

foreseen expenses. On being called upon, the Provincial Secretary made a statement of the expenditure of the similar grant made last year. The rewards for the apprehension of the murderers of the McKenzie family, and the other expenses connected with their apprehension, formed a large item. The Commissioners on Public Institutions—£286; £90 went towards the survey of the boundary between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; £40 to witnesses in the "Coppin suit" in St. John; £40 for the apprehension of Davis for the attempt to murder his wife; the delegates to London had been paid £171—their entire expenses were £300 each.

There was some conversation about the delegation. At length the vote was agreed to, and the committee rose and reported the resolutions.

WEDNESDAY, March 16.

REVENUE BILL.

The Revenue Bill was again committed, Dr. Vail in the chair. No opposition was offered to any of the sections. When the table of duties came up, the Provincial Secretary explained that "Old Tom" had hitherto been brought in as a cordial, under a duty of 1s. per gallon. As it was really a superior description of Gin, he proposed to put 2s 6d on it.

Mr. Williston complained of the duty of 2d per pound upon leather.

Mr. Gray objected to the additional 2d per cent. on unenumerated articles and on wines. He drew attention to the fact that the custom of the Treasury, in collecting *ad valorem* duties on British goods, was to add one-ninth to the sterling cost to convert it into currency, which was much too low, the British sovereign being worth 2s 4d. By instructing the Treasurer to add one-fifth, instead of a ninth, the Government, with the present Revenue Act, could raise nearly £3,000 additional. The remainder of the £7,000 needed could be saved in railway management.

The Provincial Secretary replied, showing that the change proposed by Mr. Gray would in fact be an addition to the duty on articles which should not be more highly taxed than now—as ships' materials, and that if £4,000 could be saved in the management of the railway that sum would not go into the General Treasury.

A lengthy conversation followed on this and other topics, in connection with the Revenue Bill, but it was not of general interest.

Mr. Gray's motion to fix the unenumerated articles at ten per cent. was lost, 24 to 11. Ayes.—Messrs. Gray, Kerr, Williston, Allen, Botsford, Lawrence, McPhelim, Wilton, McIntosh, Gilbert, Seville.—£12 10s was then carried, 23 to 12. The Bill was then reported agreed to.

The Attorney General moved the following, which was carried *nem con.*

Resolved.—That this House, having been informed of the death of John M. Johnson, Esq., the father of his Honor the Speaker, do now unanimously express their sympathy with the Speaker on this unexpected bereavement, and agree to adjourn to Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

FRIDAY, March 18.

NAVIGATION LAWS.

Mr. Mitchell's resolution for an address to the Queen, respecting the Navigation Laws and Coasting Trade, was brought up this morning. The principal difference of opinion was as to the propriety of asking for retaliatory measures upon foreign nations who refused to concede a reciprocity of privileges. Mr. Mitchell consented to modify his resolution so as not to ask for such retaliation, and it then passed.

GRAY'S CLAIMS ADJUDICATION BILL.

This being the order of the day for 2 P. M., was committed after dinner, Mr. Wright in the chair. Mr. Gray submitted amendments which would have the effect of confining the operation of the Bill to the Railway. Some discussion took place as to the details of the Bill, and several of the legal gentlemen expressed an opinion that they were not such as to carry out the views of the mover. A brief discussion of its principles took place, though but little was added to what had been said in the former debate.

Mr. Smith opposed the Bill, and objected to the details.

Mr. End thought that there was a singular indelicacy in members of the Government opposing this Bill. It was as if they said to the people, "Don't trust your causes to the common tribunals of the land; don't trust them to the decision of a Judge and Jury in an open court; but bring them to us in our star chamber, and we will give you justice." The members of the Government, of all others, should be the readiest to support this Bill, and thus rid themselves of a burdensome responsibility. Mr. End objected to the details of the Bill, and thought that a simple declaration that the Railway Commissioners should stand in the position, and be subject to the rules, of common carriers, which might be embraced in ten lines, would be sufficient.

The Speaker said that he was opposed to the amendment as well as to the original Bill. He thought that it was throwing out a suspicion that the Crown would not do justice to its subjects. There were prejudices and party feeling amongst jurors as well as in that House. Causes which would be tried in the courts, and decided against the Government, would afterwards be taken up in the House, and made the grounds of attack upon the Government.

The Speaker pointed out that the details of the Bill were not sufficient to carry out its object.

Mr. Gray said that for himself, and on the part of every independent man in the community, he desired to repudiate the notion that that House was a proper tribunal for the trial of suits against the Government. The Judges of the Supreme Court were removed beyond the influence of party; the jurors gave their verdict under the sanction of an oath; the witnesses gave their evidence in like manner, and were subject to cross examination. In investigations in this House there were no oaths administered, no cross examination of witnesses, and no evidence but the statements of interested parties.

Mr. Smith moved that the further consideration of the Bill be postponed for 3 months, which Mr. McAdam seconded.

Mr. Chandler expressed himself entirely in favor of the Bill, as amended, to apply only to the Commissioners of the Railway; but thought that the phraseology was not expressive of what was wanted.

Mr. Steadman supported the Bill. It might be a change in the constitution of the country, but he was not afraid of it on that account; constitutions must change to adapt themselves to the age. It was true that claimants had a remedy now by application to Government; but he denied that that was a remedy by right; it was a mere right to ask for what might be granted as a matter of favor. He was not afraid that a greater amount of litigation would result from such a law as some predicted. He did not think so badly of human nature; he believed that men generally wished to do what was right and honest. But he believed that the law would effect an absolute saving to the Provincial Treasury. The Government could now be postponed a time after time, and year after year, with applications for satisfaction of pretended claims; and they were in a position to be worried into giving that which was not justly due. But if they could say to the applicants, if you think your claim is just, go into the courts of the land and appeal to a jury of your country,—four out of five of them would never go a step further.

The Speaker said that the ground upon which this Bill was urged was that the Government had become common carriers. In Great Britain the Government had become ship builders. Why did they not need such a law to apply to them as ship builders? And if parties had a remedy against the Government as common carriers, in which cases was only an implied contract, much more should they have a remedy where there was an express contract. Executive Councillors and Members of Parliament were sworn to discharge their duty, as well as Judges and Jurors.

Mr. Gray said that he held that the Legislature should provide for the trial of claims against the Government a tribunal entirely independent of the Government. With respect to the Imperial Government being ship builders, it must be remembered that it built these ships in its own dockyards, and there was no analogy between that and the character of common carriers. True, the Imperial Government also contracted for work, but the making of the contract was a voluntary matter on the part of the contractor,—he might make it or not, as he chooses. But in building this Railway, and inviting people to trust themselves and their freight upon it, the Government left no option. It was ridiculous to think that persons having freight to carry in the direction of this line could take any other means of carrying it. When the Railway was there, and was used by some, it became absolutely necessary that all should use it.

The Committee divided on the motion to postpone three months.

Yeas.—Kerr, Watters, Smith, McAdam, Mr. Speaker, C. Perley, Connell, Fisher, Lewis.—9.

Nays.—Gray, Read, Williston, End, Mitchell, Lawrence, Steadman, McMillan, McPhelim, Allen, Botsford, McIntosh, DesBrisay, Hannington, Wilton, Chandler, Cudlip, Gillmor, Brown, Tilley, Seville, Vail, Ferris, W. E. Perley, Tapley, McLeod, Tibbets.—27.

Progress was then reported.

