

# Woodstock Journal.

McPhelin's Notebook Jan 16

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

VOLUME 5.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1859.

NUMBER 34.

### OUR PAPER.

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

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

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

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

Clubs of ten, one dollar and a half each. N. B.—No any person who makes up a club at these rates, and sends us the money in advance, we will send a copy of the Journal for one year, gratis.

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

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

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

### CLUBBING WITH OTHER PERIODICALS.

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

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

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

### Miscellaneous.

Miss Amelia Ross, aged 117 years, died last month in England. She lived in the reign of five sovereigns of Great Britain. One hundred years ago her parents settled with her in the town of Newtonhamlinvady and she lived there until the day of her death.

In Quebec a few days ago the 39th regiment turned out in full force upon the St. Lawrence, and performed all the light infantry evolutions consequent on the corps acting as skirmishers thrown out to cover the advances of a brigade across the frozen surface of the river. The effect is described as very picturesque.

The papers say there is a great demand for women in Oregon. Isn't there a demand for women everywhere? Genuine, sensible women are in demand all over creation. They are scarcer than good gold, and safer to tie to than the best state stocks.

A bet was made in Albany, New York, a few days since, that of a large crowd of applicants for relief, at the office of the Overseer of the Poor, at least half a dozen had money in the Savings Bank; and to test the matter, a report was circulated that the Commercial Savings' Bank had failed. In an instant, thirteen of the beggars were rushing madly for the bank, in order to save their money from the wreck.

Bishop Kendrick (Catholic) of St. Louis is set down in the tax list of that city as possessed of property valued at \$402,400, which is taxed \$5,625.

RELECTION BY AN IRISH LOVER.—It's a great pleasure to be alone, especially when you have your sweetheart with you.

### Woodstock Journal.

Thursday, February 24, 1859.

### Editorial Correspondence.

TUESDAY, Feby. 16.

### LUMBER SURVEY BILL.

Mr. Tibbets moved that this Bill be referred to the Committee on Lumbering Interests.

Messrs. Connell, Hanington and Montgomery supported the motion.

Mr. Cudlip opposed it. A similar Bill had in a former session been shelved in the same way.

The motion was carried, 16 to 8.

Mr. Connell wished to have Mr. Cudlip added to the committee, but that gentleman refused. Messrs. Wright and Tibbets were added to it.

### FIRST REPORT OF CONTINGENT COMMITTEE.

Mr. Mitchell presented the first Report of the Committee on Contingencies. The committee think the contingent bill of last session highly extravagant. Measures should be taken to lessen the contingencies this session. We recommend that the Clerk provide the stationary, and keep an account of the amount issued to each member, and also to the several clerks.

The Clerk's staff is recommended at the Clerk himself, one assistant, and three engraving clerks. The committee had communicated with the printer and had learned that no arrangements could be made with them for an adequate supply of their papers containing reports for the session.

The committee recommend the distribution of \$140 out of the \$200 among the reporters giving fair and impartial reports, and that the remaining \$60 be at the close of the session given to the reporter or reporter whose reports are the fullest and most impartial. They recommend that the number of copies of the Journals published be increased to 2,000.

The House went into committee on the report, Mr. Gilmor in the chair.

Mr. Hanington wished to know how they were to ascertain which reporter best performed his work. If the contingent committee would undertake the decision he should be very glad; but they would find it an onerous duty.

Mr. Mitchell replied, explaining the reasons which had induced the committee to propose the plan recommended. Copies of the papers could not be had in any number without curtailing too much the sum intended for reporters. And fuller reports could not be had because the papers were not large enough to contain them. They therefore thought it best to divide \$140 among all the reporters, and reserve the \$60 as a bonus to those who should best do their work. The decision of whom would be entitled to this the committee were willing to undertake. The committee represented all shades of public opinion, and could be an examination from time to time of the various reports form pretty correct notions of which were best.

Mr. Wilmot was glad that the committee had taken the responsibility of the distribution; but thought that they had their troubles all before them.

Mr. McPhelin said that by present arrangement the cost of both Journals and reporting would this year be \$725 against \$1300 last year. But last year they had several thousand copies of the Reports to distribute amongst their constituents; while this year they had none. With respect to the Clerk keeping an account of all stationary procured by each member, it would be found difficult to carry it out.

Here the discussion turned upon the recommendation respecting stationary, and a long, and to general readers uninteresting, conversation took place.

Mr. Read thought it derogatory to the

House that the Clerk should be required to keep an account of stationary got by each member.

Mr. Botsford replied that derogatory or not derogatory there was the fact of a £500 stationary bill last session,—over £10 to each member,—starting them in the face, and affording proof of the necessity for some check.

Hon. Mr. Tilley said that the only satisfactory plan would be to allow the Clerk and members each a certain sum,—say £100 for the former and two pounds ten shillings each for the latter,—in lieu of stationary, and let them purchase for themselves. The £500 bill of last session contained the bill of the previous short session and some binding, which would really reduce it to about £350.

Mr. Tibbets approved of Mr. Tilley's plan, and thought that the report of the Contingent Committee should be amended.

Mr. Lewis also approved of Mr. Tilley's plan.

Mr. DesBrisay thought that ten shillings would purchase the whole amount of stationary necessary for any one member.

Hon. Mr. Smith did not approve of any part of the report. Ten shillings was quite enough to purchase stationary for any member; he was quite sure that he had never had more than a pound's worth in any one session. They could not limit the Clerk to £100 worth, or to any quantity, unless they ascertained that the business of the session would not require more.

The account proposed to be kept would be no real check on members; they could still get what they chose, and the account, he was sure, would never be published.

Mr. Tibbets moved that the report be amended so as to require the Clerk to keep an account of the amount of stationary issued to each member, and also to the several clerks.

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and Messrs. Wilmot, Cudlip and McPhelin, in support of the motion of the latter. The clause was added by a vote of 19 to 15.

### INTER-COLONIAL RAILROAD.

Hon. Mr. Fisher laid upon the table the voluminous dispatches concerning the inter-colonial railroad, and the report of the delegation.

The Medical Bill was committed, and progress made therein.

There is little business of importance yet doing in the House. To day several local bills were committed. Members are afflicted with the talking fever which always prevails at the commencement of the session. Unimportant matters, which four weeks later would not receive ten minutes consideration, are now discussed for hours. It would greatly conduce to the expediting of business were members satisfied with having every argument for and against every measure, and every remark naturally suggested by it, repeated not more than say three or four times.

If the leading members—those who best understand the particular subject under consideration, and can best discuss it in every point of view—were allowed to do the talking, the result would be a wonderful economy of time. But there is an unfortunate desire on the part of every member to give his opinions on every subject; and thus we have them rising one after another, and repeating and re-repeating what the previous speakers have already said, and probably said with much more precision and force. They seem to regard speaking an essential part of the work of legislation, and not merely incidental. Why is it necessary that upon every question twenty five or thirty members should express their opinions, when some half dozen of them can express the opinions of the remainder?

What would be the result were the members of the House of Commons to be seized with such a talking fever as afflicts those of our House of Assembly?

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and agreed to with scarcely any discussion.

### RAILWAY LAND DAMAGE.

Mr. Steadman presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Westmorland praying an investigation into the mode of assessing damages to persons upon land taken from them for railway purposes.

### SUNDAY LABOR IN THE POST OFFICE.

At two P.M. Mr. McPhelin moved his resolution requiring the Postmaster General to rescind his recent Sunday Regulations. Mr. McPhelin spoke briefly in favor of his resolution. Mr. McClean followed, and moved an amendment, of which he had given notice, reaffirming the resolution passed at the close of last session, and declaring that the House will support the Post Master General in all regulations calculated to stop Sabbath labor in the postal service. The debate,—if debate it could be called,—lasted till past four. The Ladies' Gallery was occupied by a number of the dames of Fredericton, who had probably come with an expectation of being entertained. If they did they made a grievous mistake, for the discussion was of the driest and most uninteresting character possible. Whatever members may have thought and said about the regulations in private it was evident that on the floor of the House not one in ten of them dared express his real opinion. Almost every one who spoke treated the House to a sanctimonious lecture upon the sacredness of the Sabbath, and paraded their moral and religious opinions to an extent which might have suited a conventicle, but was utterly out of place in the Assembly. Such an exhibition it has rarely been our lot to see in our short experience as a reporter. With the exception of Mr. McPhelin himself there appeared to be scarcely a member with courage enough to put mainly the question before the House, and create in a common sense way. No doubt not a few were really sincere in their remarks and in their votes; but the conduct of the great majority was strikingly different.

Mr. McPhelin introduced the resolution in a brief address. If it was resolved to carry out the system of stopping all Sabbath labor in the department he was willing to aid in it. But he would not take a half measure like this, which only made the matter worse. The regulation which closed the mails on Sunday instead of Saturday afternoons led to writing letters on the Sabbath which did not exist under the old system. Mails were received and dispatched on Sunday as heretofore, and the clerks were obliged to attend for that purpose; and yet no delivery was allowed. The Sabbath should be respected; but there were certain servile labors which were indispensable on that day. Of all our interests the carrying of letters was that in which the whole people were most widely and deeply concerned.

Mr. Cudlip seconded the resolution. Mr. McClean said that he had always been favorable to a cessation of Sunday postal labor, and had several times brought the matter before the House. His constituency generally, and the entire public, were in favor of a cessation. Sabbath labor of all kinds was being gradually depressed in Britain and America. With the electric telegraph, railways, and other facilities which we now have there was no excuse for Sabbath carrying of mails. There were no doubt difficulties in the way of stopping the carrying of mails on Sunday which it would take some time to overcome.

Mr. Read would go for a total cessation of Sabbath labor; but complained of the advantages which the recent regulations gave to some over others.

Mr. End supported the Post Master General; thought that all work should be stopped; but excused the Post Master General for his yet partial efforts on the ground that the opposition and sneers of the public must be overcome gradually.

Hon. Mr. Connell said he was very much pleased to see the unanimous feeling round the House, that Sabbath labor in the Department should wholly cease. He hoped he should be able to gratify members by carrying out fully their expectations. He took office with a desire to give satisfaction to the public. That was his wish—his desire—his anxiety. He did not wish that it could be said when he left the office that he had done an act of which either he himself or the public could disapprove. On accepting office he had looked into this matter, and had found the resolution, moved by Mr. McClean, passed at the close of the last session, calling upon the Government to discontinue so much as possible

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Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, and all diseases that have been established the system for years. HIGH ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. Sold by Druggists Everywhere. RADWAY & CO., 162 Fulton St., N. Y. W. T. Baird, and all Druggists, Woodstock, N. B. Newcomb, Tobique; J. D. Beaudry, and Falls; S. F. Grosvenor, Eel River.



### The Great Ambassador of Health to all Mankind.

OF HEALTH TO ALL MANKIND

### HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

A BOON TO THE SICK.

