

Mechanic Institute  
Box 162

# Woodstock Journal.

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

WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1859.

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VOLUME 5.

## OUR PAPER.

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that as it may, it is as indisputable that the seventh daughter has gifts and powers which although not identical with those possessed by the seventh son, are no less wonderful—as indisputable as that the son has his. But are the gifts a happy inheritance? Taking it for granted that those belonging to the seventh son are a happy and fortunate possession,—a proposition not altogether indisputable,—it in no wise follows that those inherent in the seventh daughter are happy and fortunate. Indeed by the law of contradictions,—which may be observed as prevailing so widely in nature, and briefly expressed in the proverb,—“what is one man's meat is another man's poison,”—we might rather expect the reverse,—that they should be anything but happy to their possessor. This, I fear, is the case. I might bring many arguments to prove the reasonableness of the conclusion. This one, however, will appear of great weight with the learned, namely, that sacer mean either consecrated or accursed, that is, devoted either to honor or dishonor; and 7 being a numerous sacer the bearer of the seventh gifts may be either happy or miserable. But I don't rely much on this; although it is certainly observable that the seventh of anything differs from its fellows. The seventh child, no matter whether boy or girl, is sure to be an extraordinary child, more especially if it be the youngest of the family. I have even heard a most grave dissenting divine declare that every seventh new face has a peculiar sweetness, and every seventh glass of wine a peculiar flavor, highly distinguishable from the preceding ones. But although this may be all true, and I doubt not it is, being that it is supported by such authority, it does not settle the question whether or not it is fortunate or not to be the seventh daughter, I have therefore to rely upon my own experience. And although a single instance be not a large basis for induction, yet I have no doubt but that, when you have heard my story, you will consider my conclusion as correct as most generalizations from so scanty an array of facts. For the facts are beyond doubt and may be relied on by any one who hereafter on a wider field of observation may attempt to generalize and form a theory on the subject.

It was in the year 18— that the circumstances I am about to relate took place. I was a girl at the time, not more than sixteen years of age. An elder sister of mine,—the beauty of the family,—had married a poet, a man of considerable and rising talents. They were devotedly attached to one another. You may have read the beautiful lines he addressed to her before his marriage. His quick, delicate fancy kept unbroken after marriage that mystic influence—that kind of halo which surrounds a first and absorbing passion. The first doubt or misunderstanding dispels it, and, like the bloom of the peach, once removed it never returns. Their union was blessed with one child, a fine boy, who inherited much of his father's vivacity and fancy, along with a moderate share of his mother's beauty.

Their happiness now seemed to be complete. My brother-in-law was editor of one of the leading periodicals, and drew from it an income which if not large was sufficient for all their moderate wants. But, alas, the fairest and most beautiful things are generally the most fleeting! And so, alas, it proved with their happiness. Death stepped in and removed the fair young mother, whose

spring was just ripening into a most beautiful summer. How often our fairest hopes and plans, and sweetest enjoyments, are dissolved by the clay cold touch of “his skinny hand.”

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Her death brought a great and sad change on my brother-in-law, who had always been of a gay and happy temper, delighting in the society of his friends, and enlivening home and the social gatherings of the Borough by his ready wit and pleasant stories, of which last he had a great abundance. But now he avoided social intercourse; he roamed by himself along the borders of little winding stream, or under the shadow of a dark wood at some distance from the town, letting his fancy feed upon itself. Instead of listening to the soothing words and receiving the quiet attentions of loving friends around the evering fire, he sought the false excitement and glare of the Theatre, his acute and morbid fancy, as many minds often do, taking pleasure in stinging itself by transferring the joys and sorrows of the false and glaring stage to himself; and by how much he then heightened to himself his former felicity, by so much did he darken and begin his present desolated state. At the opera he would torture himself by tracing hidden resemblances between some exquisite tones and her now mute voice. The joyous parts of the music turned into an image of his late wife, and then took a kind of savage delight in seeing how small a proportion they bore to the sad and the horrible; and the latter he appropriated to himself. He would listen with an intense mingling of pleasure and pain to the words and tones of anguish that Mrs. Siddons gave forth, regarding them as the expressions of his own excited and tortured mind. And then to drown the sorrows he had thus raised,—to forget for a while the phantom of his own imagining, he sometimes repaired to the wine cup, that worst of all consolers,—a good slave but a bitter master. After recovering from the effects of such debauches, his sorrow was deepened into horror by the thought that he had profaned the sanctity of his grief. His friends employed every means, tried every method, to draw him away from these enchantments—for they seemed nothing else; but all in vain. Who can

“Minister to a mind diseased?” This state of things continued for a year or two. And what served to keep it up was that he fancied the excitement necessary to enable him to write with ease and brilliancy. It was always after coming from the theatre or opera that he sat down to compose. It is of the last of these occasions that I intend to speak. There was to be a great performance that evening. The night before I had been much disturbed by unpleasant dreams, in all of which my brother-in-law flourished most prominently. But what caused me chief uneasiness was a constant sense of feeling of his presence accompanying me wherever I went during the day, although I knew that at the time he was either miles away on business, or in a distant part of the house. Generally this spectre was invisible; but thrice I saw it at a distance, and believing it to be himself went towards it, when it immediately vanished. Even when he himself was present this sense of an invisible presence did not leave me, but I realized the idea of two beings, different, yet the same. I told my mother and my other friends about my dreams and feelings. They rather derided them, imagining that I have not told you how the fatal

catastrophe was brought about. The name was very simple. G— held the idea with Wordsworth that it was better not to commit verses to paper until after they had long been revolved in his mind; for once written down they are less plastic; and moreover writing them down at once is apt to lead to verbosity and diffusion; whereas the beauty of verse and its utility consist greatly in the condensation of much thought into a little space. For this reason, and to guard against the impulsiveness and inequality of his temper, which might tempt him to write down hasty and imperfect thoughts, he was in the habit of having his arms bandaged down by his side, and himself to his chair—a large heavy arm chair with a low back. Very generally he had a hdkf. tied round his brows to keep down the throbbing of his brain when, as sometimes happened, it ached in grasping ideas, or in polishing and malleing the hard rough words.—He was in this state on that fatal night. His spirit being higher than usual and thoughts more flowing, he had gradually raised or tipped back his heavy chair till it passed the equilibrium, when down it came, making the crash we had heard; he himself, unable to use his hands and defend himself, in the struggle to right the chair had fallen with all his weight on the side of his head, and being somewhat heavy at once dislocated the neck and broke the spinal nerve. Years—many years have passed since then, yet the memory of that night comes back as fresh and clear as if it had been of yesterday.

The sound of that wild eldritch laughter often breaks in upon me as in dreams, when I am sitting alone, and the curtains rustle with the wind that comes through the open window. The stillness of summer eves and the long continual gloom of winter nights, bring back the trains of old thoughts and associations. Troops of faces flit past the mind's eye, distinguishable as the living, but softened and mellowed down to a more spiritual beauty. I love this quiet little world of my own, where I seem to see through the hearts of the actors; but often the fancy light is darkened by the memory of the sad occurrence here related. In the midst of recovery I seem to hear the sound of a falling of a chair, and a stifled groan.—I start—and my little world has flown.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK. —At the Annual General meeting of the Stockholders held on Tuesday last, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:— Gen. Carvill; M. Dole; John Duncan; R. L. Hazen; S. Hersey; Wm. Jack; G. E. Lovett; C. Meritt; D. J. Laughlin; W. Parks; A. McL. Seely; Moses Tuck; J. Vernon. And at a meeting of the directors held on Wednesday, Wm. Parks, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

The active and enterprising President of the Rural Cemetery, John M. Walker, Esq., has imported a large variety of shrubbery directly from England, such as will stand our climate well, for the purpose of ornamenting the grounds. Persons having friends buried in the Cemetery, will be able to obtain these shrubs at mere cost and charges.—[News.]

Tight Binding

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Woodstock Journal. Sir,—The Sentinel of Saturday rather angrily takes the small star to task for presuming to say a word in favor of the New Brunswick University. The reason of this is perhaps not difficult to understand, since the truthful remarks of your correspondent are calculated to throw discredit upon the opponents of education, and consequently reflect upon that great luminary who rules the destiny of Carleton, and whose effulgent rays have been so earnestly directed towards the destruction of King's College.

No wonder, then, that such presumption on the part of the star should have excited the ire, and drawn forth some scintillations from one of the chief satellites and worshippers of the great planet, the Carleton Jupiter, whose thunders have been so freely hurled against our Provincial University.

Without, however, entering into the important question as to the propriety or impropriety of your correspondent's writing over a star, instead of the signature A, B, X, or Y, which appears to have called forth such a loud bray from the Sentinel, I shall offer a few observations induced by the leading articles of the two last issues of that paper.

The influence which a newspaper exercises, within the area of its circulation, we know to be considerable; it is plain therefore, how important it is that the articles which appear in its columns should be prepared with great care, and with a strict regard to truth. If this is not attended to, and the Editor of a paper undertakes to write upon matters with which he is very imperfectly acquainted, he is as much responsible as any one of his correspondents would be for any misstatements which may appear, and is likely to draw upon himself a review of his editorial, the same as if it were merely a communication, and without the necessity of the person replying to it appending his own signature.

Of all persons the Editor of a newspaper should be most particular in his writings, and unless he is fully acquainted with the matter he wishes to discuss, and is assured of the truth of his statements, he had better wait for certain information, or select some more familiar subject, and one more within his own compass and comprehension.

Considering the influence which newspapers exercise in a community, it is sadly to be regretted when an Editor lends himself, at the expense of truth and honor, to the advancing of the principles of some unscrupulous patron, destitute of candor and honesty, and presents to the public erroneous views, calculated to deceive and mislead them.

That the people of this Province are greatly interested as regards having an University no sensible person will deny; nor will they deny the necessity and usefulness of such an institution, although the Sentinel may endeavor to convince us of the contrary. It is true that the minds of many persons have been poisoned against the present College by the falsehoods and misrepresentations made respecting it by those who have used it as a stepping stone to a seat in the Legislature, and to lift themselves into the highest offices of emolument which this country affords. It is true that great men in the councils of our country have, "reckless of consequences, and inflated by selfish motives, talked villainously, boasted amazingly, and distorted facts hugely," with regard to our University. The Editor of the Sentinel complains of being misrepresented, but upon re-perusing his article of April 23d we find it stated that "for thirty years, at an expense of from £3000 to £5000 a year, all told, some three or four students have been educated within its walls." I might humbly suggest to him the propriety not only of greater clearness in his writings, but of a closer approximation to facts in the setting forth of his statistics. If he will take the trouble of referring to the last Report of the Chief Superintendent of Schools he will find, at page 69, the annual receipts of King's College, and the sources from which they are derived, stated. From the Crown, £1111-2; Legislative grant, £1000; Rent of Land, £350; making a total of £2461-2.

Not to occupy too much of your valuable

paper, I shall for the present conclude with the hope that you will allow me a small space in a future issue, when I trust to place before your readers the other side of the knotty question which has cost our Province annually hundreds of pounds in empty and useless discussion, but which we may now hope is definitely settled.

VERITAS.

Woodstock, May 10, 1859.

The Journal.

Thursday, May 19, 1859.

Military Defence of New Brunswick.

The telegraph informs us that actual hostilities have commenced in Europe; that Austria has invaded the territory of Sardinia with a force of 120,000 men, and was pressing forward, driving the forces of Piedmont before her; that the French troops were hastening to the assistance of the Emperor's ally, and were landing in Genoa, crossing the Alps, and pouring down through the south of France towards the seat of the war; that Prussia was preparing for war with evident sympathies towards Austria; that Russia, on the other hand, was supposed to be leagued with France, and to be bound to provide an army of observation on the Austrian frontier, and another on the Prussian; that the dockyards and arsenals of England were ringing with the work of preparation against circumstances which might occur,—no one knew how soon. All this we are told in the few brief paragraphs which are furnished us. After the momentary wonder which it excites is over is it not most natural and most proper for us to consider whether these things do not concern us to some extent, and what are our duties to ourselves and to the empire to which we belong? If Great Britain is dragged into this war,—as it is not improbable that she will,—can we think of it without concern, or without any consideration of the question whether New Brunswick is to be her a source of weakness or a source of strength? Or, even although the mother country escapes from an active participation in the struggle, are there not duties of preparation against dangers in which we should endeavor to assist her so far as our humble means may allow?

This is not the first occasion upon which we have raised our voice in behalf of some military preparation in New Brunswick. We have done so knowing how unpopular were our opinions on the matter, and how ready people were to throw ridicule upon all such propositions as those which we were advocating. Yet we believe that our views will stand the test of the severest logic. What we propose is that New Brunswick, according to its population and according to its means, shall do its share in the work of general military preparation which is to shield the whole empire and every part and portion of it, from the worst dangers and the most cruel sufferings of war. If it be said that New Brunswick is a small and unimportant part of Her Majesty's dominions,—why, then we shall have but a small and unimportant part of the work to perform: if it be said that we are poor, and cannot afford to do much,—why, then, our share of the work will be proportioned to our means. If it be said that all that we can do is of so little importance that it is ridiculous to attempt anything,—why, so may any English Shire or Hundred say. It is not the exertions and the strength of any one portion of the empire, but it is the aggregated strength and importance of all, that must be considered. If one portion can plead insignificance as an immunity from the burden of preparation,—why so can each and every portion; and Britain would be defenceless.

You may ask, What can we do which would you have us to do? Without entering at present into an elaborate discussion of the matter, we will merely say that New Brunswick might very well provide her own garrisons, and thus enable the Imperial Government to withdraw the regular troops at present in the Province, and dispose of them elsewhere. This might be but a trifling relief, and but an insignificant aid to the mother country; but it would evince our willingness to do what we could, and it would swell the aggregation of items which make up the strength of the empire.

