

Woodstock Journal.

McPherson Institute
Box 162

862

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

VOLUME 5. WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1859. NUMBER 33

OUR PAPER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CLUBBING WITH OTHER PERIODICALS.

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

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THE GUARD WAS THROWN OVERBOARD.

The guard was thrown overboard alive, but more probably dying. The master, officers, and seamen, shared the same fate. And then the remaining forty convicts were brought up in their irons, and with equal remorselessness were committed to the deep. [Welcome Guest.]

THE POPULATION OF ROME.

A census of the population of Rome has just been completed, from it appears that the total of the inhabitants is 180,357—a figure at which this petrified or stereotyped city has remained for the last 200 years, without any symptom of that progressive development which has enlarged, enriched, and enlightened every other European capital. In the muster-roll there are 31 Bishops, 1331 secular priests, 2304 monks, 1872 friars, 2700 nuns, 850 seminary students. Last year the figure was 179,952, but the slight increase is made up by counting this year 854 "heretics, Turks, infidels, and Jews," who are permitted to live outside the Ghetto, and were never included before in the census. There is no mention of what the Ghetto itself holds, but it is supposed to lodge about 6000 children of Israel.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA IS AGAIN IN TROUBLE AT HOME.

The Committee of the Government of St. Petersburg, after having terminated their labours, "have drawn up a respectful address to the Emperor, praying him, after regulating the condition of the peasants, to approve a Statute, General for Russia." The ostensible object of this request is that the subject may have full consideration. The real object of it is, to obstruct, and if possible to defeat, the Emperor's project of emancipation.

EXHIBITION OF FINN.—The New Brunswick says that the amount of Fish caught in this harbour and exported from Carleton, last year, will exceed £30,000 in value.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

The steamer Asia arrived at New York on the 7th inst. The war panic is on the increase. General news unimportant.

PROSPECTS OF WAR.

As regards England, Mr. Bright continues to hold meetings and to have meetings held, but it is remarkable that no M.P. of note has joined his peculiar agitation. Roebuck has indeed met his electors at Sheffield, but he did not mention Bright's name, and his views concerning the success of the present agitation are certainly not bright. They seem to intimate that the excitement is rather factitious; that, therefore, the reform proposed by the Ministers will be incomplete, and accordingly that the country cannot expect any great and satisfactory measure. He thinks, besides, that the complications of the Continent will absorb the attention of Parliament.

The panic on the European Exchanges has not yet subsided, according to a very moderate calculation public securities have been depressed in value, some £300,000. While French, Sardinian, and Austrian Government stocks have declined five per cent. the railway shares in the same countries have sustained a fall of between 15 and 35 per cent. while the Lombardo Venetian shows a decline of nearly 50 per cent. Save London, every European stock exchange believes in war. I have no reason to alter my views on this topic, as before expressed. I am convinced that Louis Napoleon does not really mean war; that his intentions do not exceed a diplomatic victory over Austria, connected with a good haul for himself and his tail of adventures on the Paris Bourse. The noisy tone of the Bonapartist press and of that venal deposit of gossip, the Independence Belge, the ostentation with which military preparations are heralded forth, are sufficient to show that no fighting but "frighting" is the object in hand. It is now admitted even by the London Times' correspondent that the debt-ridden flunkies about the Court have again been allowed, and to a more formidable extent than ever, to fleece the "respectable" speculators and the small holders of stock all over the country, by bearing the market in an unprecedented degree.

A war with the prospect of forced loans,

of plunder and war contributions from conquered provinces, would, at a certain extremity, appear the only outlet left to him. But it is not merely the financial question; it is the general insolvency of his position in France; it is the consciousness that, though Emperor by the grace of the army, he cannot overstep certain limits in struggling against public opinion, either of the middle or working class; that because Emperor by the grace of the army, he must obey its will. It is all this which long since has made it as evident to himself as to the rest of the world that his last trump, in an extreme danger, is war, and a war for the reconquest of the left bank of the Rhine. It is not exactly necessary that such a war should be commenced on the Rhine itself. On the contrary, the territory in question may be conquered, or its conquest begun, in Italy, just as the first conquest of these provinces was completed by Gen. Bonaparte's victories in Lombardy.

Such a war is necessarily Louis Napoleon's last card. He stakes his all upon it, and as an experienced gambler, he knows full well how fearful the odds are against him. He knows that silent and mysterious as he affects to be, the whole world knows, and knew from the first day of his power, what the last card is. He knows that none of his sphinx-like airs can deceive anybody on this point. He knows that no European power would tolerate such an extension of French territory and that the friendship of Russia is almost as reliable as his own oath. While this is going on in France, in Piedmont we have a King who, before Christmas, announced to his generals the intimation to keep themselves ready, for they might be called upon to smelt powder before spring, and who now opens his chambers with a speech so full of general run of Italian patriotic bombast, and of allusions to Austria's misrule, that he must be either determined upon war or be content to be declared by all the world a perfect fool.

In Lombardy, in Rome, in the Duchies, we have an excitement equalled only by that preceding the outbreak of 1848; the population seem to put the foreign troops at defiance, to be intent upon nothing but to show their utter contempt of established authority, and their certain conviction that the Austrians will in a few months have to leave Italy. To all this Austria answers by very quietly strengthening her army in Lombardy. It has consisted of three army corps—the 5th, 7th and 8th, together about 100,000 men. Now, as I stated in my last, the 3d is on the march to join it. Six infantry regiments (85 battalions) 4 battalions of Tyrolean chasseur, two cavalry regiments, six batteries, and the whole staff and engineering train of the Third Army corps are reported to be on the road, or to have already arrived in Lombardy. This raises the force to 139,000 or 140,000 men, who, in the position between the Adige and Mincio, will be able to resist, at least, double their number.

Thus, on every hand, the elements of strife are accumulating. Is Louis Napoleon the man to control them all? Not he; most of them are perfect out of his reach. Let there be an outbreak in Lombardy, in Rome, or in one of the Duchies—let Gen. Garibaldi make an irruption into the very next portion of neighboring territory and insure the population—will Piedmont, will Louis Napoleon be able to hold back? After the French army have been all but promised the conquest of Italy, where they are to be received as liberators, are they to be told that they must stand at ease, with arms groused, while Austrian troops trample out the embers of Italian insurrection? There is the point. The turn of events in Italy has already escaped from Louis Napoleon's control; the turn of events in France may escape from it any day.

The Times, in a leader on the King of Sardinia's speech, remarks that Sardinia has reached the point where two roads divide, which part further and further asunder at every step. Those steps cannot be retraced, so that the traveller who decides for the one must not hope ever again to see the other. The two diverging paths which we shall call French, the other so an English policy. Sympathies and antipathies, revenge for past defeats, ambition and future glory, all plead loudly for Piedmont, and counsel her to place herself at the head of a movement in favor of Italian independence, and to play over again, in 1859, the drama in which she acted so conspicuous a part in 1848. She counts on the support of France. She affects to believe in the unanimous uprising of down-trodden and oppressed Italy.

With such allies, she counts completely on annexing to her crown the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, and possibly Parma, Modena, and Luccana. This course is, to use the words of the King's speech, decided; but is it also prudent? While it is yet time, we invite those on whom the decision and responsibility will rest coolly to calculate their chances of success. Such a step would be to place Piedmont entirely in the power of France, and to deprive her altogether of the control over her own policy. Piedmont has a noble mission, if she did but know it; but she will show herself unworthy of that fortune which has exempted her alone, of all the States of the Italian Peninsula, from the fetters of despotism, if she cannot consent to find in extended dominion any consolation for the loss of internal freedom. A nation may be great without being populous, but cannot be happy unless it is free.

WOODSTOCK JOURNAL.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1859.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

FREDERICTON, Thursday, Feb. 10.
COMMENCEMENT OF THE SESSION.

To-day the work of the session was commenced. By two in the afternoon all the members of the House except Mr. Macpherson, who has gone to England on business, Mr. Wright, McLeod and Ferris, had assembled in the "place of their usual meeting." At ten minutes past two the guns announced the arrival of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor. The House was called to order by the Clerk, and after a few minutes were called up to the presence of His Excellency in the Legislative Council Chamber, whence they soon returned with a notification that it was His Excellency's pleasure that they should forthwith elect a speaker.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Members having settled down quietly into their places, and having been informed by the Clerk of His Excellency's desire, a great calm fell upon the House, and no one seemed willing or ready to break the ice.

After a little Mr. McLeod moved that the House do adjourn until to-morrow at 10 a.m.

The Clerk asked whether the Governor having directed the House to elect a Speaker it was in his power to adjourn the House before taking any steps towards that object without the consent of His Excellency?—The Atty. General said that there was no power on earth to forbid the House adjourning when it chose. Mr. End replied that there could be no doubt that the House had the power; but there was a question whether it would not be treating the Governor cavalierly to adjourn without making any attempt to do what he had requested. He could see no reason for adjourning.—Mr. Wilmot could see no reason for adjourning.—Mr. Johnson suggested that perhaps time might be saved by taking a little time for reflection.—Mr. Kerr protested against such a waste of time. The Speakership had been vacant five or six months, which gave every member ample time for consideration.—Hon. Mr. Brown opposed adjournment.

Mr. End said he was glad that this was not to be made a Government or party question. It was now, it appeared an open question, but if the House adjourned, and the question went through the mill of this night, and was *caucussed* in the upper story of Barker House, no one could say what would become of it. He should nominate Bliss Botsford for the Speakership.—Mr. Smith said that Mr. End's nomination was not in order, as there was a motion for amendment, which must first be decided.—Mr. Gray asked if Mr. End had Mr. Botsford's consent to nominate him? He thought no member should be nominated without his consent having been previously obtained.—Mr. End replied that

he had not consulted Mr. Botsford, or asked his consent.