The want of a sterling medicinal to meet the ills and necessities of the suffering portion of humanity, and one entirely free from animal and other deleterious particles, was severely felt this all-powerful medicine was ushered into the world. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS have become the Household Remedy of all nations. Their attribute is to prevent as well as to cure; they attack the radical or root of the complaint, and thus by removing the hidden cause of disease relieve the system, and restore the drooping energies of the system, assisting nature in her task of vital and restorative reformation.

DIARRHEEA.

The great scourge of this continent yield quickly to a course of these antiseptic Pills and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, the searching and unerring remedy dispenses from the patient's system.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND WEAKNESS.

From whatever cause, loss of spirits, an all other signs of a diseased liver, and other disorganization of the system, vanish under the enervating influence of this all-powerful antiseptic and detergent remedy.

BILIOUS DISORDERS.

The proper quantity and right condition of the blood is momentous importance to the health of the human frame, this antiseptic medicine expels the hidden seeds of the complaint, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fluent, cleansing and resuscitating the vital functions of the body.

SICKLY FEMALES.

Should lose no time in trying a few doses of this regulating and renovating remedy. A Lover may be their complaint, it can be taken with safety in all periods, and other disorganizations its effect is all but miraculous.

UNREQUITED PROOF.

The testimony of Nations is unanimous borne to the health-giving virtues of this noble remedy, and certifies in every living language to bear witness to the UNDENIABLENESS of their INTRINSIC WORTH.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known for the following diseases:

Asthma, Headaches, Bowel Complaints, Indigestion, Coughs, Influenza, Colic, Inflammation, Chest Diseases, Inward Weakness, Costiveness, Liver Complaints, Dropsy, Lowness of Spirits, Diarrhoea, Piles, Dropsy, Stone and Gravel, Debility, Secondary Sympoms, Fever and Ague, Venereal Affections, Female Complaints, Worms of all kinds.

CAUTION.—None 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; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Sole Agents at the Manufactories of Profiles: HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

### FAIRBANKS

CELEBRATED SCALES,

of every variety, 34 Kilby Street, Boston.

GREENLEAF & BROWN, Agents.

A full assortment of all kinds of weighing apparatus and store furniture for sale at low rates. Railroad, Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of the Province.

Agents: John N. B. by Wm. Edgar, Woodstock, July 29, 1858.

### APPLES & ONIONS.—10 BBL.

Baldwin and Greening Apples; 5 lbs. Onions; 1 bbl. Pickles.

For sale by MYSHKALL & RICHES, 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 St. Andrews, and forward the same by Railway. The cost at St. Andrews will not exceed current prices in St. John.

Parties ordering by this route will be required to take delivery of the goods at the station at Howard Settlement and provide their transport from that place.

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

Sabbath labor in this department. Having a desire to satisfy the House he had commenced to carry out the suggestion. He also found a petition on file in the Department from a number of the inhabitants of Bathurst, in Gloucester, praying that measures be taken forthwith for the total discontinuance of Sabbath labor; and a like petition from W. O. Smith, Mayor, and three hundred others, of Saint John. These petitions and this resolution he found, and they were in accordance with his own feelings. He had looked into the mail contracts; and had found that it would take some time to make arrangements to stop mail carrying on Sundays. A change had been made with respect to the mails going westward from St. John, and he saw no difficulty in discontinuing all the mails in course of time. He would probably be able to complete his arrangements for that purpose by August. As a first step he had thought it desirable to stop Sunday delivery. He believed that this regulation was hailed with satisfaction throughout the country. He was glad that members had brought this question up, because it afforded an opportunity to show that it was the desire and determination of the Government to totally discontinue the Sunday labor. The petition from Fredericton, presented to-day, showed what the public opinion was. Had time been allowed the same opinion would have been expressed unanimously by the people throughout the Province. The amendment moved by Mr. McElean fully sustained the course of the Government. His object in the new regulations had only been to carry out the request of the House. If the House was now of an opposite opinion he would be sorry for it, but of course he should yield to their decision. But he believed that there was no change in the House. He hoped that by August such arrangements would be completed as would enable the Government to discontinue the carrying of mails, and all other postal labor, on the Sabbath.

Mr. McMillan was for total discontinuance.

Mr. Wilmot was in favor of a cessation of labor as a general rule, but did not desire to see it carried to extremes.

Mr. Lewis would support the Postmaster General.

Mr. Gillmor had experienced no inconvenience yet from the new regulations.

Mr. McIntosh intended to vote against both amendment and original resolution. He thought it the duty of the Government to regulate the postal department without the interference of the House.

Mr. Hanington thought that the stopping of delivery was as far as the Postmaster General could go at first. The discontinuance of Sunday labor in the department could only be made step by step, as the public became acquainted with the working of his regulations and the service generally. He thought it the duty of the House to support the Postmaster General, and to urge him forward in the work.

Mr. DesBrisay was disposed to support the Postmaster General in a total discontinuance; but wanted the system carried out thoroughly. He read from the *Church Witness* to show that the recent change in St. John increased, and not diminished Sunday labor in the Post Office in that city. He complained grievously of the length of time taken in the transmission of the English mail from Halifax to St. John and to the North.

Mr. Tibbets wanted all the Sunday labor done away with.

Hon. Mr. Tilley thought that the "higher law," without any petitions or expression of opinion from the people, was a sufficient reason and justification for the total discontinuance. The postal arrangements in Nova Scotia and elsewhere would present some difficulties, but in a few months the Government will be able to discontinue wholly the Sunday carrying.

Mr. Montgomery would go for total discontinuance, but could not see, if mails were made up and forwarded, why they should not also be delivered.

Mr. McAdam thought that the Postmaster General would fall in discontinuing the carrying on Sunday.

Hon. Mr. Connell here made an explanation which we could not understand.

Mr. Botsford wished to leave the matter entirely in the hands of the Government, and should therefore vote against both amendment and resolution.—Mr. Botsford made merry with Mr. Connell's apparent sanctity.

Mr. McPhelim closed the debate. He sarcastically congratulated the House on the reform so lately effected in their morale. If the walls of the House could speak they would tell of many strange things which had happened beneath this roof scarcely consistent with the piety now professed by honorable members. He would go to the fullest extent in stopping Post Office Sunday labor, but he would not take a half measure, which after all did not effect its object. The petition from 200 people of Fredericton was a small matter to be obtained in two days in a city of six thousand inhabitants, and the first name on the Bathurst petition, which, after all, had only 40 signatures, was that of the Postmaster himself. He wished the House joy to the fullest extent of their new gotten morality; and he hoped that the new Postmaster General would get from the public a larger measure of justice than he himself had obtained. Mr. McPhelim here

related how in order to obviate complaints made in St. John of the time of making up and delivery of mails in that city, and to make such arrangements as would be convenient and satisfactory to the business men, he had written to the Chamber of Commerce for information, but had not to this day received even an acknowledgment of the receipt of his letter.

For the Amendment: Tibbets, Connell, C. Perley, Tilley, Fisher, Wright, Chandler, Gillmor, Hanington, Wilmot, Scovil, Yail, McLeod, W. E. Perley, Tenley, Ferris, McAdam, DesBrisay, Lawrence, Mitchell, Stedman, McElean, Lewis, Watters, Williston.

Against it: Kerr, McPhelim, Gilbert, Brown, Cudlip, McIntosh, Montgomery, Allen, Botsford.

After this important matter had been thus disposed of a whole host of complaints of mail arrangements were poured in upon the Postmaster General by several members—principally from the North. Messrs. Mitchell, DesBrisay, Read, Tibbets, McPhelim, Kerr, and Williston, rose, one after the other, to present the grievances of their particular localities. Mr. Connell explained and promised, and promised and explained, and explained and promised again.

VICTORIA MAILS.  
Mr. Tibbets called attention to the manner in which the mail was carried between Little Falls and Grand Falls. The contractor carried the mail with a dog cart and an old horse. The mail arrived at Grand Falls frequently three or four hours behind time, and Tupper's line to Woodstock had to make it up.

Hon. Mr. Watters warmly defended the contractor against the charges of Mr. Tibbets. He was a very respectable man; and his horses, which he saw when up recently,—were as good as could be found between this place and Little Falls. It was the subtlety which produced the delay. It was most unjust for Mr. Tibbets to throw aspersions upon this contractor.

Mr. Tibbets replied that the line was a perfect disgrace to the service.

The House adjourned at 4.37 P.M.

FRIDAY, FEBY. 18.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Gray brought in a Bill to enable parties having claims against the Province to have these claims adjudicated upon by the Courts of Law.—Mr. Scovil brought in a Bill to alter and amend the law to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Kerr's Bill to repeal the Act providing for the election by the people of Parish officers so far as regarded the County of Gloucester, was committed, Mr. Cudlip in the chair.

A discussion took place which, commencing with the Bill itself, extended to the general subject of local self government and Municipal Institutions—the general operation of the Parish election system—Toryism, Liberalism, progress and retrogression, Universal Suffrage—Parliamentary Reform—John Bright and the Reform movement in England—John Bright's detractors—universal suffrage in New York and Boston—the use and meaning of certain high sounding phrases—and a "general assortment" of other subjects.

Mr. End contributed some judicious remarks upon the swelling of bladders in exhausted receivers; which the Speaker complemented with a few observations upon the use of the condensing syringe. We shall not follow the devious track of this meandering debate; but shall give a few salient points.

Messrs. Read and End supported the bill, on the ground that it was desired by the people of Gloucester.

Hon. Messrs. Tilley, Johnson and Brown opposed it because it was a departure from a correct and liberal principle.

Hon. Mr. Smith supported it, and denounced the operation of the law throughout the Province, but particularly in Westmorland. The Parish meetings were in the hands of the lowest of the people; and in them there was no order and no regularity; they were nothing but a piece of rosydium.—Mr. Smith expressed a general want of faith in Municipal Institutions and local self government.

Mr. McPhelim opposed the Bill because he believed in extending rather than in contracting popular privileges. He believed that we would and should proceed as far as Universal Suffrage.

Mr. Lewis opposed the Bill.

Mr. End pitched into Universal Suffrage generally and John Bright in particular.

Mr. Tibbets thought the whole system of local self-government a complete farce.

Mr. Gillmor said that the law worked badly only because people of character and intellect were too lazy or too proud to go to the meetings. They would learn better.

Mr. Mitchell thought that offices to be filled were too important to draw intelligent people to the meetings. Were Municipal Institutions established the people in the election of Councilors and management of County business would find something worth their time and trouble.—Mr. Mitchell defended and eulogised John Bright.

Mr. Wilmot expressed his surprise to hear the Hon. Mr. Smith, a prominent Liberal, express such illiberal opinions. He believed that there was a petition coming in from Sanbury for the repeal of the Municipal Act, and that a Bill for that purpose would be brought in.

Hon. Mr. Smith.—I thought it would come to that.

Mr. Wilmot.—Well; I shall not support such a Bill, although I am called an old Tory. I cannot consent to our going backward now.