BILL RELATING TO HIGHWAYS.

This Bill was committed. Mr. Smith explained that its object was to relieve non-resident property from taxation for road purposes in the district in which it lay. The principle of the Bill was condemned by every member who spoke except Messrs. Smith and Kerr, who prepared it, and was postponed for three months, 28 to 4.

About half past five Mr. Smith moved that the House do adjourn until nine o'clock to-morrow morning. This was lost by a small majority; and the House then adjourned till the usual hour.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The chapter of accidents is one of the longest chapters in the volume of human suffering. In most hospitals, bruises, traumas, dislocations, incised wounds, scalds, burns &c., are looked upon as things to be experimented on for the benefit of broods of young students, previous to their debut as unfledged surgeons. The amount of unnecessary butchery in these institutions is enormous. At least twenty-five per cent.

of the "operations" we read of are mistakes which might and ought to have been avoided. Dressings of Holloway's Ointment, and the lubrication of the injured flesh with that healing preparation, is positively all that is required in three-fourths of the cases where the amputating knife is now employed.

which it was undoubtedly the intention of the House that their labors should be confined.

The advantage of a personal interrogation of the Railway officials, and of other witnesses, is evident from what we heard on the examination of Mr. Jardine. He explained promptly, and to us satisfactorily several discrepancies in the Railway accounts, and some other charges made against the management.

From the causes to which we have alluded it is doubtful whether the inquiry will be satisfactory. We believe that some members of the committee are already satisfied that nothing of consequence will be effected, and care not how soon its labors are brought to a close.

PROGRESS OF THE SESSION.

FREDERICTON, March 21.

The session is drawing on towards its close. It is difficult to say with much approach to accuracy when it will terminate; much will depend upon circumstances which may arise. The investigation before the Railway Committee was at one time expected to prolong the session; but within a few days a feeling is growing up that the investigation will amount to little and that some members of the committee, despairing of effecting anything, care not how soon the inquiry is ended by a prorogation. The guesses concerning the termination of the session vary from the 1st to the 10th of April. The session is not likely to extend beyond the 10th.

That the end is approaching may be judged from the manner of the House.—The conflict for precedence for motions and Bills which marks the last week or two of a session has commenced. The House sits longer; the inclination to talk for talk's sake is slightly abated; the arguments for and against a measure are not repeated more than three or four times in the course of one debate; and reporting progress is getting into disrepute. Any member who allows progress to be reported upon an unimportant Bill of which he has charge sensibly lessens his chance of getting it through.

The Government Appropriation Bills have gone through; the Revenue Bill is through; the Bill for placing the buildings of the Penitentiary and Lunatic Asylums, and the Light Houses, under the supervision of the Board of Works, was agreed to in committee of Saturday; the Great Roads Bill is through. But the Agricultural measure promised in the speech has not yet made its appearance.

The number of important measures which have been committed once or oftener, but have not yet been passed upon, is very great. Among them are Kerr's Bill to repeal the Insolvent Debtor's Act; Tilley's Medical Bill, Gray's Claims Adjudication Bill, and Kerr's Bill relating to the settlement and support of the Poor. There are many important Bills which have not yet been committed; and there are many Bills of a private or local nature which will occupy much time. Besides these matters, Mr. Steadman has an order of the day for a committee of the whole upon the dispatches relating to the disallowance of the Bill to repeal the grant to King's College. If the Railway committee report, the substance of their report will probably give rise to discussion. Then there is the report of the Commission on the Removal of the Seat of Government. Clearly the House will be at no loss for subjects for consideration and discussion, without mentioning the great number of private or local Bills of minor interest, which will be brought forward. It is impossible that all, and it is improbable that one third, of these matters will meet with the consideration which they deserve. In the last week of the session there will be the usual slaughter of the innocents, and a vast miscellaneous collection of ineipient or half fledged measures will be ineffectually hurried into the purgatory of a three months postponement. The country will probably not be much the loser.

Mr. Gray's Bill for the adjudication of claims against the Province, modified so as to apply only to the Railway Commissioners, will probably pass the lower House by an overwhelming majority. The vote taken on its principle the other day showed twenty-seven for it and only nine against it. The members of the Government divided on it four to two,—Fisher, Smith, Connell and Watters voting against it, and Tilley and Brown for it. Its most deter-

mined opponents are the Speaker and Smith. The candid listener must admit that the logic of the debate is for the Bill; the objections started against it are chiefly fanciful, and such as would apply equally well against allowing suits of many other kinds to be prosecuted. Measures of a character so novel always frighten many conservative minds. But measures equally novel and revolutionary have been eventually worked through the Legislature, and have, when put in operation, recommended themselves even to their most bitter opponents.

No discussion seems likely to take place on the inter-colonial Railway question, unless some new scheme be broached.—The delegation to England is one of the standing amusements in the House. It is scarcely ever alluded to in a serious spirit; but there are frequent allusions to the trip to Paris; the Parisian grisettes; the London Police Courts, &c. The expenses of the delegates are £300 each—not an immoderate sum.

Mr. Tibbets has not yet brought up his resolution for commencing Railway operations at some point between Woodstock and the Canada line. Of course it will not pass; and there are cogent reasons why it should not.

HER MAJESTY'S OPPOSITION.

FREDERICTON, March 22.

Her Majesty's Government in the Province of New Brunswick is past doubt about as worthless an administration in many respects as could be well found, but Her Majesty's Opposition is not a whit better. An opposition is almost an essential part of our parliamentary system—practically it may be said to be essential. It is a legitimate portion too, for it springs naturally from the peculiarities of that system, and has important functions. In importance it is only second to the Ministry itself. It is a principal guardian of the public interests. It is a check upon the carelessness, the arbitrariness, and the general maladministration of the Executive. Its duty is to question, to investigate, and to object. Concert of action among its members is as necessary as among the members and supporters of the Government. The idea of factionalism does not necessarily attach to a Parliamentary Opposition. Oppositions may be, and generally are more or less factious, just as any political party, is more or less factious, but factiousness is an abuse, not an use. If a number of the members of the Assembly have a general distrust or doubt of the ability or honesty of the Government they have an undoubted right to unite themselves into a body to watch that Government, and thwart it when it goes astray; nay, it is their duty to do so just as it is the duty of the Government to unite upon measures for the public weal.

The Opposition of this session fall far short of their duty. They are, in truth, what the Scotch call *feckless*. They exhibit no energy, no acuteness, no depth, no tact. They are disunited—having no apparent bond of union, and exhibiting no concert of action. Very suspicious matters they leave uninvestigated, and favorable opportunities they neglect. They oppose the Government measures just when they should abstain from opposing them, and they neglect opposition to them just when opposition would be legitimate and effective. Their want of tact and acuteness is truly delightful to behold. If a blunder can be made they are sure to make it.

In support of such sweeping charges it will be proper to particularise. They talked two or three days about the Grand Falls Bridge, but they have never adopted the only mode by which the facts concerning that very suspicious affair could have been elicited—a special committee, with power to call for persons and papers. They opposed the 2-1-2 per cent addition to the tariff, without showing any reasons which could be satisfactory, even to themselves, for their opposition. An opposition without reason is, logically as well as verbally, an unreasonable opposition. The Great Roads Bill was another instance of Opposition blundering, although not many joined in it, from very excellent reasons of their own. We shall not further multiply examples. In cleverness, ability and information the Conservatives do not lack. But their generalship is shocking. They are entirely guiltless of tact.

