

# Woodstock Journal.

McIntosh's Note

"He is a freeman whom the truth makes free, and all are slaves beside."

VOLUME 5.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1859.

NUMBER 36.

## OUR PAPER.

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

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

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

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

N. B.—To any person who makes up a club at these rates, and sends us the money in advance, we will send a copy of the Journal for one year, gratis.

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

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

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

CLUBBING WITH OTHER PERIODICALS.

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

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

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

## Miscellaneous.

THE IMPENDING WAR IN EUROPE.—The Providence Journal, usually cool in observation and cautious in expression as to public events, takes the following sombre view of matters in Europe. We fear there is too much ground for its apprehensions.—The Journal says:

We are forced to believe that Europe is rapidly drifting into open war. The English journals have been bidding us look for the speedy reconciliation of the hostile parties. They have told us that the angry clouds which lowered over all southern Europe, would soon be dispelled, and the sunshine of perfect peace would soon gladden all hearts. Every mail has brought us with its rumors of war the confident promise that the next steamer would bear us tidings of pacification. But no news have we seen, which appears so warlike as that which the America has just brought to our shores.

The scenes in France remind one of the days which preceded the Crimean war.—Agents are scouring the country for cavalry horses, five-sixths of the artillerymen are making cartridges, the surgeons are all ordered to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service, the naval forces are gathering in the Mediterranean, and the immense army seem to be concentrating a large part of their strength on the eastern frontier. The same activity is witnessed in Piedmont, and the Turin journals speak with enthusiasm of the alliance with France, while the betrothal of the Princess Royal to Prince Napoleon must be regarded as a pledge of the sincere devotion of Victor Emmanuel to the French Emperor. These two sovereigns seem resolved to fight Austria at all events. Neither the earnest remonstrances of England, nor the perils and the sufferings which war must bring upon their realms, have shaken them in their positions. Steadily and rapidly they hurry on in their preparations for the worst, and now they have reached a point where it will be difficult for diplomacy to save them from a long and desperate con-

test. For it must not be supposed that the war, with which the continent is now threatened, can be made a sham fight or boys' play. Already have France and Saradinia done for Germany what no man and no power has done since the days of the great Napoleon. They have made her a unit. The Emperor of Austria said truly the other day that he could count upon the entire population of Germany to stand by him now. Hated as he is by many of his subjects, envied as his empire is by the smaller states in opposing the invading armies of the Frenchmen he can rally a stalwart host from the shores of the Adriatic. A million of soldiers are ready to say that French bayonets shall never again cross the Rhine.

The war cannot be merely a war in Italy. All central Europe must be kindled in flames. From Ostend to Trieste the battles must be fought. England will scarcely be able to keep out of it. And who can see the end from the beginning? If diplomacy has any power to avert this dreadful calamity, may it speedily succeed. Every moment is precious at such a crisis as this. But unless we hear very soon of some settlement of the Italian question, we must conclude that a war is inevitable. The spring must open with the thundering cannon, and the fair plains and fruitful valleys of Italy will this year not rejoice in the golden corn and purple fruitage of the vine, but will bear the red, sad harvest of Death.

ANIMAL CURIOSITIES.—The tongue of a cat is a singular instrument. It is her curly comb. For this purpose it is rough, as you will find it, if you feel it. When she cleans herself so industriously, she gets off the dirt, and smooths her coat, just as the oster cleans and smooths the horse's coat with the curry comb. Her head she cannot get at with her tongue, and so she has to make her fore paws answer the purpose instead.

There is one bird that lives chiefly on oysters. It has a bill, therefore, with which it opens an oyster as skillfully as an oysterman can with his oyster knife.

Some birds can sew very well with their bills and feet. There is one bird that sews so well that it is called the tailor bird. Its nest is hid in leaves which it sews together. It does this with a thread which it makes itself. It gets cotton from the cotton plant, and with its long, delicate bill, and little feet, spins it into a fine thread. It then pierces the holes thro' the leaves with its bill, and passing the thread thro' the holes, sews them together. We believe that in getting the thread through the holes it uses both its bill and its feet.

SUCCESS.—Every man must patiently abide his time. He must wait, not in idleness, not in useless pastime, not in querulous dejection; but in constant, steady and cheerful endeavor; always willing, fulfilling, and accomplishing his task; that when the occasion comes he may be equal to the occasion. The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well, without a thought of fame. If it comes at all, it will come because it is deserved, not because it is sought after. It is very indigestible and troublesome ambition which cares so much about fame; about what the world says of us; to be always working in the face of others for approval; to be always anxious about the effect of what we do or say; to be always shouting to hear the echoes of our voices.—Longfellow.

DIFFICULTIES.—Wait not for your difficulties to cease; there is no soldier's glory to be won on peaceful fields, no sailor's daring to be shown on sunny seas, no trust or friendship to be proved when all goes well. Faith, patience, heroic love, devout courage, gentleness, are not to be formed when there are no doubts, no pains, no irritations, no difficulties. The highly-favored are they who amid tribulations are patient, amid rebuffs are meek, amid chastisements are resigned, amid pains are courageous, amid provocations are gentle, amid enemies are full of love, amid doubts hold fast the faith, amid sorrows, find joy in God.

## The Journal.

Thursday, March 10, 1859.

### Editorial Correspondence.

FREDERICTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 1.

Very little business of public importance was transacted to-day. In the morning Mr. McIntosh tried to get Mr. Allen added to the Railway Committee. This led to a lengthy conversation respecting the number of the committee, and no little noise was made about "reflecting upon the Speaker." The Speaker gave his reasons for desiring not to put the members of the last year's committee on this year; and several members expressed an opinion that these gentlemen from their last year's experience were the most competent this year. Mr. Tibbets moved to substitute Mr. Allen for Mr. Lawrence; then withdrew it, and moved that Messrs. Allen and C. Perley be added. Mr. Mitchell moved that the present number be considered sufficient, upon which the House divided, 16 to 16. The Speaker thought that after what had passed the House would not call upon him to give a casting vote. The whole matter was then dropped.

### PRESBYTERIAN BILL.

The Presbyterian Bill was taken up, and discussed. It was opposed by several members on the grounds already stated—the assumption of the title.—The Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick. The objectors to the title divided the committee on the first section.

Ayes—Tibbets, Connell, Fisher, Tilley, Brown, Gillmor, Hanington, McLeod, Vail, Ferris, Tapley, W. E. Perley, McAdam, Smith, Lawrence, Lewis, McClean, McMillan, C. Perley, Steadman, Gray.

Noes—Wright, McIntosh, Kerr, Read, Montgomery, End, Williston—21 to 7.

A number of members did not vote. The Bill was then agreed to.

### ANOTHER PRESBYTERIAN BILL.

Mr. Kerr's Bill to incorporate the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in New Brunswick in connection with the Established Church of Scotland was committed, and progress made therein.

### WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2.

A vast deal of talking has been done to-day, but very little actual progress has been made in business. The inclination of members to talk, and to turn everything into sport, seems rather to increase. Almost every question which arises seems to be looked upon in no other light than to furnish a theme for a display of what the members, under a strange delusion, consider wit. This session may be properly termed the *facetious session*.

### SETTLEMENT AND SUPPORT OF THE POOR.

Mr. Kerr's Bill for the settlement and support of the poor in the Province was committed, read, and ordered to be printed.

### THE WOODSTOCK BRIDGE.

Mr. C. Perley presented the petition of some eighty-five inhabitants of Brighton praying that provision may be made at this session for the building of a Bridge over the River St. John. As the petition interfered with the initiation system it was not received. The Speaker recommended the member to present it to the Board of Works.

### ENLARGING CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

Mr. McAdam's Bill to extend the bounds of the County of Charlotte was committed. Mr. McAdam explained that its object was to cut a slice off the back part of the County of York and add it to Charlotte. The reason why this was desired was that in this part of York there were lands held by private individuals living in Charlotte, and to whom the shire town and the markets, &c., of the latter was more convenient than those of York.—Hon. Mr. Fisher opposed the Bill, and said that the cause

of its introduction was the desire of non-resident landholders to escape paying taxes.—Mr. McIntosh also opposed it. He said that if the boundary was run in the direction stated in the bill it would take in Skiff Lake and a portion of the Howard Settlement.—Much more was said about it; and there was a passage-at-arms between Mr. Mitchell and Mr. McIntosh, springing from the former stating that although he did not see the merits of the Bill he should support it on his faith in its mover.—Several members said that they could not vote for the Bill until the opinion of the inhabitants of the district mentioned was obtained. The Bill was postponed for 3 months by a vote of 23 to 11.

### THE MEDICAL BILL ONCE MORE.

The Medical Bill was again committed. Sections 6 to 10 inclusive were agreed to without a word of dissent. On the 11th section being read Mr. Montgomery objected to it, which was the signal for the commencement of another debate on the principle of the Bill. Its chief opponents were Messrs. Gillmor, Wilmot, Tibbets, Connell and Brown; its supporters Tilley, Gray, Smith and Lewis. Progress was again reported.

## House of Assembly.

### THE BUDGET.

MONDAY, FEB. 28.

Hon. Provincial Secretary said that he was commended by His Excellency to lay on the table certain papers relative to the Revenue, and the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the current year.—Before doing so he would call the attention of the House to certain facts in connexion with the statements in these documents. Mr. Tilley then went on to compare together the estimated and the actual expenditure of last year. The expenses of the Legislature and of education had exceeded the estimate. The total estimate was £129,000; the expenditure £130,000. He then compared together the estimates and the actual revenue. Import duties estimated at £109,500 had produced £93,956; and export duties had fallen short a little of the estimate. The aggregate estimate was £129,000; the aggregate revenue only £114,000.

The Secretary made a lengthy statement of the Provincial liabilities and assets. The debt to the Savings Bank had been reduced £4,600; a large amount,—£14,368, 7s. 11d.,—of warrants of 1857 unpaid at the close of the fiscal year of 1857, had been paid off, and the deficiency in the revenue had been provided. This had been done by the sale in England of £31,000 sterling, and in this Province of £1,400, of debentures issued under the Loan Act. In September last £25,000, accumulation of the Railway impost, had been placed in the hands of Baring Brothers to meet interest upon railway debentures. Mr. Wilmot would therefore see that his impression that the Government had to borrow money to pay interest on the railway debentures was erroneous. The object of the Government in placing this large sum in the hands of Baring's was to give additional reputation to the railway debentures. Of the Loan Act debentures £7,000 had been paid to the Bank of New Brunswick. It had been intended to draw from the Central Bank the Surplus Civil List Fund, for the payment of the Bank of New Brunswick, but this was not carried out from a desire not to embarrass the Central Bank.

The total liabilities of the Province, including railway debentures, were £864,364 16s. 9d.; and the whole assets, including railways, £737,637 3s. 10d. The assets show a proportional advance on those of last year, caused by the profits on the sale of railway debentures, which amounted to £19,000.

The Secretary said that he wished to call the attention of members for a few

moments to the manner in which the Province had passed through the late commercial crisis. Such a depression in business had never been known. Many of the best houses in London could not obtain advances on unquestionable security under ten per cent. During this crisis the Government had secured an advance of £25,000 in specie to meet any run which there might be on the Savings Bank; and they also secured an advance of £40,000 for the general purposes of the Government. Yet they had not paid for any money obtained during that period a fraction over five per cent. Whatever might be said of the maladministration of the Government in other matters in this he felt that credit could not be refused them. They let their agents in London know that whatever might happen they were determined to maintain the faith of the Province. Not only was specie provided to pay calls upon the Savings Bank, but the Government, had anything occurred to damage the reputation of the Provincial Banks, were prepared to pay the railway contractors in specie. They applied to Baring's for this purpose, and that firm responded cheerfully to the call, and advanced the money at five per cent. They furnished to Baring's a full and particular statement of the financial condition and liabilities of the Province, keeping back nothing; and that House, and other gentlemen in England,—among whom he would particularly name Mr. Thomas Daniel,—had lent their influence to support the reputation of the Province. The presence of one of our best men, Mr. Daniel, had, he believed, produced a good effect on the estimation of our debentures. He would show that there had been a positive improvement in the reputation of our railway debentures. In January 1858 our debentures were quoted in the London Times nine to ten per cent. lower than those of Canada. In December 1858, they were but from two and a half to three per cent. below them; and the latest quotations were—Canadian, 112 3-4 to 113 1-2; N. Brunswick, 110 to 111.

Mr. Tilley then went into the Estimates for the present year. Import duties which last year yielded £93,000, he estimated this year at £103,000. The estimated expenditure was £132,000. To bring the revenue up to this would require an addition of £7,000; which he proposed to raise by increasing the duties on "unenumerated articles" from ten to twelve and a half per cent. The Revenue Bill would be substantially the same as the present one, except in this increase.

The Government proposed to bring in a Bill relating to Agriculture. It would contain many of the recommendations of the Agricultural commission, but would not provide for a Model Farm, which the government, after much consideration, had deemed it not advisable to venture upon at present. It would provide for an extra grant every third year of £750 for the purpose of a Provincial Exhibition, commencing in 1860.