Mr. McLeod explained that he moved the adjournment because no one appeared ready to make a nomination. He was willing to withdraw if there were any nominations made.

The House divided upon the question of adjournment.

Ayes—Watters, Johnson, Smith, Tilley, Fisher, Brown, Connell, Steadman, McAdam, Tapley, McLeod, Hannington, Gilmor, Cudlip, Chandler, Tibbets, C. Perley, Ross-Alley, McIntosh, W. B. Perley, Gilbert, Vail, Scovil, Gray, Lawrence, Wilmot, Williston, Mitchell, McPhelim, DesBrisay, Botsford, End, Read, Montgomery, McMillan, Kerr, Lewis, 17 to 20.

The adjournment was therefore lost. This result occasioned a demonstration of approval in the gallery which was immediately severely reprobated by Messrs. Smith, Allan, Wilmot, and Mitchell.

Mr. Gilmor nominated for the Speakership John M. Johnson, which Mr. Tibbets seconded.

There was another pause, whereupon Mr. Smith suggested an adjournment.

Mr. Gray asked whether Mr. Johnson was not a member of the Executive Council, and whether he did not hold an office of emolument under Government? and whether if this were so it was compatible with sound principle to elect him while holding these offices to preside over the House. He thought not.

Mr. McLeod thought that if Mr. Johnson received a majority of votes the question of eligibility would be settled. He nominated Daniel Hannington for Speaker. Mr. Steadman seconded the nomination.

Mr. Johnson said that his nomination was entirely unexpected. He had no desire to fill the Speaker's chair, but was willing to serve in any capacity which the House might desire. Of course he could not be a member of the Government and Speaker at the same time. He should feel it his duty, if he consented to a nomination, to ask His Excellency if he would accept his resignation; and he also felt bound to consult his colleagues in the Government. Taking a vote now upon the nomination would place him in a false position, as some might oppose him on the ground of his being an Executive Councillor who would otherwise support him.

Mr. McPhelim agreed with Mr. Johnson respecting the propriety of placing his resignation in the Governor's hands before allowing himself to be made a candidate. But before the House adjourned all those whom it was intended to make candidates should be nominated.

Mr. Kerr argued that an Executive Councillor was not eligible for nomination.

Mr. Steadman said that if Mr. Johnson wished time to place his resignation in the Governor's hands he should have it. But if he resigned it should be absolutely, and without conditions.

Mr. Johnson said emphatically that he was not in the habit of doing things conditionally. If he resigned it should be absolutely.

Mr. Montgomery thought it was not necessary that Mr. Johnson should resign, but only that it should be understood that if elected he would resign. The House had a perfect right to elect whom it chose to preside over it.

Mr. Gray said that there was no doubt about the right. But he did doubt the principle of choosing to preside over the House a man who at the time of election occupied a position in the Government, and who was bound to aid in carrying out the policy of that Government, even though he should resign that position immediately after his election. Nor did he consider it right that Mr. Johnson should be allowed a position which would enable him, if rejected by the House, to fall back upon his seat in the Government.

Mr. Smith concurred in the view that it

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would be improper to elect a member of the Government. The House then adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 11.

LECTION OF SPEAKER. To-day has been devoted to the election of a Speaker. The discussions upon the qualifications of the several candidates proposed were of the briefest; almost the whole day was occupied in the discussion of points of order which sprung out of the election as its several phases presented themselves, or were caused by the scheming and dodging of members to secure the advantage for their favorite candidates.

The first discussion was as to whether the adjournment of yesterday superseded the nominations of yesterday, which would make it necessary to commence the nominations anew, or whether the proceedings of to-day should be merely in continuance of those of yesterday. There was apparent a desire on the part of some to commence the nominations anew, and an equally strong desire on the part of others to prevent such an occurrence. The latter prevailed.

Then a vote was asked on the nomination of Johnson. Hon. Mr. Smith said that before the vote was taken they should ascertain whether Johnson was willing to be a candidate. This appeared to irritate Mr. Gilmor, Johnson's nominator. He said emphatically that he considered all this unnecessary, for he wished the House to understand that he had not proposed Mr. Johnson without an intimation that the election to the post of Speaker would be agreeable to him.—Mr. Johnson was not present in the House when this remark was made, nor, indeed, during the whole of the proceedings in the election. The vote on Johnson's nomination was then taken, with the following result:

Ayes—Read, End, Watters, Mitchell, Smith, McMillan, McAdam, Montgomery, DeBrisay, Tapley, Ferris, Brown, Gilmor, Connell, C. Perley, Tibbets, Cudlip.

Noes—Kerr, Gray, Williston, Lewis, Steadman, Botsford, Allen, W. E. Perley, Scovill, McLeod, Vail, McPhelim, Wilmot, McIntosh, Fisher, Tilley, Gilbert, Chandler, Lawrence—17 to 19.

At this result some excitable individual in the gallery gave vent to his exultation by two slight taps on the floor with his foot. Hon. Mr. Smith immediately rose in great indignation, to ask if this was longer to be borne, and if some steps should not be taken to put an end to it. Other members expressed their regret at such unseemly exhibitions in more moderate terms. Messrs. McPhelim, Gray and End, came to the rescue of the people of Fredericton, arguing that they should not be blamed for what was probably the fault of one or two persons. The matter soon dropped, with the understanding that the people in the galleries should be put upon their good behavior, and that should such occurrences continue the galleries should be cleared.

After another question of order had been discussed, and decided, a vote was taken upon the nomination of Mr. Hanington.

Ayes—Lewis, Steadman, Smith, W. E. Perley, McLeod, Fisher, Brown, Tilley, Connell, Tapley.

Noes—Kerr, Gray, End, Watters, Read, Williston, McMillan, Mitchell, Botsford, Allen, Lawrence, McPhelim, Vail, Scovill, Ferris, Wilmot, McIntosh, DeBrisay, Gilmor, Montgomery, Gilbert, C. Perley, Tibbets, Chandler, Cudlip.—16 to 25.

This may be looked upon as a rather decided vote. Evidently the House did not want Mr. Hanington for Speaker, notwithstanding his being supported by its members of the Government.

After this vote there was a general scramble for precedence amongst nominators. As the member first nominated is entitled to be first voted upon, and as there is an advantage in being first, this scramble is easily understood. Mr. Tibbets got the floor; but he fell into a great mistake, —for instead of simply nominating Mr. Johnson, he moved that the House should reconsider the vote upon the first nomination of Mr. Johnson. Mr. Scovill immediately moved in amendment that Mr. Botsford be Speaker. Mr. Cudlip followed by nominating Mr. Steadman. Mr. Steadman declined the nomination on account of inability. Then there was a discussion as to the claims to priority of Messrs. Johnson and Botsford. The friends of the former contended that Mr. Tibbets's motion for a reconsideration of the vote upon Mr.

Johnson was in effect a re-nomination, and that therefore a vote must be taken upon him first. Mr. Botsford's friends argued that Mr. Tibbets's motion was in form a nomination at all, but a simple resolution, to which an amendment could be moved; and that therefore the amendment of Mr. Scovill, that Mr. Botsford should be Speaker, must be first decided. The latter opinion prevailed; Mr. Tibbets withdrew his motion, and nominated Mr. Johnson.—Then a vote was taken upon Mr. Botsford's nomination, when there appeared 18 to 18.

Ayes—Kerr, Gray, End, Read, Williston, Lewis, McMillan, Allen, Lawrence, McPhelim, Montgomery, DeBrisay, McIntosh, Wilmot, Vail, Scovill, Gilbert, Chandler.

Noes—Watters, Steadman, Mitchell, W. E. Perley, Smith, Tapley, Ferris, McLeod, Hanington, Brown, Gilmor, Cudlip, Fisher, Tilley, Connell, C. Perley, Tibbets, McAdam.

Thus although Mr. Botsford had against him all the members of the Government in the House, and his own three colleagues in Westmorland, he secured a tie vote. This result is one of which he may well feel proud.

The vote upon the renomination of Mr. Johnson followed:

Ayes—Kerr, Mitchell, Read, End, Watters, Tibbets, Lewis, McMillan, Montgomery, Steadman, Smith, McAdam, Gilmor, DeBrisay, C. Perley, Tapley, W. E. Perley, Fisher, Cudlip, Tilley, Ferris, Connell, Brown.

Noes—Gray, Williston, Allen, Lawrence, McPhelim, Vail, Scovill, McIntosh, Wilmot, Chandler, Gilbert, McLeod, Hanington.—23 to 13.

Mr. Johnson thanked the House for the honor done him; expressed his determination to do his duty to the best of his ability; and took the chair. The House adjourned.

As Mr. Johnson before his election made no announcement of his having resigned his seat in the Government, the fair presumption is that he did not consider his election sure, and thought it best to hold on to the little good that he had until the greater good that he expected was secured. In doing so he was no doubt right so far as his own interests were concerned. But yesterday it was distinctly understood that the House adjourned for the express purpose of allowing him, if he concluded to become a candidate, to put his resignation in the hands of His Excellency. Had it been known that he would not either resign, or withdraw from the contest, the probability is that no adjournment would have taken place until a Speaker had been elected, or until attempts at an election had been made.

It is worthy of remark that two of Mr. Johnson's colleagues in the Government, —Messrs. Fisher and Tilley—voted against him on the first nomination, and for him on the second.

Mr. Johnson will probably make an excellent speaker. He has an opportunity by forgetting partisan feeling, and dealing out equal justice to both sides of the House, to win the good opinion of both, and wash off some of the stains of his failure as Postmaster General. The opinion of moderate men seems to be that he will do so.