His honor the Speaker argued that people were apt to grumble at any law however good, because they did not think of the evils which it had removed, but only of those minor evils which remained, or had been caused by the law itself. If a certain class of people would not go to the Parish meetings it was better that they should be returned by those who did go than that a return should be made to the old system. He contended that the House had nothing before it to show that the people of Gloucester really desired this Bill. Progress was reported.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. Gillmor put a question to hon. Provincial Secretary Tilley concerning the Ontario Canal. Other members followed with other questions. The questions gradually slid into a conversation touching the propriety of assessing Railway land damages on the localities in which the railways were being constructed.

THE MEDICAL BILL.

The Medical Bill was again committed. Mr. Gray asked if Homeopathic physicians were protected in the Bill. There ought to be a fellow feeling between them and the Government, a member of which had charge of the Bill; for the latter were given to dealing out infinitesimal doses of their measures.

Hon. Mr. Tilley replied that they were protected equally with others. With respect to the Homeopathic system the late Government dealt out such huge doses of disagreeable material that the House rejected them.

Mr. Hanington objected to the Bill that it was not feasible—it was not called for by the country—there were sufficient restrictions now to the practicing of medicine—that there was no pressure of quackery in this Province—that the present license system was sufficient—that no one was compelled to employ a quack—that the people had sense enough not to prefer ignorant or unqualified men.

Mr. End in reply to Mr. Hanington argued that the people were not the best judges of those who should treat their ailments, as was proved by their devotion to those horrible compounds, patent medicines, and the like, which were therefore a mercy to them to protect them against quackery.

He drew a comparison between Law and Medicine, and contended that the professional physician should be discriminated from ignorant pretenders, and protected against them, as lawyers were.

Hon. Mr. Speaker started various objections to the details of the Bill. It compelled the oldest practitioners to become registered or else lose their rights and privileges which they had hitherto enjoyed. It restricted the Government in making medical appointments to registered physicians. It gave the power of saying who should be registered to the Board of Physicians, instead of the Governor in Council, and thus opened a road for injustice in occasions of excitement; and it provided no appeal from the decisions of the Board in the matter of licensing. It gave the Board the power of selecting the colleges the graduates of which should be entitled to registry; so that if they chose to exclude the University of London or Edinburgh they might do so. The effect of the Bill was to centralize a Medical Council in St. John, and to subordinate every other medical man throughout the Province.

Hon. Mr. Tilley said that Johnson's course was unfair. The Bill had the concurrence of the great body of medical men. He read a petition in his favor from a large number of physicians, and said that the adherence of others would soon be received. He replied to Johnson's remarks at some length. Progress reported.

PROGRESS OF BUSINESS.

The House is quite industrious, and the business is going on very well. Quite a number of private and local Bills have already been disposed of. The prompt and sharp manner in which the Speaker discharges his duties much facilitates the progress of business.

APPEAL OF THE INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S ACT.

This morning the House went into committee upon a Bill introduced by Mr. Kerr, to repeal the Insolvent Debtor's Act.

Mr. Kerr contended that the Bill was passed without consideration; that it was unpopular; that it gave dishonest men an opportunity of making over their property to some person until they get a discharge from their debts; that it afforded a facility of getting rid of debts which with proper industry and spirit might eventually be paid in full.

Mr. Montgomery was willing to go any length to amend the Act, but could not vote its repeal without some measure to take its place.

Mr. Tibbets thought there would be no Bill this session to take its place, and that it had better remain another year.

Hon. Mr. Speaker made a vigorous attack upon the Bill. He spoke of a Bankrupt Law, and could see only one difficulty in preparing it—what should be considered an act of bankruptcy. In certificates of discharge there should be a discrimination between the honest and the dishonest—the provident and the improvident—the capable and the incapable.

Mr. Wilmot said that the feeling of his constituents was against the Act, but he would not repeal it without having something better in its place. Misfortune in business visited the careful as well as the careless. In Boston out of one hundred merchants it was calculated that but two had passed through their history without failure, compromise, or something of the sort.

Mr. DesBrisay read a resolution passed last session instructing the Government to have a Bankrupt Law prepared, and asked why it had not been done. The Insolvent Act was a stain and a disgrace to the Statute Book. If the Government would not prepare a Law a committee should be appointed to prepare one.

Hon. Attorney General said that his time had been too much occupied with his wanted labors and his trip to England. He had understood that the Chamber of Commerce of St. John were preparing a Bill.

Mr. Chandler at length and warmly replied to the attacks which had been made upon the Insolvent Law. He showed that they were mere general assertions; and not specific and particular. He went over the principal features of the Law, and argued that it provided guards against fraud and dishonesty.

Mr. Mitchell spoke at length in favor of some protection and relief to the poor and unfortunate. He looked upon the Law as imperfect, but could not consent to its repeal without something better to take its place. He moved that Kerr's Bill be postponed for three months.

Mr. Lawrence spoke in opposition to the Insolvent Act, and stated the principles of a Bill which he had himself prepared. Mr. McLeod took the ground that the Legislature had no right to interfere between debtors and creditors. He would oppose any measures having such an object.

Mr. Gillmor thought that there was one hundred cases of dishonesty on the part of the debtor for one of cruelty in a creditor. But there were no petition for the repeal of the Insolvent Act, and he would not repeal it without having something to take its place.

Hon. Mr. Brown thought that no man's personal liberty should be pledged for debt. He did not like to repeal the Insolvent Act until something better was had.

Mr. McPhelim made a non-committal speech.

Mr. Lewis felt it his duty to vote for the Bill.

Progress was then reported, as many members were absent.

BOARD OF WORKS.

Hon. Attorney General laid on the table a copy of the Annual Report of the Chief Commissioner of Public Works.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT.

Hon. Mr. Tilley laid upon the table the Auditor General's report upon the Treasurer's accounts.

BILL INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Tilley—a Bill to Regulate the Office of Clerk of the Peace and of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas. By Mr. Scovil—a bill to alter and amend the Act relating to Highways. By Mr. McPhelim—a Bill to alter the constitution of the Legislative Council by making the same elective. By Mr. Scovil—Bill relating to Hawks and Pedlars. By Attorney General—Bill relating to great Roads.

FREDERICTON LAW LIBRARY.

The House went into committee on a Bill relating to Attornies. Hon. Attorney General explained its object. The Law Library at Fredericton although of benefit to every attorney throughout the Province who either himself attended at term or employed another to take charge of business before the court, had been hitherto supported by a very few of the profession. It had got in debt, and it was now proposed in order to sustain it that attornies throughout the Province should pay a year's tax of ten shillings.

The Bill was opposed ferociously by Messrs Mitchell and End, and more mildly by several others, on the ground that the Library was of little use to any but Fred-

ericton Lawyers. In spite of all opposition it was got safely through some four or five spiteful divisions. When it was found that the Bill would pass Mr. Mitchell moved to amend the title by making it, "A Bill to get the Law Library out of Coal at the expense of those who get no benefit from it," and actually divided the House upon the motion, which, of course was rejected.

Why Mr. Mitchell should have considered it necessary to divide the House upon the Bill several times after its principle had been affirmed by a decisive majority we cannot understand. That it was Saturday afternoon, and members inclined to be funny and facetious is perhaps some excuse. But Mr. Mitchell should be careful; he appears to be cultivating a spirit of rapturous and obstinacy which will interfere grievously with his future usefulness and influence in the House, and with his rise to posts of authority and honor. Impracticable men make the worst of legislators. Mr. Mitchell should really consider that he cannot always have things just as he wishes them; that men will differ from him in opinion, and will not yield up their convictions; and that differences of opinion is no just ground for anger. We speak plainly; but we speak with the best intentions.

MONDAY FEBY. 21.

PURGING THE JOURNALS.

This morning the House, ashamed, as it might well be, of its freak on Saturday afternoon struck off the Journals the resolution to amend the title of the Bill relating to Attornies, with the division upon it.

RAILWAY LAND DAMAGES.

Mr. Stedman presented a petition from W. R. M. Burris, of St. John, setting forth that a quantity of his land had been taken for Railway purposes,—that it had been entirely undervalued by the Appraisers;—and praying relief.

Objection was taken that this petition came within the rule of the House which forbids the reception of petitions for money or relief. A conversation took place upon the general award of the Appraisers and upon the system of appointment. Much complaint was made of both by several members. The petition was not accepted, on the understanding that it was a money petition and that the matter could be brought up by an address to His Excellency for the papers.

RAILWAY PAPERS.

Mr. Kerr moved the address for Railway Documents of which notice was given by Mr. Gray—who is now absent in St. John, carried without opposition. The list of documents and other information asked by this address occupies over two columns in the *New Brunswick*.

LAW LIBRARY BILL.

The Bill relating to Attornies,—taxing them 10s each annually for the support of the Law Library in Fredericton,—came up this morning for a third reading.—Mr. End moved a rider to the effect that all attornies paying the ten shillings shall have the use of the Library.—The Attorney General and Hon. Mr. Smith opposed the rider on the ground that the 10s would not be sufficient to support the Library, but that an additional voluntary contribution from those using the Library was necessary.—The rider was lost, 10 to 23, and the Bill passed.

PETITIONS FROM CARLETON.

Hon. Mr. Connell presented two petitions from the Municipal Council of Carleton Place for such an amendment of the Municipal Law as would authorize the Council to pay its members their actual expenses in attending meetings, and the other for change of Law which would give Lumber merchants the first applicants.

DIVISION OF THE LAW COURTS.

Upon the committal of a Bill to alter the time of holding the Circuit Court in the County of Charlotte some observations were made of General interest.

Hon. Mr. Watters thought that we had too many courts, and an entire revision of them was needed. It would be better to abolish the Courts of Common Pleas, and establish two sittings of the Supreme Court in each County. Suitors were disinclined to bring their suits in the Common Pleas Courts. Let this Court be abolished, and replaced by the Supreme Court in which ability and legal knowledge could be had.

Mr. Williston entirely agreed with the last Speaker. Suitors are not willing to bring their suits in the Common Pleas. He would increase the jurisdiction of the

lower Courts, and have two sittings in each County if necessary. This revision would effect a very considerable saving in the expense of the Courts, which is an absolutely necessary consideration in the present financial condition of the Country.

Mr. Kerr thought that the Courts of Common Pleas should be abolished; but that change would involve the appointment of another Judge. Almost the whole time of one Judge was required in St. John. He would not extend the jurisdiction of magistrates; but would have all law-suits tried in the Supreme Court.

Progress was reported upon this Bill. A similar Bill for the County of Kent was committed, upon which progress was also reported.

Mr. Smith moved the appointment of a special committee to take into consideration and report upon all these Bills which was carried.

The Speaker named Messrs. Smith, Kerr, and Chandler the committee.—Mr. DesBrisay thought that the sitting of the Courts had been hitherto fixed for the convenience of the lawyers and not the public. The lawyers in this seemed to think that no one but themselves had a right to open their mouths in this House.—The little attack made quite a ferment amongst the lawyers. Hon. Mr. Smith replied warmly to Mr. DesBrisay. The Speaker struck off the committee which he had named, and said that being a lawyer himself he should leave the appointment to the House. After this little quarrel had fermented awhile, several members, one after another, rose to say that they entirely approved of the committee named by the Speaker. But the three legal gentlemen put themselves on their dignity, and declined to serve. Messrs. DesBrisay, Cudlip and End were named the Committee.