With respect to emigration, a portion of the sum voted last year had been expended, and the Government would ask for £500 this year. They had found published in England a paper called the *Canadian News*, the design of which was to make Canada and her resources and fitness as a field for emigration known throughout Great Britain. The Canadian Government subscribed for 300 copies of that paper, and distributed them to the reading rooms throughout the rural districts of Great Britain. Our Government had made arrangements to have a portion of this paper devoted to the interests of New Brunswick, and to have a corresponding editor for it in this Province; they have also subscribed for 150 copies—136 to be distributed in the same manner as those taken by the Canadian Government, and 20 to be sent to this Province. The title of the paper has been changed so as to stand the *Canadian Times, New Brunswick Herald, and British Columbian Intelligencer*. The Emigration Office in Saint John had been put



The Journal.

Thursday, March 10, 1859.

Editorial Correspondence.

THURSDAY, March 3.

Most of the day was occupied with the Revenue Bill. Mr. Tilley stated briefly the changes which it was proposed to make in the present tariff. Mr. Wilmot followed going at length into the finances of the Province, and the policy by which we should be guided. Mr. Tilley replied to Mr. Wilmot on the subject of finance. To us it was one of the most interesting debates of the session. Mr. Wilmot spoke very ably; and the Secretary's reply, though not covering the whole of the ground, was also very able, and very clear and explicit. Progress was reported.

ORANGE HILL.

Mr. Lewis brought forward a Bill to incorporate the Orange Lodges, but was informed by the Speaker that before it could be received the £7 10 must be paid.

FRIDAY, March 4.

Members did not appear to be in working trim to day, in consequence, it is said, of the Ball at Government House last night. During great part of the day the House was very thin, there not being more than a quorum present. The only subject of importance discussed was Mr. Williston's Bill for the amendment of the Law relating to Insolvent Confined Debtors. The Bill is very short and the tenor very simple. When a debtor is incarcerated he can go before a Justice of the Common Pleas and another magistrate, and make affidavit that he has no property and is unable to support himself. If the Justices upon examination find that this is so, and that since being served with the first process in the action under which he is incarcerated he had made no fraudulent or preferential assignment of property, they can make an order that the Plaintiff in the action shall allow him five shillings a week alimony, on payment of which weekly the creditor can keep him on the limits for six months. The Bill authorizes the Justices instead of making this order to make an order for his discharge from the limits or gaol, but not from the debt. The Bill was discussed pretty fully, Messrs. Williston, Tibbets, McIntosh, Mitchell, Watters, Chandler, Steadman, Gilmor, Brown, Read and Lawrence supporting it; and Messrs. Charles Perley, Connell, Fisher, DesBrisay, Cudlip, McAdam, Kerr, and McPhelin, opposing it. Very much was said on both sides; but Mr. Lawrence put the whole question in a nutshell. He said that if a debtor would satisfy the Justices that he was in such a position that they thought it necessary to require the creditor to support him, surely it was much better that he should be released so as to be able to support himself. A motion to report progress was lost, and a motion to postpone for three months was also lost, 15 to 18. Ayes Kerr, Gray, Lewis, McClellan, McPhelin, W. E. Perley, Ferris, DesBrisay, McLeod, Gilbert, Fisher, Cudlip, Connell, C. Perley. — Noes Tibbets, Tilley, Chandler, Gilmor, Brown, Wilmot, Scovil, Tapley, Lawrence, Mitchell, Watters, Read, Williston, McMillan, Steadman, Allen, Botsford, Hannington.

Mr. Tilley laid on the table two messages from the Governor; one relating to Mining Leases; and the other relating to the Commissioner for the Authentication of Debentures.

TUESDAY, March 8th.

Williston's Insolvent Confined Debtor's Bill read third time, opposed by Smith and Gray, supported by Mitchell, Hannington, Steadman and McIntosh. Lost 15 to 19. Tilley laid on the table papers concerning Grand Falls Bridge, moved for by McIntosh. Among them is a report upon the principle of the bridge by Vernon Smith. Gray's Bill enabling parties having claims against Province to have them adjudicated upon by Courts of Law committed. Gray spoke at length and ably in its support. Johnson spoke at great length and ably against it. Wilmot said a few words in favor of its principle, when progress was reported. Tilley gave notice of a motion to go into supply on Thursday, and laid on the table dispatches concerning disallowance of Bill to repeal grant to King's College. Unsuccessful.

ONE OF THE SIGNERS OF THE REQUISITION. Woodstock, March 8th, 1859.

A RICH SCENE.—An occurrence which has occasioned considerable merriment, came off in Detroit, on Friday night. A lady had long suspected her leige lord of being a regular attendant of a notorious gambling house, where the money which ought to be expended in supplying the wants of herself and children was filtered away for the benefit of a set of sharpers. Hastily throwing on her bonnet and shawl she bent her course to the establishment in question. Going quietly round to the back door, which she fortunately found unfastened, she entered. Seated at a rough table she described her "hubby" in company with three companions in iniquity, who was struck dumb with astonishment at the apparition. Taking advantage of their trepidation she seized two or three piles of bank notes lying upon the table, which she hastily examined, as if determining the probable amount of the "pile," and deliberately picking out a ragged shill-ling, and throwing it back on the table, she made her exit without uttering a word. We commend her example to other wives similarly circumstanced.—[Detroit Advertiser.]

The Cleveland (Ohio) Plaindealer says that on the 14th inst., the body of an infirm old negro named Boyd, was found near that city roasting over a blazing lime-kiln. His companion having become tired of him on account of his age and incapacity to support himself, had taken this means of getting rid of him.

agreed to. The Secretary moved to fill the blank with £35,000. Mr. McPhelin drew attention to an item of £2,500 for steam communication and attacked the arrangement made by the Government for the steamer route between Shediac and Quebec. He contended that the interests of the local trade and navigation were being sacrificed by the steamer's calling at Boutouche.

Mr. DesBrisay spoke in opposition to subsidizing of the steamer. Several other members from the North expressed their surprise at Mr. DesBrisay's value of the steamer, and the account of the trade and travel. It had more freight passengers than it could carry, and the traffic increased every trip. Persons from Canada had come round in this direction and had been exceedingly struck with the beauty and the fertility of the country, at the advantages which it offered for settlement. Mr. Kerr stated that the steamer was generally fully loaded before it reached Chatham. He also complained of its going to Pictou, and said that by its arrangement the Canadian and North Sea trade was carried to Nova Scotia, instead of to St. John.

The discussion having run in this channel for some time, then took a turn.

GRAND FALLS BRIDGE.

Mr. Wilmot said that he was not prepared to go on with the appropriation for Public Works until the House had before them information concerning the Grand Falls Bridge. The report of the Board of Works stated that the plans had been submitted to Mr. T. Vernon Smith; and he wished to see Mr. Smith's report upon them. Mr. Burrows, the Engineer set up by the Government after the disaster, condemned the plan. There had been a loss of public money and a loss of life. When he was in connexion with the Board of Works they employed a competent engineer. The services of either Mr. Smith or Mr. Wilkinson could have been had. Mr. Wilmot enlarged Mr. Wilkinson, and asked why he had not been employed by the Government. With respect to the Bridge, a great responsibility rested on the Government. He found that its construction had been let by private bargain. He should vote against this appropriation until explanation was given.

Mr. End thought that it was hard to lose the £2,500 for steam communication with the north on account of the Grand Falls Bridge.—He described the fall of the Bridge as one of those things which cannot be foreseen; it was caused by the unknown effects of the frost.

Mr. Gray said that he should not allow the whole £35,350 for the steam communication; he wished it to be understood that he was decidedly in favor of this grant for steam communication; he believed that it was necessary to keep up this line as a feeder to the Shediac Railway. He had no doubt about the ultimate financial success of this railroad, as seemed to possess other members. When the whole line was completed, if constructed and managed economically and judiciously, the Province would have no reason to regret the expenditure. It was doubly their duty to provide for the road such feeders as this steam communication with the north. But of his appropriation for Public Works, £16,000 was for Great Roads and Bridges. The Secretary had given them no information as to the appropriation of this sum. They ought not to make this appropriation without an investigation and an explanation concerning the Grand Falls Bridge. He was in favor of rebuilding that Bridge, but to pass this appropriation now without information as to the contract for the bridge, and as to the securities—whether or not they had been discharged from their engagement—was another thing. He would move to report progress.

Hon. Mr. Brown said that the falling of the bridge was a great misfortune. It was desirable that every information should be given before the House were asked to vote an appropriation. The information asked for was legitimate information. In the contract with Mr. Tomlinson there were no good securities, to the amount of over £10,000. The bridge had never been taken off the hands of the contractor. When the contractor considered it possible there had been, without the consent or even knowledge of the Government, a meeting on it, and a demonstration. The bridge had fallen while still on the hands of the contractor; and he and his sureties were bound for it.

Mr. Gray asked if the sureties had not been discharged from their obligations by alteration in the plan of the bridge? Hon. Mr. Brown said that they were; there was a section in the contract which provided for changes of plan. If members wanted more information they could have it. The greatest pains had been taken with the bridge. They had consulted with one of the best Engineers in the Province, (Mr. Vernon Smith) whom he found in the Board of Works when he came into office.

Mr. McIntosh asked if the bridge was at this juncture, and Mr. Brown did not reply to the question, but went on to Mr. Wilkinson and the map, upon which subject there was a lively colloquy between him and Mr. Wilmot. Mr. Brown continued to speak of the bridge. Mr. Tomlinson was a good bridge builder and a good engineer. He thought Mr. Tomlinson's opinion as good as that of almost any engineer in the Province. Mr. Burrows condemned the principle of the bridge; but Mr. T. said that Mr. Burrows was wrong, and that the fault was in the iron. He had contracted for good iron, but a portion of that supplied was bad. Mr. Tomlinson said that the truss was rigid only on a pressure from above; that when the pressure was applied from below, as in the contraction of the chains, the truss would rise without being injured. The falling of the bridge was no loss to the Province, but a mere hindrance to the work. He thought that Mr. Tomlinson was right in his defence of the plan. Mr. DesBrisay asked if what was said about the breaking of portions of the chain before being suspended, was true. Hon. Mr. Brown said that he had heard the report, but did not know any thing about their correctness. Mr. Williston asked if the alterations in the plan of the bridge were made with the consent of the securities? Hon. Mr. Brown replied that there was a stipulation in the contract which provided for the making of these alterations without releasing the securities. Hon. Mr. Smith thought that Mr. Wilmot had shown an unnecessary warmth; and asked what all this had to do with the appropriation before them for the Public Works of the current year. No portion of this grant was intended for the bridge, except the balance due Mr. Tomlinson when he should have completed the bridge according to his contract. The Government had included that balance with a view to the completion of the contract by Mr. Tomlinson or his sureties. He did not see what further information was wanted, or could be had, before passing this appropriation.

Hon. Provincial Secretary said that the contractor had been called upon to complete the bridge under his contract, and was making preparations to do so. By common consent progress was reported. Hon. Mr. Tilley moved that the House go again into Committee of Supply to-morrow at 12 o'clock. This was vigorously opposed by members of the Opposition, who desired that further information should first be had. Mr. McIntosh said that Hon. Mr. Brown had told them that Mr. Smith was the engineer to whom they submitted the plans of the bridge. If Mr. Smith had made a report upon them, where was it? The Government should produce that report. He was anxious to have the bridge constructed; but he was also anxious that the public should not be defrauded. Mr. End asked if any portion of the £16,500 for roads and bridges was to be applied to the Grand Falls bridge? Hon. Mr. Tilley replied, only the difference between the amount already paid Mr. Tomlinson and the contract price of the bridge. They calculated that it would take £2500 to finish it. After Mr. Burrows's report was made, Mr. Tomlinson had been required to go on with the work, and to submit to the Government plans of such alterations as were made. He was glad that this discussion had taken place. It would be found that the Government were, in respect to the bridge, in a perfectly good and satisfactory position.

The discussion continued for some time, the opposition arguing that the Government should not press forward the consideration of supply until the fullest information had been given; and the Government replying that all necessary information had been given. The dispute waxed warmer and warmer. At length Mr. Allen moved that the House do adjourn until to-morrow at 10 o'clock, which was carried, 16 to 15, Messrs. Chandler and Tibbets voting with the majority.

A SHOCKING SLAVE-TRAGEDY.—The most shocking tragedy we have yet been called upon to record took place on Tuesday night last, a few miles north of this place, at the residence of Mr. James F. Humphreys. A negro woman belonging to Mr. Humphreys took her two children, a boy about five and a girl about three years of age, to an old well some three or four hundred yards from the house and threw them in, where they were found next morning drowned. Marks of fingers and toes on the side of the well down to the water would indicate that she also went down, whether to drown herself, and afterwards changed her mind, or to effectually put an end to her children, is not known, but it is thought probably the latter. She then went back to her own house, piled all her things in the middle of the floor, set fire to them, and ran away, and up to the present time no trace of her has been found. As she is represented as having been heretofore an ordinary good negro, and it being well known that her master was a kind and lenient one, no cause for this unnatural and diabolical act can be assigned unless that she was laboring under some aberration of the mind.—[Madison (Fla.) Messenger, 5th inst.]

