and Edwin J. Jacob, James Ketchum, and  
Alph Ketchum, Defendants:—  
All that certain block of land situate and  
intersected by the river Wachusett, or as more  
commonly designated the Little Presquale, in  
the county of Carleton and Province of New  
Brunswick, and consisting of six conjoint lots  
and containing about six hundred acres, as  
more fully described in the grant thereof from  
a mortgage from the said Edwin J. Jacob to the  
said Edward B. Chandler, Jr., dated the 15th  
day of February, 1851.

Terms made known on application to the  
undersigned, or to J. L. Moore, Esquire, the  
Plaintiff's Solicitor. Dated at Woodstock the  
10th day of March, 1859.  
A. K. SMEDS WETMORE.  
Barrister at Law.

**Town Lot for sale!**—The  
Subscriber offers for sale the premises in  
Woodstock formerly occupied by him as a tan-  
nery, &c., immediately opposite the residence  
of Mrs. J. M. Connell. Upon it is a dwelling  
house, a tan shop and barn. His title is a 99  
years' Lease, subject to an annual rent of \$2.  
Also—Three acres of cleared land on the  
Connell Road (so called) about one mile from  
the village.

For terms, &c., apply to John C. Winslow,  
or to  
B. McINTYRE.  
Woodstock, June 28, 1859.

**To Buyers of Land.**  
THE Subscriber offers for sale a  
FARM in Jacksontown. It contains one  
hundred acres of superior Land, thirty acres  
of which are cleared, and the rest wooded with  
a heavy growth of Maple, Birch, and Hem-  
lock. The buildings are a one and a half story  
house, thirty-seven feet by twenty-eight,  
recently erected and partly finished, a barn forty  
five by thirty-three, and other buildings.

This farm is but two and a half miles from  
the Court House, and is a really valuable  
investment, either for a practical farmer or for  
any one who desires to invest money in Land.  
Terms made known, and further particulars  
given, on application (if by letter, postpaid)  
at the Journal office or to JOHN EDGAR.  
Woodstock, Carleton County, June 2, 1859.  
Hd. Quarters and Relig. Intelligencer 3m.

**IN THE MATTER OF**  
**John Perkins.**  
**AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.**  
NOTICE is hereby given, that the under-  
signed has been appointed assignee of the es-  
tate and effects of John Perkins, an insolvent  
debtor, and has been duly sworn according  
to the direction of the Act of Assembly, 21st  
Vic., Cap. 17. All persons indebted to the  
said John Perkins are required to pay to the  
said assignee all sums of money due from them;  
and to deliver to us the said property and effects;  
and all creditors of the said John Perkins are  
required to deliver to us, on or before the  
twenty-seventh day of June next, their  
respective claims and accounts against the said  
John Perkins.

DAVID MUNRO, } Assign-  
JAMES T. NASH, } nees.  
Dated this 12th day of April, A. D. 1859.

**IN THE MATTER OF**  
**George Clowes, Jr.,**  
**AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.**  
NOTICE is hereby given, that the under-  
signed has been appointed assignee of the es-  
tate and effects of George Clowes, Jr., an in-  
solvent debtor, and has been duly sworn accord-  
ing to the direction of the Act of Assembly,  
21st Vic. Cap. 17. All persons indebted to the  
said George Clowes, Jr. are required to pay to  
me forthwith all sums of money due from them;  
and to deliver to us the said property and ef-  
fects; and all creditors of the said George  
Clowes, Jr. are required to deliver to us, on or  
before the thirtieth day of June next, their  
respective claims and accounts against the said  
George Clowes, Jr.

DAVID MUNRO, } Assign-  
JAMES T. NASH, } nees.  
Dated this 12th day of April, A. D. 1859.

**IN THE MATTER OF**  
**James J. Montgomery**  
**AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.**  
NOTICE is hereby given, that the under-  
signed has been appointed assignee of the es-  
tate and effects of James J. Montgomery,  
an insolvent debtor, and has been duly sworn  
according to the direction of the Act of  
Assembly, 21st Vic. Cap. 17. All persons  
indebted to the said James J. Montgomery are  
required to pay to us forthwith all sums of  
money due from them, and to deliver to us the  
said property and effects; and all creditors of  
the said James J. Montgomery are required to  
deliver to us, on or before the 27th day of  
June next, their respective claims and ac-  
counts against the said James J. Montgomery.  
Dated the 12th day of April, 1859.

DAVID MUNRO, } Assign-  
ROBERT HARPER, } nees.

**SAINT JOHN, N. B.,**  
July 7, 1859.

THE subscriber has just landing to-day ex-  
Cecilia from New York:  
175 bbls. Extra State Flour—Fresh Ground;  
75 superfine do; 75 Corn Meal;  
30 chests superior Congo Tea;  
10 half chests do, do;  
5 tierces Rice; 15 kegs Saleratus;  
45 boxes ext. Lowood; 10 bbls. Crud Sugar;  
10 cases "OLD TOM." Wines, Whiskies,  
Cordials, &c.

35 boxes Tobacco—choice Brands;  
50 do Raisins;  
25 do Saleratus—in 1 lb papers;  
40 do Souchong and Oolong Tea;  
50,000 Cigars, different Brands;  
5 puns Alcohol; 80 cases DeKuyper Geneva  
45 do Hennessey's and Martell's Brandy;  
20 hds Geneva—De Kuyper, large a chor.  
3 do Rum—pure Old Jamaica;  
35 bbls London Porter & Ale, in qts and pts;  
10 cases "OLD TOM." Wines, Whiskies,  
Cordials, &c.

Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Indigo, Pepper,  
Mustard, Ginger, Spice of all kinds; Pickles  
Sauces, Washing Soda, Baking Soda, Sta-  
ch, Metches Soap Candias, Brooms, Pails, Wood-  
stock Pipes, and other articles too numerous to  
mention; all of which will be sold at the very  
lowest market prices for cash by  
JOHN BRADLEY, 24 Dock-street.  
TO ARRIVE.  
1000 lbs Flour; 50 do. Corn Meal; J. B.  
7 do Mess Pork.  
St. John, July 9, 1859.

**Spring Trade. 1859.**  
I BEG leave to inform my friends and the  
public, that I have commenced the  
**Corn, Flour, Provisions,**  
**And Grocery Business,**  
ON STRICTLY CASH PRINCIPLES.  
My past experience having led me to this  
conclusion. The man who buys for CASH  
should certainly have an advantage over the  
one who buys on Credit.—For then he has not  
to pay the bad debts made by credit sales.  
So long as I sell for CASH ONLY, I  
shall have no losses for my customers to make  
up, and I am determined to allow you every  
advantage this should command, making it an  
object for you to purchase for money.  
I shall buy for cash in the most advantageous  
markets, either personally or through reliable  
agents, and shall endeavor at all times to keep  
well-selected and varied stock on hand.  
By means of Rail Roads, we are now placed  
in easy communication with other places, and  
an confident that it will be for the interest  
of Traders abroad as well as customers at  
home, to examine my stock before purchasing  
elsewhere.

With the full determination of doing all in  
my power to please and satisfy my customers,  
I would solicit a share of your patronage.  
Respectfully, Yours,  
ALEX. GILMORE  
CALAIS, MAY 19, 1859

**Valuable Property for Sale.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale  
all that valuable Property belonging to  
the Estate of the late John Wilson, Esq., situated  
as follows:—  
CHAMCOOK.  
That very fine field opposite Mr. John  
Thompson's, containing 15 acres.  
The field fronting on the water, known as  
the Tide-mill field, containing 2 acres.  
The land on the Western side of the Lake  
stream from the Salt water to the Lake, with  
the very valuable Mill privilege belonging to  
the same.  
Also the desirable residence occupied by  
the subscriber, with 80 acres of land attached,  
or a less quantity, if required by the purcha-  
ser. This property is too well known to need  
a further description, and affords a rare op-  
portunity to any one desirous of obtaining a  
beautiful residence.  
Also a strip of land 30 rods in length, in the  
care of Captain James's Farm, below the Rail  
Road and fronting on Chamcook Harbor, a  
valuable privilege for wharves, containing 8  
acres.