A STRANGE DISEASE. A singular and malignant disease has appeared in Providence, and some cases have proved fatal. The Providence Post says of it:—"It commences as a little dark red spot, on the face of hands, with, perhaps, a stinging or pricking pain, on which spot there soon appears a pustule or vesicle seated on a hard inflamed base, in which is formed a slough of charcoal blackness, where no suppuration commences. The earliest attention tracing the earnest attention of the physicians. The only effective mode of treatment is said to be, to burn the pimple out in its early stages, with a hot iron or with caustic. In view of the rather undelimited nature of this disease, we would suggest that it is eminently desirable, if any one is troubled with a pimple swelling of an unusual character, that a physician should be at once consulted before it is tampered with. Although there is no cause for general alarm, a disease of this malignant type cannot be checked too early."

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Cough, sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, tightness of the chest and pain in the loins, the precursors and accompaniments of Consumption, are readily subdued by the regular application of the Ointment after warm fomentation of the throat, chest and side. There is no preparation in existence which passes so quickly from the surface to the diseased and irritated membrane employed in the office of respiration. One or two applications will sometimes restore the voice which has been reduced to a husky whisper by cold, and enable the gasping victim of asthma to breathe freely, regularly, and without pain. A few doses of the Pills, by promoting the general health of the system, minister to the permanent and permanency of the cure. Beware of counterfeits; see Caution at foot of Holloway's advertisements.

A BRITISH REGIMENT IN NEW YORK. The Gothic military are on the move in regard to the expected arrival that city at an early day of the 42nd Highlanders, of the British army, en route for America, by way of the isthmus. With the exception of the Montreal companies present at the Cable celebration last night this will be the first appearance of British troops in New York, since the evacuation in 1783. The 42nd Highlanders is a regiment in the British army, and has borne the British flag in battle and victory in parts of the world, where the hardest fighting has been done—under Marlborough at Waterloo, in Spain, in India and the Crimea. The officers of the Seventh Regiment have already taken the initial steps to give the famous visitors a suitable reception which it is hoped they will not decline.

Editorial.

The Medical Act.

Some weeks since we took an opportunity of examining into the merits and demerits of the new Medical Act, and gave our opinion upon the benefits to be derived therefrom.

Since that time the House has met, and the Bill has come up for consideration. It is introduced and defended very ably by the Hon. Provincial Secretary.

Some members of the Legislature, however, appear to be opposed to it,—but we must say that, in our opinion, if the reasons given in their speeches are the only ones, they are insufficient and not grounded upon a fair understanding of its provisions, and of what may reasonably be expected to be the effect of these provisions.

One Hon. Gentleman objected that "the Bill was not needed—was not called for by the country,—that there were sufficient restrictions now to the practising of medicine,—that there was no pressure of quackery in the Province,—that the present license system was sufficient,—that no one was compelled to employ a quack, and that the people had sense enough not to prefer ignorant and unqualified men."

On the first of these objections we take issue with him, and we do think that the expressed opinion of nine-tenths of the respectable medical men in the Province might at least have as much weight as the opinion of the Hon. Gentleman, especially when we consider that probably there is not one of these gentlemen who is not both in natural and acquired ability, the equal of the Hon. Member, and from his position also, a better judge of whether it is needed or not.

Upon the question whether there are at present sufficient restrictions on the practice of medicine we will not undertake to decide, but beg to point out to the Hon. Gentleman that the Bill in question does not impose a single additional restriction with the exception of the very simple one, that by a mere producing of his certificates before the Registrar, the physician shall in return receive such public announcement as shall throughout the Province, be considered a final settlement of his professional standing. And not only this, but it opens a door to a very respectable body of physicians, who heretofore, from the fact of having been educated in foreign colleges, have been prevented from affording their professional services to our population without first undergoing an amount of badgering in the Circumlocution office, that has hitherto hindered all but a very small portion from subjecting themselves to it.

As to the pressure of quackery in the Province we would only point the Hon. Gentleman to the thousand and one advertisements in the papers of every conceivable abomination warranted to cure every disease incident to the human race,—to the number of ignorant and unprincipled pretenders, who throng the chambers of the sick throughout the country, making disease fifty times more hideous and fatal, by their vile nostrums, than in its own naked deformity, it ever was,—and all this for the mere desire of gain. It may be, and no doubt is as the Hon. Gentleman says, that no person is compelled to employ a quack, but we would ask how, unless some provision is made, as in this Bill, to point out who are and who are not qualified physicians, are people to know whom to call upon? To say that people have sense enough not to prefer ignorant or unqualified men is only begging the question,—nor do the provisions of this Bill put any restrictions upon any person,—they do not say you must employ a registered physician; but merely point out the fact that this man has proved himself before men skilled in the knowledge of medical science, to possess a fair share of such knowledge; and that another one has not—leaving it to that "sense" which the Hon. Gentleman speaks of, to decide which to employ.

Another Hon. Gentleman objects that even the oldest medical practitioner must be registered, or lose his rights and privileges,—this is an objection which, we will warrant, scarcely one single practitioner in the Province will care one farthing about,—in fact, a large majority have stated their signatures in a Petition to the Legislature that they are willing to incur any necessary trouble and expense,

in return for a recognition of their professional status. The objection with regard to employment by Government of non-registered physicians, is one we should not have expected to have heard from the mouth of the Hon. Gentleman who delivered it. The fair conclusion from the provisions of the Bill is that all respectably educated physicians will be registered,—and yet the Hon. Member would prefer that Government should have liberty to employ in such cases, as required knowledge on medical subjects,—men utterly ignorant of that knowledge. As well might the Hon. Gentleman wish to see the office of Atty. General or Queen's Counsel open to any person, be he lawyer or not, who might choose to think himself able to attend to its duties.

Another objection is to the Board of Physicians being the body who shall have the power of determining who are hereafter to be registered and who are not,—thus opening a door for injustice in occasions of excitement. Now we cannot see that a council elected every two or five years from the general body of medical men throughout the Province is more likely to act unjustly or admit improper persons than would be even his Excellency and Council; and we can see that from the fact of their being highly intelligent men, and having their minds constantly exercised on the subject, they are more likely to be conservators of the public good in this matter than would be a body like the Executive Council, the minds of whose members are constantly taken up with other things; and moreover are not sufficiently disciplined on such subjects to be the best judges of what is right and what is wrong. The Hon. Gentleman also stated that the Board have the power, with our assent, to decide which colleges should by their diploma entitle any one of their alumni to registration. Now Section 14 says that "The decision of the Medical Council on this question shall be subject to the approval of the Governor in Council,"—and this will be a sufficient surety against abuse,—even if a Medical Council, composed of some of the first men in the country in point of knowledge and character, could be guilty of such an outrage as the exclusion of any respectable chartered and well ordered college from the benefits of this Act.

The Hon. Gentleman wound up by saying that the effect of the Bill was to centralize a Medical Council in St. John, and to subsidize every other medical man throughout the Province. This we do not exactly understand, but if he means that from the fact of a larger number of medical men being gathered together in St. John than in any other portion of the Province, they will exercise a greater influence than any others of the same class, we can only see in it an exemplification of the fact which we see every where else, that "majority rules the day,"—nor can we see how it can possibly be productive of any injurious effect. And as to the subsidizing every other medical man in the Province,—if this means that medical men will have a monopoly of those few offices which require medical knowledge, we must say that we think it would only be a compliance with the oft quoted maxim of the Hon. Gentleman's party,—"The right men in the right place."

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

FRIDAY, FEB. 21, 1859. The first thing which would strike a stranger looking down at the House from the Gallery is its disorderly character.—Not that the members are engaged in any breach of the rules of order that could be noticed and checked by the Speaker, nor that they were very noisy. But generally when the House is discussing an interesting question as well as when mere Executive business is in hand, unless the subject is a very engaging one, and few members attend to what he says. Even good speakers,—of which the number is very limited,—frequently fail to secure a very attentive hearing. Members seem to make a rule of doing a great deal of talking and very little listening. Whilst a debate is going on some are writing newspapers, some in writing letters, some in a whispered conversation with their neighbors, others in their own reflections. We have often, while some member was holding forth evidently much to his own satisfaction,

looked round the House to see how many were attending to him; and have found perhaps five or six doing so out of twenty or thirty. Such inattention must be rather annoying to sensitive debaters; and occasionally a gentleman will stop in his address and look round, half despairing, and wholly true. The Speaker or Chairman, interpreting the look, will call out "Order! Order!" lustily, and for a few moments, and for a few moments only, there will be a slight lull in the murmur of conversation. But most speakers pay as little attention to his fellow-members as they do to him, and keeps on the even tenor of his way to the end.

The most indefatigable talker in the House is Mr. Mitchell. He speaks on almost every question, he frequently speaks several times upon it, and he speaks lengthily. Scarcely a member in the House does more work on the floor than he. He is very persevering, but his perseverance often runs into unreasonable tenaciousness. And he shows too much temper. In committee of the whole House the Speaker leaves the chair and takes his seat as a member. In committee of the whole Mr. Speaker Johnson is one of the most useful members on the floor. He is exceedingly quick and acute. His mind is logical; and he generally hits upon the real point at issue, and the true principle involved in the pending question. He is argumentative, rather than dogmatical or declamatory. He states his argument clearly and explicitly, and applies with force and precision. From the character of his mind he is apt occasionally to fall into the argufying and hairsplitting view. Still in discussion of a question with which party feelings do not enter these peculiarities are not very observable.

Among the other members who do the work in discussions are Messrs. End, Gilmore, Wilmot, Gray, Smith, Botsford, Hannington, Steadman, Kerr, Lewis, and Brown. Mr. End talks a great deal, and exhibits no little wit and humor. His influence is said to be small. Mr. Wilmot talks frequently, but briefly. He enunciates opinions rather than argues. His political feelings seem to be strong; and he not infrequently fires a shot at the Government, with a good aim. Mr. Hannington is a large, stout, burly man; full of life and energy. He speaks in a loud tone, and with much earnestness and force, but with little elegance. His long experience as a member, added to his additional experience as speaker, has given him a knowledge of the rules and customs of the House which make him an authority in those matters. He is never backward in expressing his opinion on disputed points of order, and often sets the House right, and relieves it from doubt and difficulty. Mr. Lewis, though a frequent speaker, can scarcely be called a debater. He seldom makes an attempt at an argument, but contents himself with expressing in a few words his opinions, which he does freely and frankly. But enough of the debaters for the present.

Parties and party feeling seem scarcely to exist. Scarcely a word is spoken about Government or opposition, except in jest. A great deal of good feeling is exhibited. This calm is no doubt partially due to the fact that the House is now in session, and the hidden fires will yet break forth again with a portion at least of their former vigor. But it is very observable that the Liberals do not adhere together as they did last session.—They are no longer a mere machine, moving as the wires are pulled. Great changes of feeling and opinion have come over many of them; and it is perhaps doubtful whether even in a case of emergency the Government could rally them all to the rescue. There appears to be very much less discussing; and very much more independence of thought and action. What the result of a vote on a test question would be time alone can tell.