To the Editor of the Woodstock Journal. Sir,—My attention has been called within the last few days, to a Requisition addressed to our present Mayor, L. P. Fisher, Esq., requesting him to allow himself again to be put in nomination for that office. I have been gratified, Mr. Editor, to learn that his reply was favorable; as I think it would be difficult to find among the inhabitants of Woodstock a person better qualified for that position.

Elevated to the office of chief magistrate immediately upon the grant of the Act of Incorporation by the unanimous suffrages of his fellow-citizens, Mr. Fisher has uniformly so used the power placed in his hands as to meet with the approbation of all those whose opinion should be of any weight. Complaints there may have been of him as being too domineering at the Council Board, and too little willing to be governed by the advice of his colleagues,—this, by the way, is not to be wondered at, considering the material of a portion, at least of the present council; but no one has dared to accuse Mr. Fisher of partiality in the administration of his office or an unwillingness to attend to any portion of his official duties from fear of meeting with the disapprobation of interested parties.

Nor has Mr. Fisher made use of his office as a means of emolument. With unexpected liberality he has constantly refused to accept of his fees. This, I do not mention as one of Mr. Fisher's best acts, as I cannot avoid thinking it would have been better that he had received the fees, and if unwilling to appropriate them to his own private use, devoted them to the formation of a fund for some public purpose,—for in course of time it may happen that some other person as well qualified as Mr. Fisher, but not so wealthy, may be prevented from accepting the office by the precedent thus established.

But beside the claim to the office of having administered it blamelessly the fact that Mr. Fisher's legal knowledge has been and is likely to be of essential service to the Council, together with his recognized superior ability, and his character as a man and as a citizen, all point him out as the "man", whom the people should "delight to honor."

Before leaving the subject, Mr. Editor, I must beg leave to congratulate my fellow-citizens upon the interest they are beginning to manifest in this matter. If Self Government is to be of service to us, it must be by our placing in office those men, who by character and ability are best fitted for the position. We therefore should all feel bound to give our votes and interest to such men, discarding all personal likes and dislikes, all political predilections, and in fact, everything which could militate against making our "chosen men" our "best men."

I am, Mr. Editor, ONE OF THE SIGNERS OF THE REQUISITION. Woodstock, March 8th, 1859.

A RICH SCENE.—An occurrence which has occasioned considerable merriment, came off in Detroit, on Friday night. A lady had long suspected her leige lord of being a regular attendant of a notorious gambling house, where the money which ought to be expended in supplying the wants of herself and children was filtered away for the benefit of a set of sharpers. Hastily throwing on her bonnet and shawl she bent her course to the establishment in question. Going quietly round to the back door, which she fortunately found unfastened, she entered. Seated at a rough table she described her "hubby" in company with three companions in iniquity, who was struck dumb with astonishment at the apparition. Taking advantage of their trepidation she seized two or three piles of bank notes lying upon the table, which she hastily examined, as if determining the probable amount of the "pile," and deliberately picking out a ragged shill-ling, and throwing it back on the table, she made her exit without uttering a word. We commend her example to other wives similarly circumstanced.—[Detroit Advertiser.]

The Cleveland (Ohio) Plaindealer says that on the 14th inst., the body of an infirm old negro named Boyd, was found near that city roasting over a blazing lime-kiln. His companion having become tired of him on account of his age and incapacity to support himself, had taken this means of getting rid of him.

WEDNESDAY, March 9.

Mr. Gilbert moved an address for information concerning the appointment of any person to the Legislative Council or recommendation to the Queen for appointment. Mr. Fisher said that there had been no appointment provisional or otherwise, and no recommendation for appointment. Mr. Gilbert pressed the address, which was lost, 11 to 13.

There was some talk about the manner in which Harding was appointed Sheriff of St. John. Mr. Gray stated the reports which were current in Saint John at the time. Mr. Tilley denied their correctness and explained what really occurred. Gray's "Claims Bill" against the Province again committed.

ELECTION OF TOWN OFFICERS.—On Monday next it again becomes the duty of our Town's people to elect a Mayor and Councillors for the ensuing year. The Requisition to our present Mayor, L. P. Fisher, Esq., respectfully and numerously signed, calling upon him to allow himself again to be put in nomination, together with his assent thereto, we have seen but have not room for their publication. We cannot doubt his re-election, thereby furnishing the most unmistakable evidence of the appreciation by the people of the very satisfactory manner in which he has hitherto performed the duties of his office. In the election of Councillors, amongst whom many changes are proposed, we can but express a hope that without reference to the political predilections of any those best qualified may be chosen.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—An Essay on "Man and Woman" received, but press of Legislative matter prevents it being published.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE. NEW YORK, March 1.

The screw steamer City of Baltimore, Capt. Leitch, which sailed from Liverpool at about 10-30 A. M. Feb. 16, arrived at this port at 2 o'clock this morning.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In the House of Lords on the 14th of February, the Earl of Malmesbury, in reply to Lord Woodhouse, said he would lay before the House the recent correspondence with the United States government respecting the right of search. He thought England had exercised a wise discretion in giving up that right, and he believed that a code of instructions which had been agreed to by England and France, and had been submitted to the United States for approval, would be found to work satisfactorily in repressing the slave trade. The Earl of Clarendon said the right of search was a belligerent right, and could not be properly exercised in time of peace. He trusted that the new code of instructions would prove satisfactory, but unless they were adopted by all the great maritime powers, there would always be disputes and inconvenience. The Earl of Derby believed that the code of instructions which had been submitted to the United States would prevent further complications. After a few words from the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Brougham and the Earl of Carlisle, the subject dropped.

The war panic appears to be dying out. The Paris correspondence of the English press have little that is new upon the subject.

The correspondence of Le Nord says that all the efforts made by England to induce France and Austria to agree upon a common ground for negotiations on the subject of Italy, have failed. The Paris correspondent of the London Globe says that from Vincennes, Mentz, and every arsenal in France, guns and stores were on the move for the Mediterranean and Lyons. The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News says that the Emperor was making preparations of a nature to indicate that he intends to take the field in person, and that it is certain he burns with the ambition to command an army in actual warfare. The French Ministers at Hamburg and Frankfurt had an interview with the Emperor. It was reported that they were sent by him to report as to the state of public feeling in Germany. The London Herald's Paris correspondent continued to write very warlike letters. In his last he states that an impression prevailed that

before the expiration of two months hostilities would break out.

The last Liverpool Mercury says:—"The tenor of the continental news is still warlike; and Europe, though wishing for and believing in peace, seems to be slowly drifting into war."

FRANCE.—It appears from a variety of information collected from all parts of France that trade, which was beginning to revive, has since the beginning of the present year relapsed into complete stagnation, without any symptom of improvement. The evil, in fact, has surpassed all anticipations, and circumstances have become more serious than anybody would believe possible.

The correspondent of the London Express says:—"I learn from a private source in which I place confidence, that the Emperor is preparing tents, horses, arms, uniforms, &c., to take the field in person. I am as convinced as it is possible to be of any proposition not mathematically demonstrated, that his bosom burns with the ambition to command an army in actual warfare."

The Paris correspondent of the Herald asserts that the same state of uncertainty and alarm still continues in Paris, and that military preparations continue on both sides of the Alps.

AUSTRIA.—According to a careful estimate in a French military journal, the military strength of Austria in time of peace is represented by 400,000 men, and in time of war by 750,000 men.

A letter from Vienna, dated Monday, says:—"To the great surprise of the public, the conductors of our journals have received orders from the Government to submit to the Minister of Finance all articles treating of financial questions, and to publish none which are not approved of."

The Breslau Gazette has the following from Vienna:—"Orders have been sent to the eastern provinces to purchase 20,000 horses, and the terms offered prove that the Government wants to have possession of the animals as promptly as possible."

The London Daily News says endeavors are made to conceal the failure of the loan, but it is generally believed that of the £3,000,000 of stock offered, not more than a sixth part has been taken up in England.

The rumor of a matrimonial alliance between the King of Sardinia and a Russian Princess is revived in the amended form of the original report. The Paris correspondent of the Globe looks upon it as a settled fact that King Victor Emmanuel will marry Maria daughter of the grand duchess Maria of Russia. The young Princess, who is eighteen years of age, is a grand-daughter of the late Emperor Nicholas of Russia, and is related to the Emperor Napoleon III.

FROM INDIA.—A correspondent of the London Times gives in a few graphic words the result of the Indian campaign:—"Twenty months ago we were assailed, unprepared, by an army of 100,000 men, thoroughly acclimatized, possessed of ample magazines, of an almost incredible amount of artillery, of every great city except two. We have fought incessantly for twenty months, through seasons of unprecedented severity. We have lost all our native army and 40,000 Europeans, and in the twentieth month of the struggle we have regained every province, have re-established every station, have beaten every army, are in full pursuit of every fragment, have re-created telegraphic communication, have new steamers on every river, and have recruited a new army of 140,000 natives, and have around the standards a European force four times as strong as the army which originally faced the revolt, twice as strong as the army which has perished on the field and in the hospital."

New York, March 8.

The Europa arrived last night. The latest continental rumors are more warlike; military preparations continue. It was reported that a camp of 100,000 men will soon form at Toulon.

The House of Commons passed a resolution in favor of the loan of £7,000,000 stg. Affairs about the Danubian Principalities very threatening. Flour dull but steady; wheat do.; tea firm. Consols 98 3/8.

Give us an old nurse for Cissie incident to the period of teething in children. One old nurse is better than a thousand physicians. Here you have that old nurse for 25 cents, in the form of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

Poetry.

THE DARKEST ERE DAWN.

Let the past be past forever, All its woes forgotten now! Treasure pleasant scenes, but never Let by-gone sorrows cloud the brow!

One who gave us hands to labor, Means to love and minds to think— Envy not, then, friend or neighbor,

Select Story.

A Last Will and Testament.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "MOAT GRANGE."

CHAPTER III.—CONTINUED.

She smiled; a bright, laughing smile, Mr. Kage was vexed; he thought it a derisive one.

"Caroline, I speak for your sake only, your happiness."

"Then you really do care for my happiness!"

"I have never cared for any one's so much in life. You know it, Caroline."

Mrs. Canterbury had risen and was standing with her elbow on the mantel-piece, and the red glow of fire deepened to crimson the blushes on her cheeks.

"I thought it once," she hesitatingly said, "until—"

"Until when?"

"Until I married. But it was all over then."

"Not so; I am anxious for it still, and wish you would try and let me guide you to it."

"How would you begin?" she merrily said.

"First of all, you should break off the intimacy with Dawkes—How was it brought about?" he interrupted himself to ask.

"It began by his taking a fancy for my boy. He made acquaintance with him and his nurse in their walks, and the child grew so attached to him, nothing was ever like it. How could I help being civil to one who is so fond of my child?"

"Let there be truth between us, Caroline," he interrupted, in a pained tone.

"I am telling you truth: I will tell you all. I care nothing for Captain Dawkes, and I only like him because he loves the boy. But he has grown to like me in a different way," she added, "and last week he asked me to become his wife."

"What was your answer?"

"That I would not; and it was a very decided 'would not,' admitting no hope. But he still comes here. It would kill him to separate from the child, he said: whether he still hopes to make an impression on me, is his look-out: I don't know, and don't care."

"Then you do not love him, Caroline?"

"No; it is not to him that my love is given."

"That tone, Caroline, would almost imply that it is given elsewhere. Is it so?"

The flush of crimson in her face was so great that she turned it from him. He took her hand and held it between his.

"Would you have me go through life alone?" she sadly asked. "Why should I not marry again? Some mothers call girls at my age too young for wives. I am not three-and-twenty."

"My dear, I hope you will marry again: my only anxiety is that you should marry for happiness. What is the matter?"

Mrs. Canterbury had burst into tears. "It is such a lonely life," she whispered; "it has been so lonely all along. I mar-

ried—you know about it, that I did not care for him—and I found I had grasped the shadow and lost the substance: I tried to carry it off to others and be gay, but there was the aching void ever in my heart. Since I have been free, it has been the same: no real happiness; nothing but a yearning after what I have lost. Sometime hope springs up and pictures a bright future; but it flies away again. I have never," she continued, raising her eyes for a moment, "breathed aught of these, my feelings, to man or woman: I could not to any one but you."

"Caroline, you are indulging a love-dream! Who is its object?"

She was trembling excessively; he could feel that, as he held her hand, which she had not attempted to remove. Alone with him in that quiet evening hour, her heart full of romance and sentiment, Caroline Canterbury may be forgiven if she betrayed herself. Though she had heartlessly rejected Thomas Kage to marry a rich man she had loved him passionately then, and she loved him passionately still.

