

Mechanic Institute - Boy 162

Woodstock Journal.

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

VOLUME 6.

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

NUMBER 21.

OUR PAPER.

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

Its objects at which it particularly aims in the present circumstances of the country are the promotion of immigration, the settlement of 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 without price, and supported by Direct Taxation.

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

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Advertisements should be sent in not later than 3 P.M. on Wednesday.

Editor of the Journal, Woodstock, N. B.

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BELMONT, SUNDAY, NOV. 5, 1859.

Dear Sir,—I was absent from home when your letter of the 27th ultimo arrived, and having only returned last night I take the first opportunity of answering it.

You were quite right in supposing that it was with a sincere desire to further your interests connected with the Journal that I wrote you on the 21st. Having had much more experience in the varied affairs of life than a young man could have, I hoped that my opinion on a subject so important might have had some weight with you. From the ability with which the "Journal" has been conducted, I have on all occasions recommended its circulation, therefore as a public man I felt a degree of responsibility for the opinions put forth by it. While fully appreciating the motives that influence you in desiring to have all subjects freely discussed in its columns, and after having again carefully read your editorial of the 13th ultimo (that of the following week I cannot find) I have no hesitation in repeating that I consider the insertion of such a communication as Mr. Peabody's, in a paper circulating among families, as quite unjustifiable, and which I think those believing in the truths of Christianity will most decidedly and unequivocally condemn.

I need scarcely say anything to you with regard to the great responsibility that rests upon the conductor of a public journal, and the effect that the public press must have in forming the opinions of the rising generation. If your articles were only read by those

whose general reading, and experience in the world, had matured their judgments, each would be approved or disapproved accordingly, and no great evil could arise. But upon the minds of the young it is otherwise, for it is much easier to deny a principle or a doctrine than to prove it, and ridicule will often have a greater influence on their minds than argument; therefore the circulation of infidel and heterodox opinions, contrary to those which are considered fundamental among Christians, through the newspapers of the day, can in my judgment only result in evil.

Liberty to be enjoyed must be under restraint. Man is more prone to do evil than to do right, hence the necessity of laws to restrain wrong-doers. Laws are restrictions upon liberty, not required for the just but the unjust—to the spurious and free thinking liberty that was disseminated by the writings of the school of Voltaire and Rousseau, may be ascribed in a great degree the anarchy and horrors of the first French revolution—the truths of revealed religion, were ridiculed and treated with contempt, murder and rapine deluged France with blood, while honors and worship were paid to the Goddess of Reason, and a military despotism alone could rescue the people from the more unbearable despotism of unrestrained liberty.

Holding such views I have merely to add that if you are determined to open your columns to communications of the nature alluded to, I must withdraw my name from your subscription list, and at the same time request you to publish this correspondence. Hoping upon reflection and consultation with those friendly to your paper you may decide otherwise, I remain,

Yours very truly,
R. D. WILMOT.

STEPHENSON AND BRUNEL.

The coincidence of their deaths is a trivial circumstance which induces us to consider the lives of Stephenson and Brunel in their relations to each other as well as to the world, but the comparison is suggestive in itself. Starting in life with names that had already been made widely known, they soon distanced all competitors in the pursuit of fame, and the professional career of each has ended in the full blaze of celebrity. Because they were both engineers, and famous, it has been thought they must necessarily be rivals; and injudicious attempts have been made to establish the pre-eminence now of one or the other, though their paths in life were so distinct that only during "the battle of the gauges" were their interests in any way opposed. The circumstances under which the professional life of each was begun are curiously suggestive of the careers opening before them.

Brunel was engaged in actively superintending the construction of an engineering work, the difficulties of which would have been impossibilities to any man but his father and himself; and after a prolonged struggle against obstacles all but insurmountable in the Thames Tunnel, he associated his name with an achievement of world wide fame, which remained as a monument to science but a warning to capitalists. Stephenson at the same time was steadily working in his father's factory at Newcastle, and fairly engaged in his great life-long task of perfecting locomotive engines. Each man was imbibing the peculiar genius of his father, Brunel moulding his own character upon that of the gifted and versatile Sir Isambard, Stephenson insensibly acquiring that patient, un-

wearily disposition, that "infinite capacity for taking pains" which had raised the humble pitman to "use, and name, and fame."

Mining and dockbuilding, and many other branches of engineering, have at different times occupied Stephenson's attention; but the real energies of his mind were devoted to the one subject which had filled his brain from youth upwards—the great system of railways whose future existence he foresaw. With a single minded perseverance which excites the deepest admiration, father and son labored incessantly at the realization of this dream. The Patent Index shows us a long list of inventions, the work of both George and Robert Stephenson, every one of which tends to this result. The first patent taken out by the younger is for "Axletrees to remedy the extra friction on curves, applicable to wagons, carts, cars and carriages, used on railroads, tramways, and other public roads." This is dated 23d January, 1826, and from this time until 1841 mention is made of a succession of patents, many of them for inventions sufficiently trifling and little likely to make a noise in the world, but all helping on the great work to which hand and brain were alike devoted. No patents seem to have been taken out after the last-named date; not because the fertile mind was in any way exhausted, but because the great and famous engineer could then dispense with such aid as they afforded.

Scarcely any patents were taken out by the younger Brunel, but the erratic genius of his father is curiously shown by the list of his inventions. They relate to all kinds of subjects. We find an invention for cutting mortises in blocks, another for some process relative to the manufacture of muslin, then one for sawing machinery, and others for making boots and shoes, "constructing tanks and undergrounds," making stereoscopic pictures, and many more purposes. The accuracy of his calculations is here attested both by Brunel. In the younger it was perhaps more fully developed than in the elder. The power of vividly conceiving some new idea and rapidly filling in its details may in his case have been even dangerously great. Suddenly grasping the idea of some grand undertaking, seizing in a moment of inspiration on some bold means of accomplishing the desired object, he would labor on, undaunted by difficulties, rising with circumstances, and eventually achieve some scientific wonder, which should collect gazers from all parts of the world, and but too frequently ruin all financially concerned in it. We would not, however, fall into the error of supposing, because an engineering triumph may be a commercial failure, that the community has necessarily lost by it. In some such cases the capitalists who have followed their daring leader to ruin are like the devoted band which rushes first into a breach, and which though itself meeting death, make the way easy for the thousands who of the one not less than the untiring perseverance of the other the community has gained. Both have brought honor to the country of their birth, and the benefits they have wrought for it will not yet endure, but grow through ages yet to come. To attempt to set the two great men in invidious rivalry to one another is futile. They were not rivals but fellow workers; they were not in opposition but in harmony, and their life work tended to the one object, before which, both would have sunk all considerations of individual fame, to the good of mankind.—Spectator.

MAN'S DAILY OCCUPATIONS.—The employment of mankind—what weary, incessant, monotonous things they are. I might descant upon the innumerable loathsome employments which must exist upon the earth. But I abhor extremes, and my argument will be stronger if I keep to the more favored occupations in which men employ themselves. Let us begin with the learned professions. Year after year the lawyer proceeds in his wearisome round of nice cavilling, dextrous sophistry, wearing, or dull verbiage spinning. The grating, or dull verbiage has no basis in nature, and was swept away at once if men were wiser and more reasonable than they are. The divine has a wider and deeper sphere; but it always comprehended within narrow limits, and it is very dangerous for him to think out anything of his own. The span of medical science, whose doings, I must admit, have, or ought to have, some basis in nature, is also, for the most part, a slave to routine, and the sneers of Voltaire is not without some truth, even in this age, that the physician is one "who gibed and versed Sir Isambard, Stephenson insensibly acquiring that patient, un-

take the soldier and the sailor. Their professions seem to the young and the thoughtless very glorious, but to the rest of the world they appear a hideous necessity. And any thing more dull, formal, and uninteresting than the greater part of their career, cannot well be imagined. At least, so they are pleased to tell us themselves, and I see no reason whatever for doubting their word. The trader, the artisan, the laborer, the clerk, have each a very narrow sphere to act in. For the most part they soon learn to do the best they can in their respective occupations, and ever afterwards it is mere mill-work for them. I had forgotten to name the artist and the man of letters. They seem to have a very wide field, but it does not turn out to be so wide as we should have expected. Soon they find out their speciality, and ever afterward they go droning on at the same thing which they can do a little better than some one else, and so they repeat themselves indefinitely, until their generous patron, the world, becomes tired of their doings and of them. Over all these various kinds of work there comes weariness, numbness, and a sense of its insanity; the wheels of life drag heavily, and the man, as he lies down to rest, thinks with a sigh that he has done nothing to-day better, or more to the purpose, than he did yesterday, and that tomorrow's occupation will be even as today's. There is quite as much vanity and folly in men's most serious work as in their lightest play and most trivial pleasures. And as for these pleasures, they may be disposed of in a single sentence, by saying, as we can with truth, that even in the most civilized nation, men contrive to make their pleasures as dull, longwinded, and laborious, as any part of their daily task work.—Friends in Council. New Series.

JACK ANTHON.—The sailors of a British ship of six-line-of-battle ships, and smaller vessels, have lately been in Malta, with plenty of money in their pockets, in search of fun. A writer from Malta thus describes them:

"They are to be seen in all directions, in all sorts of grotesque costumes, as if it was carnival time—many in 'long togs,' Holmes Crow hats, others in Bell toppers, with hies cut in them, or wreaths round them; in short, anything different to other people. Many have been driving about in the very best carriages that could be hired, and the ladies in driving to shop doors and having goods sent out to their carriages to choose from; driving to the garden of the Cafe de la Reine, having ice creams and wafers sent to their carriage, making the waiter take one himself, and pelting him with the change, and then driving off fanning themselves in the most lackadaisical style. At the opera it was their acing, not that of the performers, that the audience had to attend to. Most had some extraordinary pets—young pigs with spectacles on, little dogs dressed up, rabbits, monkeys, &c.; these occasionally escaped, and Jack very unceremoniously gave chase, climbing in the most extraordinary manner in what appeared to be impossible places. Pigeons, fowls and cats that escaped were comparatively harmless; it was the concert arising from the pigs and dogs—varied occasionally with the crowing of some of the cocks that had escaped into the upper boxes—that prevented the possibility of attending to the music. The sailors do not understand Italian, nor are they restrained by any false modesty in letting that fact be known. The demand for an English song was loud and vociferous; many of Russell's were named, and many staves from Dibdin's were volunteered by the sailors themselves.

"It was possibly fortunate that the prima donna did not understand English, for some of the remarks and criticisms were not very complimentary. An old Italian gentleman in the pit took some trouble to translate one of the songs as it was sung. To show the sailor's gratitude, half a dozen bottles of rum were passed to him to drink from. He thought to escape by saying he could not drink out of a bottle. In an instant a dozen slices were off, and he had a body drugs of which he knows little, and a pound of which he knows less." Then

spirit, which nearly took his breath away and by way of restoring him the sailors gave him some hearty slaps with their brawny hands on his back, which shook him fearfully. The old gentleman at last made his escape from his friends, who, as he left, pressed upon him a bottle of rum for his old woman at home. These scenes are pleasingly varied in the theatre with battles between the sailors and their natural foes, the police, who have a long and standing hatred to each other. If Jack gets the upper hand the main guard is called in, the result of which is generally that those who have been fighting escape, and some dozen sailors who cannot move, and are totally unconscious from the effect of drink, are pounced upon by the police, who carry them unresisting to the police office. The next morning the sailors, with empty pockets, are brought before a Maltese magistrate, who has about the same feeling for Jack that a cat has for a mouse. The ceremony before the magistrate is very short; neither party understands a word of the other's say, and it saves much trouble to at once condemn the sailor.—Jack accordingly gets a number of days' imprisonment, or is taken to his ship by the police, who receive a pound from Jack's forthcoming pay."

SIR JAMES CLARK.—The retirement of Sir James Clark from his office of personal physician in daily attendance on the Queen, is an event of sufficient importance in the court circle to demand a passing notice. Sir James was appointed Physician in Ordinary to the Duchess of Kent, on the death of Dr. Maton, some twenty-seven years ago, and has therefore had charge of the health of the Queen ever since her girlhood. Since Her Majesty's accession, Sir James has been in daily attendance, accompanying the Court to Windsor, Osborne and Balmoral, and regularly travelling with Her Majesty in her trips to Ireland, Belgium, France and Prussia, and also when taking her marine excursions in the royal yacht. Although at the births of the royal children the professional assistance of Dr. Locock was called in, yet the Queen was always considered to be in the care of her own personal physician up to the moment Dr. Locock's professional services were indispensable, and Sir James always signed the official bulletins first. In addition to his post in the household of the Queen, Sir James was also attached to that of the Prince Consort and the Duchess of Kent, and has had the sole medical direction of the health of the royal children. The loss, therefore, of so old and confidential a family medical adviser is much felt by the Royal Family; but some few years ago Sir James had a severe attack of illness, and advancing age has induced him to retire from his constant daily attendance at the Palace. Sir James Clark is succeeded in his important duties by Dr. Baly, who has been gradually initiated in the routine of his duties by the retiring baronet. For this purpose Dr. Baly was in attendance at Osborne this summer, and again joined the suite of Her Majesty at Balmoral, where Sir James was also on duty, and the new Physician in Ordinary may be considered to have entered on the duties and responsibilities of his office in attending her Majesty on her return journey from Balmoral to Holyrood, Fearnha Castle, and Windsor Castle.—Court Journal.

VENICE.—A letter from Venice of Oct. 12 in the Opinion Nationale gives the following startling account of the deplorable state to which the Austrian rule has reduced the city: The number of destitute people inscribed upon the registers of public charity amounts to the frightful figure of 45,000! It was only 27,000 in 1849. Add to this that there are many poor who are ashamed to register themselves. Then remember that the entire population of Venice is now reduced to 105,000 souls and you will form some idea of the abyss of misery into which we have fallen.

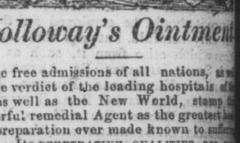


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TO AGRICULTURISTS. A few copies of the present half-year of the *Genius Farmer* can be had at this office, for three shillings a copy. The *Farmer* is a monthly publication, devoted to Agriculture, Husbandry, Horticulture, Stock Raising, Rural and Domestic Economy, &c., and is full of practical information for all engaged in these pursuits. The 12 10s. will purchase six numbers of this excellent work, from July to December inclusive. Those desirous of getting a copy had better apply immediately. Journal Office, Sept. 16.

The Journal.

Thursday, November 24, 1859. DISCUSSION AND INQUIRY—MR. WILMOT'S LETTER.

As we have determined not to shut our columns against communications of the nature of the one concerning which Mr. Wilmot has written us, we have acceded to his request for the publication of his letter. We may explain that this letter was preceded by another, which we, not knowing whether it was meant for insertion, replied to privately. Mr. Wilmot replies to us in the letter which appears elsewhere. We had not expected that the discussion to which Mr. Raymond's first letter gave rise would extend to so great a length, or take so wide a range; but firmly convinced that our cause is the cause of truth, we shrink neither from the publication of the arguments of our opponents nor from the discharge of our duty in meeting them at every turn.