Continued on page 302.

The Journal.

Thursday, March 24, 1859.

Editorial Correspondence.

The Railway Committee.

FREDERICTON, March 19.

The Railway Committee has been for a day or two fairly under way. The greater part of the information moved for by Mr. Gray has been laid before the House; and the chief officers of the Railway, Jardine and Seville, the Commissioners, Light, Chief Engineer, Johnson, the Accountant, with some of the contractors,—are here to give evidence before the Committee. The committee sat four hours on Thursday; they sit from ten to twelve every morning; and last evening they sat from seven to ten.—We have been in the Committee room several times, and have been rather amused by what we saw and heard. The members of the committee are Gray, Tibbets, Botsford, Tapley, Vail, McMillan, Mitchell, McAdam and Lawrence. Gray and Tibbets have been on the committee of last session, and having investigated the conduct of the work up to that time, are naturally desirous to confine the investigation of the committee to the occurrences of the past year. Mitchell on the contrary desires to go over all the ground again, investigating the management of the Railway from the day of its commencement. This is one ground of difference. Another is the spirit of party, which is as evident in this committee as on the floor of the House. With such discordant elements it is not strange that but little progress should be made. Then there are differences of opinion concerning the manner in which the investigation should be pursued. In all these differences, both as to the objects of the investigation and the mode of it, as a general rule Gray and Tibbets are found on one side, and Mitchell, McAdam, and McMillan on the other. The other members of the committee do not take so active a part as these five. The characteristics of Mr. Mitchell cannot be better seen than in this investigation. His tenacity stands out in bold relief; and his acuteness and courage are second only to his tenacity. He will say what he has to say; he will object when he chooses to object; he will put himself right when a wrong construction is attempted to be put upon his actions or language; he will explain when he thinks explanation necessary; he will differ from others when he chooses; he will not be put down or hushed up without a most excellent reason, and not even then if he can help it. This quality of persistency in Mr. Mitchell is a very valuable one when he is engaged in a good cause, but a most inconvenient and vicious one when he chooses, as he not infrequently does, to take the wrong side. A man of stubborn temper should be a man of great judgement.

In several respects it would have been preferable to have had the same committee as that of last session. They could have taken up the investigation at the point at which they dropped it, and have continued down to the present time. Thus much time would have been saved, and the investigation of the proceedings of the past year could have been made thorough and searching. The present committee, only two members of which—Gray and Tibbets, were on the committee of last year, are going over the whole ground again.—The consequence is that in the short time at their disposal they cannot make an inquiry which will be satisfactory to themselves, the House, or the country. And they are exerting an inconvenient precedent. The committee of next year have the same right to go over the whole ground for the third time; the committees of succeeding years have the same rights.—Where is the matter to end? Surely good sense would show the committee that only some special and well defined reason should take them back beyond the transactions to

which it was undoubtedly the intention of the House that their labors should be confined.

The advantage of a personal interrogation of the Railway officials, and of other witnesses, is evident from what we heard on the examination of Mr. Jardine. He explained promptly, and to us satisfactorily several discrepancies in the Railway accounts, and some other charges made against the management.

From the causes to which we have alluded it is doubtful whether the inquiry will be satisfactory. We believe that some members of the committee are already satisfied that nothing of consequence will be effected, and care not how soon its labors are brought to a close.

PROGRESS OF THE SESSION.

FREDERICTON, March 21.

The session is drawing on towards its close. It is difficult to say with much approach to accuracy when it will terminate; much will depend upon circumstances which may arise. The investigation before the Railway Committee was at one time expected to prolong the session; but within a few days a feeling is growing up that the investigation will amount to little and that some members of the committee, despairing of effecting anything, care not how soon the inquiry is ended by a prorogation. The guesses concerning the termination of the session vary from the 1st to the 10th of April. The session is not likely to extend beyond the 10th.

That the end is approaching may be judged from the manner of the House.—The conflict for precedence for motions and Bills which marks the last week or two of a session has commenced. The House sits longer; the inclination to talk for talk's sake is slightly abated; the arguments for and against a measure are not repeated more than three or four times in the course of one debate; and reporting progress is getting into disrepute. Any member who allows progress to be reported upon an unimportant Bill of which he has charge sensibly lessens his chance of getting it through.

The Government Appropriation Bills have gone through; the Revenue Bill is through; the Bill for placing the buildings of the Penitentiary and Lunatic Asylums, and the Light Houses, under the supervision of the Board of Works, was agreed to in committee of Saturday; the Great Roads Bill is through. But the Agricultural measure promised in the speech has not yet made its appearance.

The number of important measures which have been committed once or oftener, but have not yet been passed upon, is very great. Among them are Kerr's Bill to repeal the Insolvent Debtor's Act; Tilley's Medical Bill, Gray's Claims Adjudication Bill, and Kerr's Bill relating to the settlement and support of the Poor. There are many important Bills which have not yet been committed; and there are many Bills of a private or local nature which will occupy much time. Besides these matters, Mr. Steadman has an order of the day for a committee of the whole upon the dispatches relating to the disallowance of the Bill to repeal the grant to King's College. If the Railway committee report, the substance of their report will probably give rise to discussion. Then there is the report of the Commission on the Removal of the Seat of Government. Clearly the House will be at no loss for subjects for consideration and discussion, without mentioning the great number of private or local Bills of minor interest, which will be brought forward. It is impossible that all, and it is improbable that one third, of these matters will meet with the consideration which they deserve. In the last week of the session there will be the usual slaughter of the innocents, and a vast miscellaneous collection of ineipient or half fledged measures will be ineffectually hurried into the purgatory of a three months postponement. The country will probably not be much the loser.

Mr. Gray's Bill for the adjudication of claims against the Province, modified so as to apply only to the Railway Commissioners, will probably pass the lower House by an overwhelming majority. The vote taken on its principle the other day showed twenty-seven for it and only nine against it. The members of the Government divided on it four to two,—Fisher, Smith, Connell and Watters voting against it, and Tilley and Brown for it. Its most deter-

with rings, sporting an immense gold chain and seals, and a rattan cane which nearly took my breath away to know my pleasure. Almost as I approached, I saw a man, whose person in whose presence I had never before, I humbly signified my desire to stop in the house for a day or two, bringing his cigar from his mouth with a smile, and while he ran the fingers of his hand through his well oiled locks, the person as I took him to be, surveyed me from head to foot for a moment; and then that indescribable bow expressed his readiness to receive me, and turning to the servant desired one of them "to look after the gentleman's baggage," and another to show the gentleman up to 375. I suggested that I had no baggage, and consequently that it would not be any looking after. "What, no baggage," said the gentleman of the rings, "chain, no baggage, eh?" He turned to me, and then turning to the servant, he said, "I have had the advantage of superciliousness in it, said, 'sir, how long may we expect to be honored with your company?' I was sure: 'One day at least, perhaps more.'" Upon this the gentleman turned to the desk and taking therefrom a paper which, after writing upon it, presented to me, and which was as fol-