Something should be done with our militia. Something should, and might without much expense, be done to raise uniformed volunteer corps, and to infuse something of a military spirit into our people. What means should be adopted it is for the Government to consider. We trust that even the peaceful and smiling Mr. Tilley, who appeared so much tickled when Mr. Wilmot mentioned the subject of military defence last session, will be graciously pleased to see that the millennium has not yet arrived, notwithstanding the labors of Peace Societies and the Order of the Sons of Temperance, that war is still a possibility, and the military art not altogether an exploded idea. We trust that he will look to the honor of New Brunswick as a portion of the great empire whose lot it may be,—in the interests of humanity, of liberty, and of civilization,—to throw her sword into the trembling scales of this not unequal contest, and not allow the Province, the destinies of which he sways, to assume the disgraceful position of looking supinely and indifferently on while the empire is preparing for defence. We can do but little at the most, but let us not therefore content ourselves with doing nothing.

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OATS AND OAT MEAL.—Can any one inform us why it is that in a district of North America which can hardly be surpassed for the growing of the oat, and in which the oat is more widely and extensively grown than any other cereal, oat meal is so scarce and so high? Oats are one of our staple crops, and yet there are frequently times when not a pound of oat meal can be had in Woodstock—not even by those who desire it for the use of the sick. Oat meal for this purpose is frequently brought from St. John and retailed in this, the very heart of the oat country, over the counter for two pence half penny per pound. It is now worth twenty shillings per hundred; and but little of it, we believe, can be got at that price.

This is certainly an extraordinary fact, and one that well deserves consideration. Our people send to the Middle and Western States and purchase flour and corn meal, and entirely neglect the manufacture and use of one of the most wholesome and nutritious of the cereals, which they grow in great abundance, and feed to their horses or send abroad. The nutritive qualities of oat meal have been proved by those who have made scientific analyses of it, and scientific comparisons with the meal of other grains, and by its use in countries famous for the muscle and sinews of their sons. We regard its neglect in New Brunswick as a national calamity, because, among other reasons, it throws us upon other countries for the supplies of food which it is for our interest socially, politically and economically, that we should raise ourselves.

We invite the attention of our Agricultural Societies, and of those who are wont to interest themselves in the economy of the Province, to this important subject.

THE NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENT.—For the information of the public we publish below a table of the new mail arrangements between Fredericton and Edmundston. The object of the Postmaster General has, we presume, been to discontinue the mails on Sundays between Fredericton and Woodstock; this is done by a very obvious arrangement: the six mails per week are run on the six week days. But with the mails from Grand Falls to Woodstock the Postmaster General has not been so happy. The mail which leaves Grand Falls on Saturday at four in the afternoon lies over at Buttermilk Creek (otherwise Florenceville,) until Monday morning, and then comes on to Woodstock. The mail will probably arrive at Buttermilk Creek at one on Sunday morning. There it will stop, within five hours of Woodstock, until Sunday at 12 P.M. At midnight it will again get under way, and arrive at Woodstock at six Monday morning. Simple minded people, and sinful people, who have not had the Postmaster General's opportunities of sharpening their moral perceptions by ten years mingling in the corruption and trickery and knavery and general abomination of New Brunswick party politics, are stupid enough not to see the absolute necessity of this stoppage at Buttermilk Creek. They,—poor sinful souls!—think that the mail might very well come on in the Sunday morning, arriving at Woodstock at six, and giving the driver and the Post Office authorities the whole Sunday after that hour to attend to their devotions. They presume to say that the arrangement of the Postmaster General smacks not so much of the disposition to respect the Sabbath in spirit as it does of that straining at a gnat which is characteristic of the Pharisee.

MAIL ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN FREDERICTON AND WOODSTOCK. Leave Fredericton and Woodstock, every day, Sundays excepted, at 8 A.M. Arrive at 6 40 P.M. Leave Woodstock, Ar. at Grand Falls, Mondays, at 8 P.M., Tuesdays, at 10 a.m. Wednesdays, " " Thursdays, " " Fridays, " " Saturdays, " " Leave Grand Falls, Ar. at Edmundston Tuesdays, at 11 a.m. Wednesdays, at 6 p.m. Thursdays, " " Thursdays, " " Saturdays, " " Saturdays, " " Leave Edmundston, Ar. at Grand Falls, Tuesdays, at 8 a.m. Tuesdays, at 3 p.m. Thursdays, " " Thursdays, " " Saturdays, " " Saturdays, " " Leave Grand Falls, Ar. at Woodstock, Tuesdays at 4 p.m. Mondays, at 6 a.m. Thursdays, " " Wednesdays, " " Saturdays, " " Fridays, " " The Way Offices at Dumfries, Prince William, Lower Prince William, Kingsclear, served downwards on Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays,—upwards on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,—Canterbury every day, each way. The above mail down, will lay over on Sunday at Florenceville.

CHARLES CONNELL, P. M. G. Post Office Department, Fredericton, 3d May, 1859.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH.—I need not be the anniversary of the birth of Victoria,—an occasion which Woodstock in times past was wont to honor, the good old custom of doing honor to this auspicious day was ever disapproved, we do not know, and cannot understand, but we do know that the sooner it is revived the better. The present year presents an excellent opportunity of mending this revivification; and we that our citizens, whose enterprise, vigilance, and energy in all matters relating to public demonstrations has long been acknowledged, will turn their attention to the matter, and not let the approaching twenty-fourth pass over without some of celebration.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. Miller, Fredericton, sends us per Magazine for May. It is as usual; and contains some remarks on the Sickles case which accord almost exactly with our own views. Although rather out of place here, we do not have any good reason why we should not and now express our convictions that the trial was a farce, that the killing of a man being,—which, by the bye, we much doubt,—Sickles should have hanged, and that those who sympathized with him, and approve of the verdict, a position in which neither morality, christianity, nor common sense, nor other sound principle which men are accustomed to commend with their lips, scout in their actions, will sustain them.

The Water Cure Journal for May is before us. We can confidently recommend this monthly Journal of "Physiological Hydropathy, and the Laws of Life" to our readers. Many of its views may be erroneous as they are extreme; these altogether aside it contains a matter of the highest importance to men and women of all classes and conditions.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

The good people of St. Stephens have been treating themselves to a Bazaar of fancy articles, of which the Herald of 6th contains a glowing account. The object was the payment for an iron fence to the Cemetery. The proceeds were \$1000. It is very refreshing to see the spirit and jollity thus pleasantly fraternizing our sister Town.

The Queen has conferred a K. C. B. on Chief Justice Halliburton of New Scotia. You must not confound him with Sam Slick Halliburton, who is a totally different person.

The Circuit Court opened at St. John on the 3d, Judge Wilmot presiding, he was obliged to adjourn sine die, there being no Clerk in attendance.

Lady Morgan, author of "The Welsh Irish Girl," and other works of reputation, is dead.

The Canadian Parliament was prorogued on the 4th. The Governor General's Speech contains nothing of especial moment.

The York County Agricultural Society are engaged in the very common but work of importing improved stock. They arrived for them at St. John on the 4th in the Barque Renown, from Aberdeen, four Short Horn Bulls and two Heifers, and three improved Leicester Rams. They were in excellent condition.

The attention of readers of the Medical profession is called to the notice of W. S. Harding, elsewhere.

The first effect of the war which will be felt by New Brunswick is that which has already raised the price of breadstuffs, and lowered that of lumber.

MR. WHITTAKER.—We have much pleasure in being able to state on sufficient authority that Mr. Collins Whittaker has not been removed from the United States Consulate at St. John.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

TELEGRAPH TO THE ARRIVAL OF THE

New York following are the provisions of the Franco-French treaties, as follows:—

By the 1st treaty Russia to be event of France being victorious, to assist France with her fleets in the Persianian, and to place an arm on the Austrian frontier. The Times says, is a proof that the enterprise is protected, are such as to be for England to allow the Russian war, the Times concludes, retraction among the H. avonians.

The 2nd treaty provides that Austria shall invade Sardinia, and share war against her with violation of the Piedmont. The Times maintains that no active part, so long as Italy; but if France back Austria in Germany, perchance, indemnity or if Prussia should contribute of territory—the treaties would be a partition of Europe, and of preservation would consider whether we can ourselves on the continent.

ARRIVAL OF THE TWO DAYS LATER NEWS FROM INDIA.—CAPTURE

(By Magnetic Telegraph) Steamer "Vigo," from Newfoundland, arrived at Newfoundland. The Federal Assembly declared of neutrality in defence taken by France appointed Gen. D. Switzerland.

BANKS, 3rd.—Bank raised its rate of discount. The following telegrams from the British Consulate April 27:

The Phaso Northern yesterday, from Bombay following news:—On March 28th surrendered five columns at Manan was captured on 8th. The above-named Desalle's and Rich's rebel movement attacked and rear, and in one of them, including chiefs managed to escape the rebels are still in Sir R. Shakespear's militia, now in Oude Lord Clyde, when his way to Settha.

The North American where the Australia: H. M. S. Curacoa evening, with Lord. After the above vessel, it was announced Scotia wires had fallen.

ARRIVAL OF THE BOR

Steamers Weser at Hampton 3d arrived. War had commenced gained some slight Napoleon would take command of The King of Sardinia.

The English electors thus far the Tories. Irish election Consols closed 95 English dockyard state of excitement being on extensive Breadstuffs and advancing.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

TELEGRAPH TO THE JOURNAL

ARRIVAL OF THE "PERSIA."

NEW YORK, MAY 11.

The following are the provisions of the Franco-French treaties, as given by the press:

The 1st treaty Russia binds herself, in the event of France being at war with Austria, to assist France with the co-operation of her fleets in the Baltic and Mediterranean, and to place an army of 50,000 men on the Austrian frontier.

The 2d treaty provides that, in case Austria shall invade Sardinia, Russia shall declare war against her within 15 days of the violation of the Piedmontese soil.

The Times maintains that England need not take an active part, so long as war is confined to Italy; but if France and Russia attack Austria in Germany, Russia seeks a purchase, indemnity in the East or if Prussia should be laid under a tribute of territory—then the design of the treaties would become no less than partition of Europe, and the first principle of preservation would compel us to consider whether we can better defend ourselves on the continent or at our own homesteads.

However much we may desire to keep clear of these complications, the existence of a great German power is essential to our safety.

ARRIVAL OF THE "VIGO."

TWO DAYS LATER STILL.

NEWS FROM INDIA—TANTIA TOPEE CAPTURED.

(By Magnetic Telegraph May 6th.)

Steamer "Vigo," from Queenstown, 8th, arrived at Newfoundland, 16th.

The Federal Assembly has approved of the declaration of neutrality, and of measures of defence taken by Federal Council, and has appointed Gen. De la Harpe, of the army of Switzerland.

Berlin, 3rd.—Bank of Prussia this day raised its rate of discount to 5 per cent.

The following telegram was received from the British Consul at Alexandria, dated April 27:

The Phaso Northern arrived at Suez yesterday, from Bombay, and brought the following news:—On April 2nd the Rajah Manasunghe surrendered to Major Meades five columns at Manandia. Tantia Toppe was captured on 8th by that force, assisted by the above-named chief and Col. Desalle's and Rich's column. The combined movement attacked the rebels in front and rear, and in one fight had killed 500 of them, including three officers. The chiefs managed to escape. The body of the rebels are still in Nepal.

Sir R. Shakespeare succeeds Sir R. Hamilton, now in Oude, for England.

Lord Clyde, when last heard of, was on his way to Settha.

The North American had not met anywhere the Australian mail steamer.

H. M. S. Curacoa arrived at Suez last evening, with Lord Elgin.

After the above brief dispatch had passed over, it was announced that the Nova Scotia wires had fallen.—Tel. Office.

ARRIVAL OF THE WESER AND BORUSSA.

NEW YORK, MAY 15.

Steamers Weser and Borussia from Southampton 3d arrived.

War had commenced, and Austrians had gained some slight successes.

Napoleon would leave Paris on the 3d to take command of the French army.

The King of Sardinia was also in the field.

The English elections are progressing; thus far the Tories had gained ten members. Irish elections not yet held.

Consols closed 99 1/4.

English dockyards and arsenals in great state of excitement, preparations for war being on extensive scale.

Breadstuffs and provisions active and advancing.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

The steamer Arago, with English advices to the 4th, was intercepted off Newfoundland on Saturday.

A Royal proclamation was issued, offering £10 bounty to seamen, with the intention of recruiting 10,000 additional seamen.

Telegraphs from the seat of war say that in all probability there was a sharp action at the Bridge of Buffera on the 28th ult. reported that the Austrians, after considerable loss, took it at the point of the bayonet. Mortared reported taken. Sardinians had retreated before the Austrians to Diarligo Maggiore.

Telegraph wires to Switzerland had been cut by the Austrians.

Austrians were concentrating near Vicoenza.

There are 40,000 French troops in Genoa. Austrians had seized Sardinian vessels on Large Maggiore.

Austria wants a loan of twenty million pounds.

Prussia was putting her army in readiness to march. Sympathises with Austria.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CANADA."

ST. JOHN, Nfld., May 18.

The steamer Canada from Liverpool on Saturday 9th inst., passed Cape Race en route to Halifax and Boston.

The Canada's advices are to afternoon of Saturday, and in a commercial point of view are important. Political news interesting but possesses no features of startling moment. No battle had occurred between the opposing forces in Sardinia. The Austrians had been repulsed in attempting to cross the Po at Trassinato with considerable loss.

The celebrated Baron Humboldt died at Berlin on Friday 6th.

Liverpool breadstuffs market was dull, all descriptions were slightly lower than on Tuesday. The provision market was buoyant and prices were considerably higher. Consols were quoted Saturday 7th 99 3/8 a 90 5/8.

SECOND DISPATCH.

No battle had yet been fought.

The Austrians crossed the Po, and made a further advance into Piedmont, but inundations are said to have compelled them to make a partial retreat. The Austrians were repulsed in an effort to cross the Po at Trassinato with considerable loss. The Sardinians, it was reported, had seized all the Austrian merchant vessels at Genoa.

The French in a few days would muster 100,000 troops in Piedmont.

The Emperor Napoleon remained in Paris, but was expected to start for the army on the 12th. There are whispers of martial law in Paris after his departure.