Mr. Wilmot's objection to the printing of such letters as that of Mr. Peabody is simple and easily understood. He fears that their perusal by the young and inexperienced may exert a baneful influence upon their minds. The conclusion which we draw from his remarks is that he would have the young read nothing on religious subjects that did not coincide with the opinions of their friends and guardians; that he would shut out from them all sides of religious questions except one, for fear they might be led astray,—or, in other words, led to disbelieve any thing which their guardians believe, or believe any thing which their guardians disbelieve.

This is the favorite policy of the great majority of mankind; and yet it will not bear a moment's investigation. It has always appeared to us that men who argue thus can have no real faith in the creed which they profess. Has Christianity no strength and no vigor of its own, that it cannot sustain and repulse the attacks of its foes without being surrounded by this triple wall of ignorance, prejudice and superstition? These men boast of the beauty and glory and potency of their system; and yet they treat it as though it were the flimsiest and puniest and frailest of dogmas, in constant danger of being blown away by the breath of the slightest opposition. They wrap their nursing in thick clothes; they shut out from its face the vivifying rays of free discussion; they feed it not with the solid and wholesome food which is the favorite nourishment of other nursings,—on which Science and Philosophy have fed and prospered,—but they pamper it with a peculiar diet, which would infallibly starve to death any other nascent system. They don't set the roots of their plant in the bosom of old Mother Earth, and leave it to flourish in the bright sunshine, the whol some winds and the soft dews of heaven; but they train it in a hotbed, cover it with a glass roof, and carefully shut out from it the rough but kindly hand of nature. So it grows up a weak and sickly plant, with a constitution that is artificial, and of the frailest.

When it is transplanted out,—as every such plant must needs be,—and is no longer surrounded by the artificial atmosphere and the false conditions in which it was raised, it speedily droops and dies under the scorching beams of the sun, or the rough winds which play about it; for it has no hardiness, no vigor, no real vitality.

It is not thus that God trains up men to do his work. He never presents to them but one side of a matter, and hides from them all others. He fears not free discussion, but stimulates and encourages it. He plants in the child the desire to know all things, to plunge into the mysteries of creation and of existence, to read every page of the great book of Nature without a thought as to what it may contain, or to what result its lessons may seem to lead. To the young alike with the old he gives no enjoyment now disappointment, now faith now doubt, now happiness now misery. He spares not affliction to the young, even though it may throw them into despair, and into doubt of the existence of a benevolent and merciful deity. The little one who plunges his hand into the fire suffers the penalty just as does the adult who sees in the pain the kind and necessary warning of nature. Famine and Pestilence, War and Social convulsion, the Earthquake and the Tornado, are not withheld lest they may raise doubts of the beneficence of the deity; the book of nature is opened for man to read, and the more deeply and widely he reads the more firmly founded becomes his faith in the wisdom and goodness of the Father of Lights. The Faith that is born of ignorance must be weak and puny; the Faith that is the progeny of extensive and profound knowledge, of searching investigation, of unclouded reason, must be strong and firm as the adamant rock.

But Mr. Wilmot thinks that the young should only see one side of the question until their "judgments" have become "mature." Will he explain to us how it is possible for the judgment to be matured without that very study of both sides of the question which he forbids? We know of no patent process for maturing the judgment; it must be done in the one old way pointed out by Nature from the beginning of things,—by the study of the question from all sides and in all lights, by careful investigation of all that can be said for or against, by a thorough and conscientious training in the weighing of all sorts and descriptions of arguments and considerations. Neither is it possible to mature the judgment for religious questions by the study of questions other than religious. Newton might have gone on for a hundred years solving the highest problems in natural science without having become as good a navigator as the merest cabin boy of a coaster. Stephenson might have studied locomotive machinery till his eyes dropped from his head without being able to decide upon the feasibility of the Victoria Bridge. To understand any subject that subject itself must be studied; general information will never make a man competent to decide a question in a special science or art. The rule applies to religious creeds and doctrines as much as to any thing else. How can a man who knows no system but Calvinism,—who has never read about or studied any other,—decide upon the comparative merits of Calvinism and Arminianism? How can the Protestant who resolutely shuts his eyes against every thing that is written, and his ears against every

thing that is said, in favor of Romanism, pretend to decide which is the most in accordance with Scripture? It is certainly the strangest mode of "maturing" a "judgment" to present to it everything on one side of a question upon which it is expected to pronounce, and to hide from it everything that makes for the other side. What would be said of a rabbit fancier who should breed his rabbits till they became all ears and no feet, and gravely call it "maturing" the species!

We are aware that Mr. Wilmot does not mean to say that by his process the judgments of the young are matured in matters of religion, but merely that the judgement is matured generally. But the result is that which we have indicated. While Mr. Wilmot is waiting for the judgement to mature before placing before the young publications which oppose his own system, he is carefully indoctrinating them with that system, so that when they come to the age of discretion his creed is so fortified by education and prejudice that it is almost impossible to storm even its least defensible quarters. Consequently the young man's own reason and judgment are not responsible for his opinions; Religion becomes a matter of training and habit; and we are almost forced to agree with the remark of Lord Brougham, that a man is no more responsible for the nature of his religious creed than he is for the cut of his coat.

Would Mr. Wilmot, whom we know to be a consistent Conservative, deprive young people of the reading of Liberal newspapers?

But, he may reply, this is a matter of vastly more importance than politics. The dangers which spring from improper religious, or infidel, opinions are incomparably greater than can attach to mere political heterodoxy. And then, the great majority of all parties, classes and sects hold to the Christian Religion, while its opponents are but an insignificant handful.

All the more reason, then, for full inquiry and free discussion. Inquiry and discussion are the very handmaids of Truth. They do ten thousand times more for the promotion of a good cause than all the hot-bed and hot-house training and the like artificial devices, that ever entered the imagination of man. Discussion is the deadliest foe that Falsehood can ever meet. Why, then, do men fly into such fits of terror and horror at every little attack upon Christianity,—allowing, for a moment, that Mr. Peabody's letter can be so termed,—that appears in the columns of a newspaper or other publication? Do they actually think so meanly of it as to suppose that it is endangered by such puny assaults? If the system has truth on its side it will go through the furnace ten times heated and come out unscathed.

Once entered into this question we find it spreading out on all sides of us, and cannot forbear from wandering into some of its most inviting quarters. But the "dire necessity" of space prevents an extension of the present article. We have not yet done with Mr. Wilmot's letter. In a future article we shall have something to say concerning what we regard as his misinterpretation of the French Revolution. We think we shall be able to show that, properly read, it furnishes a powerful argument, not for, but against his own positions.

The Cunard Company's clerks and servants at Liverpool, were treated to a visit to the *Great Eastern* at Holyhead by their employers.

THE HERALD AND THE RIVER NAVIGATION.

The *Morning Herald* of the 18th. has another article in reply to our remarks on the improvement of the River in which, while boasting that it "has fairly beaten" the *Journal*, it, in fact, only evinces its ignorance of the importance of the matter. Passing over the boast as a matter of very slight consequence, and over its misconstruction of the expression that our opposition to the present administration in its early existence "partook largely of bitterness," and also over the lame logic of the commencement of the third paragraph of its article, we come at once to the main question.

In stating that we have "endeavored to make our readers believe that the Government have been entirely neglectful of the River" the *Herald* merely succeeds in showing how little acquaintance it has with the matter at issue. The people of Carleton and Victoria know what amount of money has been expended on the improvement of the navigation, and with what results in facilitating the carrying trade, much better than a St John editor, who probably never gave the subject a thought, can tell them. A large proportion of the steamboat stock of the Fredericton and Woodstock steamers is owned here; the captains of two out of three of the boats are residents of Woodstock; almost all the numerous fleet of towboats is owned in these Counties; and they furnish nearly all the raftsmen. The people of these Counties may be supposed to know something about the matter. Besides, the expenditure upon the River is a matter of public record; every one who has admittance to the Journals of the House, or to the Reports of the Board of Works, knows what the expenditure has been from year to year. When, therefore the *Herald* intimates that we have been misleading the people on the subject, and proceeds ostentatiously to enlighten both them and us it only proves that its editor probably never gave the matter a thought, and thinks he has now made a wonderful discovery.

Let us take a glance at the matter in the light of common sense. The St. John River is at a certain pitch of water navigable from the city of Saint John itself to Little Falls in the County of Victoria, with the single break at Grand Falls, a distance of about 265 miles, 170 miles of which are above Fredericton. During the greater portion of this distance it runs through a country magnificent in every respect, whether with regard to its agriculture, lumber, or manufacturing advantages. In the raw materials of wealth, in opportunities for the profitable investment of capital and industry, in capacity for the support of population and for the production of food and the materials of physical comfort, it is unsurpassed, we believe, in British North America; while for the enterprise of its population and the briskness of its trade it is equal, if not superior, to any portion of New Brunswick. The only present means of communication with the sea for this region is the St. John River. In consequence of obstructions in some places, and the width of its bed in others, the river is navigable for our steamers but a small portion of the year. Now if there was no river where the Saint John runs would not the people of this district have an irresistible claim upon the Province for the construction of an artificial communication, a railway, whenever the Province chose to take upon itself the burden of such works? Most undoubtedly, inasmuch as the benefit to the upper St. John would not be a whit greater than that to the lower St. John, and the interest of both would be the same. The city of St. John has built for it, at the expense of the Province, a railway to Shediac, costing some nine or ten hundred thousand pounds. If we had no River the cost of procuring communication between the city and Little Falls, at the same rate, would be about two millions and a quarter! And yet while the navigation of the River is so imperfect and so uncertain, and yet improvable at a very moderate cost, and while on every mile of the railway to Shediac there is being expended in a few years some nine hundred thousand pounds, we when we put forward the claims of the River, have thrown in our teeth that there has been on it an expenditure of £1500 a year for some ten or twelve years—almost as much as would build two miles

of Railway! Surely we are expected to be grateful for the very smallest favor.

Let us examine the matter from another point of view. On merely local grounds our claim is strong, but in a national point of view it is vastly stronger. The St. John River is not expected to pay the interest on its cost; by some not even including expenses. Its indirect benefits, doubtlessly, he considerable, but they will be confined to a small portion of the Province. But were such a sum expended on the River as would render it navigable throughout the season to boats draught the profits direct and indirect to the Government and to the western part of the Province would be immense. Steamboats would ply regularly and continually; freights would be low; travelling on the River would become cheap, and the conditions would give a powerful impetus to trade, industry and settlement, to a wide extent of crown lands, stretching along the east side of the River more than a hundred miles, which are unproductive in the Province for agricultural purposes, would double and treble in value, and a rapidly increasing sale, the transportation of lumber would become much more certain; and, in fine, an impetus would be given to the settlement, the production of industry, and the trade of the country which would tell most favorably upon the Provincial Revenue and the national commerce.

The Hon. Charles Fisher, in moving the session of 1849, the Bill providing for an annual expenditure upon the River of £2,000, for five years, in reply to some mark from an opponent, said that he claimed for the River counties justice should ask for one or two hundred thousand pounds to make good water navigation. The higher sum, which would be to all the results which we have indicated, builds only twenty two miles of the Railway, which is scarcely expected to pay its running expenses! But more could be done with a comparatively insignificant sum. In the summer of 1858 Messrs. Brent and Grant, the latter of whom had afterwards charge of the improvement during the season of 1858, 1851, and 1852, made a survey of the Lake at the head of the St. John with respect to the feasibility and probable expense of damming them, in order to furnish a supply of water during the heat of summer. The result of their explorations and calculations is striking and important: they estimated that for £14,100 these could be built dams and locks to retain water sufficient to "increase the depth in the lower eight inches during one hundred days of the drought of Summer."

We have at hand no statistics of the trade by the River later than those of 1858. In that season the steamboats carried 10,000 barrels and the tow boats 24,000 barrels, in all 44,000; while about 6,000 had to be hauled in the winter. The steamers also carried 6,000 passengers. Yet the whole time during which the steamers ran, did not, if we are correctly informed, exceed three months.

We shall close with a hurried glance at the history of the improvements on the River, to show that the Government have not done their duty in the matter. The expenditure of the £2,000 a year already spoken of commenced in 1850, and continued through 1851 and 1852, under the superintendence of Mr. Grant. In 1853 Colonel MacLachlan was entrusted with the superintendence, and during that and the three following years labored at it and assiduously, earning the commendation of the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, in his Reports for 1855 and 1856. But in 1857 began the reign of Simonsism, and Colonel MacLachlan was marked out as a victim. As the Government did not like to give an outright dismissal to an officer who had won the good opinion of the people by his zealous labors in the public service they got rid of him by stopping the supplies. In his report for 1858 he had estimated the sum needed to carry out the improvements which, from his acquaintance with the River he thought necessary at £4,000. In 1856 £1,500 was expended; but in 1857 the work was confined almost wholly to the towing paths, and the sum expended was but £217, under the superintendence of Messrs. Miller and Ingraham.

In 1858 scarcely anything was done for the river, the same commissioners expending

£258, on the towing paths. The Government cannot plead the excuse that the weight of water prevented a greater outlay, for they provided in 1858, 1859, for the estimates, and that the towing paths, and in 1857 we believe a similar sum.

And while the river is thus neglected and railway communication between commercial metropolises and the upper St. John is also neglected, the Saint John Railroad creeps on, slowly but surely, through the country, the trade of which is the great source of its wealth and prosperity. The time is not far distant when the press of St. John will find the very measure for the advocacy of which we are taken to task by one of their number is a matter of even more importance than to us.

We have discussed this matter at length not that such a reply to the *Herald* was necessary, but that the public might be reminded of facts and considerations which seem too ready to be forgotten.

LOCAL TOPICS.

The weather and the river have been the topics of the week. Both have behaved in an interesting though unexpected manner. Last week we were expected to have a heavy fall of snow, but the weather has been much more mild, the atmosphere on Friday and Saturday was almost summer-like and on the latter day the *Bonnie* made another trip, the river being open. She reached Woodstock on Sunday morning, unloaded, and returned to Fredericton, and on Monday again left Woodstock. But the weather had changed, the river was running full and on Tuesday night and Wednesday forenoon we had a heavy fall of snow, less than fifteen inches. The stream reached the Barony, thirty miles from Fredericton, but after lying there some time was obliged to turn down stream. We hear that she is frozen in near 16 miles from Fredericton. The river is now very high, and covered with ice, the air is comparatively warm, and the not wanting tokens of a thaw.

On Monday evening the Saint John Society of Woodstock held its annual meeting. It numbers fifteen members, and the prospect of considerable increase. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the current year:—

- James Robertson, President; Alexander Gibson, 1st Vice do.; John Bell, 2nd Vice do.; Rev. H. J. M. Lardy, Chaplain; John T. Allan, Secretary; Hugh M. Lenn, Treasurer; Robert Donaldson, John Bell, Hay, and Wm. McKenzie, Com. of the Society.

The Society resolved to celebrate Andrews Day, the 30th instant, by a dinner at Messrs R. Donaldson, John Edgar, John E. Gar and James Edgar, who pointed a committee of arrangements was also resolved to take steps to have the Society incorporated at the next session of the Legislature.

WRECK OF THE INDIAN.—It is with regret that we learn by telegraph that a steamer, one of the hitherto very successful Canadian line, was wrecked off Joseph, near Guysborough, in Nova Scotia, at 5 a.m. on the 21st instant, of the crew were drowned, and the vessel supposed to be a total loss.