lowing: "The brick sidewalk. The buildings were principally of brick and stone, and were higher and larger than I had been accustomed to in other places. The lower parts of them formed spacious stores, some of which contained magnificent fronts of plate glass. As I walked along I observed just ahead of me and going in the same direction, a tall large and slightly round shouldered man, whose gait I could not help thinking familiar. He carried a small roll of papers in one of his gloved hands and a cane in the other, and as he walked along I noticed that many of those whom he met saluted him respectfully, and that he never failed to return them again. The more I observed this person as I followed him along, the more I became convinced that I had seen the man before. Once he stopped to speak, for a moment, to one whom he met, and his face was turned towards me. That glance was sufficient—I recognized him, although he looked not older but much more careworn than I expected, one of the most loved of all the friends of my youth. As I followed him along a thousand recollections of times gone by forever came rushing over me. I thought of the days when as children we went to school and played together; when as boys we sailed, rode, and shot in company; and when as young men we parted; I thought of the impulses of a restless and dissatisfied mind over the world; he to carry out his expressed determination of fighting his way up in his native land. I hurried after him and just as I came up he stopped at a door, upon which I now noticed a brass plate with his name engraved in it. As he placed his hand upon the door knob I put mine on his shoulder. He turned when he felt my touch, sharply and indignantly towards me, with the air of a man who is about to rebuke one who has taken an unwarrantable liberty; but as his eye met mine he seemed to check himself. He gazed at me steadily for a moment as though he would look me through, and turning pale exclaimed, "Good God!—it cannot be!—yet surely—yes! why?—is it possible that I see you, or am I mistaken?" "I believe," said I, "that you see what is left of me, B—." "And truly," he replied, "I never met any one whom I was more pleased to see than you at this moment. I was thinking of you only this morning but all who used to know you deemed you in your grave long since, but come in with me. We have much to say to each other." "Nay," said I, "after having been so long absent, I am curious to see what changes time has made, so I will walk about the city until dinner time; but if you are at leisure you may hardly do me a greater service than by acting as my guide." "I will do it most gladly," said B—, "and then you shall come and dine with me." "Now," he continued, as he drew my arm into his, "will we take a coach or walk, and to the Falls?" "I replied, 'As we sauntered along I requested B— to call my attention to, and give me an account of, every place or thing which we might see in our walk; reminding him that I had not even heard directly from this place for twenty years.' 'Well,' replied my old friend, 'to begin—this street upon which we are in Broadway, although we are yet half a mile from what was the extremity of it, in this direction at the time you were here, and it stretches away more than half a mile farther before it reaches the suburbs of the city. It is being rapidly built up still farther, owing to the discovery of a vast deposit of iron ore about a mile from the town, and the consequent erection of an immense foundry and other works in connection with it. That large and beautiful square which we are now coming to, on the left, belongs to the Government, and with its lofty and massive cast iron railing, and magnificent shrubbery, forms an ornament to the place. As you may notice, it is situated on a part of the old Ordinance reserve, and is still used as a parade ground for the regiment stationed here. It is called Regent's Square. That immense stone building on the other side of the square, facing this way, is the barracks; and the smaller building at the other end, with the handsome cut stone front, and verandah, is the officers' quarters. If you will pause a moment here on the brow of the hill you will get the best view of the city that can be had from any one place in it.' I did pause, and truly the view was magnificent. Away for more than a mile in all directions, the eye wandered over successive blocks of lofty buildings, interspersed with occasional vacant squares, whose green surfaces presented almost every variety of trees and shrubbery. Here and there could be detected the spires of places of worship, running, slender and tapering, far upwards towards the clouds; while in many places throughout, the ascent of smoke and steam in successive and regular jets, announced the presence of that, perhaps, most useful of all the agents of man—the steam engine. As I gazed along the straight, wide, and beautiful street, which stretched from where we stood, away down the hill to the river, crossing which it ascended the rising ground upon the opposite side, until again descending it was lost to the eye. I could not help recalling to mind the time when the first opening of it presented the thou-

exceedingly rare instance of a proper, judicious, and honest expenditure of public money. I was aroused from my reflections by B—. "This large brick building," said he, "which you see just here at the foot of the hill, is the City Nail Factory, and is owned by a company who declare their determination to manufacture all the nails in the country; but if you look a little farther along, on the opposite side of the street, you will observe another which is owned by a rich old fellow named Jones, who by the way you ought to remember, who affirms that he can and will manufacture just as many nails and as cheap as the company and a better article too, so he proceeds accordingly. A little farther still, notice a large square stone building rising a story above any other in the same square. That is perhaps the most extensive dry goods store in this part of America. It is owned by a man named McDonald, who came to this country about twenty years ago a poor boy, but who is now said to be worth a million of dollars. Nearly opposite to this, where you see that mammoth boot suspended, is a factory, where more than a hundred thousand dollars worth of boots and shoes are manufactured annually by the Grand Falls Boot and Shoe Company. Where you see that thick smoke down the hollow is the Gas Works; and along that low tract of land there is a railway upon which goods and lumber are conveyed between the wharves below the Falls and those above, and in the same place are the tracks by which the other lines of railway come into the city. Following through the long row of stores on each side, as you rise the hill, you next see on the corner of Broadway and Victoria streets, on the right side, the Episcopal church, which has the highest spire in the place, and which is built of freestone obtained from the quarries upon the Tobique road. Over the top of the church you see the Court House, which is built of brick, covers the largest area of any one structure in the city, and contains all the public offices and the city library. To the right of the court house and fronting this way, upon Victoria street, we see the jail, which is of stone, and although a large building is of much less extent than the court house, but greatly exceeds it in architectural beauty. That building with the great gilded dome, on the left side of Broadway, just opposite the court house, is the Mechanics' Institute, and contains the young men's library and reading room. From thence down both sides of the street to the bridge and up the other side, is a succession of splendid and mostly wholesale, dry goods, grocery, and hardware stores. A way to our right hand overlooking the river, we see the Roman Catholic Chapel, surmounted by a gilt cross. It is the largest place of worship in the city. In the hollow between it and us, is the location of the Grand Falls Marble Works, still closer, where you see the smoke and steam puffing up, is the Steam Bakery. If you will now look to the left, here in the hollow, you observe that great square brick building with the high chimneys; that is a hat factory and that long low edifice behind it is a door, sash, and blind factory. On the high ground above, is the Temperance Hall, containing an extensive library and museum. Now if you will look still more to the left up towards, and past the old ferry, you will see West End, where are many of the finest private residences in the city; and if you will cast your eye still further up the river, you can just observe the railway bridge, stretching over Rock Island, from one shore to the other. The bridge was first built by the Quebec and St. Andrews Railway Company, and cost forty thousand dollars. When the Inter-Colonial and Great Southern lines came here, it was found necessary to enlarge it, and it now supports four tracks and a carriage road. "Now," said my friend, "I think we have been here long enough, and as it is drawing near dinner time, I propose that we take a coach dinner for the rest of our journey." We did so, and a drive of ten minutes brought us to the bridge below the Falls, which I found to be built entirely of iron, and upon a principle that was altogether new to me, but which I have not time now to describe. Upon coming down the street from the end of the bridge to the Falls, I was surprised to discover that the St. John was here entirely crossed by a dam, and that a mill, four stories high, and of great extent had been erected upon the old Caldwell site. I observed farther, that by the erection of a dam above highwater, starting from the mill, and following up the shore, at some distance from it, until it enclosed what was formerly called the Upper Basin, a safe and commodious pond had been formed for the retention of lumber. Upon entering the mill I found working in the first flat, two gangs of saws for deals; one for pine boards; two shingle machines, one of which sawed, edged, and threw out its own shingles without any other attendance than being