St. ANDREWS.  
The Store now occupied as the "Union  
Store," and a valuable building privilege ad-  
joining the same, with a good wharf 100 feet  
long, and 10 feet broad.  
Also the House and Lot between the "Union  
Store" and that of Messrs. Odell and Turner.  
St. JAMES.  
1400 acres well timbered wood land, known  
as the "Walton Block" near the Rail Road.  
180 acres adjoining the Rail Road.  
Also 190 acres of land with the Wyman  
Mill privilege.  
Also several Lots of Land in Prince William,  
Patrick, and other parts of the County.  
YORK COUNTY.  
500 acres of valuable timber land, known as  
the McAdam Block, through which the Rail  
Road passes.  
A few several lots of land in Prince William,  
containing 1312 acs.

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

NOTICE.—Whereas I shall shortly have co-  
me to visit Fredericton, all parties in-  
debted to me residing either in the County or  
of the adjoining State of Maine, are requested  
to take notice that after the 15th of Septem-  
ber next, their Accounts will be left in the  
hands of an Attorney for immediate collection,  
unless settled before that date.  
J. R. JACOB  
Woodstock, August 20th, 1859. 1m

**Horse Nails.**  
A NEW KEYS HORSE NAILS of a  
Superior Quality at 10c per lb for cash  
JOHN EDGAR.  
Woodstock, April 20, 1859.

**SPRING & SUMMER**  
**GOODS!**  
AT THE  
**BRICK BUILDING, MAIN-STREET.**

THE Subscriber has just received  
his Spring Stock of Staple and Fancy  
**DRY GOODS,**  
which consist in part as follows:—  
**NEW MANTLES,**  
In Silk, Moire Antique, Cloth, &c.  
**IN ALL THE NEWEST STYLES;**  
**New Dress Goods,**  
In Black and Fancy Silks, Barages, Challie,  
Poplins, Eugenie Stripes, Coburgs, Lustres,  
Delaines, Muslins, Calicoes, &c., &c.

**New Bonnets and Hats,**  
LATEST SHAPES—VERY CHEAP!!!  
**NEW RIBBONS,**  
IN GREAT VARIETY!  
**MUSLIN COLLARS,**  
Sleeves, Edging, & Insetions,  
Silk Fringes  
AND  
**DRESS TRIMMINGS,**  
**NEW CARPETINGS,**  
BLUE AND WHITE  
**COTTON WARPS,**  
FIRST QUALITY—WARRANTED,  
Grey, White, and Striped COTTONS,  
TICKINGS, OSNABURGS, & DENHAMS.  
**Hosiery & Gloves,**  
KID GLOVES,  
of Superior Quality, all of which will be sold  
very cheap.  
ROBERT BROWN.  
Woodstock, June 9th, 1859.

**NEW SPRING**  
**GOODS!**

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS TO  
call the attention of purchasers in this  
County and Houlton, to his Spring Supply of  
**STAPLE and FANCY**  
**DRY GOODS,**  
being unusually large, and having been select-  
ed with great care, it will be found well worth  
the trouble of an inspection. It consists in  
part of a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of  
Silk, Moire, and Cloth,  
**Mantles and Shawls,**  
English and American BONNETS & FLATS;  
Boys, Girls, and Infants, Muslin, Cashmere,  
and Straw HATS;  
A beautiful assortment of  
**Ribbons, Flowers, & Feathers,**  
Muslin Collars, Sleeves, Curtains, and Short  
BLINDS;  
Nett and Tartan CURTAINS & FRINGES;  
Black, Green, and HOSIERY;  
An elegant lot of Muslins and Muslin Dresses;  
Colored Barages, Delaines, Norwich Stripes,  
Challies, Eugenie Plaids, Kahor Lustras,  
and other DRESS GOODS;  
Grey, White, Striped, and Printed COTTONS;  
Osnauburgs, Duck, Drilling and Tickings;  
Black, Green and Mixed Russel Cordes, &c;  
Great variety of Men's and Boys' Hats & Caps,  
Any quantity of Small Wares, such as Tassels,  
Braids, Bells, Bases, Hdkfs., &c.;  
**Mourning Goods.**  
These persons requiring MOURNING will  
find a good Stock to select from.  
BARAGES, in Hair, Plaid and Stripes;  
Muslins, Alpacas, Coburgs, Paramettas;  
French Twills, Gingham and Prints;  
English and French KID GLOVES;  
Black, Parasols, Black and Mixed BONNETS  
and RIBBONS;  
3-4, 4-4, 6-4 Crapes and Craps Folds.  
**Cotton Warps.**  
Two Bales Blue and White WARPS, impor-  
ted direct from Manchester, and warranted  
the best in the Market.

**Cosin Furniture.**  
Daily expected, a large Stock of COFFIN  
FURNITURE, of all sizes, so that persons  
requiring any thing in that line will be en-  
abled to supply their wants without any trouble,  
being well stocked with Hat Craps, Muslins,  
Ribbons, Black and White Kid, Cotton and  
Berlin Gloves, &c., &c.  
Any Goods in my line not in Stock, will be  
ordered from St. John or Fredericton at short  
notice and at a small advance upon cost.  
GEO. STROCKLAND.  
Woodstock, May 26, 1859.

**New Boots and Shoes,**  
AT THE  
**BRICK BUILDING, MAIN-STREET.**  
JUST received from New York and Boston,  
one of the largest importations of Boots  
and Shoes ever offered for sale in Woodstock.  
They consist of  
5 cases Ladies Gaiters, from 6s to 12s. 6d.  
5 do Jenny Lind Boots and Buskins,  
6 do Misses' Gaiters, Boots and Buskins,  
4 do Children's Boots and Shoes,  
3 do do Gaiter Boots,  
6 do Boys and Youth's Brogans, in all sizes,  
Intending purchasers will please call and  
examine the above stock as the subscriber is  
certain he can suit even the most fastidious  
both in price and quality.  
ROBERT BROWN.  
Woodstock, June 9th, 1859.

**Tailoring!**  
AT THE BRICK BUILDING,  
MAIN-ST., UP-STAIRS.

The Subscriber begs to  
announce that having ac-  
cured the services of Mr. John  
E. Smith for the ensuing year  
he intends carrying on the  
Clothing and Custom business  
under his supervision.  
From Mr. Smith's long ex-  
perience as a practical Cutter,  
both in the United States and  
in St. John, parties about to make their spring  
purchases of Clothing, or have their garments  
made to order, may be sure of getting their  
work done in the most approved manner as to  
style and finish.

The Subscriber has on hand a large and ex-  
cellent assortment of CLOTHS in Black and  
Brown Broad Cloths, Fancy Silk-Warp Coat-  
ings, Black and Colored Cassimers and Doo-  
skins, Tweeds and Satinets, Russel Cordes and  
Alpacas for Summer Coats.

**Vestings in Great Variety,**  
**Hats & Caps.**  
Silk Neck and Pocket Hdkfs., Neck Ties,  
Braces, White & Regatta Shirts, Shirt Fronts  
and Collars, &c., &c.