"Who is it, Caroline?"

"Do not ask me."

"Who is it, Caroline?"

"Need you ask me?"

No, he need not, for in that same moment the scales fell from his own eyes—

Her agitated tone, her downcast look, told him what he had certainly not had his thoughts pointed to. He dropped her hand, and went and leaned his own elbow on the mantelpiece, with a flush as rosy as hers.

"Caroline," he whispered, breaking a long silence, "was this your dream?"

She was vexed at having betrayed her feelings, and sobbed hysterically.

He waited.

"It cannot be," he continued to whisper, when calmness came to her. "Whether it might have been, whether the old feelings might have been renewed between us, I have never allowed myself to ask—There is an insuperable barrier."

"In my having left you to marry Mr. Canterbury."

"Mr. Canterbury is gone and has left you free. The barrier lies in his unjust will, in your having inherited, and in my being its executor."

"I do not understand you," she faintly said.

"Our former attachment was known to some. Were I to make you my wife now, who but would say it was a work of simplicity, planned between us: the money bequeathed to you, and I the executor! Caroline, were you dear to me as formerly, as perhaps you might become again, I would die of heart-break, rather than marry your money, and so sacrifice my good name."

Her face and lips had turned of a stony white, and her heart felt turning to stone within her.

"Answer me one thing," she said; "when you urged me to induce Mr. Canterbury to make a more equitable will, and leave me less, was this your motive?"

"No!" he earnestly answered, "I spoke only from a love of justice—I wished you to be just. I wished you to retain the good opinion of men. From the day of your marriage with Mr. Canterbury, I have never thought of you but as lost to me: and I schooled my heart to bear."

Recollection, remorse, grief were telling upon her. She shook as she stood, and turned to lay hold of something by which to steady herself. He could but walk across the rug to support her. "I suffered then as you are doing now," he whispered.

"Let me make it up to you!" she returned, needing little what she said in her despair—"let us make it up to each other. You do care for me still—I have riches—I have my love—let me make it up to you."

"It is those riches that make it impossible. Caroline, do not tempt me; it can never be."

"Then you reject me!" she bitterly exclaimed.

"As a wife; I have no other alternative. But, Caroline, we can be dear to each other still—as brother and sister."

"Brother and sister! brother and sister!" she wailed; "that is not a tie to satisfy the void of an aching heart."

"Caroline, my darling sister, you must school your heart," he whispered. "I had to do it—I have to do it still. Any warmer feeling, any more sacred tie is impossible between us. Be composed; be yourself."

"Yes, I will be myself," she answered,

as she turned from him to seek her chamber. "Farewell, Thomas."

"Good-night, Caroline," he replied; "we will meet as usual to-morrow, and forget all this."

He stood at the door, which he held open for her to pass through, and his own heart ached as he heard the smothered burst of anguish which escaped from hers. It was a painful rejection he had had to give, but in his opinion a necessary one.

And as poor Mrs. Canterbury tossed on her sleepless pillow, she felt that retribution was already overtaking her, and through the whole livelong night she bewailed the possession of the riches that were not justly hers, that had brought this misery and mortification upon her, and divided her for ever from the only one who had indeed made her day-dream.

CHAPTER IV.

The clocks were tolling three-quarters before midnight, as a gentleman splashed through the mud and wet of the London streets, on his way to a West-end gambling-house. It was the barrister, Thomas Kage. He was not given to frequent such places on his own account, but he was in urgent search of one who was, Not a cab was to be had, and his umbrella was useless; and glad enough was he to turn into the dark passage which led to its entrance, and shake the wet from his clothes. Dark, cold, and gloomy as it was here, inside all was light and warmth, and he was about to give the signal which would admit him to it, when the door was cautiously opened and two gentlemen came forth.

One of them, he was in her majesty's regimentals, wore a scowling aspect; and with reason. He had become addicted to that bad vice, gambling; the worst vice, save one, that man can take to himself; and this night he had lost fearfully. Mr. Kage remained in his dark corner, but some one, who seemed to have been waiting there, glided out of the opposite one.

"Major," said this last, "I must speak to you."

"What the mischief brings you here?" demanded the scowling officer.

"I have waited for you two mortal hours. I was just in time to see you enter; and got threatened by the doorkeepers, for insisting upon going in after you. I had not the password. Can I speak a word with you, major?"

"No," answered Major Dawkes. "I want to hear nothing. You know where I live, and you might come there. Pretty behavior, this, to way lay an officer and a gentleman."

"Excuse me, major, but if you play at hide-and-seek—"

"Hide-and-seek," interrupted Major Dawkes. "What do you mean, sir?"

"It looks like it. You can never be seen at your house, and you will not answer our letters. It has not been pleasure that I have waited here, like a lackey, this miserable night; we might have sent a clerk, but I came myself, out of courtesy to your feelings. If I cannot speak with you, I will give you into custody; and you know the consequences of that."

The major drew aside with him, and a few words passed between them in a whisper.

"To-morrow at twelve then, at the office," said the speaker, who concluded that the lawyer—as he evidently was. "And you will do well to keep the appointment, major this time," he significantly added; "if you do not, we will not wait another hour."

The speaker turned out of the passage into the pool at its entrance, and then waded through other pools, down the street. Major Dawkes and his friend stood watching him. The major's cab was waiting, but his man, probably not expecting him so soon, was in the public-house round the corner; somebody else's man flew to fetch him.

"Horrid creatures these creditors are," cried the major's friend. "But it is the most incomprehensible thing in the world, Dawkes, that you should suffer yourself to be bothered in this way. Of course it is no secret that you are up to your eyes in embarrassment; there's not a fellow in the regiment owes half what you do for play, let alone other debts; why don't you pay up, and get clear?"

"Where's the money to do it? I don't possess a mine of gold."

"But your wife does. She has eight or ten thousand a year, and where does it all go to?"

"Nonsense," peevishly uttered Major Dawkes. "My wife's income is not half as much. It would not be more than that, if her child died."

"Oh, ay, I forgot—the best part of the money is settled on little Canterbury. Can't you touch his thousands?"

"I should not have waited till now to do it, if I could. His thousands are tied up to accumulate. A lordly fortune, his will be, by the time he is of age."

"But with so much money in the family—your own son's, as may be said—surely there are ways of getting at it. You might have the use of some to clear you, and pay it back at your leisure."

"So I would, if it were not for the boy's trustee," returned the major. "He's as tight a hand as you could find. I broached the point to him a few weeks ago; not taking Mrs. Dawkes into my counsels; and he cut me short with a haughty denial. He's a regular carmudgeon."

Little though the major that the "carmudgeon" was in the dark passage behind him—Thomas Kage.

"Then, if things are like this, how can you go plunging into expense at the rate you do? You must have lost a cool three hundred tonight."

"It is my nature to spend," cried the major; "and spend I must, let who will suffer."

"Well, it does seem hard that a sickly child should be keeping you out of your thousands a year."

So hard did it seem, that Major Dawkes gave a curse to it in his heart; and another curse, spoken, to his servant, who now came up. He entered his cab, and giving his friend a lift, was driven home; while Mr. Kage was admitted to the hidden mysteries of the house; but with his business there he had nothing to do.

Mrs. Dawkes was at the time recovering from an illness, and had retired to rest before the major's return. He proceeded to the room above hers, which he at present occupied; but sleep he could not; anxiety prevented it, for his position was beginning to look very black. He had spoken truth when he said he was by nature a spend-thrift, and his early recklessness had compelled him to sell out of the army. He then came in contact with Mrs. Canterbury, the rich Mrs. Canterbury, as she was called, a young and lovely widow; and contriving to patch up matters for a while, so that his embarrassments were not suspected, he succeeded in becoming her second husband. Some ready money thus came into his hands, which he used; his family also assisted him; so that he started clear again and re-purchased into the army. But his old habits retained their sway; he launched out, not only imprudent but sinful expenses; and they brought their consequences with them. Happy for him had they brought debt alone; but to get himself out of one dreadful embarrassment, he obtained money upon a bill, which—had something peculiar about it, to speak cautiously; and which nobody could be found to own. The firm who had innocently advanced the money upon it, and whose junior partner was the gentleman who had lain in wait for the major that night, would hush it up, on condition of the money being found, but otherwise, they were threatening exposure and consequences. Other parties, to whom the major was legally, if not criminally responsible, were also threatening exposure and consequences; so that altogether the major had enough to disturb his rest. He knew quite well that if all came out, he might come out—apart from the peculiar bill—he and his wife should probably be to the future; and the army would drum him out of it, and society would scold him.

"A nice state of affairs!" thought he; "something must be done. What a fool I have been!"

"Something!" But what? He saw but one hope—that Mr. Kage, the trustee for his step-son, would allow him the use of a few thousands of the child's large fortune. The thought of this fortune, so close at hand, yet so inaccessible to him—for, if the child died, the whole of it reverted to Mrs. Dawkes—had begun to be to the major as a very nightmare; it haunted his dreams; it haunted his daily thoughts; it was ever present to him, sleeping or waking. Like the gold fever that fell on some of us, and sent us out to Australia, little better than eager madmen, so had a gold fever attacked Major Dawkes. As the value of a thing coveted is enhanced to a fabulous height by longing, and diminished by possession, so did this fortune of little Tom Canterbury's wear, to his step father, an aspect of most delusive brightness. In its attainment appeared to lie the panacea

for all ills, the recompense for past and present troubles, a real, golden paradise. Major Dawkes particularly disliked children, but when he had met with Mrs. Canterbury the dislike was suppressed, and to win his way to her favor he feigned a deep love for her child—of whom she was ardent fond. In striving to ingratiate himself with the boy, he had really acquired a liking for him: a mild gentle little fellow he was, whom anybody might love; but since this banking after his fortune had arisen, he had grown to hate him, and to look upon him as a deadly enemy, who stood between him and light.

In the morning, the major proceeded to his engagement, and when he returned home his wife was in the drawing-room, surrounded by a bevy of visitors. Mrs. Dawkes, lovely still, but pale from recent illness, sat in their midst, elegantly attired, talking with one, laughing with another, exacting admiration from all; an adept was she in the fashion, and frivolities of life. The major saw no chance of private conversation with her then.

He reappeared when the visitors were gone, and she was alone with her child, a delicate boy of six or seven years. "Caroline," said he, "send Tom away; I want to speak with you."

"Is it nothing you can say before him?"

"Are you so infatuated with that child that you cannot bear him out of your sight?" angrily demanded the major, who was in a most wretched mood, and particularly bitter against the child.

Mrs. Dawkes was surprised: his ebullitions of temper had usually been restrained in her presence. He should not condescend to retort.

"Go to that table, Thomas, and amuse yourself with that large picture-book," she said, pointing to the far end of the room, where, if they spoke low, he would be out of hearing. "What is it?" she coldly continued to her husband.

"My dear, you must pardon me; I am in trouble and perplexity," resumed the major, remembering that, to provoke his wife, was not exactly the best way to attain his ends. "I have been answering for the debts of a brother-officer, Caroline, and have got into difficulties through it," he continued, having rehearsed over the tale he should tell.

"Rather imprudent in you to do so, was it not?" interrupted Mrs. Dawkes.

"I suppose it was, as things have turned out; for he died and it all fell on me."

"His liabilities?"

The major nodded. "I have been trying to pay it off, as I could, and have run in debt myself in consequence. Caroline, my dear, he added, in a sepulchral tone, 'your husband is a ruined man.'"

To one who, like Mrs. Dawkes, had a splendid country mansion, and three or four thousand a year in her own right, and of which nobody's imprudence could deprive her, husband or no husband, the above announcement did not convey the dismay it would to many wives. "How shall you get out of the mess?" quoth she.

"I can get out of it in two ways; one is by paying up; the other, by shooting myself."

"Ah," said she, equably, "people who talk of self-shooting, rarely do it. Don't be an idiot, Barnaby."

"Caroline," he rejoined, in a tone of agitation, "if I make light of it to you, it is to save you vexation; but I speak literally and truly, and I must pay, or—disappear somewhere, either into the earth or over the seas."

"What can be done?" she uttered, after a pause of consternation; "we have no ready money to spare, for our expenses, swallow up everything."

"Our ready money would not suffice.—The poor fellow was inextricably involved; and—he added dropping his voice to a faint whisper—"ten or twelve thousand pounds would not more than pay it."

She gave way to a scream of dismay. "Oh, Barnaby!"

But for that deceitful old aunt of mine dying and leaving me nothing in her will (I hope there's a Protestant purgatory, and that she's in it!), I should never have had occasion to tell you this. Indeed, but for the expectation of inheriting her fortune, I should not have answered for the poor fellow."

"What is to be done?" repeated Mrs. Dawkes, returning to the practical consideration of the dilemma.

"One thing can be done, Caroline; you can help me out—if you will."