Post Office Regulations.

We are under obligations to the Hon. J. M. Johnson for a volume of thirty-five pages containing the "Regulations and Instructions of the Post Office." These Regulations were compiled and codified by Mr. Johnson when Postmaster General, and issued in October 1858. They comprise rules and instructions for the guidance of officers in every branch of the service. By a judicious codification and arrangement the regulations upon any particular subject can be found with the greatest ease. The Regulations are divided into twenty-four parts, under the respective titles, and treating of the respective subjects of—General Regulations; Dispatches and Receipts of Mails; Provincial Rates of Postage; Packet Letters; Soldiers' and Seamen's letters; Ship letters; Registrations; Forward Offices; Postage rates on Books, Periodicals, and Pamphlets; Book Postage to British Colonies, passing thro' Great Britain; newspapers postage stamps; Misset and Redirected Letters; Papers, &c.; Dead Letters; Overcharges and Allowances; Way Letters and Newspapers; Conveyance of Mails; Monthly Returns, &c.; Quarterly Returns; Special Directions and Instructions concerning the general duties of Post Office. Each part is divided into numbered sections, and a list of contents prefixed to each part, with the subject of each section opposite to its number, aids in finding the rule of the office upon any certain subject. The code must be very useful to the officers of the Postal service; and it is highly creditable to Mr. Johnson.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE ALBERT. The Prince Albert at St. John's, N.S., on the 17th, with Liverpool dates to the 4th, on London (by telegraph) to the 6th. Queen Victoria opened Parliament in person on the 3rd. The speech commences with congratulations on the state of the country and the progress making in India. On foreign affairs it says: "I receive from all foreign powers assurances of friendly feeling. To cultivate these feelings, to maintain inviolate the faith of public treaties, to contribute as far as my influence can extend to the preservation of the general peace, are objects of my unceasing solicitude. The conclusion of the treaty with regard to the Principalities, and one of commerce with Russia, are noticed, and the latter is referred to as an indication of the complete establishment of friendly relations between the two countries. The treaties with China and Japan are mentioned as promising great commercial advantages. Satisfaction is expressed at the abolition by France of Negro Immigration on the east coast of Africa, and pending negotiations give promise of the total abandonment of the system. In respect to Mexico the speech says: "The state of the Republic of Mexico, distracted by civil wars, has induced me to carry forbearance to the utmost limit in regard to the wrongs and indignities to which British residents have been subjected at the hands of the two contending parties. They have at length been carried to such an extent that I have been compelled to give instructions to the commander of my naval forces in those seas to demand, and, if necessary, enforce reparation." Increased expenditure on the navy is asked on account of the universal introduction of steam power into naval warfare. The rest of the speech is devoted to local matters, and amongst the measures promised the Parliamentary Reform and a new Bankruptcy Law.

Addresses in reply to the Speech were passed in both Houses.

Lord Melbourne in the Lords and Palmerston in the Commons, complained of the silence in regard to the threatening state of the Italian question and other matters of interest.

Lord Derby and Mr. Russell, expressed confidence that peace would be maintained.

Warlike rumours are still in circulation, but there is nothing decisive.

France continues her preparations. It is rumoured that the Duke de Malakoff will soon return and be succeeded at London by the Duke de Montedello.

Prince Napoleon and bride had arrived at Paris.

The Sardinian Government have decided upon the loan.

It is reported that the King of Sardinia is about to marry the sister of the Emperor of Russia, the widow of the Duke of Leuchtenberg.

Warlike preparations were going forward actively, but the Ministerial journals are recommended to keep silent on the subject.

Latest letters speak of war symptoms being decidedly on the increase.

There is great anxiety for the Emperor's speech on the opening of the Legislature on the 7th. It is rumoured that he is preparing a surprise for the world and that war is certain.

The minister of War has decided that the emigration of Africans shall be superseded by that of Chinese.

There are rumours in England of extensive warlike preparations, including an increase of 3000 men for the Navy.

Turin letters say matters look slightly more pacific there.

The Austria six millions loan was introduced in London at 80. It bears 6 per cent. interest, and was quoted at discount for some time, but suddenly improved and closed at a small premium.

The Queen's Speech is considered very noncommittal, and is silent on the war question. It caused a decline of funds both in London and Paris.

MARKETS.

Consols 95 1/8 for account, 95 3/8 for money (so in the despatch.)

Flour dull, but firm for choice. All quotations are per hundred pounds.

Flour general, 10s to 12s.

Wheat firm and quiet. Red Western 6s 3/4. White 8s 1/4.

lower Courts, and have two sittings in each County if necessary. This revision would affect a very considerable saving in the expense of the Courts, which is an absolutely necessary consideration in the present financial condition of the Country. Mr. Kerr thought that the Courts of Common Pleas should be abolished; but that change would involve the appointment of another Judge. Almost the whole time of one Judge was required in St. John. He would not extend the jurisdiction of magistrates, but would have all law-suits tried in the Supreme Court. Progress was reported upon this Bill. A similar Bill for the County of Kent was committed, upon which progress was also reported. Mr. Smith moved the appointment of a special committee to take into consideration and report upon all these Bills which was carried. The Speaker named Messrs. Smith, Kerr, and Chandler the committee.—Mr. Desbrisay thought that the sitting of the Courts had been hitherto fixed for the convenience of the lawyers and not the public. The lawyers in this seemed to think that no one but themselves had a right to open their mouths in this House.—This little attack made quite a ferment amongst the lawyers. Hon. Mr. Smith replied warmly to Mr. Desbrisay. The Speaker struck off the committee which he had named, and said that being a lawyer himself he should leave the appointment to the House. After this little quarrel had fermented awhile, several members, one after another, rose to say that they entirely approved of the committee named by the Speaker. But the three legal gentlemen put themselves on their dignity, and declined to serve. Messrs. Desbrisay, Callip and End were named the Committee.

PURSUING THE JOURNALS.

This morning the House, ashamed, as it might well be, of its freak on Saturday afternoon, struck off the Journals the resolution to amend the title of the Bill relating to Attorneys, with the division upon it.

RAILWAY LAND DAMAOGS.

Mr. Steadman presented a petition from V. R. M. Burris, of St. John, setting forth that a quantity of his land had been taken for Railway purposes,—that it had been entirely undervalued by the Appraisers; and praying relief.

Objection was taken that this petition came within the rule of the House which forbid the reception of petitions for money relief. A conversation took place upon the general award of the Appraisers and upon the system of appraisement. Much complaint was made of both by several members. The petition was not accepted, on the understanding that it was a money petition and that the matter could be brought up by an address to His Excellency in the papers.

RAILWAY PAPERS.

Mr. Kerr moved the address for Railway commitments of which notice was given by Mr. Gray—who is now absent in St. John, carried without opposition. The list of commitments and other information asked by his address occupies over two columns in the New Brunswick.

LAW LIBRARY BILL.

The Bill relating to Attorneys,—to taxing them 10s each annually for the support of the Law Library in Fredericton,—came up this morning for a third reading.—Mr. End moved a rider to the effect that all salaries paying the ten shillings should give the use of the Library.—The Attorney General and Hon. Mr. Smith opposed the rider on the ground that the 10s would not be sufficient to support the Library, and that an additional voluntary contribution from those using the Library was necessary.—The rider was lost, 16 to 23, and the Bill passed.

PETITIONS FROM CARLETON.

Mr. Connell presented two petitions from the Municipal Council of Carleton Place for such an amendment of the Municipal Law as would authorize the Council to pay members their actual expenses attending meetings, and the other for a change of Law which would give Lumber merchants the first applicants.

DIVISION OF THE LAW COURTS.

Upon the committee of a Bill to alter the time of holding the Circuit Court in the County of Charlotte some observations were made of General interest. Hon. Mr. Watters thought that we had too many courts, and an entire revision of them was needed. It would be better to abolish the Courts of Common Pleas, and establish two sittings of the Supreme Court in each County.—Suitors were declined to bring their suits in the Common Pleas Courts. Let this Court be abolished, and replaced by the Supreme Court, which ability and legal knowledge could had.

Mr. Williston entirely agreed with the Speaker. Suitors are not willing to bring their suits in the Common Pleas, and would increase the jurisdiction of the

A STRANGE DISEASE. A singular and malignant disease has appeared in Providence, and some cases have proved fatal. The Providence Post says of it:—"It commences as a little dark red spot, on the face or hands, with, perhaps, a stinging or pricking pain, on which spot there soon appears a pustule or vesicle seated on a hard inflamed base, in which is formed a slough of charcoal blackness, where mortification commences. The effect is attracting the earnest attention of the physicians. The only effectual mode of treatment is said to be, to burn the pimple out in its early stages, with a hot iron or with caustic. In view of the rather undefined nature of this disease, we would suggest that it is eminently desirable, if any one is troubled with a pimple swelling of an unusual character, that a physician should be at once consulted before it is tampered with. Although there is no cause for general alarm, a disease of this malignant type cannot be checked too early."

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Cough, sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, tightness of the chest and pain in the left side, the precursors and accompaniments of Consumption, are rapidly subdued by the regular application of the Ointment after warm fomentation of the throat, chest and side. There is no preparation in existence which passes so quickly from the surface to the diseased and irritated membrane employed in the office of respiration. One or two applications will sometimes restore the voice which has been reduced to a husky whisper by cold, and enable the gasping victim of asthma to breathe freely, regularly, and without pain. A few doses of the Pills, by promoting the general health of the system, minister to the perfection and permanency of the cure. Beware of counterfeits: see Caution at foot of Holloway's advertisements.

A BRITISH REGIMENT IN NEW YORK.

The Gothamite military are on the qui vive in regard to the expected arrival in that city at an early day of the 42nd Highlanders, of the British army, on route for France, by way of the isthmus. With the exception of the Montreal company, present at the Cable celebration last fall, this will be the first appearance of British troops in New York, since the evacuation in 1783. The 42nd Highlanders is a crack regiment in the British army, and has borne the British flag in battle and victory in all parts of the world, where the hardest fighting has been done—under Marlborough, at Waterloo, in Spain, in India, and the Crimea. The officers of the Seventh Regiment have already taken the initial steps to give the famous visitors a suitable reception, which it is hoped they will not decline. (Boston Journal.)

Poetry.

THE WHEREWITHAL.

A man may have wisdom and worth, And humor and wit at his call, But what do these matter on earth, If he has not the wherewithal?

The purse is the dial whose face Shows best where the sunlight doth fall He is always first in the race, Who is first with the wherewithal!

Love smiles on the easement that shows A picture within to enthral; When gold is in the heart of the rose, There's love in the wherewithal.

Select Story.

A Last Will and Testament.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "MOAT GRANGE." CHAPTER III.—CONTINUED.

"Well, if he ain't a grand sight, I never saw one. Why, his head's a stretching all down past her, and his tail's not out of the lodge gates yet!"