**Ready Made Clothing**  
in endless variety and in the most fashionable  
styles.  
Gentlemen about to make purchases would  
do well by examining the above stock before  
buying elsewhere.

ROBERT BROWN.  
Woodstock, June 9th 1859.

**Earthenware, China, Glass!**  
**SPRING IMPORTATION**  
**Fras. Clementson,**  
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF EARTH-  
ENWARE AND CHINA,  
29, DOCK STREET.

RESPECTFULLY asks, the attention of the  
Public to his spring stock of the above  
Goods, which are now open, and ready for in-  
spection.

The Subscriber has spared neither pains nor  
expense in procuring Goods for this market,  
from all parts of Europe, where such Goods  
are manufactured.

The above Importation is the largest, and  
decidedly the best Stock of Goods ever offer-  
ed in this market—amongst which will be found  
a good selection of  
China, Tea, and Breakfast Sets, Enamelled  
grounded and gilt;  
Dinner Sets, Toilet Sets, &c.;  
Dinner Sets, Tea and Breakfast Sets, Toilet  
sets, in white stone and white stone and gold;  
China Vases, of every description;  
Blue and White Porcelain Vases, Toilet Bottles,  
&c.;  
Cut Glass of every description, of the most  
modern style;  
Plain Hot Water Tumblers.  
Wholesale and Retail by  
F. CLEMENTSON  
St. John, April 26, 1859.

**Painting!**  
**MR. JORDAN RICKETSON** in-  
forms the Public that he continues the  
practice of his trade as a PAINTER and  
GILDER in his shop opposite the Hotel of  
Mr. Morehouse.  
Carrriages and Sleighs painted; signs letter-  
ed; all descriptions of Cabinet Work painted  
in any style required. Also, Gilding in a,  
its branches; Picture Frames gilt, &c.

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

**St. Andrews & Boston.**  
The Schooner "UTICA,"  
100 Tons, MALONEY, Master  
who has been running below on  
the above places for the last  
ten years, will receive Freight  
for either port. Any merchandise entrusted  
to his care will be carefully attended to.  
W. MALONEY.

Wm. H. HATCH,  
St. Andrews, April 29, 1859.

**Domestic Manufacture.**  
THE Subscriber is now prepared to supply to  
all who may require them, ROLL LOZEN,  
G.E.S. in boxes of 6 lbs each, of his own man-  
ufacture, without any adulteration, and at a  
lower price than it costs to import a spurious  
article. Traders, by calling, will find at our  
indulgent to purchase in the shape of a lib-  
eral discount. JOHN C. McINTYRE, H.  
45, Dock-street.  
P.S.—On hand, CONFECTED CARDAMOM for  
sweetening the breath.  
J. C. McI.  
St. John, April 6, 1859.

**Legs Wanted.**  
300,000 FEET Birch, Butternut, Ease-  
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  
BAGLE Y CRRITURE STORE, near R. &  
E. Davis' Mills, Woodstock, South side the  
Hridge.  
May 6, 1858.

**Earthenware.**  
SPRING Importation—Just received, Ex-  
cellent article, from Liverpool—50 crates of  
assorted EARTHENWARE, selected expres-  
sly, for the Country Trade, wholesale by  
F. CLEMENTSON,  
29 Dock Street.  
St. John, April 6, 1859.

**CHINA, GLASS, & EARTHEN-**  
**WARE.**—A general assortment of ear-  
kery, among which will be found a very nice  
DINNER SETT of white stone ware.  
Ten Sets of China, White stone and Fancy  
EARTHENWARE. For sale low by  
JOHN EDGAR.  
July 5, 1859.



SHERIFFS SALE. To be sold at Public Auction at the Court House, Woodstock, on Saturday the thirty-first of October next, between the hours of ten o'clock P.M. and one o'clock P.M. the right, title, interest, claim and demand of Anthony Blake, of certain piece and parcel of land situate lying and being in the County of Carleton, and being the same as is described in the order of the Court in the case of Griffith against said Anthony Blake, F. R. J. DIEHLER, Sheriff's office, Woodstock, June 2, 1859.

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

THE SUBSCRIBER NOW OPENING A LARGE EXTENSIVE STOCK OF Dry Goods Clothing, Groceries, Fruit, Man, French, and Fancy Goods. J. WELBY, CULLEBY, selected expressly for this Market the latest

MY MOTTO WILL BE Live and let Live. This I hope to accomplish in my Chick Sales & Light Provisions

THE PUBLIC are respectfully invited to examine the quality and LOW PRICES of my GOODS at the purchasing elsewhere. JOHN G. McCARTHY, June 30th, 1859.

Sun Pictures. ESTABROOKS is to be had at his SALON opposite the Court House, where he is prepared to take all those who desire them. All those warranted to do no harm to leave an exact image of their faces upon a Glass or Leather Plate. Being about to leave he desires to do some remaining work in his line, and to the faces in Woodstock and the vicinity as soon as possible. Charges moderate. Woodstock, July 15.

Choice Liquors. THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has removed to the store formerly occupied by F. Palmer, where he has on hand 50 bbls. Henery's Brandy, 6 do Old Tom Gin, 6 do Scotch Whiskey (Old Islay), 4 do Irish do, 3 puns Old Jamaica Rum, 20 packages bottled and in bulk. Also doing Noyau, Pale Orange Bitters, and other choice selection of CORDIANS, including Noyau, Pale Orange Bitters, Brandy, and other choice selection of CORDIANS, including Noyau, Pale Orange Bitters, Brandy, and other choice selection of CORDIANS.

Woodstock, August 1st. JOHN EDGAR. FLOUR, CORN MEAL, Buckwheat Flour, Oat Meal, Extra Molasses, Rice, Split Peas, Tea—a very nice article of 25. 9d. per pound, Saleratus, Caps, &c. And all descriptions of Groceries, all the very best of their kind. PROMPTLY DELIVERED.—Raisins, Currants, Coffee, Broths, Pails, and Scrupulously clean manufacture.

STONE WARE.—Butter Churns, Preserve Jars, Molasses Jugs, Pitchers, Flower Pots, and Milk Pans. Made by JOHN EDGAR, Woodstock, July 6, 1859.

la, or King's Evil, a national disease, a corruption of the blood, which this fluid becomes vitiated, poor. Being in the circulation, it affects the whole body, and may burst out in any part of it. No organ is free from it, nor is there one which it may not affect. The scrofulous taint is variously communicated, low living, disordered diet, unhealthy food, impure air, filthy habits, the depressing vices, and the venereal infection. Whatsoever it is hereditary in the constitution, it is transmitted to children and fourth generation; indeed, it is the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon the children."

commence by deposition from the rupt or ulcerous matter, which, in liver, and internal organs, is termed in the glands, swellings; and on eruptions or sores. This foul corusciferous fluid, in the blood, depresses the system, so that scrofulous constitution suffer far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently numbers perish by disorders which are not scrofulous in their nature, but rendered fatal by this taint in the blood, the most of the consumption which a human family has its origin directly from scrofulous contamination; and many diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, &c. of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla, an effective remedy which the medical profession can devise for this every ailment, and the most active remedial that has ever been discovered for the cure of scrofulous taint, and the expurgation of the blood, and the removal of its destructive consequences. It should be employed for the cure of scrofulous taint, and also of other affections which arise from it, such as ERYTHEMA, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, SYMPHYLITIC and MERCURIAL DISORDERS, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIALIZED BLOOD. The popular belief that "the blood is the life" is founded in truth, and a degeneration of the blood, the purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla, and regenerate this vital fluid, which sound health is impossible in debilitated constitutions.