The probability of his vacant seat in the Council being filled is under discussion here. Report points to Mr. Mitchell as likely to be his successor; but whether immediately, or at some distant day, report sayeth not.

SATURDAY, Feb. 12.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

At noon to-day the Governor came down in the usual state, and opened the session of Parliament with a speech "of which, for greater accuracy, we have obtained a copy." Here it is:

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

The period of the year has now arrived when it has been usual to summon you for the performance of your Legislative duties; and I feel satisfaction in recurring to you for your advice and assistance.

When last I met you, I ventured to express a hope that the Mutiny in India, might, by the blessing of God, be the means of strengthening British authority in that part of the Empire; we may now rejoice in the confident belief that this

hope will be speedily realized, and you will, I know, heartily join with me in the expression of fervent gratitude for the victories with which it has pleased Providence to bless Her Majesty's Arms.

It is, I regret to say, impossible to refer to the past year as one of commercial prosperity; the demand for our Staple Exports has not as yet recovered from the effects of the disaster which recently disturbed the trade of the world; but it is gratifying to observe some symptoms of improvement in our commercial prospects, and I trust that, ere long, renewed prosperity will reward the combined prudence and energy of our merchants.

I congratulate you on the abundance of the crop of the past season; and the general success which has attended those who have applied their capital and industry to the development of our Fisheries, afford to us another subject for sincere congratulation and thankfulness.

The progress of the Railway works now in course of construction has been uninterrupted. Reports and other documents explanatory of the state of these works, and of the expenditure connected therewith, will be laid before you.

In connection with this subject, I congratulate you on the position which our Debtors have attained among securities of a similar description. You will have observed with satisfaction the increased and increasing estimation in which they are held. I cannot doubt that this gratifying circumstance, which affords unquestionable proof of the reliance which is placed on the pledged faith of the Province, is in some degree, at least, to be attributed to the fact that, during the recent crisis, it was well known among the leading Capitalists of the Mother Country that we were determined, at all sacrifices faithfully to fulfill our engagements both here and elsewhere, and that every possible precaution had been taken to enable the Government to do so, even if the pressure had been greater than it was.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

The Accounts of the Receipts and Expenditure of the past year will be laid before you; and I have given directions that the Estimates for the current year shall be submitted to you.

You will observe with regret, that owing to the continued depression of our Trade, the Revenue of last year fell short of the estimated amount, but this circumstance has not prevented the prompt payment of all demands upon the Treasury.

The liabilities which we have incurred, and are incurring for the construction of extensive Public Works, afford an additional reason for the exercise of caution in our expenditure. I am confident that you will combine a wise economy with an ample provision for the requirements of the Public Service.

The Act under which the existing Customs Duties are levied will shortly expire, and this subject will necessarily receive your early consideration.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

Your Joint Address to Her Majesty on the subject of an Inter-Colonial Line of Railway, was transmitted by me to the Secretary of State, for presentation to Her Majesty.

In the course of the Autumn, the Governor General of Canada informed me that he had directed certain Members of His Council to proceed to England, to urge upon Her Majesty's Government the consideration of this subject; and that the Gentlemen to whom this mission had been submitted, were on the eve of their departure for England. I was also informed that a similar step had been taken by the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia; and I directed two Members of my Council to proceed to England without delay, to cooperate with the Gentlemen deputed by the Governments of Canada and Nova Scotia. The Correspondence and other Documents connected with this subject, will be laid before you.

I recommend you to consider whether measures may not be adopted whereby the existing Agricultural Societies throughout the Province, may be rendered more effective for the attainment of the important object for which they have been established, and at the same time afford an additional stimulus to the application of capital and skill to the culture of the soil.

I have received from the Superintendent of Fisheries in Canada certain Documents explanatory of the course recently adopted by the Government and Legislature of that Province with respect to the Fisheries in the Saint Lawrence and the neighboring Rivers. Copies of these Documents will be laid before you.

You will concur with me in the opinion that it is desirable to devise means for rendering the real resources of the Province more widely known among intending Emigrants from the Mother Country and elsewhere.

which your attention may be directed, I fervently pray that the blessing of Providence may prosper your counsels, and guide your deliberations for the promotion of the welfare and happiness of this People.

It strikes us that this speech is as near perfection as a Governor's speech can be brought. It is grateful for the victories in India; and it "confidently believes" that mutiny will strengthen British authority in that country,—an opinion from which few will be found to differ. It has a regret for continued commercial depression; and a word of gratitude for "some symptoms of improvement." It has gratitude for the "abundant crops," and "sincere congratulation and thankfulness" for the general success of the Fisheries. The "congratulation" extends to the position of our Debtors; but when the state of the Revenue comes under notice it changes to a "regret." Then follows an admonition to "caution" in the prosecution of "Public Works;" and a variety of information concerning public documents, which are promised to be laid before the Legislature.—The recommendation respecting Agricultural societies is the only tangible point in the whole speech. We are glad to see that at length something is likely to be attempted in this direction. The paragraph concerning the making known the resources of the Province among intending emigrants sounds well. It is to be hoped that it may result in something more than mere sound.

We repeat that the speech is as nearly perfect as possible. It says nothing to which the most captious can take exception; it ventures upon no dangerous or disputed ground; it is barren of originality and promise. We don't see how by any possibility a debate can be raised upon any of its clauses. Time will tell whether the members of Her Majesty's opposition can detect any flaws in the speech prepared by Her Majesty's Government.

ADDRESS IN ANSWER TO SPEECH. When the House returned from the Council Chamber a number of Bills were presented, and several Committees were appointed.

The Address in answer to the Speech was moved by Mr. Tibbets. There was some talk as to the time at which it should be taken into consideration.—The Attorney General proposed Monday.—Mr. Wilmot thought more time should be allowed; members were too conscientious even to look at such a document on Sunday.—Mr. End thought they might read it on Sunday in place of the letters which the Postmaster General prevented their getting on that day.—Mr. McPhelim said that there was so little in it that he was ready to vote on every paragraph of it now. (Laughter.) Mr. Gilmor thought it would require more than one day to find any thing in it. (Great laughter.) Finally the Address was made the order of the day for Monday at 2 p.m.

REPORTERS AND REPORTING. The remainder of the day was mostly occupied with a conversation respecting reporting and publishing the debates, and the payment of reporters. The conversation took a wide range, including the comparative merits of various systems of publishing reports, the value of reports, and the desire for them by the people, the merits of the official reporting of last year, the duties of reporters, and the means which they might use to relieve each other and lighten their labor, their troubles and difficulties, and compensation, the circulation of newspapers, the persons to whom the Legislature should supply reports, gratis, the propriety of having reports published in French,—and a variety of other topics "too numerous to mention," as the advertisers say. A vast deal of nonsense, and but a very small amount of sense, was uttered.

It seemed to be generally agreed that the system of contracting for the reporting and publication of reports had proved a failure, and should not be continued. And it seemed to be also generally agreed that it would be well to make some compensation to the newspaper reporters who should attend. A resolution of Mr. Mitchell, that the House would provide a sum of £200 to be distributed among the reporters according to the respective merits of their reporting, was carried. Mr. Mitchell proposed to fill the blank with £200; while Mr. End thought that £500 would be scarcely too much. Hon. Mr. Tilley stated that the cost of the reporting last session was

£660 10 0. Mr. Gray thought that the appropriation of any sum was premature, and was a breach of the principle of initiation by the Executive. It had leaked out that the Government had made a provision of £200 in the Budget for reporting, and although this information was not officially before them the House might perhaps without indiscretion now vote that sum. But to vote a sum of £500 he thought would be highly improper without the consent of the Government.—Mr. Tilley was of the same opinion.—Mr. Smith could see no impropriety in it. If the House signified a wish to appropriate any particular sum the Government could include it in the Budget. The House adjourned without filling up the blank.

During this discussion some remarks were made which were not particularly pleasant to the reporters in the galleries, or some of them, at least. In the side gallery there are three reporters' boxes, all of which, we believe, are now occupied. For the last two sessions two reporters have found seats at two tables, placed in the extremity of the so called "Ladies' Gallery." As there are this session seven representatives of the "Fourth Estate," the number of tables in this gallery is increased to four, which occupied most of the front of the gallery, and interfered with the due expansion of crinoline. Mr. Tibbets, facetiously designated "the member for Quebec," who probably entertaining for the press a regard commensurate with the benefits which they have bestowed upon him by spreading abroad a knowledge of his patriotism and many virtues, referred to this circumstance twice during the debate. In his first speech he expressed himself against voting any large sum to reporters. The Ladies' Gallery, he said, was half taken up by these people now, and they would continue to come as long as any encouragement was held out to them. Later in the afternoon Mr. Gray alluded to the same matter. He asked the Speaker whether he had given his consent to the placing of the reporters' tables in this gallery; and, on his replying in the negative, went on to say that the gallery was intended for another purpose, and the reporters had no right to appropriate it, or any other portion of the House, to their own use without the previous consent of the House. He desired to see the reporters here; he would like to see one from every paper in the Province, and would wish them provided with good and comfortable seats; but they should not be allowed to discommode others.—Mr. Tibbets followed, approving of Mr. Gray's remarks, and saying that if any more reporters came he did not know where they could find room for them.