The Emperor of Austria was preparing to take the chief command in Italy.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The ministerial gain in the elections is computed at twenty-five.

LATEST.—Paris, Saturday, 7th.—Marshal Valliant and Count Walewski are appointed members of the Privy Council; General Randon succeeds to the ministry of War; M. Royer becomes President of the Senate; De Langle changes from the ministry of the Interior to that of Justice, and is succeeded by the Duke of Padoue.

Variety.

A PROPOSITION FROM BRIGHAM YOUNG.

It is said that Brigham Young has submitted a proposition to a company of capitalists to sell all their right, title and interest to Utah Territory, for a reasonable sum of money, and to leave the Territory within a specified time. Some of the company are said to be here, consulting with the Administration. The matter has been kept thus far a profound secret. They desire the aid of the Government in carrying, and it is highly probable that the Government will lend them all the aid in its power. If it cannot be effected in any other way, the subject will be laid before Congress at its meeting.

The friends of John B. Gough in England recently paid his lawyer's bill of £348 in the libel suit with Dr. Lees, and presented him £100 besides, as a mark of continued confidence and esteem. Mr. Gough declined the £100, and announced his intention to pay from his own pocket the expense of his antagonist, Dr. Lees, so as to save him from jail.

THE ENGLISH PRIME MINISTER UPON THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

In the English House of Lords, during the explanations in regard to the European War Question, the Earl of Derby closed a speech upon the subject in the following impressive language:

"The time has now nearly come, he said when it was a question whether a Congress should be held at all, and when the terms on which such a congress should be held ought to be known. The time, in fact, was nearly at hand when England would have to say that the time for trifling has gone by, and she would therefore withdraw from interfering in affairs where she could not do so effectually. If there were a war—which God forbid—it would not be localized in Italy; it would be impossible to confine it to that country; it would extend itself, and involve the world in universal conflagration. It would, in accordance with treaties, bring the whole of Germany into the field, and it would be impossible for this country to look unmoved on the occupation of the Adriatic and the Mediterranean, and it would be as impossible to confine such a war within limits, as to foresee who would be drawn into its vortex. The policy of this country in such an event was neutrality; but if neutrality, it must be an armed neutrality. He trusted that the storm might pass without breaking. The chance of peace, however, would be immeasurably strengthened in Europe if it were known that this country would not remain an unmoved spectator of any point in which her honor was concerned."

THE GREAT EASTERN. The Liverpool Post of the 18th ult. says that efforts are making to have this monster steamship ready for sea by the last of July or beginning of August. Several hundred workmen are engaged upon her, and the progress is rapid. The great shaft was put on board some time since, and one of the masts would be set up shortly. There will be six masts, three of iron and three of wood. Those near the funnels will be iron, the foremasts of wood. The necessity of having iron masts will be readily understood, when it is remembered that the furnaces, burning some 250 tons of coal per day, will send enormous heat through the monster funnels. As the iron masts could not be cut away in the ordinary manner, should the necessity arise, the difficulty will be overcome by a screw of enormous power which, attached to the masts and set in motion, will crush in the sides, and let the towering iron columns fall overboard. Ingenious devices have been adopted by which to readily manage the rigging, the whole of which is to be of iron wire. The main and topmast yards of the square rigged masts will be of iron, and the length of the main yard 120 feet. It has been finally decided that Portland shall be the port to which the Great Eastern will make its first voyage.

THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY LINE OF THE UNITED STATES.—The Cabinet has now under advisement an important question as to the boundary line between the United States and the British North American possessions as fixed by the treaty of 1846. The matter in dispute is concerning the possession of certain islands lying in the Gulf of Georgia, which islands are claimed by both governments. The Commissioners who were appointed to settle the boundary line, had disagreed on this point, and hence the matter is now the subject of direct negotiations between the English and American Cabinets. The President is already of opinion that these islands belong to us. One of them, San Juan, is the key to the Gulf of Georgia.—[Am. paper.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Chronic rheumatism that had defied the physicians for twenty years, and distorted the victim almost out of the shape of humanity, has been repeatedly cured by the Ointment. It relieves the agony of the patient almost immediately, and its laxative effect upon the contracted sinews, knotted muscles and enlarged joints of the rheumatic cripple, is as wonderful as it is delightful. Fomentations of warm water should be used to prepare the parts for the application of the Ointment, and the Pills may be given occasionally with advantage. Beware of counterfeits: see Caution at foot of Holloway's advertisements.

HORACE GREELEY has started on a tour through Kansas, Great Salt Lake City, and California.

THE FLOODS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—Advices in regard to the effect of the high water in the Mississippi, are of an alarming character. Numerous crevasses have occurred, resulting in the overflow of large tracts of land, and the destruction of an almost incalculable amount of property.

From Memphis down, the river is described as spreading on either hand like a sea, and the marks of desolation are everywhere visible. Scores of plantations and villages are either overflowed or rendered almost uninhabitable by the mould with which the surrounding moisture has covered every dwelling. The houses, which are built on pillars, thus suffering the water to run freely beneath, are still occupied. Flat boats are usually moored to such habitations, which serve the double purpose of a stable for the cattle, and quarters for the negroes who guard them.

SMITH O'BRIEN'S OPINION.—William Smith O'Brien, the Irish patriot, arrived at Detroit on Thursday, and in the evening his countrymen insisted upon giving him a welcome. In his speech on the occasion he referred to his extensive tour in this country, and said:

"He found that all the hard work was done by the Irish; and in the South where he tho' he should find but few of his countrymen as laborers—where the climate was so warm—there was a great many, but it gave him pain, to find that all over the country, he found many of the Irish, who earned from one dollar and a half to two dollars per day, who spend it all for whiskey; and intimated that such of them would be better off in their native land earning a shilling per day, and where the whiskey was better."

Speculators, railroads and cheap prices for land, may do much to facilitate the settlement of a new country, but a newspaper, properly conducted can do more than all of these combined. The Pioneer has done more to induce emigration to Aroostook than the Legislature ever has or ever will do. It informs people of the resources of the country. There would be more sense in granting a liberal slice of the Aroostook State lands to Bro. Hall of the Pioneer, than to a railroad company.

There were rumours in the United States for some weeks past of another great filibustering expedition which was certainly to revolutionize Cuba. It was said that it had sailed, and in some quarters its flag was raised and its success proclaimed. The late accounts from Havana inform us that some of the unfortunate wretches were wrecked, and the others succeeded in landing in St. Domingo, and so saved their lives. It was a most contemptible effort, it would seem, engaged in by a few mad men.

RECIPE FOR THE NIGHTMARE.—Fifteen minutes before bedtime cut up one dozen cold boiled potatoes, add a few slices of cold cabbage, with five or six pickled cucumbers. Eat heartily, and wash down with a pint of cream ale. Undress and jump into bed. Lie flat upon your back, and in half an hour or thereabouts, you will dream the devil sits on your chest, with Bunker Hill monument in his lap.

We learn from the Calais Advertiser, that a party of Engineers are now engaged in locating the line for the branch railroad from the ledge in St. Stephen to the Woodstock and Quebec line, and that the work of grading, &c., will commence early in the spring.

NEW YORK ITALIANS.—The startling war news from Europe causes the greatest excitement among the European exiles in this city, especially the Italians, who believe (rather credulously, perhaps) that the day of regeneration is at last about to dawn upon unhappy country. Since the first heraldings of the approaching conflict, in January last, numbers of Italians have been preparing to give up their business in this city and leave for their old home. Many of them have already gone, and many more will undoubtedly, go to take a hand in settling the ancient grudge which their nation owes to Austria. [New York Journal of Commerce.]

The schools at Cleveland, Ohio, are getting in a bad way, from the insubordination of the pupils. If the teachers thrash them, they are pretty sure to be thrashed in turn by some indignant older brother or father, and then the case goes to court.

Some idea of the extent of the flood in the Mississippi River may be obtained from the fact, as stated in the Vicksburg (Miss.) Whig, that the distance to the levee of that place to the opposite shore of the overflowed banks is fifty miles. The valley of the Mississippi is now a great inland sea.

SNOW IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA. A letter from Gibsonsville, Cal., dated March 14th conveys the intelligence that the snow at that place is ten feet deep on a level. In several towns in the interior, the inhabitants go from house to house through passageways cut under the snow, fifteen feet below the surface.

MARRIED.—At Williamstown on the 10th inst. by the Rev. S. J. Hanford, Mr. James Corbett to Henrietta fifth daughter of Mr. Robert Smith of the above place.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

NOTICE TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

IN conformity with an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed 13th April, 1859, intitled, "An Act to regulate the Qualifications of Practitioners in Medicine and Surgery," it is required that all Medical Practitioners, practising any branch of the MEDICAL PROFESSION shall, in order to enjoy the privileges of the Registered under such Act, and avoid the penalties and disabilities of the unregistered, cause their Names, Residences, Qualifications, and Dates of their Qualifications, to be entered before the 1st day of June, 1859, in a Register to be kept for the purpose.

His Excellency, the Lieut. Governor, having been pleased to appoint me Registrar pro tem. for the purposes of the said Act, I beg to direct the attention of every Medical Practitioner in the province to the following clauses of the Act:—

"2. That this Act shall commence and take effect from the first day of June next.

11. Every person in this province now possessed of a Medical Degree, Diploma, or Licence to practice Medicine or Surgery from any College, or other public institution in Great Britain, Ireland, Canada, France, or the United States, authorized to grant the same, or a Licence from the Lieut. Governor of the Province to practice Medicine or Surgery, or who has been in the continued practice of Medicine or Surgery in this Province since the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, shall, upon the payment of a fee of one pound, be entitled to be Registered under this Act.

17. After the first day of June next no person shall be entitled to recover any charge in any Court of Law for any Medical or Surgical advice or attendance, or for the performance of any operation, unless he shall prove upon the trial that he is registered under this Act.

19. After the first day of June next no person shall hold any appointment as a Physician, Surgeon, or other Medical Officer, in any Hospital, Infirmary, Dispensary, Lying-in Hospital, Lunatic Asylum, Gaol, Penitentiary, House of Correction, Poor House, or other public establishment, body or institution, or any friendly or other Society for affording mutual relief in sickness or old age, or as a Medical Officer of Health for an Insurance Company unless he be registered under this Act.

The Registrar pro tem. will receive the documents conferring the right of Registration, when presented in person by those holding them; or evidence of the possession of right of registration by affidavit made according to the subjoined forms. All applications must be post paid, and have therewith the registration fee—the Registrar being accountable to the Medical Council for the fee of every registration.

W. S. HARDING, M. R. C. S., Registrar pro tem.

St. John, N. B., 10th May, 1859.

FORM OF AFFIDAVIT.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, hereby declare that I am the person described as [Fellow or Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, or as the case may be], in a Diploma, dated \_\_\_\_\_ which I have personally submitted to the examination of \_\_\_\_\_ [M. D., or as the case may be], a Medical Practitioner qualified for Registration under the Medical Act; and also \_\_\_\_\_ Esq., Justice of the Peace for County [or City] of \_\_\_\_\_.

Affirmed before me, —May, 1859, —J. P.

Attested by me, —May, 1859, —M. D. (Sig. aturs of Applicant for Registration) —M. D.

DECLARATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH SCHEDULE B. TO THE MEDICAL ACT.

"To the Registrar pro tem. of the Medical Council:

I, \_\_\_\_\_, residing at \_\_\_\_\_, in the County of \_\_\_\_\_, hereby declare that I have been in the continued practice of Medicine at \_\_\_\_\_, in the County of \_\_\_\_\_, since the first day of January, A. D., 1852. Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 1859.

This Declaration must be made before a Justice of the Peace, and signed and attested by him and the applicant.

# Tight Binding

## Poetry.

### IT ISN'T ALL IN BRINGIN UP.

It isn't all in "bringing up,"  
Let folks say what they will;  
To silver scour a pewter cup—  
It will be pewter still.  
E'en he of old wise Solomon,  
Who said "train up a child,"  
If I mistake not, had a son  
Proved rattle-brained and wild!

A man of mark, who fain would pass  
For lord of sea and land,  
May have the training of a son,  
And bring him up full grand;  
May give him all the wealth of love,  
Of College and of school,  
But after all may make no more  
Than just a decent fool.

Another raised to penury  
Upon her bitter bread,  
Whose road to knowledge is like that  
The good to heaven must tread,  
He'll fan it to a flame,  
Till in its burning letters bright  
The world may read his name.

If it were all in "bringing up,"  
In counsel and restraint,  
Some reveals had been honest men—  
I'd been myself a saint.  
On! it isn't all in "bringing up,"  
Let folks say what they will!  
Neglect may dim a silver cup—  
It will be silver still.

## Select Story.

### Saving Little; Wasting Much. A Story for Husbands.

CONCLUDED.

Annie thought long and hard all that day. In what could she retrench? Of course Percy was right; husbands always are right in the eyes of girlish wives not married a year. He was right, and must be obeyed, of course; but how? She would leave off sugar and profess a sudden distaste for pastry; give up all beer and wine—of which she had but little as it was—and put herself on lenten fare generally. But as yet her proposed retrenchments did not go beyond a few personal sacrifices, and she felt that something more must be done. At last it came to her like a bright inspiration—she would dispense with the extra service she had been accustomed to pay for.

The washing was done at home; and the young wife ironed and starched, and stood and stooped, and worked herself to the verge of hysterics and fainting fits; all in the most perfect good faith that such a life was the normal condition of a good housekeeper, and that she was only doing her ordinary duty. No one knew how much she did, but the servants. If old Mrs. Clarke knew it she kept it to herself, and thought it only as it should be. Percy did not see, and never asked, what his wife did in the house or out of it. He was the most loose handed husband possible with the marriage-reins with regard to everything except money; and his wife, had she been so minded, might have enjoyed any amount of questionable independence. This non-interference was what Annie had always liked in him and what she specially valued now in pride of her secret household heroism; and for the next two weeks she was profoundly happy to find that she had succeeded in her obedience, and that her expenses were within the mark. Gratified, in fact, that she could buy luxuries for her peevish mother-in-law, and secure her husband's comfort and approbation by the toil and labor of her own hands. For that was the English of the thing, said the superiorly educated servant.