AYER'S Cathartic Pills, THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSICIAN, proposed that disease within the range of a man rarely witnessed or evade them, and a searching search, and clear, and restoring his diseased action, and restoring his vitality. As a consequence of these, the invalid who is bowed down with physical debility is astonished to find his energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and so effective.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral, FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Croup, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease. It is the field of its usefulness and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every country abounds in persons published, who have been restored from alarming and desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. Its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape notice, and where its virtues are known, no longer hesitate what antidote to employ in the distressing and dangerous affections of the organs that are incident to our climate. My inferior remedies thrust upon the public have failed and been discarded, this medicine by every trial, conferred benefits which they can never forget, and procure too numerous and too remarkable to mention.

PREPARED BY J. C. AYER & CO. LOWELL, MASS. F. G. ROBERTSON, F. GROVER & SON, Ed. River; W. H. SMITH, FREDERICKTON; JOHN McNEELY, and J. M. WALKER, St. John. and Druggists and Merchants.

PERFINE & EXTRA FLOUR JOHN EDGAR.

Woodstock, Fredericton, and Grand Falls

Mail Stage. LEAVING Woodstock and Fredericton every Monday (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A.M. Fare \$3. Leaving Woodstock for Grand Falls Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, P.M., and Grand Falls on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, P.M.

Books kept at the Woodstock Hotel and Blackard House, Woodstock; and at the Parker House and Brayley House, Fredericton. J. R. TUPPER. Woodstock, June 11, 1859.

Land Sale. TO be sold at public auction by the undersigned, on Saturday, the fifteenth day of October next, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Central Bank Agency office, in Woodstock, pursuant to a decree of the Court of Equity, in a case of Edward B. Chandler, Jr. Plaintiff, and Edwin J. Jacob, James Ketchum, and Ralph Ketchum, Defendants.—All that certain block of land situate and intersected by the river Wachuson, or as more commonly designated the Little Presquaire, in the County of Carleton and Province of New Brunswick, and consisting of six conjoint lots and containing about six hundred acres, as more fully described in the grant thereof from the Crown, and being the land described in a mortgage from the said Edwin J. Jacob to the said Edward B. Chandler, Jr., dated the 15th day of February, 1851.

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

Valuable Property for Sale. THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale all that valuable Property belonging to the Estate of the late John Wilson, Esq., situated as follows:—CHAMCOOK. That very fine field opposite Mr. John Townsend's, containing 15 acres. The field fronting on the water, known as the Tide-mill field, containing 2 acres. The land on the Western side of the Lake, with stream from the Salt water into the Lake, with the very valuable Mill privilege belonging to the same.

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN PERKINS, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR. NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned have been appointed assignees of the estate and effects of John Perkins, an insolvent debtor, and have been duly sworn according to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Vic. Cap. 17: All persons indebted to the said John Perkins are required to pay to us forthwith all sums of money due from them; and all creditors of the said John Perkins are required to deliver to us, on or before the twentieth day of June next, their respective claims and accounts against the said John Perkins.

IN THE MATTER OF GEORGE CLOWES, JR., AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR. NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned have been appointed assignees of the estate and effects of George Clowes, Jr. an insolvent debtor, and have been duly sworn according to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Vic. Cap. 17: All persons indebted to the said George Clowes, Jr. are required to pay to us forthwith all sums of money due from them; and all creditors of the said George Clowes, Jr. are required to deliver to us, on or before the thirtieth day of June next, their respective claims and accounts against the said George Clowes, Jr.

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES J. MONTGOMERY, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR. NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned have been appointed assignees of the estate and effects of James J. Montgomery, an insolvent debtor, and have been duly sworn according to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Vic. Cap. 17: All persons indebted to the said James J. Montgomery are required to pay to us forthwith all sums of money due from them; and all creditors of the said James J. Montgomery are required to deliver to us, on or before the 27th day of July next, their respective claims and accounts against the said James J. Montgomery.

DAVID MUNRO, Assignee; ROBERT HARPER, Assignee.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., July 7, 1859.

THE subscriber has just landing to-day ex. Cuck's from New York: 175 bbls. Extra State Flour—Fresh Ground; 75 superfine do; 75 Corn Meal; 35 chests superior Congo Tea; 10 half chests do; 5 tierces Rice; 15 kegs Saleratus; 45 boxes ext. Low wood; 10 bbls. Child Sugar; 35 bbls. London Porter & Ale, in qts and pts; 35 boxes Tobacco—choice Brands; 50 do Raisins; 25 do Saleratus—in 1 lb papers; 40 do Souchong and Oolong Teas; 50,000 Cigars, different Brands; 5 puns Alcohol; 80 cases DeKuyper Geneva 45 do Hennessy's and Martell's Brandy; 20 hds Geneva—De Kuyper, large a chor. 3 do Rum—pure Old Jamaica; 35 bbls. London Porter & Ale, in qts and pts; 9 Lbs. Martell's and Hennessy's Brandy; 10 cases "OLD TOM." Wines, Whiskeys, Cordials, &c.

Spring Trade, 1859. I BEG leave to inform my friends and the public, that I have commenced the CORN, FLOUR, PROVISION, AND GROCERY BUSINESS, ON STRICTLY CASH PRINCIPLES. My past experience having led me to this conclusion. The man who buys for CASH should certainly have an advantage over the one who buys on Credit. For then he has not to pay the bad debts made by credit sales. So long as I sell for CASH ONLY, I shall have no losses for my customers to make up, and I am determined to allow you every advantage this should command, making it an object for you to purchase for money. I shall buy for cash in the most advantageous markets, either personally or through reliable agents, and shall endeavor at all times to keep well-selected and varied stock on hand. By means of Rail Roads, we are now placed in easy communication with other places, and an confident that it will be for the interest of Traders abroad as well as customers at home, to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

With the full determination of doing all in my power to please and satisfy my customers, I would solicit a share of your patronage. Respectfully, Yours, ALEX. GILMORE, CALAIS, MAY 10, 1859.

Valuable Property for Sale. THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale all that valuable Property belonging to the Estate of the late John Wilson, Esq., situated as follows:—CHAMCOOK. That very fine field opposite Mr. John Townsend's, containing 15 acres. The field fronting on the water, known as the Tide-mill field, containing 2 acres. The land on the Western side of the Lake, with stream from the Salt water into the Lake, with the very valuable Mill privilege belonging to the same.

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN PERKINS, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR. NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned have been appointed assignees of the estate and effects of John Perkins, an insolvent debtor, and have been duly sworn according to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Vic. Cap. 17: All persons indebted to the said John Perkins are required to pay to us forthwith all sums of money due from them; and all creditors of the said John Perkins are required to deliver to us, on or before the twentieth day of June next, their respective claims and accounts against the said John Perkins.

IN THE MATTER OF GEORGE CLOWES, JR., AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR. NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned have been appointed assignees of the estate and effects of George Clowes, Jr. an insolvent debtor, and have been duly sworn according to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Vic. Cap. 17: All persons indebted to the said George Clowes, Jr. are required to pay to us forthwith all sums of money due from them; and all creditors of the said George Clowes, Jr. are required to deliver to us, on or before the thirtieth day of June next, their respective claims and accounts against the said George Clowes, Jr.

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES J. MONTGOMERY, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR. NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned have been appointed assignees of the estate and effects of James J. Montgomery, an insolvent debtor, and have been duly sworn according to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Vic. Cap. 17: All persons indebted to the said James J. Montgomery are required to pay to us forthwith all sums of money due from them; and all creditors of the said James J. Montgomery are required to deliver to us, on or before the 27th day of July next, their respective claims and accounts against the said James J. Montgomery.