No reporter in the House, we presume, cares for what Mr. Tibbets may say, or may leave unsaid; but with respect to Mr. Gray it is different. Not having a seat in the Ladies' Gallery, and therefore not interfering in any way with the due expansion of crinoline therein, his remarks did not apply to us. But we felt for our fellow reporters, because we considered that they were treated unfairly and unaccountably. Had there been boxes elsewhere prepared for them of course their sitting in the Ladies' Gallery might have been considered an unnecessary and improper intrusion, and a proper subject for remark upon the floor of the House. But no such provision had been made, and there was no other place in the House for them to go, except their chance among the spectators in the lobby, or the side gallery,—about as fit places for reporting as is an Irish bog for a horse race. Seeing two tables already in the gallery, and not knowing where else to go, the reporters of the Sentinel and Globe had two seats behind them, probably thinking no evil. These four gentlemen,—the reporters of the Investigator, St. Croix Herald, Carleton Sentinel, and Globe,—furnish reports which are read by probably ten or fifteen thousand people, ninety-nine hundredths of whom have never set foot inside the Province Building, and whom these reporters may justly be considered to represent in the gallery. And yet they have received an intimation that their presence is considered of less consequence than that of some dozen ladies of Fredericton! The truth is that it would be better if these fair dames stayed away; for their presence but leads to the display of unnecessary

ostentation on the part of a few members, and thus impedes the progress of the public business.

MONDAY, Feb. 14.

REPORTERS AND REPORTERS AGAIN. This morning these fertile subjects of discussion were once more taken up. The blank in Mitchell's resolution passed on Saturday was filled up with £200. Mr. Mitchell then moved that a committee be appointed which should make such arrangements as would carry out the intention of the resolution. This was intended to be a reconsideration, which occasioned a long rambling conversation. The reconsideration was carried, and on a second division the resolution was lost, 9 to 31.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Williston brought in a Bill to repeal an Act relating to the Post Office, and make other provisions; Mr. Cudlip brought in the new Lumber Survey Bill concocted by the buyers of lumber in St. John; Mr. Lawrence brought in a Bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, except in certain cases, and, to make better provisions for the prevention and punishment of fraud; Mr. Tilley brought in the new Medical Bill. Mr. Cudlip presented a petition from the Chamber of Commerce of St. John for the repeal of the Insolvent Debtor's Act.

EXPENSES OF PRIVATE LEGISLATION.

During the last session a resolution was passed by the House requiring before a Bill of a private or personal nature should be received or entertained that those asking for it should pay to the Receiver General a sum of seven pounds ten shillings to go towards the expense of printing, &c. The propriety of this regulation was to day discussed at some length, and with no little warmth. Mr. Mitchell warmly advocated it, and moved its adoption as a standing rule of the House, which was strenuously supported by Mr. Gray, Mr. Cudlip, and others, and as strenuously opposed by Messrs. End, Gilmor, and Smith. It was interpreted to apply only to private and personal Bills, and not to local Bills of a public nature. The resolution was finally carried, 19 to 16; and a reconsideration rejected, 19 to 12.

ADDRESS IN ANSWER TO SPEECH.

At two P. M. the order of the day, the proposed address in answer to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session, was taken up. The mover and second declined to make any remarks upon it; whereupon Mr. Gray expressed his pleasure at seeing that they could say nothing for it. Somebody replied that it spoke for itself.—The first ten paragraphs passed without remark or dissent.

On the question being put on the 11th paragraph, which reads thus:

We thank Your Excellency for having transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for presentation to Her Majesty the joint Address on the subject of the Intercolonial Railroad; and for the promptness with which Your Excellency evinced in dispatching two Members of your Council to England to cooperate with the gentlemen deputed from Canada and Nova Scotia in urging upon Her Majesty's Government the consideration of this important subject, and also for the assurance that the correspondence and other documents connected therewith will be laid before us.

Mr. McPhelim rose to say that without any intention of offering opposition to the passing of the paragraph he would say that they were called upon to give thanks for a matter about which they knew nothing,—the delegation to England on the Inter-colonial railroad.

The Attorney General replied that the address did not touch the merits of the delegation, but merely expressed thanks for the promptness with which it had been dispatched—nothing more, (a laugh.)

The paragraph was then agreed to. On the next section coming up Mr. Gilmor said that the address seemed to matter of form, and not of substance. The only important point in it was that which referred to Agriculture; and he was glad to see that something was proposed to be done to render the Agricultural Societies more useful.—The remaining paragraphs of the address then passed without further remark.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Mr. McLeod brought in a Bill to increase the representation of King's County; Mr. Tibbets one to prevent the destruction of Moos in that Province.

The Attorney General in reply to

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VARIOUS MATTERS.

Mr. M'Leod brought in a Bill to increase the representation of King's County; and Mr. Tibbets one to prevent the destruction of Moose in the Province.

The Attorney General in reply to Mr. Steadman, stated that the dispatches touching the disallowance of the King's College Bill would be laid before the House.

Mr. Steadman thought the House should have the information before them before appointing the committee. If the committee were not appointed with a view to the investigation of the returns they might shirk the trouble.

Mr. Tibbets thought that the resolution had better be withdrawn until the papers came down. A committee appointed now might not be of that character it should.

The question was then taken upon the resolution, when there appeared fourteen for it and twenty-one against. When too late there seemed to be a disposition to withdraw the resolution.

Ayes—Fisher, Tilley, Brown, Connell, Watters, End, Read, M'Millan, W. E. Perley, Ferris, M'Leod, Hamington, Cudlip, Wright.

Noes—Kerr, Gray, Williston, Lewis, M'Clain, Mitchell, Lawrence, Steadman, Botsford, M'Phelim, M'Adam, Montgomery, M'Intosh, Wilmet, Scovil, Vail, Gilmer, Gilbert, Chandler, Tibbets, C. Perley.

THE REPORTS ONCE MORE.

Mr. M'Phelim again brought up the question of publication of the reports.—He, as well as other members, desired that the proprietors of papers having reporters in the gallery who were to share in the £200 already voted for reporters should furnish to the House for distribution throughout the Province a number of copies of papers containing the reports. The matter was referred to the contingent committee to arrange.

PROPOSED ADDRESS IN ANSWER TO SPEECH.

To His Excellency The Honourable JOHN HENRY THOMAS MANNERS SUTTOR, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The Humble Address of the House of Assembly.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

We, the faithful Commons of New Brunswick, thank Your Excellency for your Speech at the opening of this Session.

We unite with Your Excellency in the expression of fervent gratitude for the Victories, with which it has pleased Providence during the last year to bless Her Majesty's Arms in India, and in the confident belief that by the Divine favor British Authority will be strengthened in that portion of the Empire.

Though we have to regret that the past year has not been one of Commercial prosperity, and our Staple Exports have not recovered from the general depression of Trade, it is gratifying to observe some symptoms of improvement, and to be enabled to anticipate a period when renewed energy will reward the prudence and industry of our Merchants.

The abundant crop of the past season is a subject of gratitude, and although some branches of our Fisheries have been less productive than in former years, the success which has generally attended those who have applied their capital and industry to their development, is another subject of sincere congratulation and thankfulness.

We are gratified to learn that the progress of the Railway Works has been uninterrupted, and thank Your Excellency for the assurance that Documents explanatory of their state and expenditure will be laid before us.

The position which our Debtors have attained among securities of a similar description is a subject of congratulation, and we are pleased to learn that such precautionary measures were adopted by Your Excellency as to enable the Government promptly to meet their engagements both here and elsewhere, and we have no doubt that these measures have operated favorably upon the credit of the Province.

We thank Your Excellency for having directed the Accounts of the Receipts and Expenditure of the past year, and the Estimates for the current year, to be laid before us.

We regret that in consequence of the continued depression of Trade the Revenue of the last year falls short of the Estimate, but are gratified to learn that all demands upon the Treasury have been met with promptness.

We agree with Your Excellency that the liabilities we have incurred and are incurring in the construction of Public Works afford an additional reason for caution in our expenditure, and we assure Your Excellency that we will combine economy with an ample provision for the requirements of the Public Service.

We shall give early and full consideration to the important subject of Revenue.

We thank Your Excellency for having transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for presentation to Her Majesty the joint Address on the subject of the Intercolonial Railroad; and for the promptness of your Excellency in dispatching two Members of your Council to England to co-operate with the gentlemen deputed from Canada and Nova Scotia in urging upon Her Majesty's Gov-

ernment the consideration of this important subject, and also for the assurance that the correspondence and other documents connected therewith will be laid before us.

Deeply impressed with the importance of Agriculture, we will readily consider what measures may be adopted to render the Agricultural Societies more effective for the attainment of the object for which they were established, and also at the same time stimulate the application of capital and skill to the culture of the soil.

We thank your Excellency for the assurance that copies of the documents received from the Superintendent of the Fisheries in Canada shall be laid before us.

We concur with Your Excellency in the opinion that it is desirable to devise means for rendering the resources of the Province more widely known among intending Emigrants from the Mother Country and elsewhere, and of attracting their attention to New Brunswick.

We unite with Your Excellency in the fervent prayer that the blessing of Providence may prosper our counsels and guide our deliberations for the promotion of the welfare and happiness of our people.

WHAT QUALIFICATIONS ARE REQUIRED TO A SUCCESSFUL COMPETITION FOR PUBLIC OFFICE?

As time in its progress has increased our legislative wisdom, and the people have at length been taught to assert their rights, and those proud aristocrats who lorded it over the downtrodden millions, have been forced to give way to the popular voice, a new era has dawned upon us, and with it the grand discovery has been made that in this one law, culminate all the benefits of political liberty: "To the Victors belong the Spoils."

This being incontrovertible the question which heads this article becomes one of paramount importance; for as now, all offices are open for competition to everybody—all of us should know how best we may fit ourselves for successfully achieving the goal.