The prisoner, Boyer, found guilty of manslaughter at the Court of Oyer and Terminer held lately in this county, sentenced by the Court to imprisonment with hard labor in the Provincial Penitentiary for the term of seven years, man Ganett, convicted of an assault with intent to kill, was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour in the same place. Acting Deputy Sheriff J. left here on Saturday last with a team to convey the prisoners to their destination, which we presume has been successfully accomplished.—*Herald*.

The trial of Moore Ellis and 11 others for causing the death of John Cassin in Court yesterday, the jury returned a verdict of about five minutes, a verdict of Not Guilty.—*St. John*.

His Grace the Archbishop left yesterday evening in the steamer "Empress of Halifax," where he will remain two months, and where all communications during that should be addressed to him.—*Freeman*.

Railway! Surely we are expected to be grateful for the very smallest favor. Let us examine the matter from another point of view. On merely local grounds our claim is strong, but in a national view it is vastly stronger. The St. John Railway is not expected to pay the cost of its cost; by some not even the expenses. Its indirect benefits, doubtless, be considerable, but will be confined to a small portion of the Province. But were such a sum expended on the River as would render it navigable throughout the season to boats of eight or ten tons, the profits direct and indirect to the Government and to the western Province would be immense. Steamships would ply regularly and continue throughout the season to boats of eight or ten tons, the profits direct and indirect to the Government and to the western Province would be immense. Steamships would ply regularly and continue throughout the season to boats of eight or ten tons, the profits direct and indirect to the Government and to the western Province would be immense.

On Wednesday morning last the magnificent iron screw steamer *Hungarian*, of the Canadian line, arrived in our harbour in nineteen and a half hours from Portland. She visits our port to receive a cargo of deals, and will leave Portland with passengers and the Canadian mails for Liverpool on the 26th inst. If our railway line was extended, through from Sussex Vale to the Canadian frontier, to meet the extension of the line from the River Du-Loup, or Trois Pistoles, these steamers would, no doubt, arrive direct with their mails and passengers during the winter months, and in addition to all the other advantages, avoid the necessity for, and expenses of, shifting ports to procure a return cargo. As it is, if the proper arrangements were made by the Company a large amount of freight for this Province, and passengers proceeding to and from Great Britain connected therewith might be diverted to patronize these steamers. In the month of February numbers of our shippers and importers leave for Europe to arrange for the business of the coming season; and in the month of March the principal shipments of goods are made at London and Liverpool, for this Province. The *Hungarian* is the third or fourth vessel of this line of steamers which have already made acquaintance with the advantages of our situation, and the facilities we possess for an extension of intercourse. One of our contemporaries has been advocating the prompt prosecution of our railway line to Calais. We deem this measure premature. We wish to see the British North American Provinces first united together by the iron track, before we link on to the skirts of our republican neighbour. We have, before this, alluded to a connection with Canada being carried through the heart of the Province from Sussex Vale, as one which would meet the views of the Imperial Government, as being on the east side of the River St. John—as opening up a vast tract of an unoccupied and fertile country, and as tending to concentrate the commerce of a vast territory, in our capacious and ever open harbour.—*St. John Courier.*

LOCAL TOPICS.
The weather and the river have been the topics of the week. Both have been behaving in an interesting though not unexpected manner. Last week we left the ice running thickly, and the *Bonnie Doon* in Bedell's Cove. The weather became much more mild, the atmosphere on Friday and Saturday was almost summer like, and on the latter day the *Bonnie Doon* made another trip, the river being clear of ice. She reached Woodstock on Sunday morning, unloaded, and returned to Fredericton, and on Monday again left for Woodstock. But the weather had again changed, the river was running full of ice, and on Tuesday night and Wednesday forenoon we had a heavy fall of snow, not less than fifteen inches. The steamer reached the Barony, thirty miles from Fredericton, but after lying there some time was obliged to turn down stream. We hear that she is frozen in near Long's 16 miles from Fredericton. The river is now very high, and covered with ice. The air is comparatively warm, and there are not wanting tokens of a thaw.

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Robert Donaldson, John Balloch, Hugh Hay, and Wm. M'Kenzie, Com. of Relief.
The Society resolved to celebrate Saint Andrews Day, the 30th inst., by a Dinner. Messrs R. Donaldson, John Balloch, John Edgar, and James Edgar, were appointed a committee of arrangements.—It was also resolved to take steps to have the Society incorporated at the next session of the Legislature.

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The trial of Moore Ellis and his wife, for causing the death of John Cassidy, took place in Court yesterday, the jury, after an absence of about five minutes, returned a verdict of Not Guilty.—*St. John paper.*
His Grace the Archbishop left yesterday evening in the steamer "Empress" for Halifax, where he will remain the next two months, and where all communications during that should be addressed to him.—*Freeman.*

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—A few days ago a crew of lumbermen were engaged in breaking a jam of logs on the upper pitch of the Salmon Falls, when the jam suddenly gave way, and one of the men, Ephraim Hanson, was carried through the Falls along with the logs, first beneath them and then rising again to the surface, he disappeared a second time, coming out between the jam of logs, in the still water below. From this situation he was rescued in an exhausted state and considerably bruised. He was carried home and has since recovered. His escape was almost a miracle, many men having gone through the Falls the same way before, but none of them ever picked up alive.—*St. Croix Herald.*

The Salem Mass Register publishes the following extract of a letter from Zanibar, dated Sept. 8.
"An American clipper ship took off 1,200 negroes from the coast a few days since. If 1000 reach Havana, the owners will make \$400,000. If people send ships to this coast for slaves they can get them. John Bull is asleep. There are two English men-of-war in port, watching a chance to pounce upon the Syed Majed, I suppose. The Captain of the slave ship was a Spaniard, and hosted American colors when necessity required."
There has been a grand demonstration by the women of London in favor of the temperance movement. The meeting took place in the Welch Chapel Aldersgate street, and the platform was occupied exclusively by the ladies, none of them "chickens." Mrs. Fletcher took the chair, and Miss Parland, a teetotaler of 23 years' standing, castigated professing Christians for standing aloof from the temperance movement, seeing that 60,000 drunkards went down annually to the grave.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.—Under the present Post Office arrangements no letter can be forwarded to Europe unless it is prepaid. Unless a letter is prepaid, and the prepayment is sufficient, it is sent to Fredericton, then opened, and returned to the writer. Parties writing to Europe should be very cautious to ascertain at the Post Office when they mail their letters that all is right.—*Freeman.*

A GREAT YIELD.—John V. Putnam, Esq., of Houlton, raised 201 bushels of carrots on 26 square rods of land, which is a fraction less than 1237 bushels per acre. They are large and handsome, some of them measuring more than a foot in circumference.

Who will beat that?
Aroostook Pioneer.
The Steamer North Star from New York for Aspinwall, with 810 persons on board, is reported missing.
The Maharajah of Cashmere has presented to her Majesty a shawl tent, which will contain a bedstead of solid gold.—The value of this regal offering is said to exceed fifteen lacs of rupees (£150,000).

It is stated that by the 44th George III., cap. 54, sec. II, all members of a rifle corps are entitled to wear hair powder free of duty. This is indeed good news for riflemen.
It is asserted that Mr. Brunel never expected the *Great Eastern* to attain an extraordinary speed. A short time only before his death he stated most distinctly, that his calculations were that she would make the voyage from England to Calcutta or Sidney, in from 32 to 36 days. The rate of speed required for that purpose is only from 14 to 14 1/2 knots per hour.
Messrs. Beardmore and Robinson, electricians, have visited Valparaiso very lately, and set on foot a series of experiments on the Atlantic cable. Encouragements as to the success of the undertaking, both as regards the resuscitation of the old and the laying of a new cable, is in the ascendant, according to a *Trance paper.*

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MARRIED.
On the 29th Sept. by the Rev. W. Henry Street, Mr. Michael Levesque to Demie Lepotte, all of the parish of Grand Falls.
On the 19th of October by the same, Mr. Joseph Broomfield to Elizabeth Margison. At St. George's Church, Andover, on the 2d inst., by the same, Mr. Joseph Wolverton of Andover, to Sarah L. Stinson, of Deer Isle, State of Maine.
At St. George's Church, Andover, on the 10th inst., by the same, Mr. Charles Bull, of Woodstock, to Margaret Baird, youngest daughter of Henry Baird Esq., of Andover.
On the 10th inst., by the same, Mr. Thomas E. Wolverton, of Wicklow, Carleton County, to Mary Jane Caughey, of Perth, Victoria County.
On the 12th inst., by the same, Mr. James Edwin Phillips, to Esther Caroline Giberson, all of Perth, Victoria County.

SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY DINNER.—The Saint Andrews Society of this place purpose celebrating Saint Andrews Day by a Dinner on the evening of the 30th inst. Tickets may be had at the shops of John T. Allan and John Edgar.—Dinner will be on the table at seven o'clock.
JOHN BALLOCH,
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JOHN EDGAR,
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JUST RECEIVED.—A superior article of TOBACCO. F. W. BROWN. Brick Building, Main Street. Woodstock, November 17th, 1859.
Flour and Molasses.
60 BLS. Extra Superfine FLOUR, 6 Casks MOLASSES, a very nice article; for sale low for cash or in exchange for Oats and Butter.
JOHN EDGAR,
Woodstock, November 24th, 1859.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!—Just received, a new supply of SEA COAL, for Black mill's use. For sale low by JOHN EDGAR, Nov. 24, 1859.
IRISH WHISKEY, OLD JAMAICA.
1 PUNCHBON Fine Old Irish Whiskey.
1 do. Jamaica Rum, superior.
For sale by
MYSHRALL & RICHEY,
November 16, 1859.

Ale Porter, and Claret.
10 BLS. BOTTLED ALE;
1 Qt Cask Claret. For sale by
MYSHRALL & RICHEY,
November 25, 1859.

Tea, Pork, Sugar, &c.
THE Subscribers have now in Store, per recent arrivals, the following articles, which they offer for sale low for cash or approved payment:—
10 Chests Tea, 10 lbs. Pork;
30 Boxes Mould Candles;
40 Dr. P. Y. Soap;
10 Bls. Crushed Sugar, 100 Bsh Bricks;
10 Tins African Ginger;
8 Kegs Climus Mustard;
100 Tins Lobster, 1 bbl. Split Peas;
1 Bbl. Cucumber Pickles, 15 doz. Brooms
5 Boxes Greenfield Starch;
5 Cwt. Colman's Starch;
50 Bags Fine Salt;
10 Boxes Ground Pepper &c. &c.
MYSHRALL & RICHEY,
November 16, 1859.

WANTED.
In exchange for Cash on delivery.
250 MINK, \$50
500 SABLE, \$25
150 OTTER, \$15
1000 MUSKAT, \$25
200 LUCIFER, \$25
With any quantity of other descriptions of shipping FURS. GEO. STRICKLAND, Woodstock, November 24th, 1859.

Fish and Salt.
ON HAND—25 BLS. No 1. HERRING;
10 Quintals CODFISH;
To arrive by Rail Road—
19 1/2 BLS. Quoddy River Herring;
24 Sags Salt; 10 Quintals Pollock;
30 BLS. SEA COAL;
WANTED—2000 Bushels Oats.
Nov. 24th, 1859. JOHN EDGAR.

AT THE "MEDICAL HALL,"
Main Street, Woodstock,
IS now offered for sale a well assorted stock of
Drugs, Chemicals, PATENT MEDICINES,
—OF ALL KINDS—
HORSE MEDICINES, &c.
PAINTS.—White Lead, Black, Blue, Green, Yellow and Red Paint, dry colors and Graining Earths of all kinds.
OILS.—Belled and Raw Linseed, Seal, Olive, Neatsfoot, and Cod Liver Oils, Turpentine, Burning Fluid, Japan Coach and Furniture Varnishes.
BRUSHES.—Varnish, Paint, White-Wash, Blacking, Black Lead, Scrubbing, Hearth, Counter, Crumb, Sash Tools, Marking Brushes, and Camel's Hair Blenders. A superior assortment of Hair-Hat, Cloth, Flesh, Shaving, Tooth and Nail Brushes—Gutta Serena and Horn Toilette Combs, Ivory Combs, Pocket Combs, &c., &c., &c.
PER FUMERY.—English and American, —Comprising Rondeletia, Vegetable Essence, Jackey Club, Musk, Patchouli, Frangipani, Otto of Rose, Nivoli, Bergamot and Lavender,—Bay Rum, Verbena Water, Cologne, and a variety of other delicate Toilette Essences. Toilette Soaps, Old Brown Windsor, Honey, Glycerine, Camphor and Transparent Balls, Military Shaving Soap,—Hair Oils, Pomatums, Hungarian Balm, Rosemary and Castor Oil, Tricopherous, Coccoalno, Hair Dyes, &c., &c.

STATIONERY—Paper and Envelopes, of all sizes, Ruled and Plain, Pens, Ink, Lead Pencils, Slates, School Books, Blank Books, Ledgers and Day Books, Drawing Pencils and Paper, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Paint Boxes, Cribbage Boards, Portmonnaies, Wallets, Pocket Knives, Key Rings, Goggles, and a variety of other fancy articles.
A nice lot of **STANDARD NOVELS**, in cloth and paper, which will be sold at Publisher's prices,—also Children's Toy Books,—Church Services, Wesley's, Watt's and Church Hymn Books.
CONFECTIONARY.—A large assortment—Flavoring Extracts for Cakes and Puddings, Marmalade, Corn Starch, Broma, Tapioca, Sago, Arrowroot, Yeast Powder, Creams of Tartar, Ginger, Peppercorns, Pickles, Sauces, Honey, Cinnamon, Mustard, Rerulenta, Arabica, Lemon Syrup, &c., &c.

DYE STUFFS, of all kinds,—Logwood, Extract and Ground, Red Wood, Indigo, Cudbear, Ma-Her, Alum, Vitrol, Copppers, &c., &c.
A quantity of superior **CIGARS & TOBACCO**—Scotch & Macaboy Snuff—with other articles too numerous to mention.
DR. SMITH continues to attend to the practice of his Profession, and may be consulted at his office in the above Establishment, or at his residence next door. Woodstock, November 24th, 1859.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!
THE SUBSCRIBER has received from the British and American markets an immense stock of Goods, embracing all the novelties of the day, to which he particularly requests the attention of intending purchasers. The following are some of the leading articles.
2 Cases MANTLES, CAPES, and SHAWLS, CASHMERE, LUSTRES, CAMLETS, and other DRESS GOODS,
Chenille, Silk, Thibet & Worsted SCARFS, Fitch, Martin, and S. nirel FURS, Skeleton Skirts, Springs and Cane, A variety of Cloth & Trimmings for Mantles, Woollen Cloak, Comforters, Gaiters, &c., Ribbons, Flowers, Blonds and Shapers.
With every description of
Cottons and Woolens.
Also, 3 cases Gents, Black, Drab and Gray
Kossuth and Ledger Hats.
Ladies' and Childrens **Boots & Shoes.**
One Case Rubbers, very cheap!
Inside Venetian Blinds, assorted sizes, an article required in every house at all seasons.
Also,—2 Cases "Yankee Notions" containing Door Mats, Horse Cards, Shoe, Bk Lead and other Brushes, Whips, Baskets & Wooden Ware, with a variety of unenumerated articles. GEO. STRICKLAND, Woodstock, November 23d, 1859.