DAVID MUNRO, Assignee; ROBERT HARPER, Assignee.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS!

THE Subscriber has just received his Spring Stock of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, which consist in part as follows:—NEW MANTLES, In Silk, Moire Antique, Cloth, &c. IN ALL THE NEWEST STYLES; NEW Dress Goods, In Black and Fancy Silks, Barges, Challis, Pophins, Eugenie Stripes, Coburgs, Lustras, Delaines, Mustins, Calicoes, &c., &c. NEW Bonnets and Hats, LATEST SHAPES—VERY CHEAP!! NEW RIBBONS, IN GREAT VARIETY! MUSLIN COLLARS, Sleeves, Edgings, & Insetions, SILK FRINGES AND DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW CARPETINGS, BLUE AND WHITE COTTON WARPS, FIRST QUALITY—WARRANTED, Grey, White, and Striped COTTONS, TICKINGS, OSNABURGS, & DENHAMS. Hosiery & Gloves, KID GLOVES, of Superior Quality, all of which will be sold very cheap. ROBERT BROWN, Woodstock, June 9th, 1859.

NEW SPRING GOODS! THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS TO call the attention of purchasers in this County and Montreal, to his Spring Supply of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, being unusually large, and having been selected with great care, it will be found well worth the trouble of an inspection. It consists in part of a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Silk, Moire, and Cloth.

Mantles and shawls, English and American BONNETS & FLATS; Boys, Girls, and Infants, Muslin, Cashmere, and Straw HATS; A beautiful assortment of Ribbons, Flowers, & Feathers, Muslin Collars, Sleeves, Curtains, and Short BLINDS; Nett and Tartan CURTAINS & FRINGES; Parasols, Gloves, and HOSIERY; An elegant lot of Muslins and Muslin Dresses; Colored Barges, Delaines, Norwich Stripes, Challis, Eugenie Plaid, Kahor Lustras, and other DRESS GOODS; Coburgs, Duck, Drilling and Tickings; Great variety of Men's and Boys' Hats & Caps; Any quantity of Small Wares, such as Tassels, Braids, Belts, Bases, Hdkfs, &c.; Mourning Goods.

These persons requiring MOURNING will find a good Stock to select from. BARAGES, in Plain, Plaid and Stripes; Muslins, Alpacas, Coburgs, Paramettas; French Twills, Glaghoons and Prints; English and French KID GLOVES; Black Parasols, Black and Mixed BONNETS and RIBBONS; 3-4, 4, 4, 6-4 Crapes and Wraps. Cotton Warps. Two Bales Blue and White WARPS, imported direct from Manchester, and warranted the best in the Market.

Coffin Furniture. By order of a large Stock of COFFIN FURNITURE, of all sizes, so that persons requiring any thing in that line will be enabled to supply their wants without any trouble, being well stocked with Hat Crapes, Mustins, Ribbons, Black and White Kid, Cotton and Berlin Gloves, &c., &c. Any Goods in my Warehouse in Stock, will be ordered from St. John or Fredericton at short notice and at a small advance upon cost. GEO. STRICKLAND, Woodstock, May 26, 1859.

New Boots and Shoes, AT THE BRICK BUILDING, MAIN STREET. JUST received from New York and Boston, a lot of the largest importations of Boots and Shoes ever offered for sale in Woodstock. They consist of 5 cases Ladies Gaiters, from 6s. to 12s. 6d.; 5 do do Jenny Lind Boots and Buskins; 4 do Men's Gaiters, Boots and Buskins; 4 do Children's Boots and Shoes; 3 do do Gaiter Boots; 6 do Boys and Youngs Brogans, in all sizes. Intending purchasers will please call and examine the above at the subscriber's certain price can even the most fastidious both in price and quality. ROBERT BROWN, Woodstock, June 9th, 1859.

Tailoring!

AT THE BRICK BUILDING, MAIN-ST., UP-STAIRS. The Subscriber begs to announce that having secured the services of Mr. John E. Smith for the ensuing year he intends carrying on the Clothing and Custom business under his supervision. From Mr. Smith's long experience as a practical Cutter, both in the United States and in St. John, parties about to make their spring purchases of Clothing, or have their garments made to order, may be sure of getting their work done in the most approved manner as to style and finish.

The Subscriber has on hand a large and excellent assortment of CLOTHS in Black and Brown Broad Cloths, Fancy Silk-Warp Coatings, Black and Colored Cassimeres and Doecskins, Tweeds and Satinets, Russel Cords and Alpaccas for Summer Coats. Vestings in Great Variety, Hats & Caps. Silk Neck and Pocket Hdkfs, Neck Ties, Brauses, White & Regatta Shirts, Shirt Fronts and Collars, &c., &c. Ready Made Clothing in endless variety and in the most fashionable styles. Gentlemen about to make purchases would do well by examining the above stock before buying elsewhere. ROBERT BROWN, Woodstock, June 9th, 1859.

Earthenware, China, Glass! SPRING IMPORTATION, FRAS. CLEMENTSON, MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF EARTHENWARE AND CHINA, 29, DOCK STREET. RESPECTFULLY asks the attention of the Public to his spring stock of the above Goods, which are now open, and ready for inspection. The Subscriber has spared neither pains nor expense in procuring Goods for this market, from all parts of Europe, where such Goods are manufactured.

The above Importation is the largest, and decidedly the best Stock of Goods ever offered of this market—amongst which will be found a good selection of China, Tea, and Breakfast Sets, Enamelled Dinner Sets, Toilet Sets, &c.; Dinner Sets, Tea and Breakfast Sets, Toilet sets, in white stone and white stone and gold; China Vases, of every description; Blue and White Parian Vases, Toilet Bottles, &c.; Cut Glass of every description, of the most modern style; 29, DOCK STREET. Wholesale and Retail by F. CLEMENTSON, St. John, April 26, 1859.

Painting! MR. JORDAN RICKETSON informs the Public that he continues the practice of his trade as a PAINTER and GILDER in his shop opposite the Hotel of Mr. Morehouse. Carriages and Sleighs painted; signs lettered; all descriptions of Cabinet Work painted in any style required. Also, Gliding in a, ts branches; Picture Frames gilt, &c. Land for Sale. INTENDING buyers of land in Carleton County or Victoria, may by inquiring of JAMES H. WINSLOW at Central Bank Agency obtain information with reference to several most desirable situations for sale on most reasonable terms.

St. Andrews & Boston. The Subscriber "ETICA," 190 Luis, MALONEY, Master who has been running between the above places for the last ten years, will receive Freight for either port. Any merchandise entrusted to his care will be carefully attended to. W. MALONEY, St. Andrews, April 29, 1859.

Domestic Manufacture. THE Subscriber is now prepared to supply to all who may require them, ROLL LIZEN, GLE, in boxes of 6 the each, of his own manufacture, without any adulteration, and at a lower price than it costs to import a spurious article. Traders, by calling, will find a st ony inducement to purchase in the shape of a liberal discount. JOHN C. McNEELY, 45, Dock-street. P.S.—On hand, CONFECTION CANDY for sweetening the breath. J. C. McI. St. John, April 5, 1859.

Logs Wanted. 300,000 FEET Black, Batterednut, East-wood Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Logs wanted, for which furniture will be given in exchange. ALSO Furniture exchanged for every kind of Country Produce, at market prices, at the BAZAR FURNITURE STORE, near R. & E. Davis' Mills, Woodstock, South side the Bridge, May 6, 1858.