"I!" she repeated.

"You can get Tom's trustee, Kage, to let me have the money. I will repay it."

"He will not do it."

"He will if you ask him; for me he would not."

"He never will," she repeated. "I know Thomas Kage too well. He is the most perfectly straightforward, honorable man breathing, ridiculously so. I am right, Barnaby, cross as you look over it; he would no more consent to lend a pound of Tom's money than he would lend the whole."

Major Dawkes's temper rose again. "The more foolish you, to appoint him trustee! When those, named in Mr. Canterbury's will, died, could you not have kept the power in your own hands? Why need you have given it over to that worthless Tom Kage?"

Mrs. Dawkes smiled. "If you and I were but half as worthy as he is, Barnaby!"

"Will you lend it me?" growled the major.

"No. I have not the power. And if I had, I would not suffer Tom's money to be played with."

The major was angry and wrath; and the little boy, alarmed at the raised voice, left his picture-book, and stole timidly forward, halting in the middle of the room.

"You see how necessary was the precaution you find fault with," said Mrs. Dawkes. "Had I kept the control of his fortune in my own hands, it might have been wasted in supplying emergencies like the present. I should ill fulfil my duty to my child, suffer him to grow up a beggar. I am very sorry, Barnaby, that you should have been into this dilemma, but it is not Tom's money that can extricate you."

Major Dawkes turned round and stepped against the child, not knowing he was near; at the encounter his fury broke bounds. "You little villain!" he foamed with a worse imprecation, "do you dare to stand between me and—and—y—mother? There's for you!"

It was a cruel blow he struck the child, and it felled him to the ground. The major kicked him there, in his dark hair, his irresistible passion, and went foam from the room. Mrs. Dawkes raised boy in her arms and tottered with him a seat; she was weak from her late illness, but indignation gave her strength. Ten minutes at least, neither spoke; child sobbed on her neck, and she sobbed over him.

"Mamma, what had I done?"

"You had done nothing, my darling. He wants to spend your money," she said in her indignation.

"Oh, mamma, let him have it; and will go away from here. Papa is so kind to me now!"

"Yes, we will go away—we will go to the Rock, my boy, your own home. Papa likes to follow us, and behave himself; and if not, he can stay away."

"Let papa have my money," repeated Tom Canterbury. "I don't care for money."

"You do not understand, dear," was reply of Mrs. Dawkes.

"We shall not want money in her mamma."

"No, that we shall not."

"I wish I was there," sighed the child. "It is full of flowers and sunshine; and one is cruel; Jesus will not let them. Mamma, I wish I was there."

"Why, who has been talking to about wishing to be there, Tom?" said Mrs. Dawkes, in surprise.

He made no direct reply; he appeared to be lost in thought. "It is better the Rock, mamma," he whispered.

Presently the nurse came in. In Master Canterbury's hour for walking the streets are damp, after last night's rain," observed Mrs. Dawkes to her. "shall not walk this afternoon; he does seem over well; you must take him in carriage, Judith. Order it at once."

The nurse did as she was bid, and took Tom up-stairs to get ready. The door came into the room as they left it was ready to strike himself down, had struck the boy, for giving way impolitely a gust. His wife listened apologies in haughty silence.

"Caroline, believe me, he continues was betrayed out of myself, but it is my over anxiety for your peace and for it."

One thing can be done, Caroline; you can help me out—if you will.

I! she repeated.

You can get Tom's trustee, Kage, to let me have the money. I will repay it.

He will not do it.

He will if you ask him; for me he would not.

He never will, she repeated. I know Thomas Kage too well. He is the most perfectly straightforward, honorable man breathing, ridiculously so. I am right, Barnaby, cross as you look over it; he would no more consent to lend a pound of Tom's money than he would lend the whole.

Major Dawkes's temper rose again. Then more foolish you, to appoint him trustee! When those, named in Mr. Canterbury's will, died, could you not have kept the power in your own hands? Why need you have given it over to that worthless Tom Kage?

Mrs. Dawkes smiled. If you and I were but half as worthy as he is, Barnaby!

Will you lend it me? growled the major.

No. I have not the power. And if I had, I would not suffer Tom's money to be played with.

The major was angry and wrath; and the little boy, alarmed at the raised voices, left his picture-book, and stole timidly forward, halting in the middle of the room.

You see how necessary was the precaution you find fault with, said Mrs. Dawkes.

Had I kept the control of his fortune in my own hands, it might have been wasted in supplying emergencies like the present. I should ill fulfil my duty to my child, to suffer him to grow up a beggar. I am very sorry, Barnaby, that you should have got into this dilemma, but it is not Tom's money that can extricate you.

Major Dawkes turned round and stepped against the child, not knowing he was so near; at the encounter his fury broke bounds. You little villain! he foamed, with a worse imprecation, do you dare to stand between me and—and—your mother? There's for you!

It was a cruel blow he struck the child, and it felled him to the ground. The major kicked him there, in his dark hatred, his irresistible passion, and went foaming from the room. Mrs. Dawkes raised the boy in her arms and tottered with him to a seat; she was weak from her late illness, but indignation gave her strength. For ten minutes at least, neither spoke; the child sobbed on her neck, and she sobbed over him.

Mamma, what had I done?

You had done nothing, my darling. He wants to spend your money, she added, in her indignation.

Oh, mamma, let him have it; and we will go away from here. Papa is never kind to me now.

Yes, we will go away—we will go to the Rock, my boy, your own home. If papa likes to follow us, and behave himself as he can; and if not, he can stay away.

Let papa have my money, repeated Tom Canterbury. I don't care for money.

You do not understand, dear, was the reply of Mrs. Dawkes.

We shall not want money in heaven, mamma.

No, that we shall not.

I wish I was there, sighed the child.

It is full of flowers and sunshine; and no one is cruel; Jesus will not let them be, Mamma, I wish I was there.

Why, who has been talking to you about wishing to be there, Tom? asked Mrs. Dawkes, in surprise.

He made no direct reply; he appeared to be lost in thought. It is better than the Rock, mamma, he whispered.

Presently the nurse came in. It was Master Canterbury's hour for walking out.

The streets are damp, after last night's rain, observed Mrs. Dawkes to her. He shall not walk this afternoon; he does not seem over well; you must take him in the carriage, Judith. Order it at once.

The nurse did as she was bid, and then took Tom up-stairs to get ready. The major came into the room as they left it. He was ready to strike himself down, as he had struck the boy, for giving way to so impolitic a gust. His wife listened to his apologies in haughty silence.

Caroline, believe me, he continued, I was betrayed out of myself, but it was in my over anxiety for your peace and comfort.

What is to be done? repeated Mrs. Dawkes, returning to the practical consideration of the dilemma.

It is for my peace and comfort that you ill-treat my child! sarcastically rejoined Mrs. Dawkes.

He is an angel, and I love him as such, apostrophised the major, as emphatically as he could bring himself to utter. I was in a whirlwind of passion, Caroline, and did not know in the least what I did; I was agitated at the prospect before you; yes, my dear: for if I can't pay that poor dead man's creditors, they'll come in, into this very house, and seize upon it, and all that is in it.

Seize our house and all that is in it! she repeated, in consternation. Will they seize me and Tom?

The major gave vent to a dismal groan; but it was to hide a laugh. No, no, my dear, but they'll take every stick and stone it contains, and you'll be left here with bare walls, you and the servants, and I shall be in prison, unable to comfort you. And think of the shock such a scandal will cause in society.

The last sentence told on the lady's ear. Society! ay, there's the terrible bugbear of civilized life. What will society say. We care a vast deal more for society than we do for our sticks and stones. Mrs. Dawkes was eager herself, now, to void of these disagreeable consequences, and after some mental debate, she despatched a note to her cousin, Thomas Kage.

He answered it in person. It was evening, and Mrs. Dawkes was alone. She explained to him the embarrassment, so far as she was acquainted with it, and preferred the request her husband had suggested—that he would advance some twelve thousand pounds of the child's money.

Major Dawkes has been prompting you, to ask this, observed Mr. Kage.

He pressed me to ask it to-day, and I refused, and it caused an unpleasant scene between us, she answered, her cheek reddening with the remembrance. But when he explained the frightful position we are in—that rude rough men, harpies he called them, will break in here and seize upon our things, and leave the house empty, of course it started me into feeling that something must be done to prevent it. The major says they'll bring vans to take the furniture away, and pitch beds, and such like, out of the window into them. Only think the uproar the neighborhood would be in, at seeing it!

Caroline, said Mr. Kage in a low tone, when you solicited me to take upon myself this trustee-ship, I informed you that if I did so, I must identify myself with the child's interest. I told you that I should never, under any inducement, be prevailed upon to advance you, or your husband, or any other person, any portion of the money. You must remember that I accepted on those conditions only.

Certainly I remember it; it is not so long ago; and the reason of my appointing you was that it should be safe.

Then—remembering this—how can you prefer such a request as the present? I foresaw that a man, with your husband's extravagant habits, would probably become embarrassed, and—

And that was why you made the stipulation beforehand, she interrupted, so that, come what would, Tom should not suffer. I see your motive now, but I wondered then. But they are not the major's own debts; they are liabilities he has entered into for a brother officer.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—A SKETCH BY A MEMBER.—There is not in the House a dozen men who are by common consent admitted to possess the gift of eloquence in the eminent degree. First of these, undoubtedly is Mr. Gladstone—and never perhaps, was there in any age a more complete master of the English language; however often he may rise, or however long he may speak, no sign of impatience or weariness is ever exhibited, even by the most bitter opponent. With him, the best words appear to fall naturally in the best places, and the ideas and the language in which they are conveyed are alike admirable. You may not agree with his views, but you are constrained to admire his speech; and unless your mind has previously been very decidedly made up, you feel strongly disposed to vote with him, especially if he should happen to have the last word. His action is not graceful, being limited usually to the throwing out of one arm, or occasionally to the pressure of the fingers of the right hand on the palm of the left.

Mr. Disraeli is certainly the greatest master of sarcasm now in the House, and he sometimes uses it most unmercifully.—Placing one hand in the pocket of his coat—a habit in which some of his colleagues also indulge—he advances to the table, and after uttering a few opening sentences, in a hesitating manner, he pours forth a lava like torrent of words that burn, to which there are no checks except those which are occasioned by the cheers and laughter of his hearers, who, as in private life, delight to hear sharp things said of their opponents, or even their friends. Mr. Disraeli possesses the rare talent of making a great financial question interesting, even to those who do not delight in figures; and his rising on any important occasion invariably causes the reading-room, the tea-room, and even the smoking-room, to be deserted.

Lord John Russell is invariably listened to with respectful deference, although but few of the graces of oratory have fallen to his share. He has a peculiar way of crossing his arms when about to speak, and although he has been a distinguished member of the House for almost half a century, his speech, his hesitating, and his manner are unimpressive. He now sits on the front bench below the gangway, a position that indicates that he is not to be considered a follower of Lord Palmerston, who, with his friends, occupy the seats above the gangway. The noble Lord has always enjoyed a high degree of respect in the House, and is listened to with earnest attention.

Lord Palmerston is more distinguished for his tact than for his oratory, indeed he very rarely makes what is termed a "set speech." His forte lies in management rather than in "statesmanship," and in exposing and ridiculing the momentary weakness or mistake of an opponent rather than in exhibiting his own strength.—He was accustomed to announce the views of "Her Majesty's Government" in a pleasant manner—was always ready to say a smart thing, so as to raise a laugh or to get up a cry in his own favor; still it was done so good-humoredly that no one was ever seriously hurt by him, although sometimes his curt replies to inconvenient questions bordered closely on rudeness.—He was indeed the spoilt child of the House, and though there were many who would have discharged his high duties with more dignity and gravity, there was none who could lead the House more successfully; and even now his loss would be irreparable to the party of which he is the acknowledged leader.

Amongst the men of note in the House, Mr. Bright holds a distinguished position. He is always listened to with interest on both sides of the House and is a very effective speaker. He speaks from impulse and is often led on by the cheers of his hearers to say much more than when he commenced. His language is clear and forcible, rather than polished and elegant; and although he sometimes indulges in classical quotations and references, one is rather disposed to wonder how they get there. His aim avowedly is to form a new party, which shall absorb or supersede the Whigs, and of which he shall be the leader.

A country girl, coming from the field, was told by her cousin that she "looked fresh as a daisy kissed with dew."

"Well," said she, "it wasn't anybody but that name, but it was Harry Jones that kissed me. I told that every one in the village would find it out."

Special Notices.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

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

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

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

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 unless the face-smile of CURTIS & PERLANS, New York is on the outside wrapper.

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

Cramp & Pain Killer.

The world is astonished at the wonderful cures performed by the CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER prepared by CURTIS & PERLANS. Its equal has never been known for removing pain in all cases, for the cure of Spinal Complaints, Cramp in the Limbs and Stomach, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Sore Throat, and Gryal, 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.

BUY ME AND I'LL DO YOU GOOD.