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers,
—AT THE—
Brick Building, Main Street.
EDBERT BROWN has received from Boston and New York, his WINTER Stock of
Boots, Shoes and Rubbers of all the latest and most approved styles and descriptions, suitable for the season, which he will sell at his usual moderate rates. The stock being very extensive and various customers can hardly fail to be suited.
Woodstock, November 22nd, 1859.

Poetry.

TRIPLES.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

How is it, o'er the strongest mind
That trifles hold such sway?
A word—nay, even a look unkind—
May darken all life's day
Oh, in this world of daily care
The thousands that have erred
Can any herdship better bear
Than they can bear a word!

The man who with heroic heart
Can stern misfortune meet,
Unflinchingly perform his part
And struggle 'gainst defeat,
With faith unshaken, yet can lose
His temper 'e'en for aught [chose,
Which falls not as his will would
Or proves not what he sought.

And woman can forgive a wrong
Which casts her on the world,
Far better than forgive the tongue
That may some anger have hurled;
A thousand times prefer a lot
As hard as want deplores,
Than feel or think herself forgot
By one her heart adores.

Alas! the human mould's at fault;
And still by turns it claims
A nobleness that can exalt,
A littleness that shames!
Of strength and weakness still combined
Compound of the mean and grand
And trifles with us shake the mind
That would a tempest stand.

Give me that soul-superior power,
That conquers every fate,
Which sways the weakest of the hour,
Rules little things as great;
That hurls the human waves of strife
With words and feelings kind
And make the trials of our life
The triumphs of our mind.

Select Story

AUNT JANET'S DIAMONDS.

CHAPTER II.—FOUND.

"My aunt, Josiah, Mr. Chapman, and Lucy were in the room; the officer had been sent down stairs. "The diamonds were in the safe after all," said my aunt to me the moment I entered. "The officer, on pulling the drawer right out, found them in the space behind the back of the drawer and the safe. He says, that as the drawer was crammed full, the case must have got hitched against the cover of the drawer, and when the drawer was pulled out, the case fell behind it, and so got pushed back by the drawer."

"I could see vindictive triumph in Josiah's eyes. "And now," said my aunt, "I have got to perform an act of justice towards Lucy. She has been wrongfully accused of stealing those diamonds. Under ordinary circumstances, I should have felt that no reparation which I could make would be too great: but she met the accusation with an infamous story—a story which, no doubt, she had originally trumped up for the purpose of gaining the good-will and assistance of a person who should have been above listening to such wicked insinuations."

"My aunt's words were positive torture in my ears.

"However," continued my aunt, "if Lucy will sign a paper, declaring that story utterly false, I will, on my part, buy her brother off from the army, give her a clear years wages, and, as far as I dare in justice, not concealing what has occurred, give her such a character, as may gain her a respectable place. Mr. Chapman will draw out the statement."

"There was a dead silence while Mr. Chapman was writing; I raised my eyes to look at Lucy. The girl was evidently so entirely unshaken by what had occurred, that she seemed quite unconscious that the matter on hand concerned her.

"Now, Lucy," said Mr. Chapman, briskly, "sign this."

"Read it to her first," exclaimed my aunt.

"But it is not a lie, sir, indeed," said Lucy faintly, interrupting Mr. Chapman as he read.

"Mr. Chapman paid no attention to her but read on to the end.

"Now," said he, "we won't argue the question of its being a lie or not; that would be an utter loss of time, for every person of common sense must be convinced that it is. If you sign this paper, you obtain the advantages your mistress has

offered: if you refuse, you leave this house a beggar, without a character—Choose;" and he offered her the pen.

"Lucy!" I cried involuntarily.

"The girl turned and looked at me with unmeaning gaze.

"Silence!" said my aunt to me in a severe tone; "don't you interfere with her."

"Mr. Chapman was whispering to Lucy. From what I overheard, it was evident that he merely attributed her hesitation to an obstinate resistance in her story."

"But I could not keep silence. I had been forced to speak against Josiah upon strong conviction. I should never have felt convinced of my mistake if I thought that the girl had signed the paper from mercenary motives.

"Lucy," said I, "listen to me. The question is, was Mr. Josiah with you in the garden that evening before the dinner, or not? They say it was your interest to declare he was: it is now clearly your interest to deny it. Lay aside this wretched question of interest and speak the truth. You will have to speak the truth one day. It is better to speak it now, though it makes you a beggar, than speak it hereafter with shame and remorse."

"I could see how agitated the girl was; pain of irresolution flushed her face; she abruptly left Mr. Chapman, and came to my side.

"I won't sign it!" "I did speak the truth."

"I was very angry—indignant at her cruel challenge. I spoke at random. "I will go," said I, and I left the room. I was far too excited to think. I put on my bonnet, hurried down stairs, and shut the hall-door after me. Whither? to Mrs. Huntley's—but?—I began to think as I turned on the door-step, and looked forth on the common: the old home-scene, so familiar, years and years I had looked out upon it from my bedroom window. The sun was beginning to set as I lingered on the doorstep; the whole scene was bright and warm, but it chilled me through and through. The feeling of home was gone—I felt I was face to face with the cold hard world. Then doubt and desolation came upon me. If my aunt had been alone, I would have returned and swallowed my words, and prayed on my knees to be taken back; but I thought of Josiah's triumph—I dare not face that; and I turned away, and left the house.

"I shall never forget the cruel doubts which beset me in that short walk to Mrs. Huntley's, the sad possibilities which thronged my brain; not that I doubted of his love, but I knew that he was not rich; he might have looked for something on my part to enable us to marry. At the very least, I was throwing myself on his generosity, not only accepting, but seizing eagerly at his offer, as a drowning wretch clutches at a straw. Then my circumstances were so totally changed since the offer was made, that my pride revolted at the idea of forcing him, out of honour, to take me as his wife. The idea of going to Mrs. Huntley's, which, on the spur of the moment, had appeared perfectly natural and proper, began to seem nothing short of utter boldness and impudence.

"I am sure I must have given it up, and gone back humbly to my aunt's, had he—Mr. Huntley—not overtaken me on the common; (he said afterwards he thought he had no right to address me till his letter was answered). I spoke his name only very low, but he caught it, and turned. I felt terribly frightened, and could scarcely speak, but this was only at first: a few words from him, and doubt was over, and he took me home to his mother.

"Mrs. Huntley was very kind to me; she called me from the very first her daughter, listening with a mother's sympathy to all I had to say. I was to call their house my home; and in a very short time it really was my own home. We were married as speedily as arrangements would permit.

"I did all my power to obtain my aunt's forgiveness, but in vain. The day after I was at Mrs. Huntley's, my wardrobe, and everything I possessed, were sent to me, but no letter or message; and though I wrote very often, I received no reply.—This was my only drawback to my happiness. Though Mr. Huntley's income was small, it was quite sufficient for every com-

fort. He was so thoughtfully kind: he bought Lucy's brother out of the army; and Lucy, poor girl, Mrs. Huntley took at once into her service, and she never left till she went away to be married many years afterwards.

"I had been married three months, and I had never ever chanced to meet my aunt in my walks, but I heard of her from time to time from mutual friends.

One day, intelligence was brought me that she was seriously ill—a paralytic seizure. In the greatest anxiety, I hastened to the house; the doctor's carriage was at the door. I asked how my aunt was. The butler said she was very ill. Could I see her? The man said he had strict orders to refuse me admittance. "Whose orders?" I inquired.

"Mr. Josiah's," was the reply. I was reflecting upon what I had better do, when the doctor came down stairs. He had always been a very kind friend of mine.

"I'm so glad you are here," said he; "I think it might do your aunt good; she has mentioned your name several times." He begged to have a few words with me in the dining-room.

"But I'm refused admittance."

"Mr. Josiah's orders, sir," said the butler, puzzled what to do.

"I'll be responsible," replied the doctor, and I followed him into the dining-room.

The doctor did not disguise from me that it was a most serious attack. It was agreed that I should enter my aunt's room as if nothing had occurred between us, and busy myself with the general arrangements.

"My aunt's face did brighten up when I approached her, and she smiled faintly. I was very distressed to see her in so sad a condition. I was on the point of referring to the past, and begging her forgiveness, but the doctor drew me back, and motioned to me to be silent.

"My presence and attentions seemed to cause my aunt so much satisfaction that the doctor expressed a strong wish, if possible, that I should remain and nurse her. I could sleep on the sofa in the room. He feared that his services would not be very long required. I was so very glad to be of any comfort to my aunt, that I readily agreed to the proposition; then I recollected about Josiah, and reminded the doctor of the peculiar circumstances in which I was placed. He promised me that I should have no annoyance or anxiety on that score. I was thus fully established as chief nurse. My first meeting with Josiah was not nearly as embarrassing as I had feared; he was certainly cold and distant in his manner, but he expressed himself very pleased that my aunt should have me with her; nevertheless, I heard afterwards that the unfortunate butler who had admitted me was peremptorily dismissed.

"At the first, when my aunt was so ill and helpless, Josiah came very little into the sick-room; but as soon as she grew better, and began thoroughly to regain her consciousness and the use of her limbs, he was in and out of the room all day. On the plea that I should be over fatigued, he wanted me to let the nurse sleep in the room. I would not consent to this; I said, as my aunt was so accustomed to my nursing, I knew she would never like anybody else with her. He was very reluctant to forego his proposal. The nurse slept in the boudoir, and I observed that she became far more active and attentive in the night than she had been during the worst of the illness. If I got up ever so softly to go to my aunt's bed, she was sure to be in the room; and more than that, the slightest movement always brought Josiah tapping at the door to know if we wanted anything.

"My aunt was so pleased with Josiah's attentions, she would call out as loud as she could: "Thank you Josiah, you go to bed; it's nothing, Josiah."

"I remember wanting to send a note home, there was no ink in my aunt's inkstand, so I asked the nurse to get some. She left the room, and Josiah presently came in with his inkstand, and placed it before me. I wrote my note, which he undertook to send, and then he carried his inkstand off with him.

"Somehow, I could never get any ink kept in my aunt's inkstand, and whenever I inquired for ink, Josiah was sure to come into the room.

"I soon discovered that every movement of mine was closely watched; but it was all done so cleverly and naturally, that I had not a word to say.

"One morning, Josiah was sitting in the room, with my aunt and myself; I had been up several times in the night, and was in a sort of half-dose, when I heard my aunt address Josiah in a low tone: "She has been very good to me during my illness, giving up her time so entirely. You feel that, Josiah don't you?"

"Yes, aunt."

"For your sake, aunt, I do forgive her."

"You hear that?" said my aunt to me "Josiah forgives you."

"From the bottom of your heart—say so, Josiah."

"From the bottom of my heart," echoed Josiah; but I could see the scowl on his face as he spoke.

"I must do something for her," continued my aunt.

"Oh, aunt," exclaimed Josiah, starting from his seat and coming to the bedside, "haven't I been always affectionate, and attentive, and dutiful? Did I marry against your commands? Did I spurn your kindness?"

"You have been very good Josiah—very good," replied my aunt. "I only want to do some little thing for her, because she has been so attentive during this illness."

"My pride was roused, and but for fear of over-exciting my aunt, I should have declined any return for doing what was merely my duty.

"I can't give her my money; I have sworn not," said my aunt, addressing Josiah.

"You did swear it, he replied very deliberately; "Mr. Chapman was witness."

"But there are the diamonds, Josiah."

"The diamonds!" he exclaimed, raising his voice.

"I could give the diamonds, Josiah."

"What! your own diamonds, aunt, said he, which you have always worn?"

"They are not money, Josiah."

"But the married out of the family—Your diamonds go to strangers?"

"I could not endure this. I begged my aunt to let Josiah have the diamonds.

"She shall have the diamonds!" said my aunt peremptorily. "Go and get them, Josiah; and with some difficulty, she took off her neck the key of the drawer.

"Josiah, much to his discontent, was forced to obey; he went to the boudoir, and brought in the diamonds, which he placed on the bed.

"I was so dreadfully afraid of some scene taking place, which I knew would be very prejudicial to my aunt, that I was greatly relieved at the doctor being pronounced.

"There, said my aunt, pushing the case towards me with great effort, I said they should be yours the first day I bought them, if you were a good girl; you have been very good during this illness; take them; and do what you like with them."

"One word," said Josiah, speaking to me: "never forget that those were once Aunt Janet's diamonds, which she bought years ago. They are very precious to me. If you ever desire to part with them, or even to modernize the setting, let me know. I will strive to scrape money together to give the full worth as they stand now."

"Poor Aunt Janet! she little knew what she was doing when she gave me those diamonds."

"The doctor was quite right; my services were not required very long; another seizure took place; and after lingering a few days, my aunt died. The whole of the property was left to Josiah, with the reservation that, if he died without children, the land was to go to my eldest son.

"Of course, we kept up no intercourse with Josiah; but I heard quite enough of his goings-on to shew that I had formed a true estimate of his character. As soon as he came into his wealth, he began to lead a very wild and dissipated life.

"When I placed the diamonds in my husband's hands, I told him that Aunt Janet had given me the option of parting with them, which, if he thought advisable, I should be very happy to do, as I felt our circumstances would not permit of my wearing them. He would not listen to my proposal: he was not pressed for mo-

ney, he said, and in a few years, I might be fully entitled to wear them."

"Ah, my love, I am so glad that you are not going to marry a man on that kind of Stock Exchange! I am sure the dreadful anxiety I have undergone about Mr. Huntley. In those days, he was without the experience which he now possesses, and at a time when ready business was very dull, he took to speculating on his own account, and on behalf of others who were very cunning and plausible. It seemed that he was successful at first; and I used to be quite surprised at his selection of spirits. One day he came home sadly downcast; he had had very heavy losses, chiefly through the villainy of a client, whose debts my husband was bound to make good. He feared it would be necessary for me to part with the diamonds. Of course, I was only too glad to think that we yet possessed the means of setting things to rights."

"According to my promise, I resolved at once to write to Josiah, and offer him the diamonds; and we agreed that I had better ascertain their value from an experienced jeweller, and so mention a sum in the letter."

"Taking Lucy as an escort, I went of the next morning to a very old-established jeweller's at the top of the Strand, with whom Mr. Huntley's family had dealt for a great many years.

"I gave the case into the hands of the chief partner of the firm, who happened to be in the shop, and asked him to give me some idea of the market-value of the stones."

"He made a very careful examination. "I suppose, ma'am," said he, you are aware that these are not diamonds?"

"I said, with great warmth, that they had belonged to an aunt of mine, that they were bought at —"

"Excuse me ma'am, he replied; "they could not have been sold for diamonds; but they are very perfect imitations; at first, I was deceived by them myself."

"Why," I replied, in a state of the greatest excitement, "I was present, years ago, when they were bought. I know they are diamonds?"

"You have asked my opinion," said the jeweller kindly, "and I am very sorry to be obliged to undeceive you. The proof is very simple: I shall, if you will allow me, draw a file over one of these stones; if the stone remains uninjured, it is a diamond."

"Do it!" said I with desperation; but as I spoke, I felt the man was right. We were ruined—my husband compromised!

"Crash went the file—the stone was starred! I looked for a moment, and then fainted."

"When I came to myself, Lucy was attending to me."

"Mr. Josiah!" she whispered in my ear.

"What?" said I, dreadfully confused.

"He took them that night; I know he did."

"The shop-people were about us; I bade her be silent. We regained our coach and returned home. I felt convinced that Josiah had changed the diamonds. With me, it was very weary and sad waiting as the day dragged slowly on, and Mr. Huntley was so late. When he did come home he was far calmer than I had expected.