kept supplied with wood, while the other was splitting and shaving with a rapidity that was truly astonishing; a clapboard machine; lath machine; a great number of circular saws, and other sets of machinery of which I did not understand the use. Upon the next flat was a complete set of wheat, oat, and buckwheat mills, together with two carding machines. In the next story I observed a planing machine, a mortising machine, a machine for sawing out veneering, two turning lathes, and a great quantity of other machinery which was quite new to me. B— informed me that the upper story of all was divided into different rooms, which were occupied as workshops. Upon the opposite shore of the river, were to be large buildings, one of which I learned was a grist mill, and the other a cloth factory. From here we returned direct to B—'s residence, which I found to be an elegant house with furniture of the most expensive description. Upon going to dinner I was surprised to find the table laid for us two only, and as the servant was out of the room, I could not help saying; why B—, I felt sure that I should meet your lady and family. B—'s countenance was naturally pensive, but at this remark it became absolutely gloomy. After a moments pause however he assumed his usual quiet way. No! I have been clerk, book-keeper, merchant, lumberman, mill-owner, and manufacturer; have had stock in railways and speculated in the funds; have tried politics and prayer meetings, and am now a member of Colonial Parliament, yet I think I can say honestly, I thank God I never have been and never will be, a married man. I felt that I had touched upon a delicate subject, but notwithstanding the bitterness with which it was uttered, I could not help doubting the honesty of the last part of B—'s assertion. As I was anxious to proceed up river it was arranged that I should spend the afternoon in seeing such of my friends as were still in the place, and B— volunteered to accompany me in the steamer as far as the head of lake Temiscouata the next day. Upon inquiry, after dinner, I found that of all my former acquaintances but very few were remaining. Some had settled in other places, some had left the country altogether, many were dead, and of many I could get no account whatever. Having obtained the address of one, with whom I had been very intimate in my youth, I made my way to his house. I found H— at home and he appeared as much delighted as he was astonished to see me. He introduced me to his wife, whom I recognised as Miss S— of my early acquaintance, and with all the pride of a father showed me his family consisting of five blooming children. Having promised to take tea with him, H— offered to go about the city with me during the afternoon, as I was anxious to see as much of it as possible in the time I had to spend there. We took a coach and went first, to what I remembered as the Eastern Basin, but which I now found was called Lower Town. Here I was much surprised to find that the large flat, which used to be covered at high water, had been raised, and was built up as thickly as any part of the city. The shore from one end to the other, was occupied by a long wharf, which was lined with storehouses, and beside which I found three steamers lying; and these, I observed, were quite longer, wider and flatter in proportion, than any I had seen elsewhere. Just at the foot of the hill as we went down, I noticed extensive lime-kilns, and I learned that inexhaustible quantities of limestone could be procured in the narrows above. In three places upon the wharf were large piles of coal, and I saw one boat discharging a load of it. H— told me that it existed in abundance, and was mined to a considerable extent upon the opposite side of the river, a few miles below. What interested me most, however, in this Lower Town, was an extensive set of mills and factories, containing almost every conceivable kind of machinery, and worked by water power. The manner in which the water was obtained was the most curious of all. A circular tunnel, about ten feet in diameter and completely lined with masonry, had been formed from here, through under the city, by a regular grade, to the river below the Falls, which it touched below low-water mark, and an immense water power was thus attained, which was controlled by iron gates upon the upper end of the tunnel. By the time we had finished looking about Lower Town it was

getting late, and we ascended the upper hill. At the top of this was the Custom House, a fine brick structure three stories high, and next to it a beautiful freestone building, which I found to be the Bank of British North America. On our way home H— showed me an axe foundry, a trunk factory, and an establishment where a vast business was done in the manufacture of patent medicines. Tea was upon the table when we arrived at H—, and after it was over he gave me the following account of this place and Edmundston, from the time I left it in 1859, up to the present. "From '59 to '62 both places grew considerably, but the arrival of the St. Andrews Railroad at Grand Falls gave both places but Grand Falls particularly a great impetus in the latter year. In 1865 the union of the Provinces under a Viceroy, who established his court at Quebec, had the effect of placing these places in the centre of what might now be called the Colonial Empire. In 1868 and '69 the construction of the Inter-Colonial line, increased their importance and extent immensely. In 1872 the arrival of the Great Southern line at Grand Falls, connected them with all the Railroads of the United States, and placed them within three days travel of New Orleans, and four from San Francisco. Two years after the Grand Trunk line was opened to the Pacific coast, and almost all the trade between these vast regions, and Europe, and the Atlantic coast is passing over these lines, and consequently, through these places. The result is, that Grand Falls has now a population of 60,000, with a fair prospect of doubling in the next two years, and Edmundston is not far behind it. Tired of my day's ramble I retired early and was up before the morning, as the boat started up the river at 6 o'clock. I went to B—'s and found him dressing. I sat down on a sofa to wait for him, and while reflecting upon things past and present, I felt myself rudely seized and shaken by some person behind me. Looking up and around suddenly I found myself sitting on a bench beside the door of the hotel at Little Falls. The sun was just down, and the Doctor was standing at my side, with his hand upon my shoulder, saying, 'Come! rouse up man—supper is ready and this is the third time I have called you—what the deuce are you thinking about?' I arose, went to supper, and when I had finished the shades of night had fallen. So passed my day at Edmundston. JUNIUS. Grand Falls, March 10, 1859. A Bangor girl has been found in Boston in company with some of the Penobscot Indians. Her story is, that about five years since she became enamored of a "beautiful Indian boy," whom she saw, and with whom she has been wandering in company with several Indians. The boy is dead, and she now desires to give up the nomadic life and return to her parents in Bangor. Richard Cobden, the celebrated English statesman, distinguished for his efforts to secure the repeal of the corn laws, and Smith O'Brien, the renowned Irish leader and orator. The latter arrived in New York on Friday and was publicly received, and the former reached Boston on Saturday in the Canada. A Hibernian had come far to see Niagara and while he gazed upon it, a friend asked him if it was not the most wonderful thing he had ever seen. To which he replied: 'Never a bit, man; never a bit! Sure, it's no wonder at all that the water should fall down there, for I'd like to know what would hinder it.' 'Now, Sam, if you don't stop licking that molasses, I'll tell the man.' 'You tell the man, and I'll lick you and thelasses to.' A fat candidate for office in Alabama, who is said to weigh 375 pounds, asks the people to try him. A person being asked why he had given his daughter in marriage to a man with whom he was at enmity, answered, "I did it out of pure revenge." AN OLD INDIAN DOCTOR who has made his fortune and retired from business, will spend the remainder of his days in curing that dreadful disease—Consumption—FREE OF CHARGE; his earnest desire being to communicate to the world his remedies that have proved successful in more than 3,000 cases. He recites each applicant to send him a minute description of the symptoms, with two stamps, (6 cts.) to pay the return letter, in which he will return them his advice prescription, with directions for preparing the medicines &c. The Old Doctor hopes that those afflicted will not, on account of delicacy, refrain from consulting him, because he makes No Charge. His sole object in advertising is to do all the good he can, before he dies. He feels that he is justly celebrated for cure of Consumption, Asthma, Nervous Affections, Coughs, Colds, &c. Address: DOCT. UNCAS BRANT, Box 35, New York, P. O. 13