Everyday experience teaches us, that though we have arrived at this Utopia of fullest liberty, that still, differences of opinion exist among us on many important questions; and that those differences of opinion have formed, and do form separate parties in the political arena. Sad experience also teaches us, that though we are all equally free, all are not governed in the exercise of the rights of freemen, by the same motives. For we find that while some are ruled by the desire to do what they consider right; others, and we fear a larger portion are subservient to baser passions, and are most easily influenced by business connection, by money, and even by their appetites.

Now as majority of votes is what wins the day, and with it the spoils, it follows that those who can influence the most votes become the victors, and as leaders of their party consequently stand first in the competition for these spoils. But that minority of whom we spoke are unwilling from the fact of their governing motive being the desire to do right: either to influence others or be influenced themselves, save by reason. The consequence is that, that majority who are to be gained by baser means are left to those persons, who being themselves not superior to illegitimate influence, are willing to exercise the same powers upon others. The deduction is plain, therefore, that an honorable superiority to illegitimate influence, is not a necessary qualification.

But neither is independence in thought and action, for it is notorious that to be the leader of a party one must be the slave of a party;—he longest leads the van who is the quickest to discern the shifts and changes of popular opinion, and is the most dexterous in changing with them.

Is fitness for the office necessary? why? if possession of the spoils is contingent upon constantly retaining a majority of votes, is it not better to give an office to an incapable man, who can influence votes, than to a capable man, who cannot? To what purpose, then, would it be to understand the business of the office? better far to study the art of electioneering.

Is a good moral character necessary?—for what use? will a high sense of morality assist one materially in purchasing votes? will it not rather be an hindrance? Is a character for honesty necessary?—why should it be? the man who buy his way into office certainly has a right to make as much pecuniary profit from that office as he can—it is his by right of purchase.

Is a character for truth necessary? to

what end? it would only trammel one in explaining the conduct of his party, in putting the best face on his own peculations, and those of others.

If then neither being superior to illegitimate influence, nor independence of thought and action, nor fitness for office, nor good moral character, nor honesty, nor truth are necessary—what are the requisite qualifications? Let every man look for himself, and be the swifter the character of those men who have become occupants of official positions in our own country, since the enunciation of the grand principle of the great Liberal party "To the Victors belong the Spoils."

On Wednesday evening a Lecture was delivered in the Mechanics' Institute, by the Rev. Mr. Salmon, resident minister in this place, in connection with the Free Church of Scotland. The audience, we are sorry to say, was an exceedingly limited one.

The President announced that the Lecture on next Wednesday evening would be by Rev. Mr. M'Leod, on "Retirement."

We observe, with much surprise, that a public notice has been issued by the Command of the Postmaster General, to the effect, that the mails, heretofore despatched to the United States and other places to the westward of the city on Saturday afternoon, will, in future, be despatched on Sunday afternoon. Surely there must be some mistake. It cannot be possible that the Postmaster General is in earnest. The clerks are now required, very unnecessarily in our opinion, to remain on duty in the office during the greater part of the Lord's Day; but, in future, this additional labor will compel them to remain there. We need not say that this is contrary to the expectations of our citizens when they petitioned for the cessation of Sunday labor at the Post Office, and especially when they read the Hon. Mr. Connell's address on the subject. We trust, therefore, that the Postmaster General will reconsider the order in question, and will endeavor to make such arrangements as will secure to the clerks in this department of the public service a rest on the sacred day of rest.—[Church Witness.]

A want of confidence resolution in the Government has been moved by the Nova Scotia House of Assembly by Mr. Young seconded by Mr. Howe. The opposition members do not expect that it will be carried, but it will give them an opportunity to have their opinions placed upon record. The Journal says:

This seemingly idle discussion bids fair to last a fortnight provided every gentleman is permitted to deliver his sentiments on the subject, which, of course, will be the case. So that allowing the Legislative expenses of the country to be £850 per diem, this glib-glossy display can scarcely fail to cost the people of Nova Scotia at least £2,500.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—General debility and a consumption or wasting of the flesh without any apparent cause, are manifestations of disease that puzzle the faculty. The tonics and aperients of the established pharmacopoeia do not reach them, and all mineral preparations hasten the progress of decay. In such cases the reproductive power of the blood is gone.—The waste of nature goes on, and the slightly and diluted fluid which circulates through the venous system cannot repair the loss. In such a crisis, the invigorating, vitalizing properties of the Pills are strikingly exhibited. The blood is enriched and rendered nutritive by the effect upon its elements and upon the organs that eliminate them, and strength returns to the muscles, readiness to the frame, and bloom and fullness to the emaciated cheeks.

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.—Lord Lyons, born in 1817, is two years older than Lord Napier. He is unmarried. Lord Napier is removed from a salary of £4,500 in the United States to one of £3,500 in Holland; a very doubtful promotion, the cause of which have yet to be ascertained and stated. Lord Lyons leaves Tuscany, where he was only a third-class diplomatist—Envoy Extraordinary and Minister plenipotentiary—to assume the position, at Washington, of a second-class man, and rises from a salary of £5,000 at Florence, to one of £4,500 a year at Washington.

The New York papers publish the report of the legislative committee appointed to examine into the sanitary condition of New York city. The Herald says that from this document New York is proved to be the most unhealthy city on the face of the earth.

The pasha of Egypt has given the preference to Yankee locomotives, made at Taunton, Mass, on the Suez railroad. To test their power, 75 heavily loaded cars (which was all they could muster) were put in a train, the pasha's own car attached, and the whole taken through to Suez—a distance of 200 miles—in 24 hours, making stoppages for fuel and water. The pasha exclaimed in Egyptian—"God is great, but a Yankee is very near perfection! On his return he discharged the English engine drivers, and now uses the Taunton engines altogether.

Poetry

WINDS

BY WILLIAM MOTHERWELL.

Sing high, sing low, thou moody wind,
Thy skills not for thy foes
To serve of a fellow kind.

Go, sadly moan, or madly blow,
In fete-less free will,
Wild spirit of the clouds; but know
I ride thy comrade still;
Loving thy humors I can be
Sad, wayward, wild or mad, like thee.

Go, and with light and noiseless wing
Fan yonder murmuring stream,
Broad o'er it, as the sainted thing,
The spirit of its dream;
Give to its voice a sweeter tone
Of calm and heart-felt gladness;
Or to those old trees woe-begone,
Add moan of deeper sadness.

Rush forth in maddened wrath, to rouse
The billows of the deep;
And in the blustering storm, carouse
With winds that never weep.
Go tear each fluttering rag away,
Outspeak the mariner,
And hoarsely kneel the mermaid's lay
Of death, and shipwreck drear;

Blow as thou wilt; blow anywhere,
Wild spirit of the sky,
It matters not, — earth, ocean, air,
Still echoes to my cry,
I follow thee, for where thou art
My spirit too must be,
While each chord of this wayward heart
Thrills to thy minstrelsy;
And he that feels so, sure must be
Meest co-mate for a shrew like thee!

Select Story.

A Last Will And Testament.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "MOAT GRANGE."

CONTINUED.

In one of the Rock's gorgeous drawing-rooms, newly furnished and decorated, and quite shining again with mirrors and gilding and resplendent vanities, sat Mrs. Canterbury, young and lovely, as when her husband had brought her home to it, twelve months before; but ten times wiser, ten times more self-willed than she had been, even then.

She was attired in a fine morning robe of French cambric, beautifully embroidered, and much adorned with rich pink ribbons and delicate lace; and though her sunny curls were much too youthful for it—she wore a little cap of the same pink ribbons and lace.

Half reclining on a soft velvet ottoman, with one cushion propping up her back and another her feet, was Mrs. Canterbury's mother, the honorable Mrs. Kage, a faded lady, all nerves and languishment. She had taken up her abode at the Rock some weeks before, when her daughter was confined to her chamber, and she did not deem in a hurry to quit it: for its quarters were on a different scale from those of her own narrow home.

And, seated close to Mrs. Canterbury, was a gentleman who had that morning unexpectedly arrived on a few hours' visit, a distant cousin of Mrs. Canterbury's, and who had once thought her—more of an angle than man, young, ardent man, often thinks woman.

"Do you find me altered?" she asked of him. "Altered for the better. I never saw you looking so well, or so—" "So what?" returned she, in her conscious vanity.

"So fascinating, Caroline. I know not why I should have hesitated. For such praise, honestly given, cannot do harm to a married woman."

Mrs. Canterbury felt amused. "I think that must be a new theory. Is it one of your own, Tom?" "I should have said ought not," he replied, correcting the former phrase. "How is Mr. Canterbury?"

"Oh, he is very well. He is always in his study from ten till twelve, over his tenants, and his farm business, and all that trumpery."

"I am glad to see you so happy, Caroline," he continued. "I trust you have found the bliss, in your married life, that you hoped for; found it in all ways."

"Yes, thank you, of course," she answered, blippantly, but with the crimson rising in her lovely cheeks. "Oh Thomas," she continued in a deeper tone, "do not let u

play at talking fine with each other. You know that in marrying a man of—of—Mr. Canterbury's age, one does not expect a bower of bliss, all lilies and roses."

"Very true," he quietly replied, "one cannot have everything in the very brightest of marriages. You have a superfluity of luxury and wealth, Caroline, and that, I expect, is what you mostly married for."

"Of course I have everything in that way, more than a superfluity. And then he is so fond of me; that's tiresome."

"I can tell you that it is. I must go there lest I take cold; or I must not stir here, lest I fatigue myself; I'm not rheumatic, and I'm not sixty."

"All for your good, Caroline. I dare say you find it so."