This could not go on for long. At the proper time Annie's release from household toil came in the form of a beautiful boy, which seemed to her an angel come to lie on her heart. This was Annie's happiest time of life. She had never known a real emotion in her life; never felt a real love. Her father she had feared and shrunk from; her husband she feared and obeyed; but her child, what a golden word of hope and love that was!—what a treasure of divinest joy and waxen touches and warm that little life unlocked! She would have been contented to pass three years of pain and sorrow for this gracious time; and she felt she could now face any grief with that precious nestling at her heart, to reward her by its love and cheer-

her by its progress and well-being. Pretty she had always been; but now she was beautiful; so beautiful that the old nurse shook her head, and said she did not like the glory of her young lady's looks; and then she mandered off into half-a-dozen fatal experiences, which made the servant girls cry; whereas the old dame was satisfied, so went sighing and shaking her head up-stairs.

Mrs. Clarke was impatient at Annie's illness. She missed her in the household; she found that the servants were neither as neat nor so thoughtful as Ann, as she used to call her spitefully, eschewing the Annie as too coaxing and refined; and she could not bear that any one about her should need more care than herself. She had been so long accustomed to be the first consideration; so long accustomed, too, to the moral coddling of invalidship, that she did not yield the right of superior care and sympathy to any one. Mrs. Clarke's infirmities and sundry diseases were her social stock in trade. They were her claims to regard and attention, as some people's riches, or as a pretty woman's beauties. She was for ever urging upon Annie the wholesomeness of early exertion and the infinite evil of giving away. So that Annie "put herself forward too soon," said the old nurse, despairingly, and was stirring about the house at a time when other ladies would have been cosily wrapped in white-frilled dressing gowns and lying on bed-room sofas.

Percy noticed nothing. When, a fortnight after that new life had come among them, Annie appeared at the dinner-table just the same as ever—only paler and more languid, but infinitely lovelier—his sole remark was—shaking hands with her and kissing her forehead—"I scarcely seem a fortnight, Annie, since you were here; but my mother says it is so. Yet his manner had an indescribable shade of softness quite unusual to him; and Annie forgave the coldness of his spoken welcome.

But Percy was not soft either in speech or manner; and, after to-day, he gradually relapsed into his old silence and indifference. Annie resumed her household duties; and in another week all things were exactly the same as before. The old nurse even leaving, called away earlier than was expected, owing to an error in dates elsewhere. And then Annie had her treasure in her sole charge, with no one to whom she could trust him with confidence; therefore, without assistance or relief. She had no nursemaid, and her two servants were not clever about babies. She was surprised to find how that one little creature absorbed her time, and how scant was the leisure left for the busy house duties she had undertaken before his birth. Yet the inexorable law had to be fulfilled, however unable she was to fulfill it.

When those terrible house-books had been put back into her hand again, and the man sum once more doled out, she had received a strict injunction to be doubly careful now with this heavy expense before her, and to remember that she saved for her child while she saved for her husband. This completed Annie's obligations. Passionate love was now added to her former principle of steady duty, and she had not a wish to evade the observance of her task.

Still, she could not spare so much time as formerly, and she was not yet strong enough for active household work. The consequence was that week by week she fell gradually behind, until she was in debt several pounds, all to be saved out of an allowance that did not compass the inevitable expense. It was hopeless to think of it. What could she do? If she curtailed her husband of any of his special comforts, she feared he would say that she no longer regarded him, and thought only of her baby. Besides, ought she to feel in making her duty to her husband the first thing in her life? Exactness Mrs. Clarke was impossible to cut down. By virtue of that fallacy—the privilege of old age—she must be pampered and petted, and preserved, whoever failed or wanted, and a worn-out useless life be nursed up to creep away a few idle years by the chimney corner, though the young and needed should perish in its stead. Mrs. Clarke was impossible. What could she give up further in herself? She had not, as it was, one of the ordinary physical helps to a young mother, and, if she redu-

ced her regimen to within straiter limits than at present, she must be content with plain bread and water. What should she do? While in her own room kneeling by her baby's pretty little cot, and longing for him to awake, she suddenly remembered that she had a handsome old-fashioned pearl necklace of her dear mother's. She never wore it; it was of no use to her. She would sell it, and thus be saved from further anxiety and unhappiness. It might be a pain; but it was only a pain of sentiment at the worst; while, to vex her husband and perhaps lose his confidence, would be a crime. That very day she paid up all her back bills, and started fair again, with a balance in hand.

But this must not happen again. She must work as she did before; for she was strong now, and must bear her part with the rest. And she did work as before, improving all sorts of portable cradles for her darling, so that he could be watched over the while she was busy, as zealously as if she had nothing else to do than care for him and guard him. She worked till her limbs ached and her head was dull, and her heart depressed. She worked till she was faint and giddy, and overwrought. But no one saw it. She looked always neat and glossy at dinner, and Percy did not scrutinize her narrowly enough to see how pale she was; nor how thin; nor how her lips quivered when she spoke, and her eyebrows lifted themselves up, as if to lift a heavy weight from her eyes. He saw her just as she used to be, with her placid smile, and her low, sweet voice; with her dainty costume, always marvelously clean and choice, though simple. He saw nothing beyond all this; and as the house went exactly as it did before, he was never weary of congratulating himself in secret that he had taken his mother's advice, and had put Annie on her mettle, to rightly understand and practice economical house-keeping.

Mrs. Clarke had a slight attack of indigestion; and what a miserable house that slight attack created! Percy was impatient and fault-finding; the old lady capricious and dissatisfied; and poor Annie's powers were taxed till she was often faint and weeping from weariness and fatigue. But she had her old immunity from observation; though now and then the servant would steal up with tea or coffee, and sometimes with a cup of arrowroot, saved from the old lady's surplus, as more needful to Mrs. Clarke the younger and weaker. The neck of Mrs. Clarke's illness from overfeeding was broken in a fortnight, though things had not quite come back to their old groove even then.

This illness was expensive. Percy did not insist on the house paying for the doctor; but the thousand little luxuries and the inevitable waste of a sick-room made sad havoc with Annie's calculation. Once or twice when she was very hard pressed, she impoverished her husband's dietary.—He always spoke of it, gravely and displeased; and once he said that he did not approve of negligence; which was becoming marked, very marked, and excessively unpleasant. If she neglected him, her husband, how could he feel satisfied that his dear mother, sick and infirm as she was, and obliged, after her long life of independence and well-doing, to come to him for support; how could he feel sure that she received due attention when he was away? He was afraid that Annie's motherhood, instead of opening her heart, had narrowed it. Annie broke her heart in her silent, quiet little way, over these reproaches, and she inwardly resolved not to offend again, whatever it cost her, or whatever other means she must use.

But those horrible bills! She could not keep them under; not though she cried for vexation and wounded pride, to think what a bad manager she was, and how unfit to have the guidance of Percy's household expenditure. Then her baby wanted some new frocks; and Annie, true to the instincts of a young mother, had set her heart on having them lobed and worked, and had been quietly trying to save up for them, little by little, ever since she sold the pearl brooch, the companion to the necklace. But to no purpose. So Annie sold another little trinket, and another, and another; paid her bills, and bought her baby six pretty white worked frocks, and a white cashmere pelisse, and went to bed that night, proud and blessed as a queen; free from debt.

But Mrs. Clarke complained to her son that yesterday her outlet was tough, and she was sure Ann bought inferior meat for her that she might save for such senseless extravagance as she had just been committing; for she did not see how she had bedizened up that miserable little baby, who would look much better, too, in nice clean prints, instead of, with all these useless fallals about him? In her day, indeed, such folly was never thought of, and, for her part, she thought what had been good enough for her children might be good enough for Ann's. And she wished Percy would mention it.

Percy was hard, but not small. Provided things went the way of his ordering, he did not care to criticise the stages. He soothed his mother, spoke to Annie about offending veal, but said nothing ill-natured of the frocks. He had not the heart to do it, with the boy laughing and crowing in his mother's arms, and kicking out his little feet, in all the freedom of a first day of short coats.

By degrees, every little article of private property that Annie possessed was swallowed up by extra housekeeping expenses. When she had nothing left that she could appropriate, she had nothing for it but to dismiss her two servants. She hired a strong, good-natured maid of all work, clumsy, strong and ignorant, one of the tribe who are prone to fall up stairs with tea-trays; and who, if they are not watched, would fry potatoes in blacking, and lard boots with the butter. Thus, all the directing fell to the young mistress, and half the work; for the girl was too uncoth to do anything well, or anything of herself. Day by day she slowly faded and drooped; day by day, patiently and steadily continuing her work; her cheeks paler, her eyes dimmer and larger; the luster of her warm brown hair dulled, and its colour faded; the slender waist shrank, as the round young throat grew thin and spare. But there was no one with eyes so keen, or love so quick as to mark the change; no one to cheer her by a kindly word; no one to step forward to save her. Unnoticed and unnoticed, she dedicated her precious existence to those who did not love her, nor care to watch or guard her. Too heavy a burden had been laid upon her, but her faithful hands bore it bravely to the last; and with all a woman's trust and fortitude she neither thought it hard nor cried out to be relieved. If she had but spoken! If Percy had but cared to win her confidence!

At last, one day, she failed. She had been for some hours ironing when very quietly, she gave a deep sigh, and fell fainting to the ground. The red-armed maid ran screaming away, and Percy hurried down stairs. He found her to all appearance dead on the kitchen-floor; and, taking her in his arms, bore her tenderly and gently to her room. For he loved her as much as he could have loved any wife, and terror frightened him into nature and demonstration. A doctor was sent for; Mrs. Clarke snappishly repudiating all idea of danger, or the necessity of making a fuss because of such a common thing as a fainting fit; but, when the doctor came, he looked grave, ordering his patient to be kept in bed, and to be most zealously tended; ordering her, in fact, the attendance of a person dangerously ill; and for whom the only chance lay in loving watchfulness and care. But he found her so extraordinarily reduced, and with such distinct evidences of organic mischief, that he himself had but little hope of the result. He inquired minutely into her life, and the whole mystery was revealed. She was dying, literally from fatigue and exhaustion, he told her husband frankly, but severely.

Percy never left her bedside. Night and day he nursed her, as she would have nursed her sick child. But this love had come too late. Not all his tears could give back the life which his blindness and hardness had helped to destroy. Neither could it now call out the love in that young heart, which had lain like a sleeping child that would have smiled back love for love to the one who had awakened it. All too late! too late! Happiness, love, and life all gone, and the hand that might have stayed them now stretched out imploringly in vain.

When Percy left the death-room he looked a shrunken, gray, withered old man; as if years, not hours, had passed over him

since his young wife died. From day no one ever saw him smile, and one ever saw him lift his eyes frank theirs. He kept them fixed on the grove or turned away like a man who has committed a crime; and so dragged on, which had no need to ask of another mystery and iniquity of torture. His mother cried a little when the child a month after its mother.

WHAT MAKES A MAN.—A man knows what he is capable of until he tried his powers. There seems to be to human capacity, insight, energy will produce astonishing results. Often modest talent, driven by circumstances to undertake some formidable work, has felt its own untried, and hitherto unconscious powers, rising up to grand and master and afterward stood amazed at its own unexpected success!

Those circumstances, those people, those friends, that provoke us to any or many undertakings, are our great benefactors. Opposition and persecution do no more for a man than any seeming good fortune. The sneers of critics atop the latent fire in the young poet, anathemas of the angry church in the zeal of the reformer. Tyranny, the jagots, torture, raise up heroes and martyrs, who might otherwise have slept slothful and thoughtless lives, dreaming what splendid acts and a lay buried in their bosoms. And knows but the wrongs of society are committed, because of the fine gold which thus beats out of the crude ore of humanity.

Here is truth worth considering. You in poverty? have you suffered under circumstances oppose you? are you set by enemies? Now is your time! lie there, depressed and melancholy. Spend no more days in idle whining, like a lion! Make no more complaints if difficulty fights you, roar your defiance. You know not what is in you. You are at school, this is your needful discipline, poverty and pain are your teachers.—but use the powers God has given you, and you shall be master at last. Fear of failure is the most fruitful of failures. Stand firm upon rock. What seems failure at first is discipline. Accept the lesson; trust the grand result; and you shall always gain, whatever fortune of to-day or to-morrow's battle.

NEWSPAPER WRITERS.—To write successfully for a newspaper requires a peculiar talent. Many persons have great talent for almost everything else; they write learned books, deliver splendid lectures and admirable sermons, but as a newspaper man, philosopher, preacher, or reporter, they lack the precise qualifications essential in newspaper writing. An exchange:

Mr. Everett is not a newspaper writer and never can be. With all his immense talent he could not make a daily paper live six months, unless said paper was sustained by means outside of its legitimate income. The same remark will apply to Washington Irving, Longfellow, and the other well-known literary geniuses in this country. The least readable newspaper issued in this country is the one published at Burlington by Saxe, the wisest poet in Vermont. Saxe is a wit, scholar and a man of genius, and yet he could not make a readable newspaper that could overturn the Pyramids.

Mr. William Chambers, the celebrated Edinburgh publisher, has given to Perth his native town, an institution to be called "The Chambers Institution," in honor for the use of the inhabitants of the town and district. The building and fitting up, including a public assembly hall, a museum and a gallery of art, a reading room and large library, will cost about £30,000.

RELICS OF WAR.—A Russian merchant of Berdiansk, announces the sale in his warehouses at Odessa, Nicolaieff, and Sebastopol, of 7551 tons of iron and cast-iron coming from projectiles picked up in the Crimea after the war. This will give an idea of the prodigious consumption of shot and shell in the siege of Sebastopol.

CRIME IN NEW YORK.—It is stated that there are no less than eighteen persons in the Tombs of New York on charges of murder, homicide and arson. A formidable list!