"Thank God," said he, "I know the worst of it—a thousand pounds will set things straight. You told me your aunt gave more than twelve hundred for the diamonds."

"But"—said I, in a perfect agony.

"But what?" he exclaimed impatiently.

"Oh, Edward," I replied, "the sooner I tell you the better. They are not diamonds: they are worth nothing!"

"I recounted the events of the morning."

"I shall never forget the end of that day; its utter hopelessness and despair; and, and the bitter days that followed close upon it. How to raise that thousand pounds? Why, selling all we possessed, at the price things fetch at sale, we knew would not realize one half; and then my husband would stand compromised for the rest, a defaulter, with his name posted up. I remember it was all so sad, that I felt I was almost doing wrong to smile at my arms. As he laughed and crowded in my arms. "In the absence of direct proof, my husband thought it was hopeless to do anything with regard to Josiah; but I was

determined to have Mr. Chapman's aid in the matter. That gentleman received me very kindly. I found that Josiah had given him serious offence with regard to some pecuniary transaction arising out of my aunt's will. He was greatly astonished when I told him the diamonds were false. He confessed that, on after reflection, had been very much puzzled by Lucy's persistence in her statement; but if he had entertained any suspicious against Josiah, it was of course nothing beyond supposition, that Josiah, having asked girl to meet him, and fearing the girl had been discovered, had endeavored shift out of it as best he might. The diamonds gave a totally new color to the transaction. The case would stand to Josiah might have fallen into extraneous hands before my aunt's death; indeed Mr. Chapman, had received pretty good proof that such was the fact. Unwilling to confess his delinquencies, he had some other mode of extrication. Mr. Chapman would have given him the immediate command of money. That was the abstraction of the diamonds. Josiah knew that my aunt would wear the diamonds on the night of the dinner-party. Lucy is asked to meet him at the garden on that night; he takes that time in her hands; the diamonds are stolen; suspicion naturally falls on Lucy. Ten days have elapsed between the theft and the loss of the diamonds being covered; the diamonds are altered that period; and at the very last moment the false stones are deposited in a package which nineteen out of twenty would dream of looking for them. But supposition, urged Mr. Chapman, is nothing, unless we can get hold of some accomplice in the affair."

"Mr. Chapman very warmly offered himself to assist me, though he could not hold out any strong hope of success."

"In the first place," said he, "ascertain whether my aunt ever purchased diamonds or not."

"We found on application, the jeweller's books showed that certain diamond ornaments had been sold to my aunt at the price of £1370. Mr. the late foreman, an old man, who since became a partner, was present and swore to their being diamonds."

"In order to obtain Josiah's confession of the fraud, Mr. Chapman directed me to write to my cousin; and he sent a letter which stated that my stances obliged me to part with my diamonds; and according to my plan, he gave him the first offer at the amount originally paid."

"To my surprise, Josiah sent almost by return of post. The letter, written in his usual hypocritical style, he deplored the necessity of parting with the diamonds, but he was obliged to me for not forgetting him. He believed that diamonds had been on in value; and he thought my plan would be that the diamonds be taken to his jeweller's and directed them to give me the highest price. My own jeweller had of course been consulted.

"He knows all about it," said Mr. Chapman, reading the letter, "and he does not have made such a proposal."

"But," said I impatiently, "this avail us? The auctioneer is our house."

"Have faith, madam," he replied, "and act under the advice of your detective."

"He then directed me to write to Mr. Josiah, and say that I had been that the most satisfactory mode of settling the diamonds would be by competition."

"Josiah did not communicate again, but he wrote to the commissioning him to bid any price for the sale."

"I confess I had given up all success; but on the very evening on which the sale took place, we were anxiously waiting for the auctioneer's account of the proceeds. Mr. Chapman, exhibiting as his dry legal face would permit, exclaimed: "Josiah's bought the diamonds!"

"What! the paste?"

"No, Josiah's not such a fool as ten thousand pounds for paste

and in a few years, I might be able to wear them. I love, I am so glad that you are going to marry a man on that Exchange! I am sure the deal I have undergone about Mr. Huntley's family has been very successful at first, and I was quite surprised at his elation. One day he came home sadly; he had had very heavy losses through the villainy of a client, but my husband was bound to help him. He feared it would be necessary to part with the diamonds. I was only too glad to think that I possessed the means of settling his rights. According to my promise, I resolved to write to Josiah, and offer him the diamonds; and we agreed that I had been to gain their value from an experienced broker, and so mention a sum in the letter. Lucy as an escort, I went on Monday morning to a very old-established firm at the top of the Strand, with Mr. Huntley's family had dealt for many years. The case into the hands of the partner of the firm, who happened to be the shop, and asked him to give me an idea of the market-value of the diamonds. He made a very careful examination. "I suppose, ma'am," said he, "you are not at all these are not diamonds?" "No, with great warmth, that they are not an aunt of mine, that they are not," I replied, in a state of excitement, "I was present, years ago when they were bought. I know they are diamonds." "I have asked my opinion," said he kindly, "and I am very sorry to find you to be undeceived. The proof is simple: I shall, if you will allow me to file over one of these stones; if it remains uninjured, it is a diamond; if not, it is a glass." "I looked for a moment, and then I came to myself, Lucy was silent. "Josiah!" she whispered in my ear. "I dreadfully confused. I looked them that night; I know he was a shop-people were about us; I was silent. We regained our coach and returned home. I felt convinced that the diamonds were not diamonds. With a very weary and sad waiting, I dragged slowly on, and Mr. Huntley came late. When he did come home, he was calmer than I had expected. "God," said he, "I know that it is a thousand pounds will set me straight. You told me your aunt had more than twelve hundred for the diamonds." "I said I, in a perfect agony. "What?" he exclaimed impatiently. "Edward," I replied, "the sooner you get the better. They are not diamonds, they are worth nothing!" "I counted the events of the morning, I never forget the end of that bitter days that followed close. How to raise that thousand pounds? Why, selling all we possessed, the things fetch at sale, we knew we could not realize one half; and then my husband would stand compromised for the default, with his name posted up. I remember it was all so sad, that I felt almost doing wrong to smile at the absence of direct proof, my husband thought it was hopeless to do anything with regard to Josiah; but I was

determined to have Mr. Chapman's advice in the matter. That gentleman received me very kindly. I found that Josiah had given him serious offence with regard to some pecuniary transaction arising out of my aunt's will. He was greatly astonished when I told him the diamonds were false. He confessed that, on after reflection, he had been very much puzzled by Lucy's persistence in her statement; but if he had entertained any suspicions against Josiah, it was of course nothing beyond supposition, that Josiah, having asked the girl to meet him, and fearing the affair had been discovered, had endeavored to shift out of it as best he might. The false diamonds gave a totally new color to the transaction. The case would stand thus: Josiah might have fallen into extraneous before my aunt's death; indeed he, Mr. Chapman, had received pretty strong proof that such was the fact. Unwilling to confess his delinquencies, he had sought some other mode of extrication. Marriage with me would have given him the immediate command of money. That failed. Then the abstraction of the diamonds. He knew that my aunt would wear the diamonds on the night of the dinner-party; Lucy is asked to meet him at the end of the garden on that night; he takes care that he has the keys of the press left for a time in her hands; the diamonds are missing; suspicion naturally falls on Lucy. Ten days have elapsed between the party and the loss of the diamonds being discovered; the diamonds are altered during that period; and at the very last moment the false stones are deposited in a place in which nine out of twenty would never dream of looking for them. But all this supposition, urged Mr. Chapman, is worth nothing, unless we can get hold of Josiah's accomplice in the affair. "Mr. Chapman very warmly pledged himself to assist me, though he could not hold out any strong hope of success. "In the first place," said he, "we must ascertain whether my aunt ever purchased diamonds or not." "We found on application, that the jeweller's books showed that certain diamond ornaments had been sold to my aunt at the price of £1370. Moreover, the late foreman, an old man, who had since become a partner, was prepared to swear to their being diamonds. "In order to obtain Josiah's cognizance of the fraud, Mr. Chapman directed me to write to my cousin; and he sketched out a letter which stated that my circumstances obliged me to part with the diamonds; and according to my promise, I gave him the first offer at the price my aunt had originally paid. "To my surprise, Josiah sent an answer almost by return of post. The letter was written in his usual hypocritical style: he deplored the necessity of my parting with the diamonds, but he was truly obliged to me for not forgetting his request. He believed that diamonds had lately risen in value; and he thought the fairest plan would be that the diamonds should be taken to his jeweller's and he would direct them to give me the highest market price, my own jeweller had of course better be consulted. "He knows all about it," said Mr. Chapman, reading the letter, "or he would not have made such a proposal." "But," said I impatiently, "how will this avail us? The auctioneer is now in our house." "Have faith, madam," he replied; "I am acting under the advice of a very clever detective." "He then directed me to write again to Josiah, and say that I had been advised that the most satisfactory mode of disposing of the diamonds would be by public competition. "Josiah did not communicate with me again, but he wrote to the auctioneer, commissioning him to bid any fair sum at the sale. "I confess I had given up all hopes of success; but on the very evening of the day on which the sale took place, while we were anxiously waiting for the auctioneer's account of the proceeds, in came Mr. Chapman, exhibiting as much glee as his dry legal face would permit. "Josiah's bought the diamonds!" he exclaimed. "What! the paste?" "No, Josiah's not such a fool as to give ten thousand pounds for paste."

"We believed that Mr. Chapman must have been suddenly bereft of his senses; but he proved his words by a cheque on his own banker's for eight thousand pounds; and further than that he placed in my hands a little box containing Aunt Janet's veritable diamonds. This was Mr. Chapman's story. It had been arranged that the false diamonds should be placed on view with the rest of his effects; but they were to be placed under a glass case, and the detective, as an auctioneer's man in charge, was to watch narrowly all the people who came to view them. It was also agreed that on any person desiring a closer inspection, the detective was to make excuses about the key of the case having been mislaid. Several people, evidently dealers in jewelry, had grumbled a great deal at only being able to see the diamonds through the glass, but nobody had expressed a doubt as to their being real. At last, two men came in together, and while the one was complaining about the key, the other, at a glance, told his companion that it did not matter; he knew they were only paste. "By dint of clever examination and promise of reward, the man confessed that he had made those very imitation stones himself! When?—Somewhere about two years before. For whom?—Well, he didn't mind saying that—the fellow was lately dead—Benson, a Jew money lender, who often employed him for that kind of job. On whose behalf was Benson acting?—Ah! Benson kept his affairs very close; but it did happen there was a great press at the end to get this work done; and when he took it home to Benson's, he hurried at once into the private office, and there was the gentleman, all impatient to get possession of the false stones. Benson was angry with him for coming into the office. He never found out the gentleman's name; but he was certain he should know him again. And the diamonds?—Yes, he fancied he knew where the diamonds were; the set had not been broken up; they were in the hands of a man who wanted a long price—diamonds were rising in the market; the man could bide his time. "Now," said Mr. Chapman, "that gentleman you charred to see is very anxious to get the diamonds back again; he will give the man his own price for them if they are brought to my office to-morrow morning, and something handsome to you in the bargain." "The man agreed, Mr. Chapman wrote to Josiah, making an appointment for the following morning, at eleven o'clock, respecting some executor business. "The man duly arrived at the office with the diamonds, and Mr. Chapman had them examined by an experienced jeweller, who declared that they were genuine, and that they exactly corresponded with the original setting. "Josiah kept the appointment. "I can almost see Mr. Chapman before me now as he described his interview with Josiah. His features never lost their sedate business aspect, but his small gray eyes twinkled with waggish exultation. "Josiah was very ill tempered, rude, about some proposal of Mr. Chapman's respecting my aunt's affairs. "You are an ungrateful fellow, Josiah," said Mr. Chapman; "I'm always doing what I can for you. I heard that you were very anxious to get hold of your aunt's diamonds." "Yes," replied Josiah; "I told the auctioneer to bid for me; but he says those diamonds have turned out to be sham." "That's just it, Josiah; I have given myself all the pains in the world to get the real ones for you." "Fiddlesticks!" "Fact. They were in the hands of a Mr. Benson. (Josiah turned deadly pale.) I find that person is dead; but I've a young man in the next office who was employed by Mr. Benson; he says he once saw a gentleman in Mr. Benson's office." "I am very much obliged to you for your trouble," exclaimed Josiah, with the deepest of scowls on his countenance; "I'm only too glad to get my poor aunt's diamonds. What am I to pay?" "Ten thousand pounds!" replied Mr. Chapman very deliberately. (Josiah made very strong expressions.) "Perhaps you don't think they are genuine," said Mr. Chapman. "Shall we have the young man in?" "I'll give the money," said Josiah, hastily. "Write a cheque."

"I have not so much money at my bankers." "You forget," said Mr. Chapman, "that the money for that estate is lodged at your banker's, pending the completion of the purchase: it will just suffice." "Josiah wrote the cheque. "Curse you," he exclaimed, as he gave it to Mr. Chapman. "You ought to say thank you, Josiah. I'm sure I've taken a deal of trouble for you, acting as a friend. Now, if I had acted as a lawyer—"

Variety.

HEALTHY BREAD.—How to make it of flour and water and a little salt, and no yeast, saleratus, cream of tartar, or any such vile soap making stuff. Take as much milk warm water as you will want to make your batch of bread, and salt it about twice as salt as you would if you were going to mix the same quantity into saleratus bread. Stir in flour enough to make a paste about as thick as griddle-cake dough. Put this paste into a tin pail and set the pail into a pot of warm water on the stove hearth where the water in the pot will keep about milk warm all the time. This will give the paste an even temperature. In four or five hours the paste will rise and foam like yeast. Then turn it into your mixing pan and mix in flour enough to make your dough for bread, and mould it into your pans ready for baking. Set the pans in a warm place under or about the stove, and cover them over with a clean cloth or paper and let it rise, which will take about two hours, and as it is fairly raised put it into a hot oven and bake it quick and thoroughly. You will have the lightest, whitest, and sweetest bread that can be made, and it is healthy and will retain the natural taste of a handful of wheat when chewed in your mouth and is not spoiled by saleratus, cream of tartar, yeast powder, and such like drugs. If you do not put the salt into the water you will fail to have a good rise about nine times out of ten, but follow the directions and you will seldom fail. If people would eat this kind of bread they should not hear of so much complaint of sour stomach, headache and dyspepsia. —Mass. Ploughman.

A FIXED FACT.—The less you leave your children in your will, the more they will have in twenty years afterwards. Wealth inherited should be an incentive to action; instead of that, it is an incentive to sloth. The only money that does a man good, is what he earns himself. A ready-made fortune, like ready-made breeches, seldom fits the man who comes in possession. A gentleman died in the city a month since, who left his son money, other personal property, and a collection of rare paintings. The week after he came into possession, the pictures were traded off at a fourth of their value to a gentleman who deals in claret and hock. The father was a connoisseur in fine arts, while his son was a connoisseur only in brandy and three minute horses. In all probability, a year hence will find the property of the latter personage reduced to two shirts and a neck tie, with his soul lost in expending what his father lost his soul in saving. As we said before, the only money that does us good is the money we earn. —Lynn Mercury.