Earthenware. SPRING Importation—Just received, Extra Gettrude, from Liverpool—50 crates of assorted EARTHENWARE, selected expressly for the Country Trade, wholesale by F. CLEMENTSON, 29 Dock-Street. St. John, April 6, 1859. CHINA, GLASS, & EARTHENWARE.—A general assortment of every article which will be found a very nice DINNER SET of white stone ware. Also sets of China, White stone and Fancy EARTHENWARE. For sale low by JOHN EDGAR, July 5, 1859.

**John Moore,**  
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN  
**Liquors, Groceries, Pickles,  
Sauces, &c., &c.**  
QUEEN ST. FREDERICTON, N. B.  
HAS Constantly on Hand and for  
Sale Low, the following GOODS.—  
Dark & Pale Brandy, Ditto do Pepper,  
Gin, Jamaica Rum, Ditto do Cloves,  
Scottish Whisky, Mixed Pickles, Cayenne Pepper,  
Case Holland, Race and Nutmegs,  
Old Madeira—Bottled, Carraway,  
Do Port—in wood and Keg & Bottled Mustard  
bottle, French do,  
Do Sherry, do do, Prepared Cocoa,  
Do Catalonia, do do, Broma & Chocolate,  
Do Champagne, do do, Mixed Pickles,  
Bottled Ale & Porter, Rel Cabbage,  
Lemon Syrup, Gherkins,  
Lard & Crushed Sugar, Cauliflower & Onions,  
Brown Sugar, Walnuts & Paeonillili,  
Golden Syrup, Worcester Sauce,  
Molasses, Panacoli do,  
Green & Black Teas, Florentia do,  
Java and Cuba Coffee, Chocney do,  
Flour and Meal, Harrey do,  
Oatmeal, Anchovy do,  
Pearl and Pot Barley, Pepper do,  
Rice and Split Peas, Shrimp do,  
Ground Rice, Soyer do,  
Smoked Hams, Ditto Kish,  
Mould & Dipt Candles, Cuetrie Paste,  
London sperm Candles, Ditto Powder,  
Bassan do do, Tomato Ketchup,  
Belmont do do, Mushroom do,  
Old Windsor Soap, Orange & Lemon Jelly,  
Castile Soap, Exara t of Rose, Or-  
ange, & Lemon  
Soap, tucag, Almond and  
Wash Bogris, Vanilla,  
Tubano Pails, Orange and Capers,  
Brooms and Wash, Orange Marmalade,  
Peppit Starch, Quava Jelly,  
London do, Essence of Coffee,  
Indigo and Blue, Sardes,  
Washing Soda, Ditto Salmon,  
Carbonate Soda, Ditto Lobsters,  
Saloractus, Ditto Meats,  
Salt—in Jars & Bags, Cox's Gelatin,  
White Wine Vinegar, Maccaroni and Ver-  
micelli,  
Chlor Vinegar, Preserved Ginger,  
Gronks and Barley, Caudied Orange Cit-  
roen,  
Hoeker's Farina, Lemon Peel,  
Smoked Herrings, Luneh and Layer Rai-  
Scrub Brushes, sine,  
Blacklead Brushes, Prance and Figs,  
Blacklead, Oranges and Lemons  
Liquid, Grapes,  
Matches, Wicking, Filberts, Walnuts,  
Burning Fluid, Chestnuts, Almonds,  
Olive Oil, Castania & Pecana Nuts  
Whiting, Tamarinds,  
Bath Brick, Lozenges & Rk Candy  
Tobacco, various brands, Pipes, Cream Tartar,  
Sulphur, Its medicinal, Liquorice  
Arrow Root & Sage, Pear drops,  
Whole & gr. Cinnamon, Strawberry Drops,  
Ditto, do. Ginger, Raspberry do,  
Ditto, do. Alapico, Pine Apple do,  
Barley Sugar,

Havana Cigars, Charoots, Extra Quality  
Chancing Tobacco.  
Fredericton, June 25, 1857.

**Just Received**  
AND FOR SALE AT THE  
**"MEDICAL HALL,"**  
A new and full supply of  
**DRUGS, CHEMICALS,  
PATENT MEDICINES,**  
of every description,  
**HORSE MEDICINES, &c.**  
Perfumery.

English and American, Old Brown Windsor  
Soap, Claver's Honey Soap, Teaspoon Balls,  
Camphor Balls for Chapped Hands, Military  
Shaving Soap, Panaristina Cream, Hair Oils,  
Katharon, Tricopherous, Rosemary and Cas-  
tor Oil, Cocaine, Hair Dyes, &c., &c.,  
**Brushes.**

Varnish, Patent White-Wash, Blacking  
Black Lead, Scrubbing, Comb Brushes. A  
very nice assortment of English Hair, Hat,  
Clothes Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes—  
with Gutta-Percha Toilette Combs, Ivory  
Combs, Back and Side Combs.

Also direct from New York:  
A quantity of Stationary and Children's  
Toy Books, a nice selection of Novels, Also  
School Books, Portmannales, Wallets, Steel  
Pens and Ink.

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

**PAINTS.**  
White Lead, Black, Blue, Green, Yellow  
and Red Paint, —dry colors in large variety  
**OILS.**

Boiled and Raw Linseed, Pale Seal, Olive  
Neatsfoot, Turpentine, Coach and Furnative  
Varnishes, Burning Fluid, &c.

A quantity of Curtis & Perkins' Pain Kil-  
ler, which will be sold at as low rates as by  
the manufacturers.

Doctor Smith continues to attend to the prac-  
tice of his profession, and may be found at his  
office in the above Establishment, or at his re-  
sidence next door.  
Woodstock, Feb. 3, 1859 1y.

**Patent Steam Brewery,**  
ST. ANDREWS, N. B.  
THE SUBSCRIBER begs to announce that  
He has appointed Mr. JOHN BALLOCH as sole  
Agent at Woodstock for the sale of his superior

**Ales and Porter,**  
and respectfully solicits the patronage of the  
trade and public in general.  
ap28 CHAS. A. THOMPSON.

**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 scurfiness down to a common pimple  
He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases,  
and never failed except in two cases,  
(both thunder humor.) 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 nursing  
sore mouth.  
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind  
of pimples on the face.  
Two or three bottles will clear the system of  
biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst  
canker in the mouth 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 on 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 severe case 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 scurfiness.

A benefit is always experienced from the  
first bottle and a perfect cure is warranted  
when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I have peddled over a thousand  
bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I  
know the effect of it in every case. So sure as  
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 no suppurating  
sores that appear to me suppurating; first  
that it cures in our pastures, in some places  
quite plentiful, and yet its value has never  
been known until I discovered it in 181—  
second, that it should cure all kinds of humors.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise  
and great popularity of the discovery, I will  
state that in April, 1833, I peddled, and sold  
about six bottles per day—in April, 1834, I  
sold over one thousand bottles per day of it.

Some of the wholesale 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 own practice I always kept it strictly  
for humors—but since its introduction, and  
general family medicine, great and wonderful  
virtues have been found in it that I never sus-  
pected.

Several cases of epileptic fits—a disease  
which was always considered incurable, have  
been cured by a few bottles. O, what a mercy  
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  
aged people cured by it. For the various dis-  
eases of the liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia,  
Asthma, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side,  
Diseases of the Spine, and particularly in dis-  
eases of the Kidney's, &c. the discovery has  
done more good than any medicine ever known.

No change of Diet ever necessary. Eat the  
best you can procure, and enough of it.  
Directions for Use.—Adults one table  
spoonful per day.—Children over ten years des-  
sert 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  
Medicine Store of H. H. Hay, 15 and 17 Mar-  
tyn Square, Portland, (Me.) to whom all or-  
ders should be addressed.

Sold by all respectable Druggists through-  
out the United States and British Provinces.  
Price \$1 00.