## David

RESOURCES OF AUSTRIA.—The following moment the following moment in an English with more than ordinary Three-fourths of the Austria are agricultural. The country contains about 6 of land capable of tillage one half is in cultivation consisting of forests and does not, as yet, produce for her own consumption covered in 1853—a bad of grain amounting to 25,570,000 bushels. In ordinary years Austria does to the value of more than 100,000,000 florins.

In spite of her fertility from about 65,000,000 quarts of cattle, to the value of 100,000,000 florins. Tobacco furnishes an annual revenue of 25,570,000 florins, though improving not increase in quantity. Austria is yet a land and is subject to all the concentration of landed property. The people have also the advantages of the hour, and the peasant and patriarchal coun- butchers, carpenters, The total value of the towns of Austria, including the silk-worm, is 1,748,000,000 florins. The richest state in Austria, the richest state, produces annually gold 270,000 florins, and silver 5,600,000 florins. The principal manufacturing industry, manufactures, and the silk manufacture. The construction of work is commencing and Vienna. manufactures is 50,000,000 florins for the value of the labour, which is the true value of Austria.

In railways the movement about 5,000,000 florins. The total value of exports and imports, is 748,000,000 florins. Austria has 90 Austrian Lloyd steamships, and Danubian Navigation Company. Austria has a monopoly of the Danube. Austria has an immense number of soldiers, appears to be 207,465 florins. M. Schwarzer of Austria, proprietor of the Danubian Navigation Company, has 100,000,000 florins.

THE CHAMBERS INSTITUTION.—The building and fitting up, including a public assembly hall, a museum and a gallery of art, a reading room and large library, will cost about £30,000.

RELICS OF WAR.—A Russian merchant of Berdiansk, announces the sale in his warehouses at Odessa, Nicolaieff, and Sebastopol, of 7551 tons of iron and cast-iron coming from projectiles picked up in the Crimea after the war. This will give an idea of the prodigious consumption of shot and shell in the siege of Sebastopol.

CRIME IN NEW YORK.—It is stated that there are no less than eighteen persons in the Tombs of New York on charges of murder, homicide and arson. A formidable list!

THE CHAMBERS INSTITUTION.—The building and fitting up, including a public assembly hall, a museum and a gallery of art, a reading room and large library, will cost about £30,000.

Variety.

RESOURCES OF AUSTRIA.—At the present moment the following statistical information given in an English paper will be read with more than ordinary interest:

Three-fourths of the Austrian population are agricultural. The whole area of the country contains about 65 millions hectares of land capable of tillage, of which only one half is in cultivation; the remainder consisting of forests and heaths. Austria does not, as yet, produce sufficient grain for her own consumption. The deficit was covered in 1853—a bad year—by imports of grain amounting to £1,200,000. In ordinary years Austria does not import grain to the value of more than £400,000.

In spite of her fertility, Austria imports, from abroad 65,000 quintals of fruit and cattle, to the value of seventeen millions of florins. Tobacco furnishes a monopoly and revenue of 25,570,000 florins. The wine, though improving in quality, does not increase in quantity. The forests furnish timber for exportation to the amount of 7,000,000 florins. But the forest laws are not well administered. Manufactories of potash, resin pitch, and charcoal, absorb too much of the raw material.

Austria is yet a land of large properties and is subject to all the evils of the concentration of landed property in few hands. The people have also no proper ideas as to the advantages of the sub-division of labour, and the peasants of that primitive and patriarchal country are all their own butchers, carpenters, and blacksmiths. The total value of the agricultural productions of Austria, including the produce of the silk-worm, is 1,743,243,000 florins. In the precious metals Austria is after Russia, the richest state in Europe. She extracts annually gold to the amount of 17,270,000 florins, and silver to the amount of 5,000,000 florins. Future historians will have to point out, as a remarkable fact, that in the middle of the nineteenth century the country the richest in Europe in gold and silver was the poorest in point of coined money.

The principal branches of Austrian manufacturing industry are the glass and flax manufactures, and the silk manufactures and the silk manufactures of Lombardy. The construction of machinery and metal-work is commencing on a fair scale at Prague and Vienna. The total value of her manufactures is 570,000,000 florins. To this amount M. Schwarz adds 428,000,000 for the value of the labour, which gives 998,000,000 florins as the true value of the labour, which gives 998,000,000 florins as the true value of the industrial development of Austria.

In railways she has had since their commencement about 9,000 kilometres in project, of which 5,000 are still to be completed.

The total value of her commerce, including exports and imports, transit and navigation, is 748,000,000 florins. Austria possessed only 900 sea-going vessels. The Austrian Lloyd Company possessed in 1854 sixty steamers, but the profits of the establishment have been insignificant. The Danubian Navigation Company, which enjoys a monopoly for twenty years, and possesses more than 100 steamers, besides an innumerable quantity of small iron vessels, appears to be more favourably situated. Its revenue in 1855 amounted to 2,267,465 florins.

M. Schwarz estimates the total value of Austria's productions—agricultural, metallic, industrial, and commercial—at 4,100,000,000 florins.

LIFE IN NAPLES.—Imagine then, kind reader, such a city, with its houses empty, and the whole population living out in its streets. No human being, either pica-nony or adult, abides under the roof longer than he can help; and such is the climate, that for seven months in the year the people can even sleep out of doors without discomfort. Every street, and alley, and court, therefore, are crowded with life—life varied, animated, intense. The brown complexion, the flashing eye, regular white teeth, extravagant gesture, and loud, excited talk, arrest you at every corner. And the terrific contrasts of life clash here in violent and vital antagonism, without an intermediate shade to blend them. You see the nobles, arrayed in most costly and

sumptuous splendour, attended by gorgeously clad servants, loling in their crimson equipages; while all the others, scum to an English gaze, to be not even decently clothed. The populace has lapsed almost into the nakedness of savagery. The men pursue their occupation in loose linen shirts and trousers, the head only ornamented by a dirty cap of the same material, from which dangles a red or blue tassel. The women are seen with bare feet, and uncovered breasts and heads; and the children roll into the street almost as they were born. At every hour of the day, after early dawn, you will see some of the people sipping coffee in a cafe; some excitedly talking in little groups; some eating maccaroni or fish at the stalls in the streets; some lazily basking in the sun; others playing with dirty cards, or enjoying the drolleries of "Pancinella," while, throughout the varied tumultuous medley, there is an air of general good-humour; an expression that seems to say—"We live for to-day; tomorrow has no existence to us; the present is life, the future is a myth!" The Neapolitans are not indolent, as has been carelessly said. When they have a motive and opportunity for work they are industrious. All is done out of doors: they have no secrets. Their workshop is the doorstep or the space before the house.—So conceive the hubbub and hum of one of these streets, like a hive with the cap taken off. Here iron bedsteads are being formed and framed; there tailors sit stitching the linen breeches. Shoemakers are on their bench, and put soles and bodies together under the sun's broad blaze. The baker rolls his paste and dries his maccaroni in the open air. In one spot the barber is shaving his customer, or has him sheeted like a ghost in his apron, and is merrily cutting his hair; in another the letter-writer sits with his quills and table; and beside him the lover and man of business are whispering their secrets, and so illicit their epistles. Women and children squat in little groups on the ground, each pursuing their own vocation. Stooking, mending, spinning, and washing, all go on together. Nor is there the least sense of inconvenience or restraint. The Italians have not the vanity of Englishmen in supposing themselves constantly observed.—All act as freely and unrestrainedly in the open air as within doors.

[Electric Review, April.]

THE SULTAN ON THE JEDDAH MASSACRE.—The Sultan, on conferring a pension of 6,000*l.* on Md. Eweillard, daughter of the French Consul murdered at Jeddah, wrote to her the following letter:—"Abdul Kham to the young daughter of the regrettet Consul of France at Jeddah.—Some incense wretches have immolated a just man, the father of a family. They have left alone and an orphan the child of his blood and of his affections. May Almighty God permit his servant Abdul Medjid to become the second father of the young girl, and may this Flower of the West not refuse the friendly dew which is offered to her by him who would give his power and his life to cicatrize the eternal wound made in her young heart. This is the prayer of the unworthy servant of God judge of the innocent and the guilty. ARDUL MEDJID KHAN."

EXTRAORDINARY REVELATION.—The New Orleans Delta publishes an account of a man who offered another \$150 to put another man out of the world; the money to be paid when the individual had received his quietus. Instead of killing the man, however, the pretended assassin told him of the project, and agreed with him that he should lay quiet until the money had been paid over, which he did. A thousand dollars has since been offered as hush money.

PERSONAL.—A Salt Lake Letter says that Brigham Young has become so distrustful of his subjects that he never ventures out of his house except in disguise, and then always after nightfall. He keeps a strong body guard at his palace gates.—It requires the opening of over twenty doors, exclusive of gates to reach his apartments.

A Farmer charged a hired man with having an offensive breath. "Thunder and lightning," said the employe, "do you expect a man to breathe musk rose for six dollars a month?"

If you would know how a bull would look when his tail is twisted, just ask a stuck-up gent for that little bill he owes you, when he is talking to a lady.

Maple sugar has been made in a greater abundance than usual this season in Vermont. In some instances single sugar orchards have yielded from 2,000 to 4,000 pounds.

EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS.—We learn that a large meeting of the School Teachers of this Country was held in this City, on Wednesday last. This meeting was called in compliance with a circular from the Chief Superintendent, forwarded to all the Teachers, and the object was to form a Teachers' Institute. The Superintendent was assisted by E. H. Duval, Esq., School Inspector for the Eastern District, and there were about 80 Teachers present. The morning session was occupied with discussions on the necessity of uniformity in the mode of teaching the different branches, in the school books, and in the school house. The Superintendent stated his determination to require the authorized books to be used in all Schools receiving provincial aid through his department, and that to facilitate this, he had taken means to establish book agencies in different parts of the Province, so that these books might be easily procured. He also said that nearly fifty school houses were about being erected in various places, and that he had prepared plans and specifications of such buildings, adapted to this country, which he would be able to forward to all the Trustees in a few weeks. The afternoon session was devoted to the preliminary proceedings connected with the formation of an Institute for the Teachers of this Country, and a Committee of five was appointed to draw up a constitution which is to be submitted at another meeting shortly to be held. This is an important movement, and must materially benefit the cause of Education, which appears now to be exciting such increased interest in this Province.—In the evening the Superintendent addressed a meeting in Portland, at which G. Blatch, Esq., assisted and presided. On Thursday evening a second meeting was held at Musquash, Henry Garbut, Esq., in the Chair, and last evening another was held at Manawagonish, Rev. G. Bedell presided. The assessment principle is now generally discussed, but we learn that Mr. Fisher, although he advocates the principle in his addresses, pursues the view expressed in his report—he urges caution to be used in attempting to introduce it, until there is a general disposition to adopt it. There can be no doubt, that although these efforts to raise our School system will require great labour and anxiety, yet as they seem to be assisted by the public generally, they cannot fail, in a few years, to accomplish the object.—[St. John Courier.

News from Utah, to March 15, brings information that the weather was the severest ever known in the Territory, tremendous snow storms having occurred in the South Pass; that four or five thousand persons will leave for the States this Spring and that a collision had occurred at Provo between the Mormons and the troops stationed there by Judge Cradelaigh to protect the United States Court. The act of the Judge in ordering up troops to his support, has created a bitter feeling among the Mormons.

Later news received by the Overland California Mail indicates an alarming condition of affairs in the Territory. The ill-feelings between the Mormons on one side, and the army and the "Gentiles" on the other, has reached a point at which it seems impossible to prevent a serious collision. A misunderstanding has also arisen between Gov. Cumming and Gen. Johnston, in reference to their respective powers, and an open rupture between Gov. Cumming and the Federal Judiciary likewise existed. The trouble between Gen. Johnston and the Governor grows out of the refusal of the former to withdraw the United States troops from Provo during the sitting of the Supreme Court, their presence having been suggested by the presiding Judge, for the protection of witnesses. The Court found it impossible to do any business, the Grand Jury refusing to find bills, and using every means to screen persons accused of murder and other crimes. The Governor had issued a proclamation siding with the Mormons, which was severely reprehended by the Judge.—Owing to the excited state of feeling at Provo, a detachment of 1,500 troops had been ordered to its vicinity, and a collision between them and the Mormons was considered inevitable.

"I presume you won't charge me anything for just remembering me," said a one legged sailor to a cork leg manufacturer.

Special Notices.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Childrens teething. It has no equal on earth. It greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will stily 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 Diarrhea in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. Positively safe to give immediate relief to infants suffering from Wind Cholice.

If 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 & PERLANS, 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 AND PAIN KILLER prepared by CURTIS & PERLANS. Its origin has never been known for removing all in all cases, for the cure of Spinal Complaints, Cramp in the Limbs and Stomach, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Sore Throat, and Gravel, it is decidedly the best remedy in the world. Evidence of the most wonderful cures performed by any medicine, is on 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 & Perlans' 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.

AN OLD INDIAN DOCTOR

Who has made his fortune and retired from business, will spend the remainder of his days in curing that dreadful disease—Consumption—FREE OF CHARGE; his earnest desire being to communicate to the world his remedies that have proved successful in more than 3,000 cases. He receives 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 with it, not on account of delicacy, refrain from consulting him because he makes no charge. His sole object in advertising is to do all the good he can, before he dies. He feels that he is justly celebrated for cure of Consumption, Asthma, Nervous Affections, Coughs, Colds, &c.

Address. DOCT. UNCAS BRANT, Box 35, New York, P. O. 13

JOHN MOORE,

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

Through to Woodstock

By Stage and Railroad.

On and after this day the Subscribers will run a STAGE TWICE A DAY from Calais and St. Stephen to the Roix Road Station, to connect with the cars to and from Woodstock & St. Andrews.

Their Stage will leave Denning's Corner, Calais, every morning (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, which will enable passengers to take the cars at the Roix Road Station in time to arrive in Woodstock the same afternoon. Also leaving Denning's Corner at 2 P. M. for same Station.

Their Stage will leave the Roix Road Station twice a day, on the arrival of the morning and evening train.