"I might if I tried it. But when he says I am not to go anywhere or do anything, I immediately go and do it. But I tell you what, Tom," she added more earnestly, "I have found out that to have all your wishes fulfilled, ere expressed, to know beforehand that your slightest whim will be carried out, does not bring happiness. It creates weariness and satiety, but not happiness. I often wish myself back in the old days when we had but five hundred a year, and I had to tease mamma before I could get a new dress bought; it seems now, that to cut and contrive, and spin out our income, was a real pleasure; it was a daily object to live for, don't you see. Not that I would part with any of my present wealth; I wish I had more."

Mrs. Canterbury had rung the bell, and the answer to it was the nurse with the infant. The young mother took him in her arms, and carrying him straight up to her cousin, held him out.

"Is not mine a darling baby, Tom?" His calm face changed to hectic; a red, glowing hectic, spreading to the very roots of his hair. Perhaps it was surprise; or perhaps he did not like babies. Whatever may have been the cause of his emotion, he rallied from it bravely.

"A fine child, indeed. Will you allow me to try my hand at nursing?" Mrs. Canterbury put the infant into his arms. "A fine child you call him! that is a compliment very wide of the mark, Tom, or else it shows how much you know about babies. He is not a fine child, for he is remarkably small, but he is a very pretty one. They say he has my eyes, and all my features."

"What is his name?" "Thomas."

He looked up quickly. "Thom—" but his eager tone was changed for an indifferent one. "Who chose that old-fashioned name?"

"I chose it," she answered, casting down her drooping eyelids toward some point on the baby's dress. "I like the name."

The child set up a scream. Mrs. Kage set up another from her ottoman, and dropping some of her scent bottles, which she was never seen without, stopped her ears. Mrs. Canterbury laughed, took the infant from the arms that were strange to it, and sent it away by the nurse.

"Make that your object, Caroline," he whispered—"to train him up to good."

"Good! He will have good enough without my training him. He is borne to loads of wealth."

"Thomas, what brought you here today?" interrupted an affected voice from the ottoman.

"The rail, ma'am."

unaccompanied, at an hour when she knew her father would be alone in his study. The servant who answered the door to her happened to be a fresh one, Mrs. Canterbury's own footman, a fine gentleman just engaged for her from London.

Olive walked in, and the man stared. But he seemed to recollect something. "I beg your pardon, mem, are you Miss Canterbury?"

"I am Miss Canterbury," she said, and was walking on. He placed himself before her.

"Then if you please, mem, will you step in this here parlor? You are not to go on mem."

Olive turned her lofty face upon him. He did not altogether like its air of command.

"Mem, Mrs. Kage told me that you were not to go in to Mr. Canterbury, should you happen to call, but were to be showed in here, and herself fetched down to you. She ordered it, mem, and I could not think of disobeying of her."

"Sir!" burst out Olive, "do you know to whom you speak? I am in my father's house. Stand aside."

He stood aside. As Olive walked further into the hall, the butler met her.

"Neel," said she, in a calmer tone, almost an indifferent one, "you had better tell that man who I am. He does not appear to understand, I think."

Neel looked all astonishment at the new footman—whom he did not particularly favor; and ushered Miss Canterbury into her father's study.

But she gained little by entering it. Whether Mr. Canterbury suspected her errand, certain it is, he left it immediately, and took refuge in the society of the drawing-room. Olive went also; she had come to speak, and she would do it.

At first it was a babel of tongues, Mrs. Kage contributing more than her share. Olive's tone was subdued, but resolute. Their guest would have retired, but was prevented by Mrs. Kage and Mrs. Canterbury; they may have hoped his presence would deter Olive.

"It is not enough that you turned us from our home?" Olive's voice was heard, rising from the confusion, more in plaint than anger. "That was discussing, but nothing to this last injustice. Sir, the whole country is ringing with it."

"What injustice?" gasped Mr. Canterbury, looking from one to another, as if he wanted protection. His wife went up to him, and put her arm firmly within his.

"The injustice of disinheriting us, your unoffending and always dutiful daughters—we have ever been so, sir, you know we have; and of bequeathing your money to strangers."

Mrs. Kage let fall a bottle of something which filled the room with odor and stained the ottoman. "My dear Miss Canterbury, this is really shocking—you call your papa's beloved son a stranger?"

"Yes, Olive, he is my son," echoed Mr. Canterbury, as if it were something to catch at.

"Friends in plenty would have come for me, madam, but, in my opinion, this subject should, as far as possible, be confined to the family, hence, the motive of my proceeding, retorted Olive. "Papa, will you do us justice? Will you leave us a fair share of your great wealth? We were brought up to expect it."

"I—I—you said what I left my daughters was a fair share, Mrs. Kage," uttered the unhappy gentleman, appealing to the ottoman.

A delicate pink tinged the lady's faded face; she buried it in some pugnacious smelling salts.

"Oh—if you are good enough to ask my sentiments, dear Mr. Canterbury, I can but express them. I do think it a very nice sum indeed, for single young ladies."

Olive turned toward her. "It is five thousand pounds."

"For each of you, dear Miss Canterbury; but—"

"And you, madam, receive ten thousand in the same will."

Mrs. Kage gracefully opened her fan. "Really these are Mr. Canterbury's affairs, not mine. I am surprised at you, Miss Canterbury."

"Father," again pleaded Olive, "you have ample wealth to leave to whom you will, ample for us all. I only urge the injustice that we, your children, should be excluded."

"The baby's his own child," resentfully interrupted Mrs. Kage. "Thomas, dear, do pray get me another cushion for my back. And set light to a pastille, will you. I am overpowered."

"That son may die," said Olive, looking at her father and Mrs. Canterbury. Nobody spoke.

"In which case, if what I hear be true, the whole property goes to Mrs. Canterbury; it is to be hers unconditionally and at her disposal; the whole property," emphatically added Olive, "save this wretched five thousand to us, and the ten to Mrs. Kage."

"Oh, but you know he is not going to die, broke in Mrs. Canterbury, in a pretty little voice of affection; while her cousin, who held a pastille in one hand and aught in the other, forgot both, and stood gazing at her, as if transfixed by what he heard."

"You do not only destroy our prospects, but our happiness," proceeded Olive. "I speak more particularly of Jane. Her marriage would have taken place before Christmas, and now Lord Rufort has ordered his son to break off the match."

"Papa—and Olive's eyes filled, which only made her raise her head the more proudly—it is a great humiliation to bring upon us."

Mr. Canterbury fidgeted on his legs, but his wife held his arm tight, he could not fidget that.

"You have not done it of your own free will," pursued Olive, "and, that you have not, is well known to us, for you have been ever kind to us, and would best skill, you will be, if you are left uninfluenced. Will you be so, papa? will you only be just?"

"Did I understand clearly that Mr. Canterbury's large fortune goes unconditionally to you?"

"No; not if you understood that. The greater portion goes to the child. I have my settlements; and—"

"I was alluding to the contingency of the child's death," he quickly interrupted. "In that case, it becomes yours. Caroline, take the advice of a friend; you know I am one; do not have the property so willed."

"But why?" she exclaimed. "If my baby should die—but he is not going to die, he is a hearty little fellow—what more natural than that his money should revert to me?"

"A large sum," he mused. "Take my advice, Caroline, let it not revert to you; or let a portion of it only revert to you.—You may marry again; and your husband—"

"Whatever are you thinking of?" cried Mrs. Canterbury, breaking the pause he had come to. "You speak mysteriously, and are looking mysteriously, just as though your visions were far away, in the future or in the past. Where were your thoughts, Tom?"

"I hardly know," he answered, with the air of one awaking from a reverie; "they had gone roaming without leave. But do not suffer all that money to revert to you, contingent on the boy's death."

She did not reply, and presently he spoke again.

"Mr. Canterbury's daughters must have their share, Caroline. They have an equal claim with you; some might deem a greater claim."

"It is not my affair; you heard me say I was neuter. It lies with Mr. Canterbury."

Caroline, mark me—it would not bring you good."

She tossed back her pretty curls, "I tell you its no affair of mine."

He fixed his keen luminous eyes upon her, and spoke in an impressive whisper: "Remove not the old landmark; and enter not into the fields of the fatherless. For their redeemer is mighty; he shall plead their cause with thee."

"Why—what in the world—have you turned parson?" she uttered in extreme astonishment. "Have you the Bible by you?"

"A verse or two of it that my mother taught me in my boyhood," he carelessly answered, as he threw open one of the windows and leaned out.

Whether of his own decision, or whether by the decision of his wife and her mother, cannot be told, though it may be surmised, but Mr. Canterbury's unjust will remained, and was to remain in force: his daughters being so to say, disinherited.

The news went forth to the neighborhood, and everybody cried out shame.

"Will you have me or not, Jane?" "You know what the revenues of the living is a very mite, compared with those of the Rock; poor, even, compared with you enjoy here: will you come home, me, and venture on them?"

"What—in defiance of Lord Rufort?" "Oh, Austin!"

He bent his face down on hers, kiss in-between every sentence. "Lord Rufort has come to his senses, Jane. I was with him this morning, and he informed me if you and I like to set up upon bread and cheese, he will not oppose it, as it matters chiefly affecting ourselves, persons all. He only makes one proviso; when we shall have filled the rectory with children, we do not go to him to let them."

"The rears were stealing down her gingham checks. "Is it true?" she softly whispered.

"Quite true, Jane. So far as my father's consent and approval are concerned I take you home to bread and cheese tomorrow—upon the bread and cheese of the question his lordship dwelt particularly—but the scruples are on my side now."

She glanced quickly up. "Much as I had learned to love Jane, I should never have asked you to share my small income, but for your possessing ample means of your own; should have felt that I was not just in doing it, reared, as you had been, in a rectory."

"Would your scruples have been for or for yourself?" "Jane!"

A bright smile stole over her face, she had not been so very badly off, Austine had a little still, you know."

"Then, my darling, you are minded shall have you before Christmas, Jane."