Here's for Comfort! By Green's ACCOMMODATION LINE, ON THE FERRIS ROAD. THE Subscribers have commenced running a Line of Stages on the Ferris Road, leaving Saint John every Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday, at 7 o'clock A. M., and Fredericton every Monday, Wednesday & Friday, at the same hour. Books kept at the Waverly House, and Saint John Hotel, St. John, and at the Market House, Fredericton. The subscribers' Mail Line will leave at the usual time, and all light freight and parcels left at R. Armstrong's, Dock Street, will be delivered as soon as possible after the arrival of the Stage in Fredericton. It is the intention of the proprietors to make passengers as comfortable as possible, when they travel by either of the above lines. JAMES GREENE, THOS. E. GREENE St. John, Dec. 17, 1858. DENING & SOYS, CALAIS, ME. Offer for Sale Low for Cash 80 HDS Superior Muscovado Molasses. Duty paid at St. Stephen, 10 bbls. Burning Fluid, 10 bbls. Albertine Oil, with a large assortment of Lamps, Chimneys, Wicks, and Shades. A large assortment of Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers, 5 Bales Heavy Sheetings, 2 Cases Heavy Mixed Sateenets, 50 cts. yard India Rubber Machine Belting and packing all widths, at manufacturer's prices. A good assortment of Groceries at Wholesale, "Calais Mills" Flour and Meal in bbls & bags. D. K. CHASE, CALAIS, MAINE, DEALER IN HARDWARE, Paints, Oils, Iron and Steel, Blacksmith's Tools, Sporting and Blasting POWDER, Guns and Pistols, Welch and Griffith's Cross Cut and Circular Saws, Railroad Shovels, Picks, &c. Agent for W. Adams & Co's Fireproof SAFES, Fairbanks' SCALES, and for Blawie, Marble & Co's Powder Manufactory. AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON Is the largest and best arranged Hotel in the New England States; is centrally located, and easy of access from all the routes of travel. It contains all the modern improvements, and every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the travelling public. The sleeping rooms are large and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished for families and large travelling parties, and the House will continue to be kept as a first class Hotel in every respect. LEWIS RICE, Proprietor. Boston, Jan. 7th, 1859. FRONTIER HOUSE, MAIN STREET, CALAIS, MAINE. Nathan Higgins, Proprietor. THE attention of travellers from the Upper St. John is called to this 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 had THIS SIDE OF NEW YORK. NO SECOND PRICE! The highest market price paid for sheep and manufacturing FURS. Calais Dec. 17, 1858. JUST ARRIVED. Ex. "Bercaldine" from London. 4 HDS choice Brandy. (Hennessey). 2 do Fine Port. Also a choice selection of Cordials comprising 6 dozen Orange Boven, 6 do Noyas, 6 do Mint, 6 do Shrub, 6 do Ginger Brandy, 6 do Pale Bitters, and 20 do Boxes Sarsin. For Sale by the Subscriber, THOS. LLOYD EVANS, Next door to the British House. Woodstock, Jan. 6th, 1859. By Railway. JUST RECEIVED FROM ST. Stephen a fine article of MUSCOVADO MOLASSES which will be sold at 2s. 3d. per Gallon. Also, PARAFFINE LAMPS VERY CHEAP, from 5s. upwards. Together with PARAFFINE OIL and WICKS, and spare chimneys for Paraffine Lamps. JOHN EDGAR, January 13. GEO. F. CAMPBELL offers his services to the public as an Auctioneer and Commission AGENT. St. Andrew, Jan. 13, 1859.

IN THE MATTER OF ROBERT B. DAVIS, INSOLVENT DEBTOR. It is hereby given, that on the application of ROBERT B. DAVIS of Woodstock...

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN CORNELISON, INSOLVENT DEBTOR. It is hereby given, that on the application of Isaac L. Cornelison, of Wakefield...

IN THE MATTER OF DARIUS DICKINSON, INSOLVENT DEBTOR. It is hereby given, that on the application of Darius Dickinson, of Wakefield...

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN DICKINSON, INSOLVENT DEBTOR. It is hereby given, that on the application of John Dickinson, of Wakefield...

IN THE MATTER OF ALEXANDER JACKSON, INSOLVENT DEBTOR. It is hereby given, that on the application of Alexander Jackson, of Richmond...

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES MONTGOMERY, INSOLVENT DEBTOR. It is hereby given, that on the application of James J. Montgomery...

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES DERROH, INSOLVENT DEBTOR. It is hereby given, that on the application of James Derroh, of Wakefield...

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN EDGAR, INSOLVENT DEBTOR. It is hereby given, that on the application of John Edgar, of Wakefield...

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND. NINETEENTH REPORT.

The Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Association was held within the Hall of the Charter and Act of Parliament...

The applications for new Life Assurances during the year were 1237 for £563,453. Of which the Directors accepted 1007 for 550,244.

The Report by the Board of Directors was unanimously approved. The vacancies in the Board were then filled up...

NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH. Office, No. 71, Saint John Street, St. John. FRANCIS FERGUSON, Esq., Rev. W. M. DONALD, A. M., Hon. J. A. STREET, W. H. ADAMS, Esq., ALEXANDER JARDINE, Esq., JAMES WALKER, M. D., Medical Officer.

A CARD. H. REYNOLDS, CONSULTING SURGEON, &c. may be consulted at Mr. Edward Grass, Jacksonville, near Mitchell's Mill at the Creek.

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

Wheat Flour, Fish Salt, Sugar, & Molasses. Just received and for sale for cash or country produce. JOHN EDGAR.

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

- QUEEN ST. FREDERATION, N. B. HAS Constantly on Hand and for Sale Low, the following Goods: Dark & Pale Brandy, Old Jamaica Rum, St. John Whiskey, Case Hollandia, Old Madeira—Bottled, Do Port—in wood and bottle, Do Sherry, do do, Do Catalonia, do do, Champagne, Claret, Bottled Ale & Porter, Lemon Syrup, Loaf & Crushed Sugar, Brown Sugar, Golden Syrup, Molasses, Green & Black Teas, Java and Cuba Coffee, Flour and Meal, Oatmeal, Pearl and Pot Barley, Rice and Split Peas, Ground Rice, Smoked Hams, Mould & Dipt Candles, London sperm Candles, Russian do do, Belmont do do, Old Windsor Soap, Castle Soap, Yellow and Common Soap, Wash Boards, Tubs and Pails, Brooms and Whisks, Patent Starch, London do, Indigo and Blue, Washing Soda, Carbonate Soda, Saleratus, Salt—in Jars & Bags, White Wine Vinegar, Cider Vinegar, Groats and Barley, Hecker's Farina, Smoked Herrings, Scrub Brushes, Blacklead Brushes, Blacklead, Blacking—Paste and Liquid, Matches, Wick and Burning Fluid, Olive Oil, Whiting, Bath Brick, Tobacco pipes in variety, Pipes, Cream Tartar, Sulphur, Arrow Root & Sago, Whole & gr. Cinnamon, Ditto, do. Ginger, Ditto, do. Alspice.

Havana Cigars, Charotte, Extra Quality Cheering Tobacco. Fredericton, June 25, 1857.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY. CONSUMPTION CURABLE BY THE USE OF



This VEGETABLE PREPARATION has proved itself to be the most remarkable medicinal preparation ever discovered, for the effectual cure of PULMONARY AFFECTIONS, Colds, soreness of the Chest, and all of Coughs, and all other affections of the Air passages, which have a tendency to produce that FEARFUL MALADY in those predisposed.