Passengers forwarded to and from St. Andrews by this route. HARDY & BRIDGES, St. Stephen, December 6th, 1858.

Co-Partnership Notice

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

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ON

400 Bbls. Superior Flour; 200 do. Extra Family do.; 50 do. Double Extra Genesee do.; 100 do. No. 1 Herring; 10 Hbls. Muscovado Molasses; 1 Tbl. Porter's Burning Fluid; 2 Tons Rice.

Muscovado, Granulated, and Crushed Sugars; Together with a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries.

and they hope by a strict attention to business to receive a share of public patronage. BARKER & CALDWELL, Woodstock, Jan. 31, 1859.

Here's for Comfort!

By Greene's AC COMMODATION LINE, ON THE NEREPS ROAD.

THE Subscribers have commenced running a Line of Stages on the Nerepis Road, leaving Saint John every Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and Fredericton every Monday, Wednesday & Friday, at the same hour.

Books kept at the Waverly House, and Saint John Hotel, St. John, and at the Barker House, Fredericton.

The subscribers' Mail Line will leave at the usual time, and all light freight and parcels left at R. Armstrong's, Dock Street, will be delivered as soon as possible after the arrival of the Stage in Fredericton.

It is the intention of the proprietors to make passengers as comfortable as possible, when they travel by either of the above lines. JAMES GREENE, THOS. E. GREENE, St. John, Dec. 17, 1858.

DENNING & SONS,

CALAIS, ME. Offer for Sale Low for Cash

80 HHDS Superior Muscovado Molasses, Duty paid at St. Stephen, 10 Bbls. Burning Fluid, with a large assortment of Lamps, Chimneys, Wicks, and Shade.

Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers.

2 Bales Heavy Sheetings; 2 Cases Heavy Mixed Satinets, 50 cts. yard India Rubber Machine Belting and packing all widths, at manufacturer's prices. A good assortment of Groceries at Wholesale. "Calais Mills" Flour and Meal in bbls & bags.

D. K. CHASE,

CALAIS, MAINE. DEALER IN HARDWARE,

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

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

AMERICAN HOUSE,

BOSTON Is the largest and best arranged Hotel in the New England States; is centrally located, and easy of access from all the routes of travel. It contains all the modern improvements, and every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the travelling public. The sleeping rooms are large and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished for families, and large travelling parties, and the house will continue to be kept as a first class Hotel in every respect. LEWIS RICE, Proprietor. Boston, Jan. 7th, 1859.

FRONTIER HOUSE,

MAIN STREET, CALAIS, MAINE.

Nathan Higgins, Proprietor.

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

AT WILLIAMS' Hat, Cap, Fur, Boot, Shoe AND RUBBER STORE.

CORNER OF UNION AND MAINE STREETS, CALAIS, MAINE.

CAN always be found the largest and best ASSORTED STOCK in the City.

To the Cash buyers at wholesale of KOSSUTH HATS

we will offer such inducements as cannot be beat THIS SIDE OF NEW YORK.

NO SECOND PRICE! The highest market price paid for ship and manufacturing FURS. Calais Dec. 17, 1858.

JUST ARRIVED.

Ex. "Borcaline" from London. 4 HHDS choice Brandy. (Hennessy). 2 do Fine Port, Also a choice selection of Cordials comprising 6 dozen Orange Borens, 6 do Noyau, 6 do Mint, 6 do Shrub, 6 do Ginger Brandy, 6 do Pils Bitters, and 20 do Boxes Sarsil.

For Sale by the Subscriber, THOS. LLOYD EVANS, Next door to the British House. Woodstock, Jan. 6th, 1859.

By Railway.

JUST RECEIVED FROM ST. Stephen a fine article of MUSCOVALO MOLASSES which will be sold at 2s. 3d. per Gallon.

Also, PARAFFINE LAMPS VERY CHEAP, from 5s. upwards. Together with PARAFFINE OIL and WICKING, and spare chimneys for Paraffine Lamps. JOHN EDGAR, January 13.

GEO. F. CAMPBELL

offers his services to the public as an Auctioneer and Commission AGENT.

St. Andrews, Jan. 15, 1859.

Tight Binding

JOHN EDGAR HAS just received his supply of Family Groceries, which he offers for sale LOW for CASH or country produce.

Notice! The Subscriber offers for sale the undermentioned Properties:— A Lot of Land in Newburg, containing seventy acres forty of which are cleared and under good cultivation.

Removal! THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to friends and customers for the very liberal support he has received since his commencement in business, and would inform them that he has REMOVED to the NEW BUILDING recently erected by Mr. BRADLEY, Water-street, (Woodstock) where he has exposed for sale, at unusual LOW PRICES, the most extensive and varied assortment of

Made Clothing and Outfits, ever offered in this part of the Province, —ALSO— Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. W. McNAMARA, Woodstock, May 15, 1859.

KELTIE'S ALE.—The subscribers will keep constantly on hand a good stock of the above ale, in 10, 20, and 30 gallon casks. MYSHRALL & RICHEY, Fredericton, May 11, 1859.

CRUSHED SUGAR, BEANS, &c. 3 do Granulated do; 1 do Powdered do; 3 do Beans; 3 bbls Dried Apples; 21 Drums Figs; 1 Bag Almonds; 3 1/2 bbls Salmon; 16 Quintals Codfish; 3 Hhds Bright Sugar; 12 Duz Brooms; &c. For sale at low rates by MYSHRALL & RICHEY, Fredericton, May 11, 1859.

JUST OPENED.—14 Cases and Bales NEW GOODS, comprising the usual assortment. White Wraps warranted a prima article. GEO. STRICKLAND, Woodstock, May 19, 1859.

Notice! THIS is to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting any one on my account, as I will not be responsible for or pay any debts contracted without a special order from myself. ROBERT PHILLIPS, Woodstock, May 17, 1859.

STEPHEN K. BRUNDAGE, Commission Merchant, Importer of Flour, Corn Meal, Pork, Tea, TOBACCO, &c. &c. NO. 13, NORTH MARKET WHARF, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

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

Carleton Co. Ag'l. Society. JUST received a spring supply of FRESH GARDEN and "HELL SEEDS. For sale at the "MEDICAL HALL." DR. SMITH, PROPRIETOR, WOODSTOCK, N. B.

For Sale. A YOKE of young Oxen and a sing'g Waggon.—Apply to FRANCIS E. WINSLOW, at Central Bank Agency.

To Printers. Bruce's N. Y. Type Foundry. HAS now on hand an immense stock of Roman Type, Fancy Type, Copperplate Script, German Type, Music Type, Ornament, Chess & Checker Type, Borders, Brass and Metal Rules, Leads, Brass and Metal Rules, Leads, Labor-Saving Rates, Corser Quads, Metal Furniture, &c., &c.

Lost! YESTERDAY, between Woodstock and Mr. John Dibble's, a Pearl BROOCH. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office. May 5th.

St. Andrews & Boston. The Schooner "UTICA," 90 Tons, MALONEY, Master who has been running between the above places for the last ten years, will receive Freight for either port. Any merchandise entrusted to his care, will be carefully attended to. W. MALONEY, Ref. H. H. HAICH, St. Andrews, April 29, 1859.

Earthenware, China, Glass &c. SPRING IMPORTATION. Fras. Clementson, MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF EARTHENWARE AND CHINA, 29, DOCK STREET. RESPECTFULLY asks, the attention of the public to his spring stock of the above Goods, which are now open, and ready for inspection.

The Subscriber has spared neither pains nor expense in procuring Goods for this market, from all parts of Europe, where such Goods are manufactured. The above Importation is the largest, and decidedly the best Stock of Goods ever offered at this market—amongst which will be found a good selection of China, Tea, and Breakfast Sets, Enamelled ground and gilt; Dinner Sets, Toilet Sets, &c.; Dinner Sets, Tea and Breakfast Sets, Toilet sets, in white stone and white stone and gold; China Vases, of every description, new and Blue and White Parian Vases, Toilet Bottles, &c.; Cut Glass of every description, of the most modern style; Plain Hot Water Tumblers. Wholesale and Retail by F. CLEMENTSON, St. John, April 26, 1859.

TO PRINTERS. Cortelyou's N. Y. Type Foundry! AND Printer's Warehouse. (Established 1823.) No 20 Spruce-street. THE subscriber will be happy to furnish purchasers of Printing Materials with plain and Ornamental Types, Borders, &c., made from a combination of all the hard metals, so extensively used by foundries. Also, Germans, Greeks, Hebrews, and a new and Elegant Font of Acute Music Type, from which the "Musical Review" and "Friend" are now printed; with Presses, and every article required for Printing, at the very lowest price, for cash or at a proved paper. Old Type taken in exchange for new, at 10 cts per pound. Second-hand Presses and Materials, and a complete Stereotype Foundry, with two Shaving Machines for sale cheap. Printers of newspapers publishing this advertisement (including this note) three times from the 1st of September, 1859, and sending me one of the papers, will be paid for in Printing Types, when they purchase four times the amount of their bill. P. C. CORTELYOU, New York, April 12, 1859. 3t.

Domestic Manufacture. THE subscriber is now prepared to supply to all who may require them, ROLL LOZENGES, in boxes of 6 lbs each, of his own manufacture, without any adulteration, and at a lower price than it costs to import a spurious article. Traders, by calling, will find a strong inducement to purchase in the shape of a liberal discount. JOHN C. MCINTOSH, 15, Dock-street, —P.S.—On hand, CONNECTED CARDAMOMS for sweetening the breath. J. C. McI., St. John, April 5, 1859.

SYRUPS! SYRUPS! SYRUPS! THE Subscriber would call public attention to the fact that he has on hand, of his own manufacture, the best and largest Stock of SYRUPS to be found in the Province, consisting of Lemon, Raspberry, Strawberry, Pine Apple, Winter Green Ginger, &c., in the making of which no ingredients are used injurious to health or repugnant to the nicest taste. Put up in cases carefully packed to insure safe carriage, or sold by the bottle, dozen, gallon or barrel, as may be required. JOHN C. MCINTOSH, St. John, May 8, 1859. 4, Dock-st.

IN THE MATTER OF John Perkins. AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR. NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed assignee of the estate and effects of John Perkins, an insolvent debtor, and have been duly sworn according to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Vic., Cap. 17: All persons indebted to the said John Perkins are required to pay to us forthwith all sums of money due from them; and to deliver to us the said property and effects; and all creditors of the said John Perkins are required to deliver to us on or before the twenty seventh day of June next, their respective claims and accounts against the said John Perkins. DAVID MUNRO, Assignee, JAMES T. NASH, Assg. Dated this 12th day of April, A. D. 1859.

IN THE MATTER OF George Clowes, Jr., AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR. NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed assignee of the estate and effects of George Clowes, Jr., an insolvent debtor, and have been duly sworn according to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Vic., Cap. 17: All persons indebted to the said George Clowes, Jr. are required to pay to us forthwith all sums of money due from them, and to deliver to us the said property and effects; and all creditors of the said George Clowes, Jr. are required to deliver to us, on or before the thirteenth day of June next, their respective claims and accounts against the said George Clowes, Jr. DAVID MUNRO, Assignee, JAMES T. NASH, Assg. Dated this 12th day of April, A. D. 1859.

IN THE MATTER OF Robert B. Davis, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR. NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of ROBERT B. DAVIS of Woodstock in the County of Carleton, Cabinet Maker, made to me pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly 21st Victoria, Chapter 17, I appoint SATURDAY, the thirteenth day of June next, at my office in Woodstock, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the creditors of the said Robert B. Davis, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act. Dated the eighth day of March, 1859. A. K. SMEDDES WETMORE, Clerk of Peace for County Carleton A. N. G. ARDEN, Sol.

IN THE MATTER OF James J. Montgomery AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR. NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed assignee of the Estate and effects of James J. Montgomery, an insolvent Debtor; and have been duly sworn according to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Vic., Cap. 17. All persons indebted to the said James J. Montgomery are required to pay to us forthwith all sums of money due from them, and to deliver to us the said property and effects; and all creditors of the said James J. Montgomery are required to deliver to us, on or before the 27th day of July, next, their respective claims and accounts against the said James J. Montgomery. Dated the 12th day of April, 1859. DAVID MUNRO, Assignee, ROBERT HARPER, Assg.

Sheriff's Sale. Will be sold by Public Auction, at the Sheriff's office, Town of Woodstock, County of Carleton, on Saturday the twenty-fourth day of September next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P.M.:— ALL the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever, both at law and in equity of Hezekiah Stoddard, of, in, and to that certain piece or parcel of land and premises, with the buildings thereon, now in the possession of the said Hezekiah Stoddard, described as follows:—situate lying and being in the Town and County aforesaid, between the Town of Woodstock and Upper Woodstock, and west of the main highway, commencing at the northerly corner of lands owned by Dr. James Wood; and from thence running along the main highway a northerly course 12 rods; thence west twenty-seven rods, or a sufficient distance to contain two acres; thence south 12 rods, thence east twenty-seven rods, or to the place of beginning, being part of lot No. 33, and the same piece of land and premises decided by said Hezekiah Stoddard to one Eliza Baker, by d. d. dated 25th July 1842. The same having been seized and taken under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of William Grievous against the said Hezekiah Stoddard and one Stephen L. Parsons. F. R. J. DIBBLEE, Sheriff.

Flour, Molasses, Tea, &c. THE Subscriber has in Store an extensive assortment of Staple Goods, suitable for the spring trade, consisting (in part) of the following articles:— 500 Barrels Extra State Flour; 300 Barrels Superfine do. do; 300 Barrels Alexandria do; 800 Barrels Kil-dried Corn Meal; 20 Barrels Mess Pork; 120 Hhds. Cienfuegos Molasses of superior quality; 50 Chests Tea—English importation; 40 Half chests do; 10 Barrels Beans; for sale low by HALL & FAIRWEATHER, St. John, March 27, 1859.