The speaker was a country woman, standing inside the partially-opened door of one of a row of cottages, and peeping out. The doors of all were similarly being peeped through, though the shutters to the windows were closed, and the women and children, who were thus gazing, exhibited signs of having quitted their various household occupations, to look at the passing sight.

The intelligent reader may imagine, by the woman's remark, that some indescribable animal of fabulous length was looming by; but it was nothing of the sort: for the "head" was represented by two solemn mutes, gorgeously apparelled in the blackest of black, and the "tail" by a couple of undertaker's men, equally orthodox to look at; the middle comprised all the paraphernalia of a most extravagant funeral; coaches, horses, plumes, velvets, fringe, batons, attendants, carriers, mourners, ribbons, crapes, white handkerchiefs, and pomp and vanity.

"I wonder what he cost now?" continued the woman, in the vernacular of the locality, which did not pay particular regard to genders; "he'll be asight to romber, hawit; and to tell our children on, when we grows old."

"Ah, she have done the thing handsome she have; she haven't spared no money," replied the matron at the contiguous door to whom the observations had been made. "No more she oughtn't to spare it," retorted the first, in an indignant tone "ain't it the last money he'll cost her?"

"Except the monument over his grave in the church. I dare say they'll put him up a brave one, from the flagstones to the roof. But I say, what was up as it were put off from yesterday till to-day? It were to have been yesterday."

"Some relation of madam's, as were to come from London for it, and he couldn't get here afore to-day."

"Hush!" whispered the other. "Who's this?"

A gentlemanly-looking man, betraying somewhat of a military air, had been walking up the road, and halted close to the women, to gaze at the passing procession. He was a stranger.

"Whose funeral is that?" he inquired of one of them. "Mr. Canterbury's sir," both replied at once. "Mr. Canterbury's, of the Rock." "A magnificent funeral, he must have been a man of some note."

"The richest gentleman for miles round

sir," answered the woman whose tongue was the loudest. "He were our landlord."

"Ah," returned the stranger, glancing down the row of cottages, "that explains why you are all shut up."

"There's not a house on the estate, sir, poor or rich, but what's shut close to-day. He has been took off sudden, like, at last; and not to say an old man either; three weeks he were ill."

"Does he leave a family?"

"He leaves a young wife and a child.—His second wife, she were, and quite a baby by the side of him. His own daughters sir, was years older than she were."

"And it's she and her child as gets all his big fortune," interrupted the other woman, jealous that the first should have the best of the talking. "The Miss Canterburys have been nobody with their father since he brought home his young wife, and they had to leave the Rock and live away. Good ladies they be!"

"Are there many daughters?" asked the stranger, who appeared to listen with interest.

"Four, sir; two married and two—There, sir, look, look! In that shiny black coach-and-six, wiat's a passing now, there's a gentleman a sitting forrard; you can see him well through the glass."

"What of him?" inquired the listener, wondering at the sudden abruptness of the woman.

"Why, sir, he's the husband of one of the young ladies, that's why I showed him to you. It's Mr. Rufort, Lord Rufort's son, and he married Miss Jane. He's our rector, but another gentleman's to bury Mr. Canterbury, and Mr. Rufort goes as a mourner. There! in that next shiny coach, that old gentleman with grey hair, a sitting bolt upright, that's Lord Rufort. It's just the way he sits his horse, and never bends his head one way nor t'other. The young ladies have not been friendly at the Rock of late, but they have went up since their father's illness, all but Mrs. Rufort, and she was ill and couldn't leave the rectory. Mrs. Kage went up, too, she did; and she stopped there."

"Who is Mrs. Kage?"

"She's young Mrs. Canterbury's mother, sir. Her father was a lord, too, and she ran away from home, when she was a girl, to marry Captain Kage, and it's said the old lord never forgave her. He's never left her no money, that's certain, and they were as poor as anybody till Miss Kage picked up Mr. Canterbury. It's known her mother put her on to the match."

"A match worth putting her on to," by all accounts, remarked the gentleman, as he turned away.

The procession moved on to the church; and when the poor worthless body it had escorted was consigned to its kindred dust, the procession moved back again. A very few only of the immediate connexion of the deceased entered the Rock; the rest left the mourning coaches for their private carriages, and were driven off to their respective homes.

Those who entered the Rock were three, and Mr. Norris, the family solicitor, made four. Mr. Carlton, of the Hall, who was no relative; the Honorable and Reverend Austin Rufort, and Thomas Kage. All these were marshalled by Mr. Norris into the room where the family had assembled; Mrs. Canterbury and her mother; and the two Miss Canterburys, who had gone to the Rock that morning. Mrs. Canterbury, young and lovely in her widow's cap and her heavy black robes, sat with her boy on her knee; she had taken a whim to have him brought to her.

Mr. Norris proceeded to read the will; nearly the whole of the property, some eight or ten thousand a year, was bequeathed to Mrs. Canterbury and her child, to the exclusion of Mr. Canterbury's daughters by his first wife. And I appoint Thomas Kage sole executor."

This last sentence, read with emphasis by Mr. Norris, was heard with surprise by several in the room, and with the most intense surprise by Thomas Kage himself. He was a little man, with a pleasant, truthful countenance, and bright dark eyes. He looked up in feigned amazement, and the color came flushing into his face. Mr. Norris ceased reading, and silence fell on the room.

"Would any one present wish to look at the will?" Mr. Norris inquired, holding it out.

"Ob, dear no," murmured Mrs. Kage, in her simpering, affected voice, as she fanned herself with a great black fan, and sprinkled some essence on the floor. "You can put it up Mr. Norris."

Perhaps the lawyer deemed that the Honorable Mrs. Kage did not represent the interests of the whole company, for he held it out still, and glanced at Mr. Rufort. But Mr. Rufort answered by a bow of denial.

"There is no more to be seen than you have read, Norris, and our seeing it would not alter it," observed the plain-speaking Mr. Carlton. "My dears," he added, walking up to the two Miss Canterburys, "is it your wish to look at it?"

"To what end?—as you observe," replied Miss Canterbury. "No."

Mr. Rufort rose, as if to leave. Mrs. Kage who assumed a great deal of authority at the Rock, though cloaked under a display of ridiculous inertness, addressed him.

"My dear Mr. Rufort, you are not going! We expect you to remain to dinner."

"Thank you, Mrs. Rufort's indisposition prevents me. Olive, shall I take charge of you and Millicent?" he continued in a low tone to Miss Canterbury.

Miss Canterbury's reply was to rise and put her arm within his.

"We will also wish you good-day Mrs. Canterbury."

"Dear me, how very unsocial!" broke in Mrs. Kage, as she had recourse to her smelling salts. "We thought you would all have stayed with us, dearest Miss Canterbury."

"Olive," interrupted Mrs. Canterbury, in a half hesitating voice, "we shall be happy if you remain. Do not bear malice."

"Malice!" returned Miss Canterbury, and her tone was certainly free from it; "we do not bear any; you are mistaken if you think so. To-day is not a day for the indulgence of malice, Mrs. Canterbury."

"At least say farewell in cordiality."

Mrs. Canterbury put out her hand, and Olive took it. Olive then stooped and kissed the child, her young half-brother, a gentle little fellow two years old. It was no doing of the child's, and Olive Canterbury was too just to visit ill feeling upon him. Millicent also kissed him, and followed her sister and Mr. Rufort from the room.

"And now I'll go cried Mr. Carlton, 'and I wish you good-day, ladies. And I wish you luck over your office, sir,' he added, in a marked manner to Mr. Kage; 'it is one I scorned to undertake. Good-day, Norris.'

Mr. Norris had been folding up the will, and now laid it on the table.

"Sir," said he to Mr. Kage, "any information or assistance that you may require, I shall be ready to afford. The first step must be to prove the will. But you are in a higher grade of the legal profession than I, and I need not offer superfluous suggestions," he concluded, remembering that Mr. Kage was a barrister.

"What a mercy that the scene has gone off so tranquilly," sighed Mrs. Kage, when, on the departure of the lawyer, she was left alone with her daughter and their cousin; "I expected, I don't know what, from the Canterbury women and that meddling Mr. Carlton. The presumption of his coming in to hear the will! Had I been in your place, my dear, I should mildly have requested his withdrawal."

"Oh, what did it signify, mamma, whether he was present or not? I expected Olive Canterbury had sanctioned it."

"Darling child, how petulantly you speak!"

"Because I feel petulant," returned Mrs. Canterbury, who had truly spoken in a most fretful tone.

"Whose business was it to make me executor to this will?" he uttered.

"Mr. Canterbury was, I think, the first to propose it, and I and mamma gladly acquiesced; there is no one I could like for it half so well as you."

"You ought to have assured yourself first whether I was willing to act."

"Would you have refused?" she quickly said.

"Yes. As others had already done."

"Others had not," she returned. "Only one had refused to do it; Mr. Carlton. My husband asked no one else."

"I wish he had asked me. I feel this as a blow; I really do."

"You had better decline to act now," she resentfully rejoined.

"Such was my decision when the announcement came from the lawyer's lips. I will not act; I will proclaim publicly that I will have nothing to do with it, were the thoughts that rose within me."

"You do not care what becomes of me or my interests."

"I am anxious for your best interests, Caroline, and, if I do consent to act, it will be at a cost that I would not encounter for any one else."

"What cost?" she exclaimed.

"The periling of my good name and the coupling it with reproach and injustice. This is a will that must have censures cast upon it far and wide; what has hitherto been a mark for private scandal in its confined locality henceforth becomes public, and the world will vie in hurling scorn at it."

"We know what the world's scorn is worth," she slightly interrupted.

"Ay Caroline; but I spoke of the scorn of good men. I, as your cousin and the sole executor of the will, cannot hope to escape; complicity is the least dark reproach that will be thrown at me. It has already begun; when Miss Canterbury and her sister bowed to me on quitting the room and when Mr. Carlton followed with his marked words, I felt like a guilty accomplice, conscious that I was so appearing to them."

"I remember a long while ago, you took their parts!"

"Yes," he vehemently interrupted, "and the conversation I then held with you ought to have prevented my being thus drawn in. Caroline, I said all to you then, that I thought I was justified in saying; I besought you not to suffer so unjust a will to stand; not to deprive Mr. Canterbury's daughters of their rights. Were the case mine, I would cut of my right hand, before it should so grasp the property of others."

Mrs. Canterbury let fall some tears.

"My husband was a kind husband to me, and I will not bear this reproach cast upon his memory."

"I cast reproach to you, not to Mr. Canterbury. He is gone. And were he not, were he sitting by your side, there, now, I would honestly aver before him that to my reproach was due, rather than to him. He was blindly fond of you, as the old are apt to be—excuse my plainness, Caroline, but this is no moment for mincing matters. Fond of you, indulgent to you, your husband would have listened to your slightest suggestion. You had only to say, 'I love me and the boy less, and do justice to your daughters,' and he would have done it. I am convinced of this. Mr. Canterbury was not by nature an unjust man."