CERTIFICATE OF DR. A. A. HAYES in reference to the UNEQUALLED VIRTUES of this great discovery: This preparation by chemical analysis was proved to be free from Opium or any of its compounds; nor were any of the Alkaloids present.

16 Baylston street, Boston—Dec 19, 1851. DIRECTORS in English, French and German accompany each package. PRICE \$3 per bottle. All orders by mail or express, accompanied by the money will be promptly attended to. F. J. LAFORME, Sole Agent, Office, No. 5 Milk Street, (Opposite the Old South Church.) Boston, Mass.

THE GREATEST Medical Discovery, OF THE AGE.

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

from the worst scurfiness down to a common pimple, and never failed except in two cases, (both thunder humors.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two or three bottles will cure the worst case of scurfiness. Two or three bottles will cure the worst case of rheumatism. Five or six bottles will cure the worst case of erysipelas.

Several cases of epileptic fits—a disease which was always considered incurable, have been cured by a few bottles.

I know of several cases of dropsy, all of them aged people cured by it. For the various diseases of the liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side, Diseases of the Spine, and particularly in diseases of the Kidney, &c. the discovery has done more good than any in divine ever known.

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 Market Square, Portland, (Me.) to whom all orders should be addressed.

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE EAGLE FURNITURE STORE.

The Proprietor still continues to manufacture to the public in general that he now prepared with superior machinery, and is manufacturing the following articles at the lowest prices to suit the times.

Notice to Trespassers. THE SUBSCRIBER hereby warns all persons from trespassing upon, or cutting or carrying lumber from, a lot of land owned by him, lying near the farm of Mr. Hugh Davis, in the fifth tier, South Richmond.

The Paper for the Times. The Genesee Farmer. [ESTABLISHED IN 1831.]

THE TWENTY-NINTH Volume of this popular monthly Agricultural Journal commences with the January number, which will be issued by the 18th of December.

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

Real Estate for Sale.

TO be sold and possession given immediately. That VALUABLE FARM situated within the limits of the Town of Woodstock, between the main high way leading up the river, and the street passing the residence of Charles Connel, Esq., being a part of the Anthony Baker farm.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell a LOT of LAND commencing near the Court House and running west to the Connel road, containing one hundred acres more or less, upon which 15 or 20 acres on the front and on the rear, are cleared and laid down to grass.

JUST RECEIVED AT IRON WORKS STORE, UPPER WOODSTOCK.

- 104 SACKS SALT; 30 lb. S. FINE FLOUR; 20 bbls. No. 1 HERRINGS; 1 bbl. REDWOOD; 2 chests Extra Souchong TEA; 4 hds. MOLASSES; 6 Cook STOVES; 2 Agricultural BOILERS.

Farm in Jacksonville for SALE.

FOR SALE in Jacksonville a farm containing two hundred acres, more or less. It is about two and a half miles from the Iron Works, and five from Woodstock.

EQUITABLE Fire Insurance Company of LONDON.

Capital £500,000 Sterling. J. C. WINSLOW Agent for Woodstock.

Legs Wanted.

300,000 FEET Fish, Butternut, Bass-wood Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Logs wanted, for which furniture will be given in exchange.

INTERNATIONAL Life Assurance Society of LONDON.

Capital £500,000 Sterling. J. C. WINSLOW Agent for Woodstock.

SAINT ANDREWS.

IN view of the facilities offering by means of the "St. Andrews and Woodstock Railway," the subscriber has REMOVED his business from St. John to St. Andrews, and having erected a spacious store near the Terminus, is now prepared to furnish all articles in his line of business, at St. John prices.

- 600 bbls. Sup. Extra and Double R. FLOUR; 65 " Mess PORK; 50 hds. Cane Sugar MOLASSES; 4 " Bright SUGAR; 6 bbls. Crushed and Granulated SUGAR; 30 Chests TEA; 25 boxes TOBACCO; 500 bags SALT; 10 boxes Tobacco PIPES; 50 " SOAP; 12 " Mould and Dipt CANDLES.

NEW GOODS AT THE BRITISH HOUSE.

CENTRAL MONEY GOOD AT THE BRITISH HOUSE. THE WINTER STOCK OF THIS Establishment is now complete and without exception is the largest and cheapest stock of ever imported into WOODSTOCK.

MADE CLOTHING.

Remember the British House. The above-mentioned goods will be sold for Cash or Country Produce at the BRITISH HOUSE, second door from the Bridge Woodstock, Dec. 9, 1858.

SAINT ANDREWS. On Hand 1st January, 1859.

- 1200 Bols. Superfine and Extra Flour; 50 do Kilm-dried Corn Meal; 85 do Mess Pork; 100 hbls. Porto Rico Molasses; 10 do Bright Sugar; 10 bbls. Standard Crushed Sugar; 50 sacks Salt; 50 hbls. Quoddy River Herrings; 50 half-hbls. do do; 20 q's. C. fish; 95 do Pallock; 6 bbls. Porter's Burning Fluid; 4 bbls. & 40 boxes Soda & butter Biscuit; 50 chests Tea, (English importation); 15 boxes Tobacco; 25 boxes and half-boxes Raisins; 1 chest Indigo; 2 bbls. Pray Curry; 1 do Mixed Curries; 5 kegs best Durham Must. rd; 20 doz Painted Pails; 25 do Brooms (assorted); 5 bbls. Beans; 10 bags Gonneries Coffee; 5 packets Java, do, in 1-lb papers; 4 boxes Ground do; 10 do best quality Saleratus; 5 do do do in 1-lb papers; 5 do Extract Logwood; 1 bbl Vitriol; 10 doz Manila Bed-cords; 10 boxes Tobacco Pipes; 50 do Pale Yellow Soap; 10 do Common; 15 do Mould Candles; 40 lbs. Sic. Leather; 25 signed Hides; For sale Wholesale and Retail at my store near the Railroad Terminus, St. Andrews, at St. John Prices. C. M. GOVE.

Better Late than Never!

JUST Arrived 1 case of White Cottons, 1 case Calicoes; 1 Stripe Shirtings and Roll Linings; 1 Bale Blankets. As the above goods have been much later arriving than expected, they will be sold very cheap in order to effect a quick return of the money. Remember none on Credit. E. BROWN. Woodstock, Dec. 23, 1858. CHARTERED WARE AND GLASS For Conquest—P. CLIMBENTSON, 29, Dock Street, has opened his FALL IMPORTATIONS of the above Goods. Dr. Woodford's Residence at R. DONALDSON'S, Woodstock, June 1st, 1858.

Tight Binding



WOODSTOCK Clothing Store! DAVID BROWN... STOK OF GOODS... CLOTHING LINE... BROAD CLOTHS, Milton and Satarra Cloths.

St. John Marble Works, South side King Square, St. John, N. B. The Proprietors of this Establishment...

THE BRITISH REVIEWS AND Blackwood's Magazine. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO SUBSCRIBE

L. SCOTT & Co., New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz: The London Quarterly (Conservative), The Edinburgh Review (Whig), The North British Review (Free Church), The Westminster Review (Liberal), Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory).

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organ of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand as they have ever stood, unrivalled in the world of letters...

TERMS. (Regular Prices.) For any one of the four Reviews, \$3 00; For any two of the four Reviews, 5 00; For any three of the four Reviews, 7 00; For all four of the Reviews, 8 00; For Blackwood's Magazine, 3 00; For Blackwood and one Review, 5 00; For Blackwood and two Reviews, 7 00; For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9 00; For Blackwood and the four Reviews, 10 00.