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

Dr. Langley's Root & Herb BITTERS.

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

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

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

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

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

AN OLD INDIAN DOCTOR

who has made his fortune and retired from business, will spend the remainder of his days in curing that dreadful disease—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 requires 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 prescribed medicine, and with directions for preparing the medicines &c.

The Old Doctor hopes that those afflicted will not, on account of delicacy, refrain from consulting him because he makes No Charge. His sole object in advertising is to do all the good he can, before he dies. He feels that he is justly celebrated for cure of Consumption, Asthma, Nervous Affections, Coughs, Colds, &c.

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

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

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

Here's for Comfort!

By Greene's ACCOMMODATION LINE, ON THE NEREPEIS ROAD.

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

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

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

It is the intention of the proprietors to make passengers as comfortable as possible, when they travel by either of the above lines.

JAMES GREENE, THOS. E. GREENE, St. John, Dec. 17, 1858.

DEMING & SONS, CALAIS, ME. Offer for Sale Low for Cash 80 HDS Superior Muscovado Molasses; Duty paid at St. Stephen, 10 bbls. Burning Fluid, Albertine Oil, with a large assortment of Lamps, Chimneys, Wicks, and Shades. A large assortment of Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers, 5 Bales Heavy Sheetings, 2 Cases Heavy Mixed 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 Beebe, Marble & Co's Powder Manufactory.

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

LEWIS RICE, Proprietor. Boston, Jan. 7th, 1859.

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

AT WILLIAMS' Hat, Cap, Fur, Boot, Shoe AND RUBBER STORE, CORNER OF UNION AND MAINE STREETS, CALAIS, MAINE. CAN always be found the largest and best ASSORTED STOCK in the City. To the Cash buyers at wholesale of KOSSUTH HATS we will offer such inducements as cannot be had elsewhere.

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

JUST ARRIVED. Et. "Bercaldine" from London. HDS choice Brandy. (Hennessy), 2 do Fine Port, Also a choice selection of Cordials comprising 6 dozen Orange Boven, 6 do Noyau, 6 do Mint, 6 do Shrub, 6 do Ginger Brandy, 6 do Pale Bitters, and 20 do Boxes Sardin.

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

By Railway. JUST RECEIVED FROM ST. Stephen a fine article of MUSCOVADO MOLASSES which will be sold at 2s. 3d. per Gallon. ALSO, PARAFFINE LAMPS VERY CHEAP, from 5s. upwards. Together with PARAFFINE OIL and WICKING, and spare oilcans 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. 13, 1859.

One thing can be done, Caroline; you can help me out—if you will.

I! she repeated.

You can get Tom's trustee, Kage, to let me have the money. I will repay it.

He will not do it.

He will if you ask him; for me he would not.

He never will, she repeated. I know Thomas Kage too well. He is the most perfectly straightforward, honorable man breathing, ridiculously so. I am right, Barnaby, cross as you look over it; he would no more consent to lend a pound of Tom's money than he would lend the whole.

Major Dawkes's temper rose again. Then more foolish you, to appoint him trustee! When those, named in Mr. Canterbury's will, died, could you not have kept the power in your own hands? Why need you have given it over to that worthless Tom Kage?

Mrs. Dawkes smiled. If you and I were but half as worthy as he is, Barnaby!

Will you lend it me? growled the major.

No. I have not the power. And if I had, I would not suffer Tom's money to be played with.

The major was angry and wrath; and the little boy, alarmed at the raised voices, left his picture-book, and stole timidly forward, halting in the middle of the room.

You see how necessary was the precaution you find fault with, said Mrs. Dawkes.

Had I kept the control of his fortune in my own hands, it might have been wasted in supplying emergencies like the present. I should ill fulfil my duty to my child, to suffer him to grow up a beggar. I am very sorry, Barnaby, that you should have got into this dilemma, but it is not Tom's money that can extricate you.

Major Dawkes turned round and stepped against the child, not knowing he was so near; at the encounter his fury broke bounds. You little villain! he foamed, with a worse imprecation, do you dare to stand between me and—and—your mother? There's for you!

It was a cruel blow he struck the child, and it felled him to the ground. The major kicked him there, in his dark hatred, his irresistible passion, and went foaming from the room. Mrs. Dawkes raised the boy in her arms and tottered with him to a seat; she was weak from her late illness, but indignation gave her strength. For ten minutes at least, neither spoke; the child sobbed on her neck, and she sobbed over him.

Mamma, what had I done?

You had done nothing, my darling. He wants to spend your money, she added, in her indignation.

Oh, mamma, let him have it; and we will go away from here. Papa is never kind to me now.

Yes, we will go away—we will go to the Rock, my boy, your own home. If papa likes to follow us, and behave himself as he can; and if not, he can stay away.

Let papa have my money, repeated Tom Canterbury. I don't care for money.

You do not understand, dear, was the reply of Mrs. Dawkes.

We shall not want money in heaven, mamma.

No, that we shall not.

I wish I was there, sighed the child.

It is full of flowers and sunshine; and no one is cruel; Jesus will not let them be, Mamma, I wish I was there.

Why, who has been talking to you about wishing to be there, Tom? asked Mrs. Dawkes, in surprise.

He made no direct reply; he appeared to be lost in thought. It is better than the Rock, mamma, he whispered.

Presently the nurse came in. It was Master Canterbury's hour for walking out.

The streets are damp, after last night's rain, observed Mrs. Dawkes to her. He shall not walk this afternoon; he does not seem over well; you must take him in the carriage, Judith. Order it at once.

The nurse did as she was bid, and then took Tom up-stairs to get ready. The major came into the room as they left it. He was ready to strike himself down, as he had struck the boy, for giving way to so impolitic a gust. His wife listened to his apologies in haughty silence.

Caroline, believe me, he continued, I was betrayed out of myself, but it was in my over anxiety for your peace and comfort.

What is to be done? repeated Mrs. Dawkes, returning to the practical consideration of the dilemma.



IN THE MATTER OF Robert Melvin, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR. NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of ROBERT MELVIN, of Brighton, in the County of Carleton, made to me pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Victoria, Cap. 17, I appointed Wednesday the twenty-third day of March 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 Melvin, 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 fourth day of December 1858. A. K. SMEDES WETMORE, Clerk of Peace for County of Carleton. JOHN C. WINSLOW, S.O.

IN THE MATTER OF Ptolemy T. S. Squires, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR. NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of PTOLEMY T. S. SQUIRES, of Brighton, in the County of Carleton, Farmer, made to me pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Victoria, Cap. 17, I appointed Wednesday, the twenty-second day of March 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 Ptolemy T. S. Squires, 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 fourth day of December 1858. A. K. SMEDES WETMORE, Clerk of Peace for County of Carleton. JOHN C. WINSLOW, S.O.

Flour, Molasses, Tea, Sugar, &c. The undersigned offers for sale at his store in St. Andrews the following goods: 50 bbls. Superfine and Extrastate Flour, 50 do Extra and Double Extra Ohio Round Hoop Flour, 50 do Heavy Mess and Clear Pork, 50 do Extra Mess Beef, 20 do Muscovado and 1-2 Chest Molasses, 20 do Congou Tea, 30 1-2 Chests Oolong, 10 Boxes Woodstock & T. D. Pipes, 10 do Saleratus, (to arrive), 10 do Manufactured Coffee.

ALSO: 8 Hds. Best Martell's & Hennessy's Brandy, 4 Pipes, Best Holland Gin, 5 Quarter Casks Best Port Wine, 5 do do and Octaves Brown & Pale Sherry, 2 Boxes best Scotch Whiskey, 7 do do Alcohol, 90 O. P., 10 bbls. London Bottled Porter quarts and pints, 10 do do do Pale Ale &c. &c. JAMES W. STREET.

Golden Fleece, J. Stephens, New Brunswick.

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

NOTICE. The undersigned, having made an extension of the NEW BRUNSWICK CANADA RAILROAD to his wharf, is now prepared to

Store Goods, Living from the United States and elsewhere in kind for the upper St. John. He will also act as Agent to re-ship them to their destination. Lumber brought by the down trains, and, if desired shipped in any part.

H. H. HATCH, St. Andrews, Nov. 29, 1858.

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE FURNITURE STORE. The Proprietor still continues to manufacture Furniture, and would respectfully announce to the public in general that he is now equipped with superior machinery, and is manufacturing the following articles at the lowest prices to suit the times, viz.: Bedsteads from 6s. 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, N. B.—Undertaking attended to at the best notice by an experienced hand on the most reasonable terms. R. B. D. South side Bridge, near Davis' Mills. Woodstock, Jan. 26, 1859.

Notice to Trespassers. THE SUBSCRIBER hereby warns all persons from trespassing upon, or cutting or carrying lumber from, a lot of land owned by him, lying near the farm of Mr. Hugh Davis, in the Parish of St. John, South Richmond. Any person so trespassing will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.

ANDREW NICKEL, Woodstock, Dec. 15th, 1858. N. B.—The above lot is offered for sale on reasonable terms. Apply to the subscriber. A. N.

Lumber Wanted. THE Subscriber wishes to engage a quantity of Good Bitternut Lumber. Particulars upon application. THOS. G. BOURNE, Next B. H. Smith's south side Bridge. Woodstock, February 3d, 1859.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND. NINETEENTH REPORT.

The Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Association was held within the Hall of the Association, on the 31st August, current, in terms of the Charter and Act of Parliament—Sir J. FORBES, BART., of Comiston, in the Chair.

There were submitted to the Meeting the Report by the Directors on the Progress of the Association; 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 31st April last, the date of balance.

It was a pleasing general depression of the financial affairs, the progress of the Association during the past year has been greater in any other year, with only one exception.

Applications for new Assurances during the year were 1247 for £665,453 which the Directors accepted 1007 for 559,244 Annual premiums being 18,511

On the 21st lives were purchased for 10s. per annum at the price of 9157. 7s. 6d. Policies that became claims on the 31st of December during the year amounting to £743,055.

The Total Assurances since the commencement of the business amount to nearly five millions of pounds sterling.

The Annual Income is now one hundred and eighty thousand pounds; upwards of £50,000 being collected through the London Office.

The Policy Holders entitling to participate the Profits, who completed their fifth year since the date of balance, will be entitled to a dividend of 35 per cent. (7s. 6d. per lb.) from the next Annual Premiums.

From the increasing wealth and importance of British North America, as well as the example of other Assurance Offices, the Directors have for some time entertained the idea of establishing Branches there: They have enabled since last meeting to accomplish a deputation from the Directors visiting the chief towns, and secured the co-operation of the gentlemen in each Province.

Since the Branches have been in operation only for a few months, the transactions are already been considerable, as well as of most satisfactory description.

Special Agents, Agents and Medical Officers, who are already interested themselves much in Association's affairs, and through whose exertions there is every prospect of permanent success.

John Moore, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN Liquors, Groceries, Pickles, Sauces, &c. &c.

QUEEN ST. FREDERATION, N. B. HAS Constantly on Hand and for Sale Low, the following GOODS: Dark & Pale Brand, Ditto, do Pepper, Gin, Jamaica Rum, Ditto, do Cloves, Scotch Whisky, Maco and Nutmegs, Case Hollands, Cayenne Pepper, Carraway, Old Maderia—Bottled, Keg & Bottled Mustard, Do Port—in wood and bottle, Prepared Cocoa, Do Sherry, do do, Broun & Chocolate, 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 & Dipe Candles, London sperm Candles, Russian do do, Belmont do do, Old Windsor Soap, Castile Soap, Yellow and Common Soap, Wash Boards, Vanilla, Orange and Capers, Orange Marmalade, Guava Jelly, Essence of Coffee, Sarsaparilla, Ditto Salmon, Ditto Lobsters, Ditto Meats, Cox's Gelatine, Maccaroni and Vermicelli, Cider Vinegar, Grouse and Barley, Hecker's Farina, Smoked Herrings, Scrub Brushes, Blacklead Brushes, Blacklead, Prunes and Figs, Oranges and Lemons, Matches, Waxes, Barning Fluid, Olive Oil, Whiting, Bath Brick, Tobacco, various brands, Pipes, Caron Tartar, Sulphur, Arrow Root & Sage, Whole & gr. Cinnamon, Ditto, do. Ginger, Ditto, do. Alspice.

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

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY. CONSUMPTION CURABLE BY THE USE OF ROUSSEL'S PABULUM VITÆ.

This VEGETABLE PRODUCTION has proved itself to be the most remarkable medicinal preparation ever discovered for the effectual cure of PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, and also of Coughs, Colds, soreness of the Chest, Bronchial Irritation, and all other affections of the air passages, 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 softening process causes the matter to be expectorated without difficulty, and effectually heals the ulcerated cavity; it quiets the cough, subdues the night sweats, the hectic fever and the chills, and particularly 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.