"Then repair the injustices of the will, proceeded Mr. Kage. 'Entirely you cannot; in a measure you may; continue to the Miss Canterburys the income hitherto allowed them by their father. And should this little fellow ever be taken from you,' he added, laying his hand on the child's head, 'repair it effectually, by giving us to them a fitting share of their father's fortune.'

Mr. Canterbury had opened her eyes very wide, astonishment driving away her tears.

"The income allowed to them was fifteen hundred a year," she interrupted.

"I know it."

"And mine will not be much more than four thousand—including what I am to receive as personal guardian to the child; allow them fifteen hundred a year out of it, did you mean that?" she reiterated, unable to overcome her surprise at the proposition.

"It is what I should do, Caroline."

"The young widow tossed her head with a trace of her old impetuosity."

"I would not so insult my husband's memory as to render his acts null and void. He did as he thought well and I shall abide by it."

"Then you will not repair the injustices inflicted on the Miss Canterburys?"

"No, I will not—if you mean that giving them my inheritance would do it. But I do not recognize the will as unjust."

"I am ashamed to hear you say so, Caroline."

"What did I sell myself for, but to be rich?" she retorted, forgetting decorum in her angry heat. "Let the subject cease."

The following afternoon, Thomas Kage proceeded to the residence of the Miss Canterburys; but they were not at home; the servant said they were at the rectory with Mrs. Rufort. As he was turning towards it, he encountered the stanger, spoken of as having watched the funeral on the previous day. Both gentlemen stopped.

"Kage it's never you!"

"Captain Dawkes, I think. How are you? I happened you had sailed for India, I saw the departure of your regiment some weeks ago."

"Captain Dawkes no longer, unless by courtesy; I have sold out. Which way are you walking? This? I'll turn with you; all ways are the same to me, for I am an idle man just now; and a horribly bored one."

He put his arm within that of Mr. Kage, and they went on wards.

"I leave for London to-night," remarked Mr. Kage: are you making a long stay here?"

"The Fates know. Kage, you are a good fellow. I remember that, of old; don't proclaim to everybody you meet in London, that you have seen me here. The mischief is, I have been going too fast, and I have left me more debts than money, I am here on the quiet, dodging from Sheriff's officers."

"He at ease; I will forget that I have seen you," said Mr. Kage.

Variety.

BULLOCK DRIVING IN AUSTRALIA.

I have already said the young Australian is systematically insolent to the new wham; so is every one, indeed. How I, who had pretty well run the gauntlet of London life, was branded and fleeced during the first three months of my residence in Sydney! A new chum is fair game for any one. Your villainous bullock driver in the interior, when he cannot by any strategem get his cattle to bulge, culminates his oaths and imprecations by striking the leader of the refractory beasts over the head, and gunning from the depths of his stomach— "Oh! you—new chum! move on!"

Touching both, both bullock driver and new chum, here is a story, for the truth of which I can vouch. A young German gentleman, green from one of the Universities, came to New South Wales to learn wisdom and reap a fortune. Being unable to procure employment in Sydney, he went up the country, and pitching Hegal and Schelling to the dogs, boldly turned shepherd. The time came when his master wished a dray drawn by a couple of bullocks, very old and lame, to be driven to a neighboring station, and thought he might safely entrust the work to his new hand. He accordingly looked into his hut, and asked him if he would undertake the job. "Ich will es versuchen," said the poor fellow, "ven sie es aufschreiben—gee woo sie verachten." "I will try to do it—if you will only give me written directions on my tablets about the 'gee-woh.'" The master, a fellow-countryman, could not refrain from smiling, but complied with the request; and the young gentleman started off with two bullocks yoked to an empty dray. At first he managed pretty well; but the beasts, finding they had a new chum to deal with, got deliberatively round a tree, one on either side, and began pulling against each other like a brace of Kilkenny cats. "Out came the tablets; but after shouting again and again, in succession, all the words inscribed on them, the driver studded back to his master, and dolefully exclaimed,— "Es nutzt nicht; Ich kann es nicht lassen, aber ich kann es nicht aussprechen." "It's of no use; I can read it all well enough, but the devil of a bit can they understand the accent." When I heard the story, I could not help remarking that it was a pity the young gentleman had not been educated at the university of Ozon. It requires good serious swearing to drive a bullock. Apis has sadly degenerated since he was a religious beast in Egypt.—A pious and venerable clergyman came out to the colonies some time ago, and the first thing which startled him was the awful language of the bullock drivers—the first mission he took in hand was their reformation. "It is of no use," he would say, "to swear at the poor dumb things—they don't understand it. Try kind treatment, my good men, try kind treatment."

But his entreaties were of no avail, and the drivers continued to whip their bullock; and wither their own limbs to the same extent as usual. At length the old pastor could stand it no longer, and one day he determined to show what could be done by his "kind treatment."

To the amusement of a company of drivers congregated on one of the quays, he set off with a dray drawn by a dozen or fourteen head of cattle. They went well enough at first, but presently halted at the foot of a hill about twenty yards from the quay. "Up, Strawberry!" "Forward, Blossom!" said the driver, encouragingly, now speaking aloud for the first time. On hearing his voice the beasts made a dead stop, the leaders turned right round, looked the old fellow full in the face, mildly blinked their eyes, gave an amiable kind of snort, and walked deliberately back to the stockmen, who were roaring on the quay. Is it necessary to add, that the pastor returned home by another route?— Southern Lights and Shades, by Frank Fowler.

TAN NEW YORK BANK TELLERS.—There is nothing in bank history more remarkable than the unfrequent and comparatively trifling loss by forged signatures. It would seem almost miraculous to a spectator standing by the counter of one of our active city banks, to witness the rapidity with which the teller pays checks

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THE NEW YORK BANK TELLERS.

There is nothing in bank history more remarkable than the unfrequent and comparatively trifling loss by forged signatures. It would seem almost miraculous to a spectator standing by the counter of one of our active city banks, to witness the rapidity with which the teller pays checks

(often at the rate of three in a minute,) whilst at the same time he is subjected to perpetual interruptions from within and without. At the end of the day he has paid from four to six hundred checks, amounting to more than a million of dollars—a large proportion to strangers. In the fifty-three city banks, during the same six hours, there have been paid from fifteen to twenty thousand checks, covering thirty millions of dollars, and not one forged signature! The records of the Clearing House show that the payments for a year through this channel has reached the prodigious aggregate of seven thousand millions of dollars. Another large amount, not represented in the exchanges, is paid over the counters, making a grand total of probably eight thousand millions in three hundred days, and yet it is seldom that the community is startled by an announcement that a forged check of any importance has slipped through the hands of the Paying Teller in our city banks. It is doubtless to the terrors of the law, partly, that banks are indebted for this fortunate immunity. But these are operations mostly at a single instance of time—when the check is presented. That passed, the forger is comparatively safe. He may set rewards and telegraphs at defiance. It is therefore, the skill and discernment of the Teller, first and last, that keeps the forger at a respectful distance—skill not only in detecting false signatures, but in reading men at sight by the most obscure of all characters, written upon the manner and covered by practical dissemblance, more quickly than you would Roman capitals. The value to the bank of this detective faculty can hardly be exaggerated. The Paying Teller of New York disburses daily near twenty-five millions, and in the course of a year eight or ten thousand millions of dollars; and the aggregate of all losses incurred through them by mistake or by abuse of trust, is not, at the highest, as much perhaps, as the one-tenthousandth part of one per cent! This is strong testimony in favor of their general fidelity as a class, in view of the extensive powers with which they are entrusted, and especially, in view of the power of certification, which in the manner of its use up to the present day, has been without any other protection than their own sense of propriety and honor.—Gibson's "Banks of New York."

THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.

When people speculate on the national development of the United States, they perhaps seldom remember that within the space of a century those mighty territories were occupied by a population of a totally different character, and that the wonderful rise of one race has been accompanied by the decline of another. The 30,000,000 citizens of the American Union represent in reality so many settlers on the lands of the Red Indians, and though these Indians were never numerous enough to suffer immediately from displacement, they were scattered in clusters of greater or less density over the whole continent, and were formidable enemies to the colonists less than a hundred years since. It is certain that, with the exceptions found in Mexico and Peru, none of their communities had attained any appreciable degree of civilization, but as a people, they possessed their traditions and their policy, their organized divisions and their historical quarrels. At the time of our victories in 1759 the Red Men of the Northern Continent were separated into two great confederacies, which probably indicated two successive waves of the original migration to America. One of those divisions called themselves the Men of the East, and were doubtless the first comers, in rear of whom and therefore more to the west, had settled a second horde. English readers have been introduced to the general rivalry between these associated clans through the novels of Fenimore Cooper, where all their sympathies are bestowed for the Delaware and their friends, to the prejudice of the Onondas, Iroquois, Mohawks, and other tribes classed under the opprobrious title of "Mingoes." The Mingoes, however, were the stronger people, and would have swallowed up their kindred adversaries, as the Scots did the Picts, if their forces had not been scattered by invaders more powerful than all. It would be very difficult to say what numbers should be ascribed to this original population of America.—The red men have been met with in every

province, and for some time were inevitably to be found, like the Caffres of Southern Africa, on the borders of every frontier State, but they could never have borne any appreciable proportion to the magnitude of the country they occupied. That they have been rapidly and prematurely thinned by the progress of the Americans there can be no doubt, but after all allowance has been made on this score, it is plain from their present numbers that no one of their tribes could ever have been large or powerful, according to the European estimate of such matters. A great nation reduced to 500,000 souls in the course of a century would be a preternatural phenomenon, and yet these figures are probably in excess of the facts as regards the existing Indian population in the United States. At the census of 1850 the statistical report gave 400,763 as a probable total, and the elements of decay have been at work ever since.—London Times.

CURIOSITIES OF THE EARTH.

At the city of Medina, in Italy, and about four miles around, wherever the earth is dug, when the workmen arrive at the distance of sixty three feet, they come to a bed of chalk which they bore with an auger, five feet deep. They then withdraw from the pit before the auger is removed, and, upon its extraction, the water bursts up through the aperture with great violence, and quickly fills this now made well, which continues full, and affected neither by rains nor droughts. But what is most remarkable in this operation is the layers of earth as we descend. At the depth of 14 feet are found the ruins of an ancient city, paved streets, houses, floors, and different pieces of masonry work. Under this is found a soft oozy earth made up of vegetables, and at 26 feet deep, large trees entire, such as walnut trees, with the walnuts still sticking to the stem, and the stem and the leaves and branches in a perfect state of preservation. At 28 feet deep, a soft chalk is found, mixed with a vast quantity of shells, and the bed is 11 feet thick. Under this, vegetables are found again.

SERFDOM IN RUSSIA.