AGENTS. W. T. Baird, Woodstock; J. W.  
Raymond, do.; Willard Sawyer, Upper Wood-  
stock; A. W. Raymond, Grand Falls; Benj.  
Dover, do.; Tobias, Stephen H. Estabrook,  
Upper Woodstock; S. G. Barpe, Upper Simonds;  
N. W. Raymond, Middle Simonds; Mark  
Traffon, Houlton Me.

**LAND FOR SALE.**  
THE Subscriber will sell a LOT of  
LAND commencing near the Court House  
and running west to the Connel Iron, contain-  
ing one hundred acres on the front and on the rear,  
are cleared and laid down to grass; also another  
lot running westerly from the Connel road to  
the rear, crossing the Maduxnakit, containing  
156 acres, having a good frame barn thereon  
and about 22 acres cleared; also 300 acres of  
wilderness land on the north branch of the  
Maduxnakit, adjoining the Boundary Line;  
and also, a HOUSE and LOT and a number of  
building lots at the Upper Corner. For par-  
ticulars apply to the Subscriber, or to E. R.  
Kerchur, or to F. E. Winslow, at the Central  
Bank Agency. JAMES KETCHUM.  
Woodstock, April 29, 1858.

**EQUITABLE.**  
**Fire Insurance Company**  
OF  
**LONDON.**  
Capital £500,000 Sterling.  
J. C. WINSLOW Agent for Woodstock.

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

**LIFE ASSOCIATION  
OF SCOTLAND.**  
NINETEENTH REPORT.

THE Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the  
Association was held within the Head  
Office, on the 31 August, current, in terms of  
the Charter and Act of Parliament—Sir  
JAMES FORRESTER, BART., of Comiston, in the  
Chair.

There were submitted to the Meeting the  
Annual Report by the Directors on the Prog-  
ress of the business; the Report of the Audit-  
or, Mr. W. Wood, Accountant; and the Bal-  
ance sheet, of the Accounts, certified in terms  
of the Act of Parliament; with other state-  
ments of the affairs, as at 5th April last, the  
date of balance.

Notwithstanding the general depression of  
commercial affairs, the progress of the Asso-  
ciation during the past year has been greater  
than in any other year, with only one excep-  
tion.

The applications for new  
Life Assurances during  
the year were 1247 for £666,483  
Of which the Directors ac-  
cepted 1007 for 550,244  
The Annual premiums being 18,811

Annuitants on 24 lives were purchased for  
£752 10s. per annum at the price of 9457/6.  
The Policies that became annuities on the  
Association by deaths during the year amount-  
ed to 65 for 43,065s.

The Total Assurances since the commence-  
ment of the business amount to nearly five  
million pounds.

The Annual Income is now one hundred and  
thirty-eight thousand pounds; annuities of £30,  
000 being collected through the London  
Branch.

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

From the increasing wealth and importance  
of British North America, as well as the ex-  
ample of other Assurance Offices, the Direc-  
tors have for some time entertained the idea  
of establishing Branches there. They have  
been established since last meeting to accom-  
plish this. A deputation from the Directors visited  
the chief towns, and secured the co-operation  
of influential gentlemen in each Province.

Although the Branches have been in opera-  
tion only for a few months, the transactions  
have already been considerable, as well as of  
a most satisfactory description. Special  
Agents, Agents and Medical Officers, who  
have already interested themselves much in  
the Association's affairs, and through whose  
exertions there is every prospect of permanent  
success.

The Report by the Board of Directors was  
unanimously approved. The vacancies in  
the chief offices, were then filled up; and after  
special votes of thanks to the Directors at the  
Head Office and Branches, and the Agents,  
Medical Officers, Manager, &c., the meeting  
separated.

**DIRECTORS AT EDINBURGH.**  
Sir JAMES FORRESTER, of Comiston, Bart., Chair-  
man.  
Wm. Y. HENRIE, Esq., of Spottis.  
ALEX. KEMCALD MACKENZIE, Esq., Banker.  
Lieut-Col. R. W. FRASER, H. E. I. C. S.  
JOHN KITCHENROD, Esq., W. S.

The Rev. Professor KELLAND, University of  
Edinburgh.  
JOHN BROWN, Esq., M. D., F. R. C. P.  
WILLIAM MUIR, Esq., Merchant, Leith.  
JAMES M. MELVILLE, Esq., of Hawley.  
WALTER MARSHALL, Esq., Goldsmith.  
GEORGE ROBERTSON, Esq., W. S.  
P. S. K. NEWBINGHO, Esq., M. D., F. R. S. E.,  
Medical Officer.

WILLIAM WOOD, Esq., Accountant, Auditor.  
Messrs. MERRILL & LINDSEY, writers to the  
Signet, Law Agents.  
JOHN FRASER, Manager.

**NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH.**  
Office, No. 71, Saint John Street, St. John.  
FRANCIS FERGUSON, Esq.,  
Rev. WM. DONALD, A. M.,  
Hon. J. A. STREET,  
W. H. ADAMS, Esq.,  
ALEX. CAMBER JARDINE, Esq.,  
JAMES WALKER, M. D., Medical Officer.  
With Agencies throughout the Province.  
SAMUEL D. BERTON,  
Secretary.

Dr. G. A. BROWN, Medical Officer.

**Tailoring!!**  
IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
"WOOLLEN HALL,"  
Will always be found a prac-  
tical and experienced  
**CUTTER.**

The Subscriber having fit-  
ted 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!"**

**CLOTH**  
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.

**Farm for Sale.**  
**FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN,** a  
farm of two hundred acres in Jackson  
town, five miles from Woodstock. There is a  
small clearing, and the soil is of the very best  
quality. Apply immediately at the Journal  
office, or to  
JOHN EDGAR,  
Woodstock, April 20, 1859. Hd. Quarters

**R. R. R.**  
NO MORE PAIN.  
NO MORE SICKNESS.  
NO MORE RHEUMATISM,  
or Stiffness of the Joints, Lumbago, Headaches,  
Toothaches, or suffering from other bodily  
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, In four hours.  
Neuralgia, In one hour.  
Cramp, In ten minutes.  
Diarrhoea, In fifteen minutes.  
Toothache, In one minute.  
Spasms, In five minutes.  
Sick Headache, In ten minutes.  
Chills and Fever, In fifteen minutes.  
Cholera, In fifteen minutes.  
Influenza, In six hours.  
Sore Throat, In ten minutes.  
Burns, In twenty minutes.  
Aque Check, In ten minutes.  
Paralysis, In ten minutes.

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

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

A NEW CONTRIBUTION TO SCIENCE  
The Great Grand Discovery.  
**R. R. R.**  
(No. 2.)

**Radway's Regulating Pills.**  
Dr. Radway & Co. have recently discovered  
a method for extracting from roots, herbs,  
plants and gums, a purgative extract of such  
wonderful nourishing power—which they have  
combined with RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS—  
that is 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-  
gulating process, it daily becomes strength-  
ened.

Persons afflicted with Liver Complaint,  
Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Paleness of Blood,  
and all Females who are subject to Irregular-  
ities, Hysteria, &c., are particularly recom-  
mended to use these Pills. They are pleasant  
to take—elegant in taste, and free from  
nausea, and will not grip, stretch 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  
nursed, 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  
Constiveness, Indigestion,  
Heart-Burn, Dyspepsia,  
Biliousness, Constipation,  
Dropsy, Headache,  
Palpitation of the Congestion,  
Heart, &c., &c., &c.