Nails and Glass. D. D. 44, 50, 64, 101, 12d. CUT NAILS. Also 6 inch SPIKES. 7x9, 8x10, 9x13, 10x12, 10x14, 10x16, and 14x20, WINDSOR GLASS, for sale low by JOHN EESAK, St. John, April 6, 1859.

NOTICE. The Subscriber respectfully informs the Travelling Public, that he has purchased the Old Stand, formerly kept as a House of Entertainment by Mr. Brewer, (about 9 miles above Fredericton, on the Woodstock and Canada R.R.,) where he is prepared to entertain all that may favor him with a call. By strict attention and good accommodation he hopes to merit a fair share of public patronage. DANIEL MCKINLEY, Kingsclear, April 6, 1859.

To arrive in a few Days, 6 Hhds. fine Cordial Old Tom GIN. Ex "Lampdo" from Liverpool. 4 Hhds. Old Irelay Scotch WHISKY; ALSO TO ARRIVE. 20 Casks Barclay & Co.'s Stout Porter, 12 do Allsop's Pale ALE, 2 Crates Earthenware. For sale by the Subscriber. THOMAS L. EVANS, Woodstock, April 28, 1859.

Patent Steam Brewery, ST. ANDREWS, N. B. THE SUBSCRIBER begs to announce that he has appointed Mr. JOHN BALLOCH as sole Agent at Woodstock for the sale of his superior Ales and Porter, and respectfully solicits the patronage of the trade and public in general. ap28 CHAS. A. THOMPSON.

New Bonnets and Hats. JUST received from Boston, two cases new BONNETS and HATS. Daily expected, a large stock of English Hats, Hats, Bonnets, Flats, &c., &c. ap28 GEO. STRICKLAND.

Flour! Flour! SUPERFINE & EXTRA FLOUR for sale by JOHN EDGAR, Woodstock, April 20, 1859.

Horse Nails. A FEW kegs HORSE NAILS of a Superior Quality at 10 1/2 per lb for cash only. JOHN EDGAR, Woodstock, April 20, 1859.

Aroostock Clover Seed. VERY PURE, A small quantity for sale for cash only by JOHN EDGAR, Woodstock, April 29, 1859.

J. RICKETSON, CARRIAGE, SLEIGH, AND FURNITURE PAINTER, AND GILDER, Woodstock, N. B. SHOP OPPOSITE H. MOREHOUSE'S. JOHN CARTER, MANUFACTURER OF WAGGONS, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, &c. RICHMOND CORNER, COUNTY OF CARLETON.

Painting! MR. JORDAN RICKETSON informs the Public that he continues the practice of his trade as a PAINTER and GILDER in his shop opposite the Hotel of Mr. Morehouse. Carriages and Sleighs painted; signs lettered; all descriptions of Cabinet Work painted in any style required. Also, Gliding in a, ts branches; Picture Frames gilt, &c.

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

Setting Lands. OF best quality, in Mars' Hill Township, B Range two, and Littleton, adjoining Houlton. Apply to JEREMIAH BRUEWORTH, or J. C. MADIGAN, Houlton, April 19, 1858. 2m.

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

Coal! Coal! Coal! RECEIVED on Consignment 50 Barrels SEA COAL, for Blacksmiths' use. For sale VERY LOW for Cash only by JOHN EDGAR, Woodstock, April 20, 1859.

Appletrees. FOR Sale by the Subscriber, at his residence in Jackson-town, of superior quality and great variety, Grafted. RALPH RETCHUM, April 4, 1859.

Cheese! APPLY in time for 10 Apples from Mrs. Murphy Giberson's Dairy for sale by DAVID MUNRO, Upper Works Store, Woodstock, March 25 1859.

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

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF JEWELRY, With a PREMIUM to each Purchaser worth from TWO DOLLARS to TWO HUNDRED. THIS IS NO LOTTERY, but a fair and legitimate sale, in which each purchaser gets the value of his or her money in a GOLD PEN, OIL with GOLD PEN attached, or a GOLD LOCKET, worth \$5; and in addition to the purchase, each person receives a PREMIUM OF JEWELRY, not less in value than \$2, and it may be worth \$3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 20, 30, 50, or even \$200!

Our Premiums are distributed in a fair and honorable manner, and as soon as the name of the purchaser is received with the \$5, his Pencil and Pen and Premium, or gold Locket and Premium, are put up in a small box in a safe manner, and sent to the owner by Mail Free of Postage. Our plan, from long experience in the above business, has given general satisfaction, as each purchaser can sell or trade the above articles for all they cost him, and retain the Premium gratis. We want a good AGENT in every part of the country to solicit purchasers; and Agents, to be successful, should have a Pencil and Pen and Premium, or Locket and Premium, or both, to exhibit; and the First Person becoming a PURCHASER at any place will receive the AGENCY for that neighborhood.

No Money Risked! We propose to let a person know what Premium he will receive before sending his money. Any Lady or Gentleman desiring one of the above articles, can first send us their name and address, stating whether they want the Pencil and Pen, or Locket, and we will make their selection, and inform them by return Mail what Premium they are entitled to. They can then have the privilege of sending for it if they choose. We cannot however, give this privilege but once to any person; and we make this offer to establish the quality of our goods in a neighborhood. After a person becomes a purchaser, and accepts the Agency, we require all persons in that locality to send their \$5 in advance, through him. And if any one is dissatisfied with their purchase, and an unbiased person competent to judge says the articles are not worth more than the money paid for them, and in some cases TEN or even FORTY times the amount, let such person return the goods, and we will freely refund the money.

Among our Premiums are articles suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, such as GENTLEMEN'S GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, GOLD FIST & GUARD CHAINS, GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS, GOLD WATCH KEYS & SEALS, Gold Shirt Studs—plain and with settings; Gold Scarf Pins—new style; Gold Breast Pins, California Diamond Pins, Gold Rings, &c., &c. FOR LADIES. We have Gold Watches, Florentines, Mossaic Gold Stone, Cameos, Garnet and Coral Breast Pins and Ear Rings, Gold Bracelets, Gold Sleeve Buttons, Gold Belt Slides, Gold Rings, &c., &c. Also, Pianos, Melodions, Musical Boxes, Accordions, &c., &c. Unexceptionable References given whenever required. N.B.—In sending your names, write the State, County, and Town plainly, so as to avoid letters being misdirected. Address, ANGLE & CO., 102 CANAL STREET, (Old No.) NEW YORK.

NEW BRUNSWICK & CANADA RAILWAY & LAND COMPANY. (limited) WHEREAS the Manager, before going to England, by advertisement dated the 10th of February last gave notice that it might be found necessary, or desirable, from the state of the weather affecting the works, to discontinue the running of the Passenger and Freight Trains between St. Andrews and Canterbury during the month of May; and whereas it is now found that the Works has not been affected as was then anticipated, FURTHER NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a Passenger and Freight Train (mixed) will be continued between St. Andrews and Canterbury on alternate days according to the following advertisement, viz:— NOTICE.—That on and after Friday the 1st day of April, 1859, the train will run on each alternate day, until further notice, as follows, viz:— Leave St. Andrews, 9.30 A. M. do, Canterbury, 12 M. Arr. Canterbury, 3.30 P.M. " St. Andrews, 5.50 " J. J. ROBINSON, Commissioner. St. Andrews, March 30, 1859.—4t.

To Intending Assurers. ENTRANTS before the approaching Anniversary of balance (5th April) will be ranked in all future divisions of Profits—as of one year's longer standing than later Entrants. LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND. 2 Hanover Street, Edinburgh. This Association, now of twenty years standing, is one of the most extensive Life Assurance Institutions in the Kingdom. The Assurances are almost all on First Class Lives, and the funds are invested principally on First Class Securities over land. DURING THE LAST SIX YEARS The new Assurances were 6378 for £3 016, 691, or being an annual average of 1025 for £502,781, 16 0. The Annual Income is now £138,000 sterling. The Policies are unusually free from liability to forfeiture. NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH Head Office, St. John. DIRECTORS— FRANCIS PERGUSON, Esq., W. H. ADAMS, Esq., ALEX. JARDINE, Esq., REV. W. DONALD, M. A. HON. J. A. STREBET, SAMUEL D. BERTON, Secretary. Application may be made to HUGH McLEAN, Agent for Woodstock.

Just Received AND FOR SALE AT "MEDICAL DRUGS, CHEMICAL PATENT MEDICINE of every description HORSE MEDICINE Perfumery English and American, O Soap, Clavert's Honey Soap, J. Camphor Balls for Chapped Scurvy Soap, Parianistin Soap, Katharion, Tricopheron, B. for Oil, Cocaine, Hair Dyes, Brush Varnish, Paint, White Black Lead, Scouring, C. very nice assortment of Clothes Brushes, Tooth with Gutta-Percha Combs, Back and Side Combs, a quantity of Stationery Books; a nice selection of School Books, Portmann Pens and Ink. Confectionery A large Variety. Cinnamon Peel, Flavoring Extract, Marmalade, Curr Starch, Sago, Arrowroot, Yeast Powder, Spices of all kinds, I. PAIN White Lead, Black, B. and Red Paint, —dry color OILS Boiled and Raw Linseed, Neatfoot, Turpentine, C. Varnishes, Burning Fluid, ON HA A quantity of Curtis & J. which will be sold at the manufacturers. Doctor Smith continues in his profession, and office in the above Establishment, since next door. Woodstock, Feb. 3, 1859.

OUTLAY FOR LIFE MATERIALLY Life Association of Scotland Under a policy of £500, or only one half the first year's premium, the other half at interest, as long as the First year's payments Age 31. Age 40. 26 11 3 45 11 10 £18,000. TO INTENDING Entrants before the balance (5th of April) future divisions of the longer standing than later Applications should be made to the

W.H. WILSON received £1000 from New York:— 500 lbs Superfine and 25 do Heavy Mess Flour; 100 Bags Corn Meal; 13 Hogsheads of 19 Tins each; 12 Barrels of 4 lbs White Beans; 13 boxes Cheese; —ALSO— 100 lbs Extra Ohio 5 70 do do Philadelphia 50 qts Codfish; 100 do Pollock Fish; 100 lbs Spices, Dried Apples; Baking Fluid, Baking, Brooms, Do. Cooking, Parlor, and Paint, with a variety as his Store, in Post Office.

St. Andrews, J. W.H. WILSON received £1000 from New York:— 500 lbs Superfine and 25 do Heavy Mess Flour; 100 Bags Corn Meal; 13 Hogsheads of 19 Tins each; 12 Barrels of 4 lbs White Beans; 13 boxes Cheese; —ALSO— 100 lbs Extra Ohio 5 70 do do Philadelphia 50 qts Codfish; 100 do Pollock Fish; 100 lbs Spices, Dried Apples; Baking Fluid, Baking, Brooms, Do. Cooking, Parlor, and Paint, with a variety as his Store, in Post Office.

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ORDINARY SALE OF JEWELRY...

LOTTERY, but a fair and...

Money Risked! Let a person know what...

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

Confectionery. A large Variety. Candiied Citron and Lemon Peel, Flavoring Extracts for Cake &c.

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

OUTLAY FOR LIFE ASSURANCE MATERIALLY LESSENED. Life Association of Scotland, (founded 1838.)

St. Andrews, Jan. 21st, 1859. W.M. WHITLOCK HAS just received Ex Schooner "Alma,"

A CARD. THE Subscriber has, in connection with his BAKING ESTABLISHMENT, commenced the manufacture of CONFITORY, and having secured the services of a superior workman from Scotland, and being determined to use none but the very best materials, he will at all times be prepared to supply the Trade, as well as private families, and individuals, with the various articles in this line, of the choicest description and quality; and flattering himself that his Goods will give satisfaction, he respectfully solicits from his friends, and the public, a call, before purchasing elsewhere.

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

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND. NINETEENTH REPORT.

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

There were submitted to the Meeting the Annual Report by the Directors on the Progress of the business; the Report of the Auditor, Mr. W. Wood, Accountant; and the Balance Sheet, of the Accounts, certified in terms of the Act of Parliament; with other statements of the affairs, as at 5th April last, the date of balance.

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

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

A CARD. H. REYNOLDS, CONSULTING SURGEON, &c. may be consulted at Mr. Edward Grass, Jacksonstown, near Gt. Mitchell's Mill at the Creek. Having practised for a length of time in London and its vicinity, he hopes to be found competent to give the best medical advice in all cases submitted to him.

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

John Moore, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN Liquors, Groceries, Pickles, Sauces, &c. &c. QUEEN ST. FREDERICTON, N. B. HAS Constantly on Hand and for Sale Low, the following GOODS:

Dark & Pale Brandy, Ditto, do Pepper, Gin, Jamaica Rum, Case Holland, Old Madeira—Bottled, Do Port—in wood and bottle, Do Sherry, do do, Do Catalonia, do do, Champagne, Claret, Bottled Ale & Porter, Lemon Syrup, Loaf & Crushed Sugar, Brown Sugar, Golden Syrup, Molasses, Green & Black Teas, Java and Cuba Coffee, Flour and Meal, Oatmeal, Pearl and Pot Barley, Rice and Split Peas, Ground Rice, Smoked Hams, Mould & Drip Candles, London sperm Candles, Kerosine do do, Belmont do do, Old Windsor Soap, Castile Soap, Yellow and Common Soap, Wash Boards, Tubs and Pails, Brooms and Whisks, Patent Starch, London do, Indigo and Blue, Wasing Soda, Carbonate Soda, Saleratus, Salt—in Jars & Bags, White Wine Vinegar, Cider Vinegar, Groats and Barley, Hecker's Farina, Smoked Herrings, Scotch Brushes, Blacklead Brushes, Blacklead, Blacking—Paste and Liquid, Matches, Wickings, Burning Fluid, Olive Oil, Whiting, Bath Brick, Tobacco, various kinds and Pipes, Cream Tartar, Sulphur, Arrow Root & Sago, Whole & gr. Cinnamon, Ditto, do Ginger, Ditto, do. Alspice,

Havana Cigars, Cheroots, Extra Quality Cheating Tobacco. Fredericton, June 25, 1857.