THE BLESSINGS OF MUSIC.—That which I have found the best recreation both to my mind and body, whenever either of them stands in need of it, is music, which exercises at once both my body and soul, especially when I play myself; for then, methinks the same motion that my hand makes upon the instrument, the instrument makes upon my heart. It calls in my spirits, composes my thoughts, delights my

ear, redreates my mind and so not only fits me for after business; but fills my heart at the present with pure and useful thoughts; so that when the music sounds the sweetest in my ears, truth commonly flows the clearest into my mind. And hence it is I find my soul is become more harmonious by being accustomed so much to harmony, and so adverse to all manner of discord, that the least jarring sounds, either in notes or words, seem very harsh and unpleasant to me. —Bishop Beveridge.

COURAGE IN WOMEN.—There is a branch of general education which is not thought at all necessary for women; as regards which, indeed, it is well if they are not brought up to cultivate the opposite. Women are not taught to be courageous. Indeed, to some persons courage may seem as unnecessary for woman as Latin. Yet there are few things that would tend to make women happier in themselves and more acceptable to those with whom they live, than courage. Now it is a great mistake to imagine that hardness must go with courage; and that the bloom of gentleness and sympathy must all be rubbed off by that vigour of mind which gives presence of mind, and makes the desire to assist overcome sickliness of sensibility. There is a peculiar grace and dignity in those beings who have little active power of attack or defence, passing through danger with a moral courage, which is equal to that of the strongest.

WE PASS FOR WHAT WE ARE.—Says Ralph Waldo Emerson: A man passes for what he is worth. Very idle is all curiosity concerning other people's estimate of us, and all fear of remaining unknown is not less so. If a man knows that he can do anything—that he can do it better than any one else—he has a pledge of acknowledgement of that fact by all persons. The world is full of judgment days, and into every assembly that a man enters, in every action he attempts, he is gauged and stamped. In every troop of boys that whoop and run in each yard and square, a new comer is well and accurately weighed in the course of a few days, and stamped with his right number, as if he had undergone a former trial of his strength, speed and temper. A stranger comes from a distant school with a better dress, triquetts in his pockets, with airs and pretensions; an older boy says to himself "It is no use; we shall find him out to-morrow."

A HEART.—What a curious thing a heart is—is it not, young lady? There is as much difference in hearts as faces. A woman's heart is a sacred thing, and full of purity. How proud a man ought to be, to have it placed in his keeping—to have a pretty girl love him so well that she will give it to him, and tell him that it loves him more than any other! Isn't it a curious thing, ladies? We might say of a heart as the old woman did of the first rabbit she ever saw, "La, how funny!"

SCALDS AND BURNS—REMEDY.—Plunge the part in cold water as soon as possible, and keep it there until you can get some dry flour in a dredging box, pepper-box, or a bag made of millinet or open cloth, with which you can coat the burn evenly with flour as soon as it is taken from the water. Keep shaking on the flour as long as it will stick, and lightly wrap it up to keep it there, and do nothing else. Eat nothing, drink nothing but water until free from pain, and then live upon a very light diet until the sore is healing.

PROCRASTINATION.—Procrastinators are rarely successful in life. Never defer till to-morrow what can be done at the present time. If you have a lesson to learn, begin at once; by constant repetition you will accomplish it. Should you have an important duty to perform, never defer it; by so doing you may bring life-long trouble upon others. Be prompt in your actions; whatever you undertake try and fulfil. Never promise what you cannot perform. Learn punctuality and self-reliance; then there will be no occasion to rely on another's ability for help.

They tell a good story of Hallam and Rogers. The poet said, "How do you do, Hallam?" "Do what?" "Why, how do you find yourself?" "I never lose myself." "Well, how have you been?" "Been where?" "Pshaw! how do you feel?" "Feel of me, and see." "Good morning, Hallam." "It's not a good morning." Rogers could say no more.

"Why are you like an annual, my darling?" said a saucy lover, binding his arms around Harriet's waist. "I can't say. Why?" "Because you are hadsomenly bound." "Indeed! Why, then, am I like a law book?" "Really, I can't tell." "Because I'm bound in Calif."

LESSONS OF HUMILITY.—Humility is the first lesson we learn from reflection, and self-distrust the first proof we give of having obtained a knowledge of ourselves. We notice scores of poetical effusions directed to friends who are in heaven. Better give poetry of the heart utterance in words and deeds of kindness to friends upon earth.

A good action is never thrown away. That is the reason, no doubt, why we find so few of them. Put off repentance till to-morrow, and you have a day more to repent of and a day less to repent in.

An editor out west, boasts of having had a talk with a woman, and got the last word.

The man who loves his fellow men—The King of the Cannibal Islands.

UNION LINE.

Fall Arrangement.

UNTIL further notice a Steamer of this Line will leave Indiantown for Fredericton, every morning of the week (except Sunday) at 9 o'clock.

Returning, will leave Fredericton every morning, (except Sunday) at 9 o'clock.

NIGHT BOAT.

Steamer "FOREST QUEEN" will leave Indiantown each TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY evening, at 6 o'clock.

Returning, will leave Fredericton each MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY evening, at 6 o'clock.

When the weather and tides permit, the Forest Queen will go through the Falls to receive Freight at St. John.

STEAMER EMPEROR

Will leave Pettingill's Wharf for Digby, on each MONDAY and THURSDAY morning at 8 o'clock, connecting with the steamer Experiment for Annapolis and Bridgetown, and in connection with the Boston Steamers leaves Pettingill's Wharf for Windsor each TUESDAY and FRIDAY evening.

THOMAS HATHORN, Agent.

20 Dock Street, St. John, Oct. 19, 1859.

Tailoring!

AT THE BRICK BUILDING.

MAIN-ST., UP-STAIRS.

The Subscriber begs to announce that having secured the services of Mr. John E. Smith for the ensuing year he intends carrying on the Clothing and Custom business under his supervision.

From Mr. Smith's long experience as a practical Cutter, both in the United States and in St. John, parties about to make their spring purchases of Clothing, or have their garments made to order, may be sure of getting their work done in the most approved manner as to style and finish.

The Subscriber has on hand a large and excellent assortment of CLOTHS in Black and Brown Broad Cloth, Fancy Silk Warp Costings, Black and Colored Cassimeres and Do-cloths, Tweeds and Satinets, Russel Cord and Alpaccas for Summer Coats.

Vestings in Great Variety, Hats & Caps.

Silk Neck and Pocket Hdkfs., Neck Ties, Braces, White & Regatta Shirts, Shirt Fronts and Collars, &c., &c.

Ready Made Clothing

in endless variety and in the most fashionable styles.

Gentlemen about to make purchases would do well by examining the above stock before buying elsewhere.

ROBERT BROWN.

Woodstock, June 9th 1859.

Painting!

MR. JORDAN RICKETSON informs the Public that he continues the practice of his trade as a PAINTER and GILDER in his shop opposite the Hotel of Mr. Morehouse.

Carrriages and Sleighs painted; signs lettered; all descriptions of Cabinet Work painted; in any style required. Also, Gilding in a, its branches; Picture Frames gilt, &c.

Land for Sale.

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

St. Andrews & Boston.

The Schooner "ETHICA" 100 Tons, MALONEY, Master who has been running between the above places for the last ten years, will receive Freight for either port. Any merchandise entrusted to his care will be carefully attended to.

Ref. H. H. BACCH.

St. Andrews, April 29, 1859.

Domestic Manufacture.

The Subscriber is now prepared to supply to all who may require them, ROLL LIZEN-GES, in boxes of 6 lbs each, of his own manufacture, without any adulteration, and at a lower price than it costs to import a spurious article. Traders, by calling, will find a strong inducement to purchase in the shape of a liberal discount.

JOHN C. McINTOSH.

45, Dock-street.

P.S.—On hand, CONFORTED CARDAMOMS for sweetening the breath.

J. C. McI.

St. John, April 5, 1859.

Tight Binding

NOTICE. ROBERT ARMSTRONG, of the City of Saint John, Grocer, having by Deed bearing date the Eighteenth day of October last, assigned and transferred to us certain Real and Personal Estate in said Deed mentioned, in Trust for such of his Creditors as shall come in and execute said Deed within two years from the date thereof. We hereby give notice that said Deed lies at the Office of Kemp & Adams, Market Square, in this City, for signature, and all persons interested as Creditors are requested to execute the same within the time prescribed, otherwise they will, according to the terms of said Deed, be debarred from all advantage thereof. FRAS. CLEMENSTON, J. E. KRMP. St. John, N. B., Nov. 14th, 1859.

New Brunswick, Carleton Ss. (L. S.) To the Sheriff of the County of Carleton, or any Constable within the said County, or any other person in possession of the said County, Greeting. WHEREAS Robert Brown and James Grover, Administrators of the Estate of Donald Black late of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, Tin Smith, deceased, have filed their account of the administration of said Estate and have prayed that the same may be passed and allowed. You are therefore required to cite the Creditors, Heirs, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the said Estate, to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at my office in Woodstock, within and for the said County, on Monday the nineteenth day of December next at eleven of the clock in the forenoon to attend the passing and allowance of said account. Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court this seventh day of November, 1859. (Signed.) LEWIS P. FISHER, Surrogate &c., County Carleton. A. K. SMEDES WERMORE, Registrar Probates for said County.

Boots and Shoes, At the Woollen Hall. AT THE above establishment may be found the largest and most varied assortment of BOOTS and SHOES ever brought into market, consisting in part of Gents, Coarse, Course-Fine and Fine French Gait Boots, Patent Congress, Dancing Pumps, Brogans, Slippers, &c. Ladies and Misses Serge, Prunella, Kid, Goat, Enamelled and Calf Boots, with and without Heels. Thick Walking Shoes Pumps, &c. an excellent assortment of Mitchell's Metallic Tipped Shoes Misses and Childrens sizes. Childrens Shoes in great variety. Cork Soles, &c. Rubbers in all sizes selling very cheap. Nov. 15, 1859. W. SKILLEN.

NOTICE. THE Subscribers beg leave to announce to the Inhabitants of Woodstock and vicinity, that they have received a fresh supply of Goods, viz.: Flannels, Cottons, Coburgs, Orleans, Calicoes, Prints, Shirtings, Linens, Ribbons, Satinets, Drilling, Hatting, Shawls, Fur Caps, Together with a new assortment of Groceries, consisting of Tea, Sugar, Raw and Crushed, Tobacco, Saleratus, Soap, Starch, Candles, Indigo, Snuff, Pipes, also Raisins, Candies, Spices of various kinds, Apples, Bartlenware and Glassware, 1 case Clarified Paraffine Oil, WLLIARD SAWYER & CO. Upper Woodstock, Nov. 15, 1859.

Fall Importations 1859. OUR MR. GILMOR has just returned after a three weeks absence to the Boston and New York markets, where he has made extensive purchases of the usual class of goods kept by this Division and which are now being opened and arranged. This stock will comprise one of the largest and best assortments in the city, and will be sold at our current low prices, both Wholesale and Retail. Please call and examine at Union Street, 767. Calais, Nov. 11. ALEX. GILMOR.

Just Landed. Per Star, from New York. 310 BLS. Sup. & Extra Family Flour, 14 Barrels Roped Chicago Mess Beef, 20 do Mess and clear Pork, 30 do Beans, 10 Sacs Dried Apples, 6 Bbls Sugar, 20 Bbls Tobacco; 5 Tierces Rice, 30 boxes Raisins; 50 chests Tea, 10 boxes Starch; 32 do Spices, etc. 10 do Ground Coffee; 30 do Saleratus. Union Store, 767. ALEX. GILMOR. Calais, Nov. 11, 1859.

Light! Light! Light! THE Subscriber has just received a supply of Lamps for burning the Albertine Oil, also Chimneys, Shades, and Wicks. Constantly on hand, Albertine Oil & Burnt Fluid best quality. JOHN EDGAR. Woodstock, Oct. 18th, 1859.

DOOT AND SHOE MAKING.—Mr. James Clark informs his customers and the public that he has removed his shop to the new building between Mr. Sisson's and Mr. Sharpe's, where he is prepared to do every kind of work in his line with neatness and promptness. He requests all those who had been to him to return and settle their respective bills. Upper Woodstock, Oct. 27.

Woollen Hall! JUST completed, one of the heaviest importations of Cloths ever brought to this market, which on examination will be found to consist of West of England superfine Black Broadcloths, Mixed Beavers, WHITNEYS, SEALSKINS, PILOT CLOTHS, Siberian Lambskins, Casimeres and Doeskins, In black and fancy colors, SATINETTS, in great variety. Homespun, &c., &c. VESTINGS in Velvet, Grenadine, Marsells, &c. Ladies Cloths, in all the leading colors, together with every description of Furnishing Goods generally found in a first class Dry Goods Establishment. The above Goods will be disposed of very cheap, or made to measure on the premises in our usually elegant styles, and in all cases, perfect satisfaction given. W. SKILLEN. Nov. 15, 1859.

NEW FALL GOODS, At the Woollen Hall. JUST Received a large and well assorted stock of British and Foreign DRY GOODS, personally selected, comprising all the latest designs of the season, particularly in Shawls, Dress Goods and Berlina. Please call and examine the stock and prices before making your purchases. W. SKILLEN. Nov. 15, 1859.

TRANSPARENT SHOP WINDOW BLINDS. THE Subscribers are prepared to furnish TRANSPARENT SHOP WINDOW BLINDS cheaper than any imported from the United States; and they have made such improvements that these Blinds when soiled can be washed and made to look as good as new. They flatter themselves that for elegance of design and beauty of finish the Blinds made by them cannot be surpassed. Also—PRESSED, and all kinds of Grainings, Marbling, Decorating and Ornamental SIGN PAINTING done with neatness and dispatch. Orders from the country respectfully solicited. Estimates sent Free. Refer to:—Magee Brothers, Dry Goods Merchants; Whittaker and Parsons; Barnes & Co., Stationers, Saint John; and C. S. Beverly, Fredericton. Rooms in Walkers Brick Building, Canterbury Street, St. John. CREAM & MILES. St. John, Nov. 12th, 1859. [Sentinel 3m.]

Teas, London Groceries, &c. LOGAN & LINDSAY are now receiving, and offer for Sale at lowest Market rates. Es Barque Parkfield from London— 30 Chests Fine Congo TEA; 2 do Madras INDIGO; 20 Cases Colman's London STARCH; 1 do do Crown BLUE; 1 do do Black LEAD; 12 Kegs do MUSTARD; 3 cases Grosse & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces. Es Ship Conquest from Liverpool— 6 cases Washing SODA; 2 bbls. Blue Vitrol; 1 bbl. Copperas; 2 do ALUM; 1 1/2 bbl. Cream Tartar; 3 do Epsom Salts; 2 bbls Saltpetre; 1 chest Spanish LIQUORICE; 5 boxes Rock CANDY; 1 case Glenfield STARCH; 1 case English Chocolate; 10 boxes Homoeopathic COCOA; 10 do Candied Orange and Lemon Peel. St. John, Nov. 10, 1859. 78 KING STREET

China, Glass and Earthenware EX CONQUEST. F. C. CLEMENSTON has received by the above Ship from Liverpool China Dessert Sets; White Stone Dinner, Tea & Breakfast Sets; " " Toilet Sets, Gilt and Colored Toilet Sets, Parian Marble Vases; Cologne Bottles, " " Butter Coolers, " " Flower Holders; Ring Stands; " " Tapers; Baskets, Majoria Butter Coolers. IN GLASS WARE. Sherry and Champagne Wine Glasses; DECANTERS and Water Pitchers to match Celery Glasses, Custard Glasses; Jelly Glasses and Goblets; AMBER AND RUBY WINE BOWLS. Also a large stock of common Earthenware to which he solicits the attention of purchasers. Wholesale and Retail. 23 Dock-street. St. John, November 12th 1859.