They are entirely vegetable and harmless;  
an infant at the breast can take them with  
safety, and persons who are subject to Erys-  
ipelas, Epilepsy, Heart Diseases, &c.,  
should always keep a box on hand,  
**Price 25 Cents.**

Ask for Radway's Regulators or Regulating Pills  
The Great Constitutional Remedy.  
**R. R. R.**  
(No. 2.)  
A New Life-Creative Principle.

**Radways Renovating Resolvent**  
Heals Old Sores, Purifies the Blood, Instills  
within the system renewed Health, and Re-  
solves and Extenuates all Chronic and Con-  
stitutional Diseases.

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

Dr. Rutley & 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, every situ-  
ation of disease and ailments, transmitted from  
parents to their children.

**RADWAYS RENOVATING RESOLVENT**  
Will radically extenuate from the system  
Scrophula, Catarrhs,  
Syphilis, Fits,  
Fever Sores, Runnings from the ear  
Ulcers, White Swellings,  
Sore Eyes, Tumors,  
Sore Legs, Cancerous Affections  
Sore Mouth, Nodes,  
Sore Head, Rickets,  
Insanity, Glandular Swellings,  
Bronchitis, Night Sweats,  
All Diseases of the Consumption  
Womb, Rash Tetter,  
Erolapsus Uteri Humors of all kinds

Skin Diseases, Chronic Rheu-  
matism, Dyspepsia,  
And all diseases that have been estab-  
lished in the system for years.  
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BO-  
TLE Sold by Druggists Everywhere.  
RADWAY & CO., 102 Fulton St., N. Y.  
W. T. Baird, and all Druggists, Wood-  
stock, N. B.; J. D. Beas-  
ley, G and Falls; S. F. Grosvenor, Bel Rive.

**The Great Ambassador**



OF HEALTH TO ALL MAN  
**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**

A BOON TO THE SICK.  
The want of a sterling medicinal  
remedy is a source of grief to millions  
of humanity, and one entirely free of  
general and other deleterious particles,  
very felt till this all-powerful medi-  
cine was discovered. HOLLOWAY'S  
VALUABLE PILLS have become the  
Remedy of all nations. Their utility  
is proved as well as to cure; they are  
radical in their effects, and by their  
moving the hidden cause of disease in-  
ward, and restoring the drooping ener-  
gies, assist nature in her task,  
and functionally reformation.

THE GREAT SCOURGE OF THIS CENTURY  
is the disease of the bowels, which  
restores the system, assisting nature in her task,  
and functionally reformation.

THE GREAT SCOURGE OF THIS CENTURY  
is the disease of the bowels, which  
restores the system, assisting nature in her task,  
and functionally reformation.

THE GREAT SCOURGE OF THIS CENTURY  
is the disease of the bowels, which  
restores the system, assisting nature in her task,  
and functionally reformation.

THE GREAT SCOURGE OF THIS CENTURY  
is the disease of the bowels, which  
restores the system, assisting nature in her task,  
and functionally reformation.

THE GREAT SCOURGE OF THIS CENTURY  
is the disease of the bowels, which  
restores the system, assisting nature in her task,  
and functionally reformation.

THE GREAT SCOURGE OF THIS CENTURY  
is the disease of the bowels, which  
restores the system, assisting nature in her task,  
and functionally reformation.

THE GREAT SCOURGE OF THIS CENTURY  
is the disease of the bowels, which  
restores the system, assisting nature in her task,  
and functionally reformation.

THE GREAT SCOURGE OF THIS CENTURY  
is the disease of the bowels, which  
restores the system, assisting nature in her task,  
and functionally reformation.

THE GREAT SCOURGE OF THIS CENTURY  
is the disease of the bowels, which  
restores the system, assisting nature in her task,  
and functionally reformation.

THE GREAT SCOURGE OF THIS CENTURY  
is the disease of the bowels, which  
restores the system, assisting nature in her task,  
and functionally reformation.

THE GREAT SCOURGE OF THIS CENTURY  
is the disease of the bowels, which  
restores the system, assisting nature in her task,  
and functionally reformation.

THE GREAT SCOURGE OF THIS CENTURY  
is the disease of the bowels, which  
restores the system, assisting nature in her task,  
and functionally reformation.

THE GREAT SCOURGE OF THIS CENTURY  
is the disease of the bowels, which  
restores the system, assisting nature in her task,  
and functionally reformation.

THE GREAT SCOURGE OF THIS CENTURY  
is the disease of the bowels, which  
restores the system, assisting nature in her task,  
and functionally reformation.

THE GREAT SCOURGE OF THIS CENTURY  
is the disease of the bowels, which  
restores the system, assisting nature in her task,  
and functionally reformation.

THE GREAT SCOURGE OF THIS CENTURY  
is the disease of the bowels, which  
restores the system, assisting nature in her task,  
and functionally reformation.

THE GREAT SCOURGE OF THIS CENTURY  
is the disease of the bowels, which  
restores the system, assisting nature in her task,  
and functionally reformation.

THE GREAT SCOURGE OF THIS CENTURY  
is the disease of the bowels, which  
restores the system, assisting nature in her task,  
and functionally reformation.

THE GREAT SCOURGE OF THIS CENTURY  
is the disease of the bowels, which  
restores the system, assisting nature in her task,  
and functionally reformation.

THE GREAT SCOURGE OF THIS CENTURY  
is the disease of the bowels, which  
restores the system, assisting nature in her task,  
and functionally reformation.

THE GREAT SCOURGE OF THIS CENTURY  
is the disease of the bowels, which  
restores the system, assisting nature in her task,  
and functionally reformation.

**OUR PA**

The Woodstock Journal  
page weekly, devoted to  
the industrial, commercial  
interests of New Brunswi-  
ck. The objects at which it  
presents circumstances  
the promotion of immigra-  
tion of the wild lands, the ope-  
ration of the railroads, &c.  
representation in the Asso-  
ciation, schools of all grades  
to the highest being open  
and without price, and a  
Taxation.

The Journal is published  
at Woodstock, N. B., by  
Wm. Edgar, Proprietor.

Single copies, one and the  
Club of six, one and the

Clubs of ten, one dollar  
N. B.—To any person  
at these rates, and a send-  
ance, we will send a con-  
one year, gratis.

When payment is not  
dollars and a half, and is  
laid beyond the year,  
charged.

Clergymen, postmaster  
applied at a dollar and a  
ADRES

THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL  
TERMS OF AD-  
BY THE JOURNAL

A Column, \$26.  
Third of Column, \$10.  
Cards of four to eight  
BY THE JOURNAL

One third less than  
BY THE JOURNAL

One half less than  
BY THE JOURNAL

TRANSFERS AD-  
Squares of 12 lines or 10  
Lines—each succeeding  
For each line above to  
Same,—each succeeding  
N. B.—When an ad-  
the office the length of  
inserted should be mu-  
this is not done it will  
deral out.

Advertisements  
than 3 P.M. on Wed-  
BY THE JOURNAL

**GRAND**

From Our GRAND

During the long  
elapsed since my  
might have trespass-  
ture, but that I, I  
a hero, found no pa-  
patiate; not but th  
the world is full o  
are being produc  
that presented its  
seemed to bring  
sponding objectio  
cal, another two  
speculative, and  
place; until at la  
ting upon my pa-  
Since my last ar-  
been rapidly in-  
and size, the for-  
new buildings s  
daily in all dire  
character of the  
tion is necessary  
that many, if n  
dimensions and  
real, and show th  
cess: of no me  
gether with th  
doubt, but rather  
material.

In their loca-  
tions display a  
ples upon which  
lienable rights  
are founded th  
even in this pr  
a starting poin  
published and in  
"all men are f  
"the people ar  
into benevigni

FAIRBANKS  
CELE