CERTIFICATE OF DR. A. A. HAYES in reference to the UNEQUALLED VIRTUES of this great discovery: "This preparation by chemical analysis was proved to be free from Opium or any of its compounds; nor were any of the Alkaloids present. It does not contain any mercurial or mineral substance, but consists wholly of volatile, diffusible agents, which afford vapors freely 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. 1st, 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. P. J. LAFORE, Sole Agent, Office, No. 5 Milk street, (Opposite the Old South Church,) Boston, Mass.

For sale by all respectable Druggists and Apothecaries in the United States and British Provinces. RISH WHISKY, 25 o. p. 4 Puns at a low rate. T. L. EVANS, Woodstock Aug 31st, 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. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases, (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face. Two or three bottles will clear the system of bile. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst cough in the month and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all 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 scales. 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 prostrate 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 perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I have peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effect of it in everyone. 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, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1841—second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1857, 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 who have seen more of it than I have.

I know of several cases of dropsy, all of them aged people cured by it. For the various diseases of the liver, Spleen, Headache, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side, Discharges on 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.; W. H. Sawyer, Fry of Woodstock; A. W. Raymond, Grand Falls; Ben. Floweridge, Tobique; Stephen H. Estabrook, Upper Wicklow; S. G. Burpe, Upper Simonds; N. W. Raymond, Middle Simonds; Mark Traflet, Houlton Me.

Land for Sale. FOR SALE, 81-2 Acres of LAND near Richmond Corner, with a small House and Barn. On account of its proximity to the expected Terminus of the St. Andrews Railway and to Richmond Corner this place would be a valuable investment. One half of the purchase money required down and the remainder in a year. For further information apply at the Journal Office, to John Carter, Richmond Corner, or Wm. Carter, South Richmond. Also, 100 acres of land on the south Richmond road, 12 miles from Richmond Corner, opposite to the farm of Mr. David Kennedy, and two and a half miles from the line of Railroad. Thirty acres are cleared, and it cuts 13 or 14 tons of hay. For particulars apply at the Journal Office, or to Wm. Carter, South Richmond. Woodstock, June 26, 1858.

NEW CIDER.—50 GALLONS New Cider. For sale by MYSHRALL & RICHIEY, Fredericton, Nov. 10th, 1858. Pine Lumber. Pine Lumber. THE subscriber has for sale at Upper Woodstock a quantity of seasoned pine plank, Boards & Clapboards, which he offers for sale at a low rate. R. H. KETCHUM, Upper Woodstock, August 12th, 1858.

The Paper for the Times. The Genesee Farmer. [ESTABLISHED IN 1831.] "The Oldest, the Cheapest, and the Best."

THE TWENTY-NINTH Volume of this popular monthly Agricultural Journal commences with the January number, which will be issued by the 18th of December. Every one interested in the culture of the soil, is invited to Send for a Copy, and examine it before subscribing. Published in one of the finest agricultural and horticultural sections of America, with hundreds of able and experienced correspondents, it abounds with information interesting and valuable to every farmer and fruit-grower. It is the Cheapest Agricultural Journal IN THE WORLD, and has attained a larger circulation than any similar paper. It is especially the paper for the times. Each volume contains THREE HUNDRED and EIGHTY-FOUR pages, and is sent to any address for Fifty Cents a Year.

Great inducements offered to Agents. Post-masters, and all friends of rural improvement, are respectfully solicited to send for a specimen, and to act as Agents. Specimen copies sent free on application. TERMS—50 cents a year; five copies for \$2; eight copies for \$3, with a Rural Annual to the person getting up the club. Address, JOSEPH HARRIS, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR, December 1, 1858. Rochester, N. Y.

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

LAND FOR SALE. The Subscriber will sell a LOT of LAND commencing near the Court House and running west to the Connel road, containing one hundred acres more or less, upon which 15 or 20 acres on the front and on the rear, are cleared and laid down to grass; also another lot running westerly from the Connel road to the rear, crossing the Maduxnakik, 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 Maduxnakik, 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. H. 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; 30 bbls. S'fine FLOUR; 20 bbls. No. 1 HERRINGS; 1 bbl. REDWOOD; 2 chests Extra Souchong TEA; 4 hhd. MOLASSES; 6 Cook STOVES; 2 Agricultural BOILERS. DAILY EXPECTED.—2 doz. each Blue and White WARPS, which, with the Goods in Store, will be sold cheap for Cash or Country Produce, on delivery. oct. 7. DAVID MUNRO.

Farm in Jacksonville for Sale. FOR SALE in Jacksonville a farm containing two hundred acres, more or less. It is about two and a half miles from the Iron Works, and five from Woodstock. 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, or to F. E. WINSLOW, at the Central Bank Agency. Woodstock, Ca. July 14, 1858.

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

Logs Wanted. 300,000 FEET Birch, Butternut, Basswood, 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. & E. Davis' Mills, Woodstock, South side the Bridge. May 6, 1858.

INTERNATIONAL Life Assurance Society of LONDON. Capital £500,000 Sterling. J. C. WINSLOW Agent for Woodstock.

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

On Hand and for Sale: 600 bbls. Sup. Extra and Double Ex. FLOUR; 55 " Mess PORK; 50 hds. Confuego MOLASSES; 5 " Bright SUGAR; 6 bbls. Crushed and Granulated SUGAR; 20 Chests TEA; 25 boxes TOBACCO; 500 bags SALT; 10 boxes Tobacco PIPES; 50 " SOAP; 12 " Mould and Dip CANDLES. C. M. GOVE, St. Andrews, Nov. 27, 1858.

NEW GOODS AT THE BRITISH HOUSE. CENTRAL MONEY GOOD AT THE BRITISH HOUSE! THE WINTER STOCK OF THIS Establishment is now complete and with-out exception is the largest and cheapest stock of DRY GOODS ever imported into WOODSTOCK.

The stock consists in part as follows: Silks Velvets, Shawls, Mantles, Ribbons, Lace Nets, Blonds, Curtains, Hdkfs., French Merino Coburg, Lustres, Plaids, Prints, Gingham, Bedtick, Blankets, Flannels, Jeans, Sheetings, Cottons, Warps, Linen and Cotton Threads, Carpets, Rugs, Druggets, Door Cloths, Door Mats, Moreens, Damasks, Table Covers, Napkins, Towels, &c., &c., &c.

CLOTHS, Pilot Devon Kersays, Lambkins, Sealiskir, Windsor Cord, Broad Cloth, Cassimeres, Suetinets and Doeskin. MADE CLOTHING, in great variety. Particular attention is requested to this department as the Winter clothing is all new and made with the greatest care under the superintendance of Charles McCabe. Orders executed on the shortest notice and to fit or no sale. On hand and for sale very low, Flour, Fish, Salt, Tobacco, Saleratus, Tea.

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. 1200 Bbls. Superfine and Extra Flour, 50 do Kiln-dried Corn Meal, 50 do Mess Pork, 100 hds. Porto Rico Molasses, 10 do Bright Sugar, 10 hds. Standard Crushed Sugar, 600 sacks Salt, 50 bbls. Quoddy River Herring, 50 half-bbls. do do, 200 qts. Codfish, 95 do Pollock, 6 bbls. Porter's Burning Fluid, 4 bbls. & 49 boxes Soda & butter Biscuit, 50 chests Tea, (English importation), 15 boxes Tobacco, 25 boxes and half-boxes Raisins, 1 chest Indigo, 2 bbls. Pearl Barley, 1 do Mixed Currants, 5 kegs best Durham Mustard, 20 doz. Painted Pails, 25 do Brooms (assorted), 2 bbls. Beans, 10 bags Gonaries Coffee, 5 packets Java, do, in 1-lb papers, 4 boxes Ground do, 10 do best quality Saleratus, 5 do do do in 1-lb papers, 5 do Extract Logwood, 1 bbl. Virial, 10 doz. Manila Bedcoats, 10 boxes Tobacco Pipes, 50 do Pale Yellow Soap, 10 do Common, 15 do Mould Candles, 40 sides Sole Leather, 65 salted Hides; For sale Wholesale and Retail at my store near the Railroad Terminus, St. Andrews, at St. John Prices. Jan. 8. 3m. C. M. GOVE.

Better Late than Never!! By Railroad at the BRICK BUILDING, MAIN STREET. JUST Arrived 1 case of White Cottons, 1 case Calicoes; 1 Stripe Shirtings and Roll Linings; 1 Bale Blankets. As the above goods has been much later arriving than expected, they will be sold very cheap in order to effect a quick return of the money. Remember none on Credit. R. BROWN, Woodstock, Dec. 23, 1858.

EARTHENWARE AND GLASS PERCONQUEST.—F. CLEMENTSON, 27, Dock Street, has opened his FALL IMPORTATIONS of the above Goods. Dr. Woodford, Residence at B. DONALDSON'S, Woodstock, June 1st, 1858.



St. John Marble Works,

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

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

THE BRITISH REVIEWS, AND Blackwood's Magazine.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO SUBSCRIBE Premiums and Reductions.

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

- The London Quarterly (Conservative.)
The Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
The North British Review (Free Church.)
The Westminster Review (Liberal.)
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory.)

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

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

Table with 2 columns: Periodical Name, Price per annum. Includes London Quarterly, Edinburgh Review, North British Review, Westminster Review, Blackwood's Magazine.

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

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

Remittances 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, Whittier, Siberian and Bear CLOTHS;

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

which are being made up on the premises. CLOTHING,

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

VESTS AND PANTS, 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 thorough and substantial manner.

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

Brick Building, MAIN STREET.

ROBERT BROWN, WOULD AGAIN CALL THE attention of the public to his

FALL STOCK OF GOODS, CONSISTING OF—

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

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

Blankets and Flannels, in all choice colors, for Shirts & Horse Buge.

FURS, in Fitch, Stone, and Mountain Martin, Squirrel, &c.

Sleigh Robes, in Shawl and Buffalo.

Hats and Caps in new styles Ladies' BOOTS, SHOES, Over BOOTS and RUBBERS.

Gent's and Childrens BOOTS & RUBBERS, warranted a prime article.

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

Special & Important Notice. ROBERT BROWN, FOR THE

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

NOW OPENING AT THE WOOLLEN HALL

A General Assortment of Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, &c., which will be sold cheap. W. SKILLEN.

New Brunswick and Canada Railway & Land Company.

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

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

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

New Regular Line of Packets

ST. JOHN and ST. ANDREWS. The fast sailing and commodious Packet schooners SPARTAN, N. MORRISON, Master; HENRY GOLDSMITH, TARTON.

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," Will always be found a practical and experienced CUTTER.

The Subscriber having fitted up a SHOP in the rear of his Establishment, he is now prepared to say to the Public, YOU who want a FASHIONABLE GARMENT made in a thorough and workmanlike manner, This is the Place!

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

New Store AND New Goods.

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

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

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

Special Notice.

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

ARTHWARE. FALL IMPORTATION. 100 CRATES of Common ARTHWARE, assorted for the Country trade. WHOLESALE, by F. CLEMENTSON, 29 Dock Street.

First Fall Goods.

Just opened at the WOOLLEN HALL A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FALL GOODS, in every design and make. W. SKILLEN. Oct. 12.

A CARD.

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

R. R. R.

NO MORE PAIN. NO MORE SICKNESS. NO MORE RHEUMATISM, or Stiffness of the Joints, Lumbago, Headaches, Toothaches, or suffering from other bodily Infirmitates.

The Rapid and Complete Efficacy of Radway's Ready Relief, in instantly stopping the most excruciating Pains and Aches, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, &c., &c., renders it important that every family keep a supply of it in the house.

Armed with this remedy, a household is 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. Neuralgia, In one hour. Cramp, In ten minutes. Diarrhoea, In fifteen minutes. Toothache, In one minute. Spasms, In five minutes. Sick Headache, In ten minutes. Chills and Fever, In fifteen minutes. Cholera, In fifteen minutes. Influenza, In six hours. Sore Throat, In ten minutes. Burns, In twenty minutes. Erosive Bites, Ague Cheek, Paralysis, Lameuses, AND IN ALL CASES OF Bruises, Wounds, Strains, and Sprains, In ten minutes.

At 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.

R. R. R. (No. 3) Radway's Regulating Pills.

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

Persons afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, 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 in taste, and free from any taste, and will not grip, sicken or weaken the system, or leave the bowels cœvive. Mothers nursing should likewise take one or two of these Pills once per week. They will not only keep your system healthy and regular, but will protect your infants against Cramp and Pains in the stomach, and insure not only a healthy child, but will invest every child, thus suckled, with a sweet disposition.

Persons afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, 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 in taste, and free from any taste, and will not grip, sicken or weaken the system, or leave the bowels cœvive. Mothers nursing should likewise take one or two of these Pills once per week. They will not only keep your system healthy and regular, but will protect your infants against Cramp and Pains in the stomach, and insure not only a healthy child, but will invest every child, thus suckled, with a sweet disposition.