DEIRY WHISKEY "Pure Emishoven Barley."—To arrive ex ship "Aida," 3 res. Melma's Celebrated Derry Malt, from Waterside Distillery. For sale by the subscriber. JOHN BRADLEY. St. John Oct. 8, 1859. 25, Dock-street.

JOHN C. WINSLOW, BARRISTER AT LAW. In consequence of having taken charge of the Agency of the Canada Bank Mr. Winslow will be found in the Bank room at 4. M. 1859.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the Establishment formerly owned by Dr Geo. A. Brown, respectfully informs the people of Woodstock and vicinity, that he has reserved and will keep constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Home Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Stationery, School Books, and a superior assortment of Confectionery, &c. Also; Paints, Oils, and Dye-stuffs, consisting in part as follows: PAINTS.—No. 1 London White Lead, Black Blue, Green, Yellow and Red Paints.—Also, Dry Paints in great variety. OILS.—Raw and Bull'd Linseed Oil, Olive Turpentine, Neatsfoot, Florence, Castor Oil Cod Liver Oil. VARNISH.—Coach, Furniture, and Japan Varnish. DYE STUFFS.—Ext of Logwood, Ground Redwood, Logwood and Fustic, Cudbear, Blue Vitrol and Coppers. BRUSHES.—Paint, Varnish, Whitewash, Blacking and Scrubbing Brushes, also, a nice assortment of Hat, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes. STATIONARY.—Blus and White; Foilscap, Letter and Note Paper, Ruled and Plain, Envelopes Copy Books, Drawing and Crayon Paper, Pencils and Crayons, Playing Cards, Ladies and Gents. Visiting Cards. Also, a choice assortment of Church Services, Common Prayer Books, and Wesley Hymns. SUNDRIES.—Spts. Turpentine, Burning Fluid, Mustard, Ginger, Sulphur, Baking and Washing Soda, Saltpetre, Cream of Tartar, Sage, Arrowroot, Pearl Barley, Shoe and Stone Blacking, and a superior article of Tobacco and Cigars. F. W. BROWN. Brick Building, Main Street, Woodstock, Nov. 3rd, 1859.

DR. GEORGE A. BROWN would inform his friends and the public that he still continues the practice of his profession—Office at the above establishment, where his Professional advice and assistance in the preparation of Medicines may be had at all times.

Groceries, Liquors, Flour, &c. THE Subscriber has received per Eastern City and R. H. Moulton from Boston, and Restless from New York:— 200 bbls. Extra State FLOUR; A small lot of Choice Family and Pastry FLOUR; 15 packets best JAVA COFFEE; 5 bags Cape do; 10 tierces Rice; 4 cases Nutmegs; 3 casks Currants; 50 boxes Trull's Saleratus; 2 boxes Ground Pepper; 20 boxes Ginger; 5 boxes each PIMENTO and CASIA; 10 boxes, each 2 dozen Yeast Powders; 10 boxes, each 2 dozen Yeast Powders; 20 boxes Extract LOGWOOD; 2 bales COIR; 15 boxes patent STARCH; 45 dozen PAILS; 10 dozen varnished Pails; 35 boxes Clothes Pins; 15 boxes patent do; 15 neat TUBS; 35 dozen Wash Boards; 50 dozen scrubbing BRUSHES; 15 " Black Lead do; 18 " Cloths & Shoe do; 12 " KEYS, in 2, 3, 4, and 5 gals.; 30 " Pad-Cords; 20 doz. Clothes Lines; For Admiral from Boston, and brigts. Loman and Sanna from New York:— 80 hlf chests Souchong and Congo TEA; 40 chests do; 10 chests Oolong TEA; 50 boxes Layer RAISINS; 75 boxes Choice Brands TOBACCO; 1 case Extra Chewing do; 2 hlf-boxes Natural Leaf do; 20 boxes in Tin Foil, very sup. Chewing do; 150 M. CIGARS, a good article; 150 bbls. FLOUR, New Wheat; 50 bbls. COEN MEAL; 20 bbls. Heavy-Mess PORK; 15 puns Superior Molasses ALCOHOL; To arrive ex Parkfield from London, and daily expected:— 6 hbls. and quarters Hennessy's BRANDY; 20 cases do; 20 hbls. DeKuyper's Large Anchor Brand GENEVA; 10 half-hbls., 50 cases do; To arrive:— 10 quarter casks Superior Sherry WINE, " " Port do. For sale at lowest market rates by JOHN BRADLEY, St. John, October 20. 24, Dock-street.

NOTICE.—On TUESDAY the 12th inst. there was left with the subscriber a cream-colored mare, and buggy-wagon, which may be seen at his stable. As the person who left the horse and wagon has not returned the owner may have them by proving property and paying the expenses of his keeping, this advertisement, &c. COALES CARPENTER. Eel River, Oct. 17, 1859.

Mail Stage. LEAVING Woodstock and Fredericton every day (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M. Fare 63. Leaving Woodstock for Grand Falls Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, P. M., and Grand Falls on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 o'clock, P. M. Fare 54. Books kept at the Woodstock Hotel and Blanchard House, Woodstock; and at the Barker House and Brayley House, Fredericton. Woodstock, June 11, 1859. J. B. TUPPER. Extras from Wood-Stock furnished at the shortest notice. CHEESE! CHEESE!—1800 lbs. Cheese from Cox's Dairy; 400 do. do. do. do. For sale by MYSHALL & RICHEY. Fredericton, October 26, 1859.

NEW FALL GOODS! AT THE BRICK BUILDING, MAIN-STREET. JUST Received a large and fashionable stock of Fall & Winter Goods, consisting of LONG AND SQUARE WOOL SHAWLS, BLACK AND COLORED CLOTH CLOAKS, CLOAKING CLOTH in all colors, with Trimmings to match. Fancy Dresses, Wool and Gala Plaids, Black and Colored Silks, Orleans, Coburgs, Delaines, Alpaccas, Calicoes and Ginghams, Polka Jackets, BERLIN HOODS AND SCARFS, TICKINGS AND DENIMS. BLUE AND WHITE COTTON WARPS, FACTORY AND WHITE COTTON, COTTON BATTING, &c. FANCY FLANNELS FOR SHIRTING, Blankets & Horse Rugs, Carpets and Druggetts, Hosiery & Gloves, FURS, in Fitch, Mountain Martin, and Grey Squirrel. Ladies and Misses Felt Hats and Bonnets, Stamped Muslins and Working Cotton, Gents Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Shirt and Shirt Collars, &c., &c. ROBERT BROWN. Woodstock, Nov. 15th, 1859.

LIQUORS, Provisions, Groceries, &c. MYSHALL & RICHEY have now in Store, and to arrive, the following stock of Liquors, Provisions, and Groceries, which they will sell at the lowest rates for cash, or approved payment, viz: 12 Hbls. Hennessy's Brandy; 30 Cases do do; 20 Hbls. DeKuyper's Geneva; 20 Cases do do; 10 " Champagne; 15 Puncheons Alcohol; 3 " W. I. Rum; 2 " Scotch Whisky; 20 qr. Casks Port and Sherry Wine; 15 Bbls Lemon Syrup; 20 Bbls Extra and Superfine Flour; 50 " Family Flour, Superfine; 15 Chests Fine Congo Tea; 12 Half Chests do do; 5 " Oolong Tea; 10 Pockets Old Java Coffee; 6 Hbls. Bright Sugar; 10 " Molasses; 15 Bbls Pork; 25 Cwt. Codfish; 50 Boxes Raisins (new fruit); 1 Bbl. Currants; 100 Gross Card Matches; 30 Doz. Brooms; 10 bbls. White Beans; 5 Bbls Burning Fluid; 5 Boxes Adamantine Candles; 10 " Tobacco, 10"; 3 " Extra Chewing; 13 Bbls Crushed, Ground and Granulated Sugar; 10 Half barrels Saleratus; 2 Tierces Rice; 2 Bags Almoads; 2 Bags Walnuts; 1 dn. Castans; 1 Gross Stone Polish; 2 " Mason's Blacking; Foxes and Kags Pepper and Mustard; Kags Ginger; Boxes Cassia and Pimento; Pickles, Sauces, Starch, &c. &c. Together with every article to be found in a well stocked Grocery. Fredericton, October 26, 1859.

NOTICE.—AARON HASTINGS, of the City of Saint John, Grocer, having by Deed, bearing date the fourth day of October instant assigned to a all his Real and Personal Estate and Effects, of every nature and kind whatsoever, in Trust, (after certain payments in said Deed specified,) for the benefit of such of his Creditors as shall execute the same within eighteen months from the date thereof. We hereby give Notice that the said Deed lies at the Office of W. H. Scovil, in this City, for signature, and all persons interested as Creditors are requested to execute the same within the time prescribed, otherwise they will be, according to the terms of the said Deed, debarred from all advantage thereof. All persons indebted to the said Aaron Hastings, are requested to make immediate payment to us. W. H. SCOVIL, THOMAS HATHWAY. St. John, October 15th, 1859.

CASH FOR HIDES.—Cash and the highest prices paid for Hides by JAMES CLARK. Upper Woodstock, Oct. 27.

From Old England. Tailor & Cutter. THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of this town and surrounding country that he has taken the shop next to W. T. Baird's Drug Store, opposite the Commercial Bank, Water-street, intending to keep on hand a good supply Cheap Black Cloth Casimeres, Doeskins, Satinetts and Trimmings, required for the trade, which will be sold low for Cash. Garments made to order, and the motto is No Fit No Pay. Having served seven years apprenticeship in England, and worked in some of the principal shops of St. John and Fredericton, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction. Garments cut in any style of fashion. All alterations and Repairs neatly executed, at moderate charges. JOSEPH DENT. Woodstock, Oct. 15, 1859.

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

A Good Variety of Whips, —COMPRISING— Stage, Express, Carriage, Chaise and Riding Whips. White Oak and Hickory Stocks, Lashes, &c., which will be sold cheaper than any in the market. —ALSO— Ladies' Boots & Shoes. Our shoe Findings consists of Pegs of all sizes, Iron and Zinc Nails, Lasting Tacks and Nails, Heel Ball, Boot Webbing, Bruseles, Byletts, Thread, Sandpaper, Shoe Duck, Lastic, Shoe Hammers, Heel Shaves, Puncers, Patent Peg awl, Hails and Blades, Knives, Files, Colts, Size Sticks, Peg Breaks, Kit Strips, Figures, &c. They intend to keep constantly on hand Sole and Upper Leather, French Calf Skin, Binding and Lining Skin. They are also prepared to trim Waggoners in the best shape, either with Enamelled Leather Duck or Oil top Leather. Harness work of every description made to order. Harnesses Cleaned, Oiled and Repaired on reasonable terms. S. & B.

Choice Liquors. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has removed to the store formerly occupied by G. F. Palmer, where he has on hand 5 bbls. Hennessy's Brandy; 6 do Old Tom Gin; 6 do Scotch Whiskey (Old Islay); 4 do Irish do; 3 puns Old Jamaica Rum; 20 packages bottled and in bulk including Port and Sherry of Very Superior Quality. 10 bbls. London Stout Porter, 10 do Best Pale Ale, And a choice selection of CORDIALS, comprising Noyan, Pale Orange Bitters, Orange Bitters, Orange Boven, Ginger Brandy, Peppermint, &c., &c. For sale Wholesale and Retail by THOS. L. EVANS. Woodstock, June 14th 1859.

WAR! WAR!!! WAR IS DECLARED, and the troops are marching with fearful rapidity towards the Italian Frontier; but before we are compelled to take up arms in defence of our Native Land, the Subscriber is DETERMINED TO SELL OFF HIS SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF ROOM PAPER, consisting of 5000 rolls of English, Fench & American Room Papers, In all qualities and prices, from 10 cents to 1 dol ar per roll. —ALSO— 500 Window Shades, at prices from 12 to 25 cents each, together with a general Assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, which will be sold at a small advance on cost CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES. HUGH HAY. Woodstock June 13, 1859.

To Buyers of Land. THE Subscriber offers for sale a FARM in Jacksontown. It contains one hundred acres of superior Land, thirty acres of which are cleared, and the rest wooded with a heavy growth of Maple, Birch, and Hawthorn thirty-seven forty by twenty-eight, recently erected and partly finished, a barn forty by thirty-three, and other buildings. This farm is but two and a half miles from the Court House, and is a really valuable investment, either for a practical farmer or for any one who desires to invest money in Land. Terms made known, and further particulars given, on application (if by letter, postpaid) at the Journal-office or to JOHN EDGAR. Woodstock, Carleton County, June 21, 1859. Hd. Quakers and Relig. Intelligencer 29.

BUSINESS CARDS STEPHEN K. BRUNDAGE, Commission Merchant. IMPORTER OF Flour, Corn Meal, Pork, TOBACCO, &c., &c. NO. 19, NORTH MARKET WALK, SAINT JOHN, N. B. J. RICKETSON, CARRIAGE, SLEIGH, AND FURNITURE PAINTER AND GLDGR. Woodstock, N. B. SHOP OPPOSITE H. MORRIS. DENING & SONS, CALAIS. Offer for Sale Low for Cash 80 HDS Superior Muscovado Molasses, Duty paid at St. Stephen, 10 bbls. Burning Fluid, 100 lbs. Burning Oil, with a large assortment of Lamps, Chimneys, Wicks, and a large assortment of Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers. 100 Cases Heavy Sheetings, 2 Cases Heavy Mixed Satinets, 50 c India Rubber Machine Belting and all widths, at manufacturer's prices. A good assortment of Groceries at Wholesale Prices. CALAIS. D. K. CHASE, CALAIS, MAIN STREET. DEALER IN HARDWARE, Paints, Oils, Iron and Blowsmith's Tools, Sporting and POWDER, Gun and Circular Saws, Shotels, Picks, &c. Agent for W. Adams & Co's SAFES, Fairbanks' SCALES, and Marble & Co's Powder Manufacture. AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON. Is the largest and best Hotel in the New England, centrally located, and easy from all the routes of travel. It is the modern improved and accommodates travelling public. The sleeping large and well ventilated; the suits are well arranged, and completely for families, and large travelling parties the house will continue to be in the class Hotel in every respect. LEWIS RICE, Proprietor. Boston, Jan. 7th, 1859. FRONTIER HOTEL, MAIN STREET, CALAIS. Nathan Higgins, Proprietor. THE attention of travellers is called to the Upper St. John in a centrally located House. It is situated at the centre of the business portion of the city, attention paid to the comfort of travellers and permanent residents. Calais, Jan. 9th, 1859. JAT WILLIAMS, Hat, Cap, Fur, Boots and RUBBER ST. CORNER OF UNION AND MAIN ST. CALAIS. CAN always be found the best ASSORTED STOCK in the Cash buying at who's best. KOSSUTH HOTEL. We will offer such inducements as beat THIS SIDE OF NEW BRUNSWICK. NO SECOND PRIZE. The highest market price and manufacturing PURS. Calais Dec. 17, 1858. GEO. F. CAMPBELL offers his services to the public as Auctioneer and COMMISSIONER. St. Andrews, Jan. 13, 1859. SLASON & RAIN, Commission & Merchants. IMPORTERS OF Flour, Pork, Beef, MOLASSES, TOBACCO, LIQUORS, HATS, HATCH'S V. HAR. ST. Golden F. St. Stephens, New H. & P. CURRIE, IMPORTERS OF British and DRY GOODS. WHOLESALE AND ALEX. GILMOR, CORN, FLOUR, AND MERCHANDISE. CALAIS.