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

Now Opening AT THE WOOLLEN HALL A General Assortment of Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, &c., which will be sold cheap.

Over Coats and Under Coats, in all the various materials and most fashionable styles. VESTS AND PANTS, in great variety, and in all qualities and prices.

Gent's Furnishing Goods. Consisting of Shirts, Shirt Fronts and Collars, Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Neck-Ties, Under-Shirts and Drawers, Braces, &c. Garments made to Order in the most fashionable styles;—and having first-rate workmen, parties may be assured of Good Fits and the Best Workmanship.

ROBERT BROWN, WOULD AGAIN CALL THE attention of the public to his FALL STOCK OF GOODS, —CONSISTING OF— MANTLES, SHAWLS, in WOOLLEN and PAISLEY;

Silks, Delaines, CASHMERE, COBURGS, ORLEANS, All Wool and Cotton PLAIDS, CALICOES and GINGHAMS, DRESS MATERIALS, Grey and White COTTONS; Poaka JACKETS, Berlin TALMAS

Berlin Hoods, in choice styles, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Stamped Muslins, for working stays, Handkerchiefs, Shirts and Shirt Collars.

Blankets and Flannels, in all choice colors, for Shirts & Horse Bugs. FURS, in Fitch, Stone, and Mountain Martin, Squirrel, &c.

Sleigh Robes, in Shawl and Buffalo. Hats and Caps in new styles. Ladies' BOOTS, SHOES, Over BOOTS and RUBBERS.

Gent's and Childrens BOOTS & RUBBERS, warranted a prime article. All of which will be sold very cheap, But None on Credit! Woodstock, November 18, 1858.

Special Notice. AS I intend winding up my present credit system; those persons indebted to me whose accounts were not settled last year will please attend to them at once, otherwise they must not be surprised if they receive notice to pay from another quarter where costs will be added. G. STRICKLAND. Woodstock, July 1, 1858.

Earthenware, Fall Importation. 100 CRATES of Common Earthenware, assorted for the Country trade. Wholesale, by F. CLEMENTSON, 29 Dock Street.

First Fall Goods. Just opened at the WOOLLEN HALL A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FALL GOODS, in every design and make. W. SKILLEN. THE Subscriber has opened an office over Wm. Q. Shaw's Store, in the Town of Woodstock, where he will be prepared to attend to business as an Attorney and Magistrate. A. N. GARDEN.

New Brunswick and Canada Railway & Land Company. THE Public is respectfully informed that arrangements have been made for running a FOUR HORSE COACH daily between Woodstock and the Station at the Howard Settlement in connection with the trains from St. Andrews.

New Regular Line of Packets. SPARTAN, N. MORRISON, Master; HENRY GOLDSMITH, TATTON. Will leave the North Market Wharf, Saint John, and the Railroad Wharf, St. Andrews, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, in each week.

Tailoring! IN CONNECTION WITH THE "WOOLLEN HALL," Will always be found a practical and experienced CUTTER.

New Store AND New Goods. THE SUBSCRIBER Respectfully informs the public that he has commenced business in the store formerly occupied by W. F. Dibblee, Esq., where he intends keeping a Grocery & Provision STORE, with an assortment of DRY GOODS, Glass, Crockery, Hard Ware, Wooden Ware, &c.

Special Notice. AS I intend winding up my present credit system; those persons indebted to me whose accounts were not settled last year will please attend to them at once, otherwise they must not be surprised if they receive notice to pay from another quarter where costs will be added. G. STRICKLAND. Woodstock, July 1, 1858.

Earthenware, Fall Importation. 100 CRATES of Common Earthenware, assorted for the Country trade. Wholesale, by F. CLEMENTSON, 29 Dock Street.

First Fall Goods. Just opened at the WOOLLEN HALL A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FALL GOODS, in every design and make. W. SKILLEN. THE Subscriber has opened an office over Wm. Q. Shaw's Store, in the Town of Woodstock, where he will be prepared to attend to business as an Attorney and Magistrate. A. N. GARDEN.

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 Infirmitie.

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; Sore Throat, In six hours; Burns, In twenty minutes; Erysipelas, In one hour; Paralysis, In one hour; Lameness, In one hour.

Radway's Regulating Pills. Dr. Radway & Co. have recently discovered a method for extracting from roots, herbs, plants and gums, a nutritious extract of such wonderful nourishing power...

Radway's Regulating Pills. Regulate each and every organ of the system and correct all derangements of the Liver, Bowels, Stomach, Heart and Kidneys.

Radway's Renovating Resolvent. Heals Old Sores, Purifies the Blood, Instills within the system renewed Health, and Resolves and Exterminates all Chronic and Constitutional Diseases.

Radway's Renovating Resolvent. Will radically exterminate from the system Scrofula, Cankers, Fits, Runnings from the ear, White Swellings, Tumors, Cancerous Affection, Nodes, Rickets, Glandular Swellings, Night sweats, Consumption, Rash Tetters, Humors of all kinds.

Radway's Renovating Resolvent. Heals Old Sores, Purifies the Blood, Instills within the system renewed Health, and Resolves and Exterminates all Chronic and Constitutional Diseases.

Radway's Renovating Resolvent. Will radically exterminate from the system Scrofula, Cankers, Fits, Runnings from the ear, White Swellings, Tumors, Cancerous Affection, Nodes, Rickets, Glandular Swellings, Night sweats, Consumption, Rash Tetters, Humors of all kinds.

Radway's Renovating Resolvent. Heals Old Sores, Purifies the Blood, Instills within the system renewed Health, and Resolves and Exterminates all Chronic and Constitutional Diseases.

Skin Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia. And all diseases that have been established in the system for years. PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.



Holloway's Ointment. The free admissions of all nations, as well as the verdict of the leading hospitals of the Old as well as the New World, stamp this powerful remedial Agent as the greatest healing preparation ever made known to suffering man.

Erysipelas & Salt Rheum. Are two of the most common and virulent disorders prevalent on this continent, to these the Ointment is especially antagonistic, its "modus operandi" is first to eradicate the venom and then complete the cure.

Eruptions on the Skin. Arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic diseases are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained by the action of this Ointment.

Piles and Fistula. Every form and feature of this prevalent and stubborn disorder is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this emollient; warm fomentation should precede its application.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a Water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light.

FAIRBANKS' CELEBRATED SCALES, of every variety, 34 Kilby Street, - Boston. GREENLEAF & BROWN, Agents.

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

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform their Customers in Woodstock and the upper Country that they are prepared to execute orders for FLOUR deliverable at Saint Andrews, and forward the same by Railway. The cost at St. Andrews will not exceed the current prices in St. John.

OUR PAPER. The Woodstock Journal is a large weekly, devoted to the advancement of industrial, commercial, social interests of New Brunswick.

OUR PAPER. The Woodstock Journal is a large weekly, devoted to the advancement of industrial, commercial, social interests of New Brunswick.

OUR PAPER. The Woodstock Journal is a large weekly, devoted to the advancement of industrial, commercial, social interests of New Brunswick.

OUR PAPER. The Woodstock Journal is a large weekly, devoted to the advancement of industrial, commercial, social interests of New Brunswick.

OUR PAPER. The Woodstock Journal is a large weekly, devoted to the advancement of industrial, commercial, social interests of New Brunswick.