[To be continued]

Variety.

CURIOUS SCIENTIFIC FACTS.—A blow is sufficient to smash a whole glass, while a bullet from a gun will make a small round hole in it; but in the former case, the particles of glass receive the blow as to a wave from remainder with such rapidity that motion imparted to them has no time to further. A door standing open would readily yield on its hinges the push, is not moved by a cannon passing through it. The ball, in through overcomes the whole force of the question, his lordship dwelt particularly—but the scruples are on my side now."

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The tears were stealing down her glowing cheeks. "Is it true?" she softly whispered. "Quite true, Jane. So far as my father's consent and approval are concerned I may take you home to bread and cheese to-morrow—upon the bread and cheese view of the question, his lordship dwelt particularly—but the scruples are on my part now."

She glanced quickly up. "Much as I had learned to love you, Jane, I should never have asked you to share my small income, but for your possessing ample means of your own. I should have felt that I was not justified in doing it, reared, as you had been, in luxury."

"Would your scruples have been for me, or for yourself?" "Jane!"

A bright smile stole over her face. "We shall not be so very badly off, Austin: I have a little still, you know."

"Then, my darling, you are mine. I shall have you before Christmas, yet, Jane."

[To be continued.]

Variety.

CURIOUS SCIENTIFIC FACTS.—A slight blow is sufficient to smash a whole pane of glass, while a bullet from a gun will only make a small round hole in it; because in the latter case, the particles of glass that receive the blow are torn away from the remainder with such rapidity that the motion imparted to them has no time to spread further. A door standing open, which would readily yield to its hinges to a gentle push, is not moved by a cannon ball passing through it. The ball, in passing through overcomes the whole force of cohesion among the atoms of wood, but its force lasts for so short a time, owing to its rapid passage, that it is not sufficient to produce motion. The cohesion of the part of the wood cut by the ball would have borne a very great weight laid quietly upon it; but suppose the ball to fly at the rate of twelve hundred feet in a second, and the door to be one inch thick, the cohesion being allowed to act for only the minute fraction of a second, its influence is not perceived. It is an effect of this same principle that the iron head of a hammer may be driven down on its wooden handle, by striking the opposite end of the handle against any hard substance with force and speed. In this very simple operation, the motion propagated so suddenly through the wood of the handle, that it is over before it can reach the iron head, which, therefore, by its own weight, sinks lower on the handle as every blow, which drives the handle up.

DEATH FROM WANT OF SLEEP.—The question, how long can a person exist without sleep, is one often asked, but answered, and the difficulties and inhumanity of answering the question by experiment would seem to leave it ever unsolved. A recent communication to a British society, whose fields of operations are in Asia, would seem to answer the inquiry, in a description of a cruel mode of punishment, peculiar to, and we believe, original with, the Chinese. It appears that a Chinese merchant had been convicted of murdering his wife, and was sentenced to die by being totally deprived of the privilege of going to sleep. This painful and singular mode of quitting an earthly existence was carried into execution at Amoy, under the following circumstances:

The condemned was placed in prison

under the care of three of the police guard who relieved each other every alternate hour, and who prevented the prisoner from falling asleep night or day. He thus lived for almost ten days without enjoying any sleep. At the beginning of the eighth day his sufferings were so intense that he implored the authorities to grant him the blessed opportunity of being strangled, garrotted, guillotined, burned to death, shot, quartered, drowned, hanged up with gunpowder, or put to death in any conceivable way which their humanity or voracity could invent. This will give a slight idea of the horrors of death from want of sleep.

GIANTS.—The bed of Og was 27 feet long and 7 feet broad. The height of Golia was 11 feet, his coat weighed 150 and his spear head 19 pounds. The body of Orestes, son of Agamemnon, leader of the Grecian expedition against Troy, was 11 feet 6 inches high, and a woman 10 feet. Maximus, a native of Spain, the Roman Emperor, was 9 feet high. Maximus, originally from France, another Roman Emperor, was 8 feet six inches high. His wife's bracelets served him for finger rings. His strength was such that he could draw a loaded wagon, break a horse's jaw with his fist, crush the hardest stones with his fingers, and cleave trees with his hands. His voracity was equal to his strength, eating 42 pounds of flesh and drinking 19 bottles of wine daily. Hyrno and O'Brine Irish giants, were 8 feet high. A Tennessee giant lately died, 7 1/2 feet high weighing more than one thousand pounds. The Kentucky giant was 7 feet 10 inches high.

NEWSPAPER EDITORS.—It would be difficult to compress more in a few words than is found in the following from "Chambers' Journal": "A newspaper editor must, like the poet, be born to his calling, as, in the majority of instances, no amount of training will fit a person for such a post, unless we have a natural taste and aptitude for that description of literary labor; for, although many persons are able to write leaders or literary articles, for a newspaper, few can be entrusted with its editorial control, few can scent out the libel which lurks in its most every communication, few can distinguish the report intended to please the speaker instead of informing the nation, and the letters written to serve private interests instead of public ends; still fewer who can tell at a glance the kind of literary or political material, which will promote the circulation of the journal; in fact a good editor's great difficulty is not as to what he should put in, but what he should keep out of his columns. Successful editors have not been great authors, but men of good common sense, and their good common sense has taught them to write but little themselves, but to read, judge, select, alter, and combine the writings of others."

IGNORANT.—A man, rather fond of the cider, was bitten by a rattlesnake in Virginia, lately. Dr. Thomas, of Monticello, administered a quart of brandy and a gallon and a half of whiskey without causing intoxication. The patient wanted more, but was refused, and in 36 hours he was well. The next day, Mr. H., his next neighbor, was passing along, and saw him with his pants rolled to his knees, bare-footed, and wading round in some weeds and grass with his feet. H. asked if he had lost anything. "No, sir." "What are you doing, then?" "I am hunting a snake. There isn't any liquor only what Dr. Thomas has, and he won't let me have any unless I can snake bite, so I am hunting one."

HONOR TO LABOR.—Two men I honor, and so third. First, the toll-worn craftsman, that with an earth-made implement laboriously conquers the earth, and makes her man's. Venerable to me is the hard-hand-crooked, coarse-whorled, indefatigably loyal, as of the sceptre of this planet. A second man I honor, and still more highly: him who is seen toiling for the spiritually indispensable, not daily bread, but the bread of life. These two, in all their degrees, I honor: all else is chaff and dust, which let the wind blow wherever it listeth. [Carlyle.]

Self-Appreciation.—Dr. Holmes, in one of his Autocrat papers, says:

Self-appreciation is a slow and gradual process. At first a child thinks he can do everything. I remember when I thought I could lift a house if I only tried hard enough. So I began with the hind wheel of a heavy old family coach built five years in which my Lady Beautiful carried her King Pippin, if you happen to remember the illustrations to that story. I lifted with all my might, and the planet beat down with all its might. The planet beat. After that, my ideas of the difference between my will and my muscular force were more accurately defined. Then came the illusion, that I could, of course, "lick," "serpents" or "polish off" various small boys who had been, or might be, obnoxious to me. The event of this hypothesis led, not uniformly confirming it, another limitation of my possibilities was the consequence. In this way I groped along into a knowledge of my physical relations to the organic and inorganic universe.

A man must be very stupid indeed, if by the time he is fully ripened, he does not know tolerably well what his physical powers are. His weight, his constitutional force, his good or ill looks, he has had time to find out; and he is a fool if he does not carry a reasonable consciousness of these conditions with him always. It is a little harder with the mind; but some qualities are generally estimated fairly enough by their owners. Thus, a man may be trusted when he says he has a good deal of bad memory. Not so of his opinion of his own judgment or imagination. It is only by a very slow process that he finds out how much or how little of these qualities he possesses. But it is one of the blessed privileges of growing older, that we come to have a much clearer sense of what we can do and what we cannot, and settle down to our work quietly, knowing what our tools are, and what we have to do with them.

CANNY SCOTS.—Wisdom is not likely to die with all Scotchmen, "canny" as they are admitted to be in general, if we are to believe a story in an English journal to this effect:—"A Fifeshire man brings his child to the minister to be baptized, who asks him, 'Are you prepared for so important, so solemn an occasion?' 'Prepared?' he echoed with some indignation, 'I have a first o' bannocks bakin', two bacon hams, a gude fat kye, an' a gallon o' the best Hielan' whiskey: an' I wad just like to ken what better preparation ye could expect frae a man in my condition o' life.' He meant the christening' at home. A kindred mistake was made by another peasant, who, hearing Prince Albert prayed for in the service, fancied a small steamboat for that name as the object intended; and, on coming out of the church, is greatly incensed that the minister should 'make sic a sang about a bit cockle shell o' a thing; they ca' Prince Albert, a crafty muckle bigger than a common wherry that carries a wheen o' coals and a sma' steam-kettle in its belly?'—[Knickerbocker.]

IMPORTANT.—A contemporary says:—"There is a man up in our country who always pays for his newspaper in advance. He never has been sick a day in his life—never had any corns nor the toothache—his potatoes never rot—the weevil never eats his wheat—the frost never kills his corn or beans—his babies never cry in the night—and his wife never scolds!"

SECRET FOOT.—We were once listening to an eloquent divine, who, in the course of his sermon, was comparing the state of a heathen converted sinner to that of a man in a boat away from land and only one oar. He was suddenly brought up with a severe round turn by an old sailor, who jumped up and asked: "Couldn't the old fool scull?"

BAD COMPANY IS LIKE A NAIL DRIVEN INTO A POST, which after the first or second blow may be drawn out with little difficulty; but being once driven up to the head, the pincers cannot take hold to draw it out; it can only be done by the destruction of the wood.