Persons afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, 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 in taste, and free from any taste, and will not grip, sicken or weaken the system, or leave the bowels cœvive. Mothers nursing should likewise take one or two of these Pills once per week. They will not only keep your system healthy and regular, but will protect your infants against Cramp and Pains in the stomach, and insure not only a healthy child, but will invest every child, thus suckled, with a sweet disposition.

Persons afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, 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 in taste, and free from any taste, and will not grip, sicken or weaken the system, or leave the bowels cœvive. Mothers nursing should likewise take one or two of these Pills once per week. They will not only keep your system healthy and regular, but will protect your infants against Cramp and Pains in the stomach, and insure not only a healthy child, but will invest every child, thus suckled, with a sweet disposition.

Persons afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, 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 in taste, and free from any taste, and will not grip, sicken or weaken the system, or leave the bowels cœvive. Mothers nursing should likewise take one or two of these Pills once per week. They will not only keep your system healthy and regular, but will protect your infants against Cramp and Pains in the stomach, and insure not only a healthy child, but will invest every child, thus suckled, with a sweet disposition.

Persons afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, 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 in taste, and free from any taste, and will not grip, sicken or weaken the system, or leave the bowels cœvive. Mothers nursing should likewise take one or two of these Pills once per week. They will not only keep your system healthy and regular, but will protect your infants against Cramp and Pains in the stomach, and insure not only a healthy child, but will invest every child, thus suckled, with a sweet disposition.

Persons afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, 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 in taste, and free from any taste, and will not grip, sicken or weaken the system, or leave the bowels cœvive. Mothers nursing should likewise take one or two of these Pills once per week. They will not only keep your system healthy and regular, but will protect your infants against Cramp and Pains in the stomach, and insure not only a healthy child, but will invest every child, thus suckled, with a sweet disposition.

Persons afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, 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 in taste, and free from any taste, and will not grip, sicken or weaken the system, or leave the bowels cœvive. Mothers nursing should likewise take one or two of these Pills once per week. They will not only keep your system healthy and regular, but will protect your infants against Cramp and Pains in the stomach, and insure not only a healthy child, but will invest every child, thus suckled, with a sweet disposition.

Persons afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, 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 in taste, and free from any taste, and will not grip, sicken or weaken the system, or leave the bowels cœvive. Mothers nursing should likewise take one or two of these Pills once per week. They will not only keep your system healthy and regular, but will protect your infants against Cramp and Pains in the stomach, and insure not only a healthy child, but will invest every child, thus suckled, with a sweet disposition.

Persons afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, 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 in taste, and free from any taste, and will not grip, sicken or weaken the system, or leave the bowels cœvive. Mothers nursing should likewise take one or two of these Pills once per week. They will not only keep your system healthy and regular, but will protect your infants against Cramp and Pains in the stomach, and insure not only a healthy child, but will invest every child, thus suckled, with a sweet disposition.

Persons afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, 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 in taste, and free from any taste, and will not grip, sicken or weaken the system, or leave the bowels cœvive. Mothers nursing should likewise take one or two of these Pills once per week. They will not only keep your system healthy and regular, but will protect your infants against Cramp and Pains in the stomach, and insure not only a healthy child, but will invest every child, thus suckled, with a sweet disposition.

Persons afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, 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 in taste, and free from any taste, and will not grip, sicken or weaken the system, or leave the bowels cœvive. Mothers nursing should likewise take one or two of these Pills once per week. They will not only keep your system healthy and regular, but will protect your infants against Cramp and Pains in the stomach, and insure not only a healthy child, but will invest every child, thus suckled, with a sweet disposition.

Persons afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, 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 in taste, and free from any taste, and will not grip, sicken or weaken the system, or leave the bowels cœvive. Mothers nursing should likewise take one or two of these Pills once per week. They will not only keep your system healthy and regular, but will protect your infants against Cramp and Pains in the stomach, and insure not only a healthy child, but will invest every child, thus suckled, with a sweet disposition.

Persons afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, 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 in taste, and free from any taste, and will not grip, sicken or weaken the system, or leave the bowels cœvive. Mothers nursing should likewise take one or two of these Pills once per week. They will not only keep your system healthy and regular, but will protect your infants against Cramp and Pains in the stomach, and insure not only a healthy child, but will invest every child, thus suckled, with a sweet disposition.

Persons afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, 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 in taste, and free from any taste, and will not grip, sicken or weaken the system, or leave the bowels cœvive. Mothers nursing should likewise take one or two of these Pills once per week. They will not only keep your system healthy and regular, but will protect your infants against Cramp and Pains in the stomach, and insure not only a healthy child, but will invest every child, thus suckled, with a sweet disposition.

Persons afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, 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 in taste, and free from any taste, and will not grip, sicken or weaken the system, or leave the bowels cœvive. Mothers nursing should likewise take one or two of these Pills once per week. They will not only keep your system healthy and regular, but will protect your infants against Cramp and Pains in the stomach, and insure not only a healthy child, but will invest every child, thus suckled, with a sweet disposition.

Persons afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, 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 in taste, and free from any taste, and will not grip, sicken or weaken the system, or leave the bowels cœvive. Mothers nursing should likewise take one or two of these Pills once per week. They will not only keep your system healthy and regular, but will protect your infants against Cramp and Pains in the stomach, and insure not only a healthy child, but will invest every child, thus suckled, with a sweet disposition.

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., 162 Fulton St., N. Y. W. T. Baird, and all Druggists, Woods W. R. Newcomb, Tobique; J. D. Beard G and Falls; S. F. Grosvener, Eel River.

The Mighty Haler

WORLD KNOWN AND WORLD TRIUMPHANT.



Holloway's Ointment

The free admissions of all nations, as well as the verdict of the leading hospitals Old as well as the New World, stamp powerful remedial Agent as the greatest preparation ever made known to mankind. ITS PENETRATIVE QUALITIES are

than MARVELOUS, through the external pores of the skin, invisible to the naked eye, reaches the seat of the internal disease, and in all external affections its anti-inflammatory and healing virtues surpass anything else record, and is Nature's great ally.

Erysipelas & Salt Rheum

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

Bad Legs, Old Sores, & Ulcers

Cases of many years standing that pertinently refused to yield to any remedy or treatment, have invariably been cured by 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 cosmetics and other toilet appliances power to dispel rashes and other disfigurement of the face.

Piles and Fistula.

Every form and feature of this protracted and stubborn disorder is eradicated and entirely by the use of this eminent fomentation should precede its application. healing qualities will be found to be the most invariable.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases: Eruptions, Skin Diseases, Swelled Glands, Sore Legs, Sore Breasts, Sore Heads, Sore Throats, Sores of all kinds, Mercurial Eruptions, Sprains, Piles, Rheumatism, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scalds, Wounds of all kinds.

CAUTION.—None are genuine the words "Holloway, New York and London" are described as a Water-mark in every bottle of the book of directions around each box; the same may be plainly seen by the leaf to the light. A handsome reward is given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any parties counterfeiting the medicine vending the same, knowing them to be so.

Sold at the Manufacturing of Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, by all respectable Druggists and Dispensaries throughout the United States, the civilized world, in pots at 25 cents, and \$1 each.

There is considerable saving by the larger sizes. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to the wrapper.

WILLIAM T. FAIRBANKS

Agent for Woodstock, VERMONT. FAIRBANKS CELEBRATED SCALE of every variety.

34 Kilby Street, - Boston. GREENLEAF & BROWN, Agents. A full assortment of all kinds of well-perfected and store furniture for sale at Railroad, Hay, and Coal Scales set in the Province.

St. John, N.B., by Wm. Woodstock, July 29, 1858.

APPLES & ONIONS.—100 lbs. Baldwin and Greening Apples; Onions; 1 bbl. Pickles. For sale by MYSHRALL & BROWN, Ederington, Nov. 10, 1858.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform their Customers in Woodstock and upper Country that they are prepared to receive orders for FLOUR delivered to the door, and forward the same by the coast at St. Andrews will not be current prices in St. John. Parties ordering by this route will be required to take delivery of the goods at the station at Howard Settlement and their transport from that place. HALL & FAIRBANKS, St. John, Dec. 1, 1855.

OUR PAPER

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

The objects at which it particularly aims are, the promotion of immigration, the improvement of the land, the opening of new means of railroads, &c., an increased representation in the Assembly, and the promotion of all grades, from the highest being open all without price, and supported taxation.

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

Single copies, Two dollars a year, one and three quarters for ten, one dollar and a half for five, and sends a copy of the year, gratis.

When payment is not made in advance, a half, and when payment is beyond the year, three dollars.

For terms, postmasters, and to be sent at a dollar and a half a year, apply to the Editor of the Journal, Woodstock, N. B.

By arrangements with the proprietors of periodicals we are enabled to send the Journal at the low price of

The Atlantic Monthly; an original Magazine of the very highest quality, published at Boston by Phillips, Sampson, & Co. Price three dollars a year. A new romance by Mrs. J. A. Stowe was commenced in the number, and will be continued through the year. Thirty thousand copies of the Atlantic and the Journal are published.

A weekly illustrated American Phrenological Journal, the Water Cure Journal, (monthly) published by Fowler & Wells, New York, is two dollars a year, and the Star, published at New York, is one dollar and a half. For the Water Cure or Phrenological Journal, send one dollar and a half. For the Journal of Fowler & Wells' periodicals.

From the Canadian News of the 13th of September, 1859, the 10th anniversary of the capture of the one of the brightest soldiers of the British and British general, the same time one of the most distinguished of the British colonial empire, who will fail to appreciate this respect; but none can deny the brilliant genius which attacked and the daring valor conception was carried out, been narrated, but the description, which we believe is long in attributing to a distinguished Scotian (Sir Fenwick Williams) Quebec last summer, is a copy of the religio loci, and is in the reflections which it states, that we make no apology for it at length.

Looking northward from the shore of the St. Lawrence, we see a few hundred yards beyond the village, with a single line of street, almost perfectly level, extending in length, or all the way to the river to the Montmorency support. Where this village is the principal part of Montmorency in September, 1759, the appearance in the St. Lawrence the farthest extremity of the falls of Montmorency, and made his first dash at the fortifications—and was repul-

Miscellaneous

ANNIVERSARY OF THE QUEBEC.

From the Canadian News of the 13th of September, 1859, the 10th anniversary of the capture of the one of the brightest soldiers of the British and British general, the same time one of the most distinguished of the British colonial empire, who will fail to appreciate this respect; but none can deny the brilliant genius which attacked and the daring valor conception was carried out, been narrated, but the description, which we believe is long in attributing to a distinguished Scotian (Sir Fenwick Williams) Quebec last summer, is a copy of the religio loci, and is in the reflections which it states, that we make no apology for it at length.

Looking northward from the shore of the St. Lawrence, we see a few hundred yards beyond the village, with a single line of street, almost perfectly level, extending in length, or all the way to the river to the Montmorency support. Where this village is the principal part of Montmorency in September, 1759, the appearance in the St. Lawrence the farthest extremity of the falls of Montmorency, and made his first dash at the fortifications—and was repul-

Looking northward from the shore of the St. Lawrence, we see a few hundred yards beyond the village, with a single line of street, almost perfectly level, extending in length, or all the way to the river to the Montmorency support. Where this village is the principal part of Montmorency in September, 1759, the appearance in the St. Lawrence the farthest extremity of the falls of Montmorency, and made his first dash at the fortifications—and was repul-

Looking northward from the shore of the St. Lawrence, we see a few hundred yards beyond the village, with a single line of street, almost perfectly level, extending in length, or all the way to the river to the Montmorency support. Where this village is the principal part of Montmorency in September, 1759, the appearance in the St. Lawrence the farthest extremity of the falls of Montmorency, and made his first dash at the fortifications—and was repul-

Looking northward from the shore of the St. Lawrence, we see a few hundred yards beyond the village, with a single line of street, almost perfectly level, extending in length, or all the way to the river to the Montmorency support. Where this village is the principal part of Montmorency in September, 1759, the appearance in the St. Lawrence the farthest extremity of the falls of Montmorency, and made his first dash at the fortifications—and was repul-

Looking northward from the shore of the St. Lawrence, we see a few hundred yards beyond the village, with a single line of street, almost perfectly level, extending in length, or all the way to the river to the Montmorency support. Where this village is the principal part of Montmorency in September, 1759, the appearance in the St. Lawrence the farthest extremity of the falls of Montmorency, and made his first dash at the fortifications—and was repul-

Looking northward from the shore of the St. Lawrence, we see a few hundred yards beyond the village, with a single line of street, almost perfectly level, extending in length, or all the way to the river to the Montmorency support. Where this village is the principal part of Montmorency in September, 1759, the appearance in the St. Lawrence the farthest extremity of the falls of Montmorency, and made his first dash at the fortifications—and was repul-

Looking northward from the shore of the St. Lawrence, we see a few hundred yards beyond the village, with a single line of street, almost perfectly level, extending in length, or all the way to the river to the Montmorency support. Where this village is the principal part of Montmorency in September, 1759, the appearance in the St.