Serfdom in Russia dates back only two hundred years, instead of having existed from time immemorial, as is commonly supposed. By a ukase of the then Czar, the peasants were assigned to the soil. Previously they might wander wheresoever they thought fit, provided they kept within the limits of the principality to which they belonged.—Eventually the owners of the land availed themselves of the inability of the peasants to leave their locality, and extorted compulsory labor from them. Under the police regulations of these landlords, the peasants, before the death of Peter the Great, came to be considered their property. With the introduction of manufactures into Russia was introduced a new phase in the condition of the serfs. Laborers were consigned to the manufactories, on the same conditions for which they had worked for these landlords, and from service in agriculture and domestic employments, the serf was further compelled to give labor in any form that his master might require.—The master could sell his serfs, and the peasant slave was unable to make contracts or to hold property.—Even now, none but hereditary nobles can purchase estates.—We are aware that the general impression relative to Russian serfs is that this was always their condition. But it is to the ukase of Nicholas, in 1842, that the Russian peasant owes it that families cannot now be separated, and that serfs, if sold at all, must go with the land. The same decree gave the proprietors permission to liberate their serfs, and the serfs themselves the right to make contracts and hold property in the soil and in each other only excepted. By custom, personal nobles—that is to say men holding titles by virtue of serving the state, partook of the privilege of holding serfs. Nicholas, by ukase in 1844, decreed that only the five higher ranks of personal nobility could have the privilege, and thus restricted the number of serf-owners.—[North American.

THE YOUNG LADIES OF AUSTRALIA.

The young ladies of Australia are in many respects remarkable. At thirteen years of age they have more ribbons, jewels and lovers, than perhaps any other young ladies of the same age in the universe. They

prattle—and very inaptly too—from morning till night. They rush to the Botanical Gardens twice a week, to hear the band play, dressed precisely after the frontispiece in the latest reported number of "La Pollet." They wear as much gold claim as the lord mayor in his state robes. As they walk, you hear the tinkle of their bunches of charms and nuggets, as if they carried bells on their fingers and rings on their toes. Generally the colonial damsels are frivolous, talkative and over-dressed. They have, in brief, all the light, unenviable qualities of eastern women. They excel in fineness. A young lady wishing to make a dilatory gentleman, who had been for some time hovering about her, definitely propose, had her boxes packed and placed conspicuously in the hall of her father's house, thus labeled:—"Miss P Jackson, passenger by the 'Arhimedian Screw' for England." "If that does not bring him to book," she was heard to declare to her mother, "I'll get Fred to thrash him!" That is an incident for a comedy.

FEBRUARY.

The name of this month was derived from the Roman goddess Februa or Februs, who presided over the purifications. On the 17th or 21st of this month a festival in honor of the dead was anciently observed by the Romans, which continued eleven days. During its continuance the temples of the gods were closed, marriages were prohibited, and presents were carried to the graves of the deceased. It was the universal belief that the spirits of the departed revisited the earth, and hovering over their graves, partook of the offerings which piety and affection had there bestowed. Those in the infernal regions had a respite from punishment and for the time enjoyed rest and liberty. There is an old saying that the man born in this month will love money much, but the ladies more; he will be stingy at home but prodigal abroad. The lady will be a humane and affectionate wife, and a tender mother.

HONOR AND CREDIT.

One of our eminent lawyers of Irish descent was engaged sometime since to defend an Irishman who had been charged with theft. Assuming the prerogative of his position, the counsel in a private interview with his client said to him, "Now, Patrick, as I am to defend you, I want you to tell me frankly whether you are guilty or not. Did you steal the goods?" "Faith, then," says Pat, "I stole 'em I must tell ye. In troth, I did steal 'em!" "Then you ought to be ashamed of yourself to come here and disgrace your country by stealing!" said the honest counsel. "In troth, sir, maybe I ought; but, then, if I didn't steal, you wouldn't have the honor and credit of getting me off."

A TRAVELLER.

A traveller, a resident of England once while exploring an African province, came across a greasy, flat nosed, long-hoed negro lying under a palm-tree. A hut stood in the distance, and his accoutrements consisted of a breech-cloth, a bow and poisoned arrows. "Who are you?" said the traveller. "I am de king of dis province," said the colored person, pointing to his hut and weapons; "do they talk much about me in England?" "Pleading at the bar," says a western editor, "is trying to persuade a bar-keeper, to trust you to a three cent nipper."

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A SUIT OF CLOTHES.

The difference between a suit of clothes and a suit at law is this—one provides you with pockets, and the other empties them. How could you make a thin child fat? Well just pitch him out of a window, and he will come down plump. "I mean to abandon my habits of life," said a dissipated gentleman. "Are you sir, sure they are not abandoned enough, already?" "The wicked don't live out half their days," said a good man to his negro servant. "Dar's queer," said Cuffey. "Him no live out half day? Den I's s'pose he die 'bout lebben o'clock in de forenoon?" "Have you found a verdict?" said a judge to the foreman of a jury. "No, your honor, we have hunted thro' every nook and corner of the room you sent us to, and we can't find nary one."

Special Notices.

Mothers.

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

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

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

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

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

None genuine unless the face-smile of CURTIS & PERLINS, New York is on the outside wrapper.

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

Cramp & Pain Killer.

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

Why will you suffer?

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

BUY ME AND I'LL DO YOU GOOD.

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

Dr. Langley's Root & Herb BITTERS.

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

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

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

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

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

AN OLD INDIAN DOCTOR.

Who has made his fortune and retired from business, will spend the remainder of his days in curing that dreadful disease—Ophthalmia—Blaze of the Eye; his earnest desire being to communicate to the world his remedies that have proved successful in more than 3,000 cases. He re-ires 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 33, New York, P. O. 13

JOHN MOORE,

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

WM. A. MCGUIRK,

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







St. John Marble Works,

THE Proprietors of this Establishment... have added largely to their stock of MARBLES, etc.

They have also on hand a great variety of finished Monuments, Tombstones, and Headstones...

THE BRITISH REVIEWS, AND Blackwood's Magazine.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO SUBSCRIBE Premiums and Reductions.

- L. SCOTT & Co., New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz: 1 The London Quarterly (Conservative.) 2 The Edinburgh Review (Whig.) 3 The North British Review (Free Church.) 4 The Westminster Review (Liberal.) 5 Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory.)

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical...

THE receipt of Advance Sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints...

Table with 2 columns: Description of reviews and their price per annum.

THE Postage to any part of the United States will be but Twenty-four Cents a year for "Blackwood," and but Fourteen Cents a year for each of the Reviews.

Table with 2 columns: Description of subscription packages and their price.

As we shall never again be likely to offer such inducements as those here presented, Now is the Time to Subscribe.

WOODSTOCK Clothing Store!

DAVID BROWN informs his customers and the Public generally, that, having made recent additions to his

STOCK OF GOODS, he has now on hand a large and excellent assortment of articles in the

CLOTHING LINE, which he will dispose of at the LOWEST REMUNERATIVE PRICES.

The Stock consists of a large assortment of BROAD CLOTHS, Milton and Sattara Cloths, Pilot, Beaver, Whitney, Siberian and Bear

CLOTHS; CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, TWEEDS, SATINETTS, VESTINGS, &c. &c.

which are being made up on the premises.

CLOTHING, Over Coats and Under Coats,

in all the various materials and most fashionable styles.

VESTS AND PANTS, ingrat variety, and in all qualities and prices.

HATS AND CAPS, remarkably cheap. Gent's Finishing 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.

Persons desiring can have their own cloth cut or made at the shortest notice.

Particular attention paid to making GOOD FITS and to doing the work in a rough and substantial manner.

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

Brick Building, MAIN STREET. ROBERT BROWN,

WOULD AGAIN CALL THE attention of the public to his

FALL STOCK OF GOODS, CONSISTING OF—

MANTLES, SHAWLS, in WOOLLEN and PAISLEY; Silks, Delaines, CASHMERES, COBURGS, ORLEANS, ALL WOOL and Cotton PLAIDS, CALICOES and GINGHAMS, DRESS MATERIALS, Grey and White COTTONS; Poika JACKETS, Berlin TALMAS

Berlin Hoods, in choice styles, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Stamped Muslins, for working stays, Hdkerchiefs, 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.

Gents. and Childrens BOOTS & RUBBERS, warranted a prime article.

All of which will be sold very cheap; But None on Credit! Woodstock, November 18, 1858.

Special & Important Notice. ROBERT BROWN, FOR THE

first time since commencing business begs to remind those persons indebted to him that all accounts standing over three months, if not paid before the first of January, '59, will be handed to a lawyer for collection; and he hopes people will comply with the above 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. W. SKILLEN.

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

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

Through Fare twelve shillings and six pence. The Coach will leave Woodstock every morning at 9 A. M., arriving at the Station in sufficient time to allow passengers to dine before taking the Cars; and will return to Woodstock on the arrival of the train from St. Andrews.

Places by the Stage may be secured at the Coach Office, near the Post Office, and at all the principal Hotels in Woodstock, and passengers taking a through ticket at St. Andrews are guaranteed a conveyance onward from the Howard Settlement to Woodstock, even should the regular coach be full. Parcels and Express Freight will be carefully attended to and delivered with despatch on the most reasonable terms. JULIUS THOMPSON. St. Andrews, Nov. 27, 1858. 6m.

Tailoring!! IN CONNECTION WITH THE "WOOLLEN HALL,"

Will always be found a practical and experienced CUTTER. The Subscriber having fitted up a SHOP in the rear of his Establishment, he is now prepared to say to the Public, YOU who want a FASHION-ABLE GARMENT made in a thorough and workmanlike manner, This is the Place!

CLOTH of every description suited to the season always on hand.—Parties purchasing their own clothes can have their garments cut or made to measure on the shortest possible notice, and in all cases a perfect fit warranted. Recollect the "Woolen Hall" is the Place. W. SKILLEN. Woodstock, Nov. 25, 1858.

New Variety Store. A WINTER STOCK!

THE SUBSCRIBER IS JUST receiving his Winter Stock of Goods at his shop next below the Post Office, which he will sell for ready money or country produce. Among the articles now on hand may be found:—

- Extra Sup. Flour, Codfish, Pickled Herrings, Boxes Digby Herring, Coarse Salt, Fine do, Hock do, Carbonate of Soda, Soap, Candles, Alum, Coleman's Starch, Patent do., Button Blue, Fancy Soap, Whole & Ground Pepper, Bed Cord, Sets Measures, Burning Fluid, Castor Oil, Salsa, Salt Petre, Cigars, Snuff, Nails, Glass, Putty, Miners Shovels, Iron and Steel Shovels, Powder, Shot, and Gun Cartridges, Long Handled Spades, Sad Irons, Hand Saw and Mill Files, Serow Nails, Locks, Hinges, Match Latches, Pocket & Table Knives, Whips, Carry Combs, &c., &c., &c.

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

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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.

Arrived with this remedy, a household is always protected against sudden attacks of sickness. 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!

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Dr. Radway & Co. have recently discovered a method for extracting from roots, herbs, plants and gums, a nutritious extract of such wonderful nourishing power—which they have combined with RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS—that six of these Pills will supply the blood with the same amount of nutrition as one ounce of ordinary bread; so that, while the system is undergoing a thorough physicking, and regulating process, it daily becomes strengthened.

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