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

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

JUST RECEIVED AT IRON WORKS STORE, UPPER WOODSTOCK. 104 SACKS SALT: 20 bbls. S. FINE FLOUR; 20 bbls. No. 1 HERRINGS; 1 bbl. REDWOOD; 2 chests Extra Souchong TEA; 4 hds. MOLASSES; 6 Cook STOVES; 2 Agricultural BOLLERS. DAILY EXPECTED—2 doz. each Blue and White Wares, which, with the Goods in Store, will be sold cheap for Cash or Country Produce, on delivery. DAVID MUNRO. APPLETS & ONIONS.—10 BBLs Baldwin and Greening Apples; 5 bbls Onions; 1 bbl. Pickles. For sale by MYSHRAL & RICHEY. Fredericton, Nov. 10, 1855.

NEW GOODS AT THE BRITISH HOUSE. CENTRAL MONEY GOOD AT THE BRITISH HOUSE!

THE WINTER STOCK OF THIS Establishment is now complete and without exception is the largest and cheapest stock of DRY GOODS ever imported into WOODSTOCK.

MADE CLOTHING. Particular attention is requested to this department as the Winter clothing is all new and made with the greatest care under the superintendence of Charles McKee. Orders executed on the shortest notice and to fit or no sale.

Remember the British House. P. S.—The above-mentioned goods will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce at the BRITISH HOUSE, second door from the Bridge Woodstock, Dec. 9, 1858. SAINT ANDREWS. On Hand 1st January, 1859.

Better Late than Never!! By Railroad at the BRICK BUILDING, MAIN STREET. JUST Arrived 1 case of White Cottons, 1 case Calicoes, 1 St-ipe Shirts and Roll Linings; 1 Bbl. Blankets. As the above goods have been much later arriving than expected, they will be sold very cheap in order to effect a quick return of the money. Remember none on Credit! R. BROWN. Woodstock, Dec. 27, 1858. Dr. Woodford. Residence at R DONALDSON'S. Woodstock, June 1st, 1858. Sugar, Tea, Pork, &c. The Subscriber has now in store:— 3 HDS. BRIGHT SUGAR; 5 BBL. CRUSHED SUGAR; 8 Chests TEA; 18 1/2 doz. do; 5 Bbls. New York City Mess POBK; 6 Boxes TOBACCO; 30 Bbl Cans Preserved SALMON; 10 Bbls. PICKETS; 80 Bags Liverpool SALT; The above, together with a good stock of Wines and Spices, are offered low for Cash. MYSHRAL & RICHEY. Fredericton, Feb. 16, 1859. Logs Wanted. 300,000 FEET Birch, Butternut, Bassin, wood, Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Logs wanted, for which furniture will be given in exchange. ALSO—Furniture exchanged for every kind of Country Produce, at market prices, at the BAGLE FURNITURE STORE, near R. A. E. Davis' Mills, Woodstock, South side the Bridge. May 6, 1858.

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

Two bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face. Two or three bottles will clear the system of biles. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly eruptions on the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most peevish case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum. Five to eight bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of scurfy.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle and a yorck cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken. Reader, I have peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effect of it in every case. So sure is water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I have never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising; first that it grows in our pastures, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1847—second, that it should cure all kinds of humor. In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day—in April, 1854, I sold over one thousand bottles per day of it.

Some of the wholesale Druggists who have been in business twenty and thirty years, say that nothing in the annals of patent medicines was ever like it. There is a universal praise from all quarters. In my own practice I always kept it strictly for humors—but since its introduction as a general family medicine, great and wonderful virtues have been found in it that I never suspected. Several cases of epileptic fits—a disease which was always considered incurable, have been cured by a few bottles. O what a mercy if it will prove effectual in all cases of that awful malady—there are but few of that seen more of it than I have. I know of several cases of dropsy, all of them aged people cured by it. For the various diseases of the liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side, Diseases of the Spine, and particularly in diseases of the Kidney, &c. the discovery has done more good than any medicine ever known. No change of Diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults one table spoonful per day—Children over ten years dessert spoonful—Children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day. The Principal Office for the State of Maine and the British Provinces, is at the Drug and Medicine Store of H. H. Hay, 15 and 17 Market Square, Portland, (Me.) to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold by all respectable Druggists throughout the United States and British Provinces. Price \$1 00. Agents: W. T. Baird, Woodstock; J. W. Raymond, do.; Willard Sawyer, Upper Woodstock; A. W. Raymond, Grand Falls; Benj. Beveridge, Tobique; Stephen H. Estabrook, Upper Wicklow; S. G. Burpe, Upper Simonds; N. W. Raymond, Middle Simonds; Mack Traflet, Houlton Me.

ON CONSIGNMENT. 200 BBLs. FLOUR, (Heavy Mess,) 20 doz. PORK, 12 do Beans, 7 hds. Barbadoes M. Jasscs, 4 boxes Tobacco, 10 q's Codfish, 2 kegs Saleratus. GEO. STRICKLAND. Woodstock, Feb. 23, 1859. FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. Capital £500,000 Sterling. J. C. WINSLOW Agent for Woodstock. INTERNATIONAL Life Assurance Society of LONDON. Capital £500,000 Sterling. J. C. WINSLOW Agent. Woodstock Agency. Medical Examiner. BRANDY ON CONSIGNMENT. THE Subscribers have now on consignment, and offer for sale— 10 Quarter Cases Brandy, 1. Hennessy & Otard Dupuy & Co Brand. The above is offered at very low rates for cash or approved payment by MYSHRAL & RICHEY. Fredericton, Feb. 22, 1859.

Tight Binding



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

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

L. SCOTT & Co., New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

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

EARLY COPIES. The receipt of Advance Sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints...

TERMS (Regular Prices.) For any one of the four Reviews, \$3 00 For any two of the four Reviews, 5 00 For any three of the four Reviews, 7 00 For all four of the Reviews, 9 00

POSTAGE. The Postage to any part of the United States will be but Twenty-four Cents a year for each of the Reviews.

At the above prices the Periodicals will be sent for 1859, and as a premium to New Subscribers, the Nos. of the same Periodicals for 1857, will be furnished complete, without additional charge.

Call for the Review Magazine of the day, these Periodicals are little by little. Hence a full year of the Nos. (with no omissions) for 1857, may be regarded nearly as valuable as for 1859.

Subscribers wishing also the Nos. for 1856 and 1858 will be supplied at the following extremely low rates.

Special offer for 1856, '57, '58, and '59, together. For Blackwood's Magazine, the 4 yrs. 86 00 For any one Review, 6 00 For any two Reviews, 10 00 For any three Reviews, 13 00 For any four Reviews, 17 00 For Blackwood and his four Reviews, 20 00

N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the Periodicals above named is \$1 per annum. A new shall never again be likely to offer inducements as those here presented.

Now is the Time to Subscribe. Readiness must, in all cases, be made direct to the Publishers, for at these prices no commission can be allowed to agents. Address: LEONARD SCOTT & Co., No. 45 Gold Street, New York.

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 Satarra Cloths, Pilot, Beaver, Whitney, Siberian and Bear CLOTHS;

CASSIMERES, BOESKINS, TWEEDS, SATINETTS, VESTINGS, &c. &c.

which are being made up on the premises. CLOTHING, IN

Over Coats and Under Coats, in all the various materials and most fashionable styles.

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

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY. CONSUMPTION CURABLE BY THE USE OF

Woolen Hall's Compound. This Vegetable Preparation has proved itself to be the most remarkable medicinal preparation ever discovered for the effectual cure of CHRONIC CONSUMPTION.

Persons afflicted with this disease, whether in the early or advanced stages, whether the chest, bronchial irritation, and all other symptoms of the disease, which have a tendency to produce that fearful malady in those predisposed.

This wonderful discovery, from its volatile nature, gives vapors freely, and consequently acts directly upon the Lungs and Air Passages, arrests the development of tubercles in the lungs, and in their forming process causes the matter to be expectorated without difficulty, and ultimately heals the diseased cavity; it quiets the cough, subdues the night sweats, the hectic fever and the child, and restores the healthy functions to all the organs of the body.

A trial of one bottle will speedily convince the most skeptical of its efficacy, and its superiority to all other specifics. It is in reference to the UNEQUALLED VIRTUES of this great discovery:

This preparation by chemical analysis was proved to be free from Opium or any of its compounds; nor were any of the deleterious mineral substances, but consists wholly of vegetable, diffusible agents, which all act vigorously at a moderate temperature. Most of the substances present are officinally used in alleviating pulmonary disease; but the device by which they are combined is new and original and adapts the compound to inhalation or other modes of administration.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, State Assayer. 16 Boylston street, Boston, Dec. 19, 1857. Directions in English, French and German accompany each package. Price \$3 per bottle. All orders by mail or express, accompanied by the money will be promptly attended to. F. J. LAFORME, Sole Agent, Office, No. 9 Milk Street. (Opposite the Old South Church.) Boston, Mass.

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

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.

IRISH WHISKY, 25 c. p. 1 & 4 Pure at a low rate. T. L. EVANS, Woodstock, Aug. 11th, 1858.

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 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 will be carefully attended to and delivered with despatch on the most reasonable terms. JULIUS THOMPSON, St. Andrews, Nov. 27, 1858. 6m.

New Regular Line of Packets

St. John and St. Andrews. The fast sailing and commodious Packet Schooners SPAITAN, N. MORRISON, Master; HENRY GOLDSMITH, TATTON.

Will leave the North Market Wharf, Saint John, and the Railroad Wharf, St. Andrews, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, in each week.

For Freight and Passage apply to D. J. Seely, No. 70, Water Street, St. John, or to the Captain on board.

This line of Packets runs in connection with the St. Andrews and Woodstock Railroad, and affords the most expeditious and economical route for travellers to the upper sections of the Province, as well as for the transportation of all kinds of Merchandise and Produce.

These schooners possess excellent and comfortable accommodations for Passengers. JULIUS THOMPSON, Manager. St. Andrews, Nov. 25, 1858.

Tailoring!!

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

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 FASHIONABLE GARMENT made in a thorough and workmanlike manner,

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

New Store AND New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER Respectfully informs the public that he has commenced business in the store formerly occupied by W. F. Dibble, Leno, where he intends keeping a Grocery & Provision STORE, with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, Glass, Crockery, Hard Ware, Wooden Ware, &c.

He trusts by LOW PRICES and a strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. W. F. SMITH, Woodstock, November 18, 1858.

Special Notice.

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

GREAT BARGAIN AT THE EAGLE FURNITURE STORE.

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

R. B. DAVIS, South side Bridge, near David's Mills, Woodstock, Jan. 26, 1859.

A CARD.

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

R. R. R.

NO MORE PAIN. NO MORE SICKNESS. NO MORE RHEUMATISM. or Stiffness of the Joints, Lumbago, Headaches, Toothaches, or aching 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.

readers it is important that every family keep a supply of it in the house. Armed 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!

Radway's Ready Relief, HAS CURED

Rheumatism, In four hours. In one hour. Neuralgia, In ten minutes. Cramp, In fifteen minutes. Diarrhoea, In one minute. Toothache, In five minutes. Spasms, In ten minutes. Sick Headache, In fifteen minutes. Chills and Fever, In fifteen minutes. Cholera, In six hours. Sore Throat, In ten minutes. Burns, In twenty minutes. Frost Bites, Ague Chills, Paralysis, Lameness, AND IN ALL CASES OF Bruises, Wounds, Strains, and Sprains.

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

A NEW CONTRIBUTION TO SCIENCE The Great Grand Discovery. R. R. R.

(No. 3) Radway's Regulating Pills. Dr. Radway & Co. have recently discovered a method for extracting from roots, herbs, plants and gums, a nutritious extract of such wonderful nourishing power—which they have combined with RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS—that six of these Pills will supply the blood with the same amount of nutrition as once ounce of ordinary bread; so that, while the system is undergoing a thorough physicking, and regulating process, it daily becomes strengthened.

Persons afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Diseases, Fullness of Blood, and all Females who are subject to Irregularities, Hysteria, &c., are particularly recommended to use these Pills. They are pleasant to take—elegant, coated with gum free from taste, and will not grip, sicken or weaken the system, or leave the bowels costive. Mothers nursing should give 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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Skin Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia.

And all diseases that have been established in the system for years. PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. Sold by Druggists Everywhere. RADWAY & CO., 102 Fulton St., N. Y. W. T. Baird, and all Druggists, Woodstock, W. R. Newcomb, Tobique, J. D. Beardsley G and Falls; S. P. Grovernor, Bel River.

The Mighty Healer! WORLD KNOWN AND WORLD TRIED



Holloway's Ointment.

The free admissions of all nations; as well as the verdict of the leading hospitals of the Old as well as the New World, stamp this powerful remedial Agent as the greatest healing preparation ever made known to suffering man. Its PENTRATIVE QUALITIES are more than MARVELOUS, through the external orifices of the skin, invisible to the naked eye, it reaches the seat of the internal disease; and in all external affections its anti-inflammatory and healing virtues surpass anything else on record, and is Nature's great ally.

Erysipelas & Salt Rheum

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

Bad Legs, Old Sores, & Ulcers.

Cases of many years standing that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful agent.

Eruptions on the Skin.

Arising from a bad state of the blood, chronic diseases are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained by the use of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetics and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.

Files and Fistula.

Every form and feature of this prevalent and stubborn disorder is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this excellent; and its foundation should precede its application. Its healing qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bunions, Skin Diseases, Burns, Swelled Glands, Chapped Hands, Sore Legs, Chilblains, Sore Breasts, Fistula, Sore Heads, Gout, Sore Throats, Sores of all kinds, Mercurial Eruptions, Sprains, Piles, Stiff Joints, Rheumatism, Tetter, Flagellum, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Venereal Sores, Scalds, Wounds of all kinds.

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

Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots 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 pot. WILLIAM T. BAIRD, Agent for Woodstock.

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.

Farm in Jacksontown for SALE.

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

For further particulars apply, if by letter postpaid, to the Editor of the Journal, Woodstock, N. B. July 11, 1858.