BUSINESS CARDS.

STEPHEN K. BRUNDAGE, Commission Merchant, Importer of Flour, Corn Meal, Pork, Tea...

J. RICKETSON, Carriage, Sleigh, and Furniture Painter, Woodstock, N. B.

80 HARDS Superior Muscovado Molasses, Duty paid at St. Stephen...

D. K. CHASE, Calais, Maine, Dealer in Hardware, Paints, Oils, Iron and Steel...

AMERICAN HOUSE, Boston, Is the largest and best arranged Hotel in the New England States...

FRONTIER HOUSE, Main Street, Calais, Maine, Nathan Higgins, Proprietor...

HAT WILLIAMS, Hat, Cap, Fur, Boot, Shoe and Rubber Store, Calais, Maine...

KOSSUTH HATS, we will offer such inducements as cannot beat THIS SIDE OF NEW YORK...

GEO. F. CAMPBELL, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, St. Andrews, Jan. 13, 1859...

SLASON & RAINSFORD, Commission & Forwarding Merchants, Importers of Flour, Pork, Beef, Tea, Sugar...

Golden Fleece, St. Stephens, New Brunswick, H. & P. CULLINEN, British and Foreign DRY GOODS...

ALEX. GILMOR, Corn, Flour, and Provision Merchant, Calais, Maine...

PHENIX Life Assurance Company.

FOR GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Annuities, Loss of Life at Sea...

JOHN MOORE, Importer and Dealer in Liquors, Groceries & Provision...

E. W. MILLER, Notary Public, Office next door to Telegraph Office...

JOHN CARTER, Manufacturer of Waggon, Carriages, Sleighs, &c.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE, The undermentioned persons, non-resident rate-payers in the Parish of Simonds...

Table listing names and amounts for the collector's notice, including Benjamin Bell, Charles H. Gonnell, etc.

FRONTIER HOUSE, Main Street, Calais, Maine, Nathan Higgins, Proprietor...

HAT WILLIAMS, Hat, Cap, Fur, Boot, Shoe and Rubber Store, Calais, Maine...

KOSSUTH HATS, we will offer such inducements as cannot beat THIS SIDE OF NEW YORK...

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Golden Fleece, St. Stephens, New Brunswick, H. & P. CULLINEN, British and Foreign DRY GOODS...

ALEX. GILMOR, Corn, Flour, and Provision Merchant, Calais, Maine...

WEBSTER'S Unabridged Dictionary.

NEW PICTORIAL EDITION. We have just issued a new edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary...

Specimen pages of Illustrations and other new features will be sent on application to the publishers.

An English edition of the Pictorial Illustrations appeared with the Pictorial Dictionary ten years since.

Webster's Pictorial Dictionary in Boston. So exhaustive and satisfactory we have uniformly found it to be...

From Hon. J. M. Gregory, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Michigan. Office of Sup. of Public Instruction, Lansing, June 30, 1859.

to express my gratification with the valuable and beautiful features added to the great national work, Webster's Quarto Dictionary...

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SHERIFF'S SALE

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's office, town of Woodstock, County of Carleton, on the 28th day of March next...

Persons wishing to purchase COOK or CLOSE STOVES will find a superior article at the Foundry Warehouse of T. G. & H. ALLAN...

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New Diggings Discovered AT THE NEW STORE

EUREKA HOUSE, OPPOSITE THE CENTRAL BANK, Main Street, Woodstock, N.B.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW OPENING A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, German, French, and English FANCY GOODS...

Spring Importations. This STOCK has been purchased for CASH, and in consequence of the pressure in the money market at the present time...

Cash or Country Produce. MY MOTTO WILL BE Live and let Live, This I hope to accomplish by Quick Sales & Light Profit!

Valuable Property for Sale. The public are respectfully solicited to examine the quality and the very LOW PRICES of my GOODS before purchasing elsewhere.

CHAMCOOK. That very fine land opposite Mr. John Tupper's, containing 15 acres...

St. Andrews. The Store now occupied as the "Union Store" and a valuable building privilege...

St. Andrews. 1400 acres well timbered wood land, known as the "Walton Block" near the Rail Road...

St. Andrews. 7 or 8000 acres, well timbered Land, with many valuable privileges...

St. Andrews. Town Lot for sale. The Subscriber offers for sale the premises in Woodstock formerly occupied by him as a tannery...

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware. WILLIAM HAMILTON has removed to the shop adjoining Mr. Crozier's...

WILLIAM HAMILTON has removed to the shop adjoining Mr. Crozier's, on the south side of Water Street...

WILLIAM HAMILTON has removed to the shop adjoining Mr. Crozier's, on the south side of Water Street...

John Moore,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
**Liquors, Groceries, Pickles,
Sauces, &c., &c.**
QUEEN ST. FREDERICTON, N. B.
HAS Constantly on Hand and for
Sale Low, the following GOODS:-
Dark & Pale Brandy, Pepper,
Gin, Jamaica Rum, Cloves,
Old Madeira—Bottled, Cayenne Pepper,
Do Port—in wood and Caraway,
bottles, Prepared Cocoa, do, Broma & Chocolate,
Do Sherry, do do, Mixed Pickles,
Do Catalonia, do do, Red Cabbage,
Champagne, Claret, Gherkins,
Bottled Ale & Porter, Leaf & Crushed Sugar,
Lemon Syrup, Golden Syrup,
Molasses, Green & Black Teas,
Flour and Meal, Java and Cuba Coffee,
Oatmeal, Pearl and Pot Barley,
Rice and Split Peas, Orzo, do,
Smoked Hams, Mould & Dipt Candles,
London sperm Candles, Russian do,
Belmont do, do, Old Windsor Soap,
Castile Soap, Yellow and Common Soap,
Wash Balls, Tubs and Pails,
Brooms and W. s. Peewit Starch,
London do, Indigo and Blue,
Washing Soda, Carbonate Soda,
Saleratus, Salt—in Jars & Bags,
White Wine Vinegar, Cider Vinegar,
Grais and Barley, Hecker's Farina,
Smoked Herrings, Scrub Brushes,
Blacklead Brushes, Blacklead,
Blacking—Paste and Liquid,
Matches, Wickling, Burning Fluid,
Olive Oil, Whiting, Bath Brick,
Tobacco, various brands, Pipes, Cream Tartar,
Sulphur, Arrow Root & Sago,
Whole & gr. Cinnamon, Ditto, do. Ginger,
Ditto, do. Alspice,
Havana Cigars, Choice, Extra Quality,
Chester Tobacco,
Fredericton, June 25, 1857.

Notice!
THE Undersigned, having made an extension of the New Brunswick and Canada Railroad to his wharf, is now prepared to STORE GOODS, arriving from the United States and elsewhere, destined for the upper St. John. He will act as AGENT to reship them to their destination. Lumber brought by the down trains plus, and if necessary, shipped to other parts.
H. H. HATCH,
St. Andrews, June 7th, 1859.

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE EAGLE FURNITURE STORE.
THE Proprietor still continues to manufacture Furniture, and would respectfully announce to the public in general that he is now prepared with superior machinery, and is manufacturing the following articles at the lowest prices to suit the times, viz: Bedsteads from 12s. 6d. upwards; Tables from 10s. upwards; Chairs from 2s. 6d. upwards; Spinning Wheels from 12s. 6d. upwards; and all other things in the line at the lowest possible rates.
R. B. DAVIS,
N. B.—Undertaking attended to at the shortest notice by an experienced hand on the most reasonable terms.
R. B. DAVIS,
South side Bridge, near Davis' Mills,
Woodstock, Jan. 26, 1858.

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

Legs Wanted.
300,000 FEET Birch, Butternut, Bass-wood, Pine, Spruce and Hemlock L. wanted, for which furniture will be given in exchange.
ALSO Furniture exchanged for every kind of Country Produce, at market prices, at the EAGLE FURNITURE STORE, near R. & B. Davis' Mills, Woodstock, South side the Bridge.
May 6, 1858.

ROASTED COFFEE—WHOLE
Roasted Coffee, superior to Domette's prepare—at 15 cents per lb, at Union, Station, 707.
ALEX. GILMER.

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 scurfia down to a common pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases, (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two or three bottles will clear the system of biles.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruptions on the skin.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most severe case of rheumatism.
Three or four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of scurfia.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I have peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effect of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I have never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial it always speaks for itself. There are 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 184—second, that it should cure all kinds of humor and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day—in April, 1854, I sold over one thousand bottles per day off.
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 it will prove effective 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, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side, Diseases of the Spine, and particularly in diseases of the Kidney's, &c. the discovery has done more good than any medicine ever known.
No change of Diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can 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. Hatch, 13 and 17 Market Square, Portland, (Me.) to whom all orders should be addressed.
Sold by all respectable Druggists throughout the United States and British Provinces. Price \$1 00.
AGENTS: W. T. Baird, Woodstock; J. W. Raymond, do.; Willard Sawyer, Upper Woodstock; A. W. Raymond, Grand Falls; Benj. Beveridge, Tobique; Stephen H. Estabrook, Upper Wicklow; S. G. Barpe, Upper Simonds; N. W. Raymond, Middle Simonds; Mark Trafton, Houlton Me.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber will sell a LOT of LAND commencing near the Court House and running west to the Council road, containing one hundred acres more or less, upon which 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 Council road to the rear, crossing the Maduxnakik, containing 156 acres, having a good frame barn thereon and about 22 acres cleared; also 300 acres of wilderness land on the north branch of the 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. R. KIRKMAN, or to F. E. WINSLOW, at the Central Bank Agency. JAMES KETCHUM,
Woodstock, April 29, 1858.

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

INTERNATIONAL Life Insurance Society OF LONDON.
Capital £500,000 Sterling.
WOODSTOCK AGENCY.
J. C. WINSLOW Agent.
Medical Examiner.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

NINETEENTH REPORT.

THE Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Association was held within the Head Office, on the 3d August, current, in terms of the Charter and Act of Parliament—Sir JAMES FORBES, BART., of Comiston, in the Chair.
There were submitted to the Meeting the Annual Report by the Directors on the Progress of the business; the Report of the Auditor, Mr. W. Wood, Accountant; and the Balance sheet, of the Accounts, certified in terms of the Act of Parliament; with other statements of the affairs, as at 5th April last, the date of balance.
Notwithstanding the general depression of commercial affairs, the progress of the Association during the past year has been greater than in any other year, with only one exception.

The applications for new Life Assurances during the year were £247 for £605,483 of which the Directors accepted 1007 for 550,241. The Annual premiums being £18,811. Annuities on 24 lives were purchased for \$751. 19s. per annum at the price of 9457. 7s. The Policies that became claims on the Association by deaths during the year amounted to 85 for £3,963.
The Total Assurances since the commencement of the business amount to nearly five million pounds.
The Annual Income is now one hundred and thirty-eight thousand pounds; upwards of £50,000 being collected through the London Branch.

The Policy Holders entitled to participate in the Profits, who completed their fifth year before the date of balance, will be entitled to a Dividend of 35 per cent. (7s. per ls.) from their 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 been enabled since last meeting to accomplish this. A deputation from the Directors visited the chief towns, and secured the co-operation of influential gentlemen in each Province. Although the Branches have been in operation only for a few months, the transactions have already been considerable, as well as of a most satisfactory description. Special thanks are due to the gentlemen acting as Directors, Agents and Medical Officers, who have already interested themselves much in the Association's affairs, and through whose exertions there is every prospect of permanent success.

The Report by the Board of Directors was unanimously approved. The vacancies in the Board were then filled up; and after special votes of thanks to the Directors at the Head Office and Branches, and the Agents, Medical Officers, Manager, &c., the meeting separated.
DIRECTORS AT EDINBURGH.
2, Hanover street.
Sir JAMES FORBES, of Comiston, Bart., Chairman.
Wm. HERRIES, Esq., of Spottis.
ALEX. KINCAID MACKENZIE, Esq., Banker.
Lieut-Col. R. W. FRASER, H. E. I. C. S.
JOHN RUTHERFORD, Esq., W. S.
The Rev. Professor KELLAND, University of Edinburgh.
JOHN BROWN, Esq., M. D., F. R. C. P.
WILLIAM MITCHELL, Esq., Merchant, Leith.
JAMES M. McLELLAN, Esq., of Hanley.
WALTER MARSHALL, Esq., Goldsmith.
GEORGE ROBERTSON, Esq., W. S.
P. S. K. KEWINGBINE, Esq., M. D., F. R. S. E., Medical Officer.
WILLIAM WOOD, Esq., Accountant, Auditor.
Messrs. MELVILLE & LINDSAY, Writers to the Signet, Law Agents.
JOHN FRASER, Manager.

NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH.
Office, No. 74, Saint John Street, St. John.
FRANCIS FEIGUNSON, Esq., Manager.
REV. WM. DONALD, A. M., M. D., Director.
H. A. ADAMS, Esq., Medical Officer.
ALEXANDER JARDINE, Esq., Medical Officer.
JAMES WALKER, M. D., Medical Officer.
With Agencies throughout the Province.
SAMUEL D. BERTON, Secretary.
H. McLEAN, Agent for Woodstock.
DR. G. A. BROWN, Medical Officer.

Tailoring!!
IN CONNECTION WITH THE "WOOLLEN HALL," CUTTER.
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 most thorough and workmanlike manner, This is the Place!
CLOTH
of every description suited to the season always on hand—Parties purchasing their own cloth can have their garments cut or made to measure on the shortest possible notice, and in all cases a perfect fit warranted. Recollect the "Woollen Hall" is the place.
W. SKILLEN.
Woodstock, Nov. 25, 1858.

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



St. John Marble Works,

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

The Mighty Healer!



Holloway's Ointment.

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

Erysipelas & Salt Rheum

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

Bad Legs, Old Sores, & Ulcers.

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

Eruptions on the Skin,

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

Piles and Fistula.

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

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:
Bunions, Burns, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Fistula, Gout, Lumbago, Mercurial Eruptions, Piles, Rheumatism, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scalds, Skin Diseases, Swelled Glands, Sore Legs, Sore Breasts, Sore Hands, Sore Throats, Sores of all kinds, Sprains, Stiff Joints, Tetters, Ulcers, Venereal Sores, Wounds of all kinds.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the disease Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely the compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—
SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, STYRILIS AND STYRILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, BRUYSILLAS, RASH ON ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many ranking disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcers sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of throat and lung complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on by their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF
Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dropsy, Puff Swelling, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetters, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.
They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.
Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for \$1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.
Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best and there is for them, and they should have it.
All our Remedies are for sale by
W. T. BAIRD, Woodstock; S. F. GROSVENOR & SON, Eel River; W. H. SMITHSON, Fredericton; JOHN McINTYRE, Richmond; J. M. WALKER, St. John, and by all Druggists and Merchants.
SUPERFINE & EXTRA FLOR OIL
for sale by
JOHN EDGAR.