The Sheriff of New York receives \$75,000 annually from fees, &c., and as much as \$30,000 is often spent in efforts to obtain the office. The County Clerk's office is worth \$50,000 a year. The Registrar has about the same. The Corporation Counsel has about \$20,000. The aggregate salaries paid officials in New York amount to \$255,000, having nearly doubled since 1854.

Special Notices.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children's Teething. It has no equal on earth. It greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will stop all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful female Physicians in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in millions of cases. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhea in children whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. Positively does give immediate relief to infants suffering from Wind Cholice. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold. Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy. PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE. None genuine unless the face-smile of CURTIS & PERJINS, New York is on the outside wrapper. For sale by Dr. Smith, at Proprietor's prices.

Cramp & Pain Killer.

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

Why will you suffer?

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

BUY ME AND I'LL DO YOU GOOD.

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

Dr. Langley's Root & Herb BITTERS.

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

The effect of this medicine is most wonderful—it acts directly upon the bowels and blood by removing all obstructions from the internal organs, stimulating them into healthy action, renovating the fountain of life and vigor, purifying the blood, cleansing it from all humors, and causing it to course anew through every part of the body. They cure and eradicate from the system Liver Complaint—the main wheel of so many diseases—Jaundice in its worst forms, all Bilious Disorders and Foul Stomach, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Humors of the blood, and all Skin Indigestion, Headache, Dizziness, Piles, Heartburn, Weakness, Pain, one side and bowels, Flatulency, Loss of appetite, and all kindred complaints caused by a torpid or diseased liver, a disordered stomach, or bad blood, to which all are more or less subject in spring and summer. If taken in large doses, Fever and Ague may be broken up and cured at once. This has become a standard medicine, and is decidedly the best the world ever saw. Price only 25 cts. for the pint, and 37 1/2 cts. for the quart bottle. For sale in Woodstock by all dealers in medicines, long past addressed to GEORGE M. GOODWIN & CO., wholesale dealers in Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Cigars, &c., Nos. 11 & 12 Marshall-street, Boston, Mass.

AN OLD INDIAN DOCTOR

who has made his fortune and retired from business, will spend the remainder of his days in curing that deadly disease—Consumption—English or Chinese; his earnest desire being to communicate to the world his remedies that have proved successful in more than 3,000 cases. He receives each applicant to send him a minute description of the symptoms, with two Stamps, (6 cts.) to pay the return letter, in which he will return them his advice prescription, with directions for preparing the medicines &c. The Old Doctor hopes that those afflicted will not, on account of delicacy, refrain from consulting him because he makes No Charge. His sole object in advertising is to do all the good he can, before he dies. He feels that he is justly celebrated for cure of Consumption, Asthma, Nervous Affections, Coughs, Colds, &c. Address. DOCT. UNCAS BRANT, Box 35, New York, P. O. 13

JOHN MOORE,

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

WM. A. MCGUIRK,

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



St. John Marble Works

South side King Square, St. John, N. B.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment thankful for past patronage, have added largely to their stock of MARBLE, and are prepared to execute with dispatch orders for Head Stones, Monuments, Tombs, Vaults, Fonts, Mantel Pieces, Table Tops, etc., of all designs and patterns, and all kinds of cast stone for building. JAMES MILLIGAN, Proprietor. ROBT. MILLIGAN, Proprietor. They have also on hand a great variety of finished Monuments, Tombstones, and Stones of the first quality of Marble, and a lower price than can be purchased elsewhere. Agents.—James Jordan, Woodstock; B. Beveridge, Tobique; Daniel Raymond, Grand Falls; Messrs. Hoy and Tomkins, Richmond; George Hat, Fredericton. References.—Rev. John Hunter, Richmond; Rev. Thos. G. Johnston, do.; Rev. S. Jones, Hanford, Tobique; Rev. Mr. Ghasse, Prince William; Rev. Mr. Smith, Harvey; Hugh McLean, Woodstock.

THE BRITISH REVIEWS, AND Blackwood's Magazine.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO SUBSCRIBE

Premiums and Reductions.

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

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical,—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organisms of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand as they have ever stood, unrivalled in the world of letters; being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from another source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of Advance Sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS. (Regular Prices.)

Per Ann. For any one of the four Reviews, \$6 00 For any two of the four Reviews, \$10 00 For any three of the four Reviews, \$14 00 For all four of the Reviews, \$20 00 For Blackwood's Magazine, \$3 00 For Blackwood and one Review, \$6 00 For Blackwood and two Reviews, \$9 00 For Blackwood and three Reviews, \$12 00 For Blackwood and the four Reviews, \$15 00 Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

POSTAGE.

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

At the above prices the Periodicals will be furnished for 1859, and as a Premium to New Subscribers, the Nos. of the same Periodicals for 1857, will be furnished complete, without additional charge. Unlike the more ephemeral Magazines of the day, these Periodicals lose little by age. Hence a full year of the Nos. (with no omissions,) for 1857, may be regarded nearly as valuable as for 1859. Subscribers wishing also the Nos. for 1856 and 1858 will be supplied at the following extremely low rates.

Splendid offer for 1856, '57, '58, and '59, together.

For Blackwood's Magazine, \$6 00 For any one Review, \$3 00 For any two Reviews, \$6 00 For Blackwood and one Review, \$9 00 For Blackwood and two Reviews, \$12 00 For three Reviews, \$15 00 For Blackwood and three Reviews, \$18 00 For the four Reviews, \$20 00 For Blackwood and the four Reviews, \$25 00 N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is \$31 per annum. As we shall never again be likely to offer such inducements as those here presented, Now is the Time to Subscribe.

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

DECEASED.
At Jacksonville on the 14th inst. William Johnson aged 70 years, leaving a wife and nine children to mourn their loss. The deceased was highly esteemed by his connections and all his acquaintances as a charitable, sympathetic brother and neighbor and his loss is deeply regretted. (Relig. Intell. lease copy.)

IN THE MATTER OF Isaac L. Cornelison, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.
NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of Isaac L. Cornelison, of Wakefield in the County of Carleton, Farmer, made to me pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Victoria, Chapter 17, I appoint Friday, the sixth day of May next, at my office in Woodstock, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the creditors of the said Isaac L. Cornelison, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act.

IN THE MATTER OF Darius Dickinson, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.
NOTICE is hereby given that on the application of Darius Dickinson, of Wakefield, in the County of Carleton, Lumberman, made to me pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Victoria, Chapter 17, I appoint Monday, the ninth day of May next, at my office in Woodstock, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the creditors of the said Darius Dickinson, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act.

IN THE MATTER OF John Dickinson, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.
NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of John Dickinson, of Wakefield, in the County of Carleton, Lumberman, made to me pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Victoria, Chapter 17, I appoint Monday, the ninth day of May next, at my office in Woodstock, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the creditors of the said John Dickinson, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act.

IN THE MATTER OF Alexander Jackson, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.
NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of Alexander Jackson, of Richmond in the County of Carleton, Laborer, made to me pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Victoria, Chapter 17, I appoint Monday, the second day of May next, at my office in Woodstock, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the creditors of the said Alexander Jackson, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act.

IN THE MATTER OF James J. Montgomery, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed assignee of the estate and effects of James J. Montgomery, an Insolvent Debtor, and have been duly sworn according to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Vict., Cap. 17. All persons indebted to the said James J. Montgomery are required to pay to us forthwith all sums of money due from them, and to deliver to us the said property and effects; and all creditors of the said James J. Montgomery are required to deliver to us, on or before the first day of March, next, their respective claims and accounts against the said James J. Montgomery. Dated the twentieth day of December, 1858. DAVID MUNRO, Assignee. ROBERT HARPER, Secy.

IN THE MATTER OF James Darroch, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.
NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of JAMES DARROCH, of Wicklow, in the County of Carleton, made to me pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Victoria, Chapter 17, I appoint Monday, the eighth day of March next, at my office in Woodstock, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the creditors of the said James Darroch, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act. Dated the twenty-first day of December, 1858. A. K. SMEDES WETMORE, Clerk of Peace for County of Carleton.

IN THE MATTER OF James Dickinson, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.
NOTICE is hereby given that on the application of JAMES DICKINSON, of Wakefield, in the County of Carleton, Lumberman, made to me pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Victoria, Chapter 17, I appoint Saturday the nineteenth day of March next, at my office in Woodstock, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the creditors of the said James Dickinson, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act. Dated the 14th day of December, 1858. A. K. SMEDES WETMORE, Clerk of Peace for County of Carleton.

IN THE MATTER OF Robert Melvin, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.
NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of ROBERT MELVIN, of Brighton in the County of Carleton, Laborer, made to me pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Victoria, Cap. 17, I appoint Wednesday the twenty-third day of March next, at my office in Woodstock at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the creditors of the said Robert Melvin, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act.

IN THE MATTER OF Ptolemy T. S. Squires, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.
NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of PTOLEMY T. S. SQUIRES, of Kent, in the County of Carleton, Farmer, made to me pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Victoria, Cap. 17, I appoint Tuesday, the twenty-second day of March next, at my office in Woodstock, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the creditors of the said Ptolemy T. S. Squires, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act.

IN THE MATTER OF Thomas E. Hartt, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.
NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of THOMAS E. HARTT, of Simonds, in the County of Carleton, Farmer, made to me pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly 21st Victoria, Chapter 17, I appoint Saturday, the nineteenth day of February next, at my office in Woodstock, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the creditors of the said Thomas E. Hartt, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act.

IN THE MATTER OF John Dickinson, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.
NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of John Dickinson, of Wakefield, in the County of Carleton, Lumberman, made to me pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Victoria, Chapter 17, I appoint Monday, the ninth day of May next, at my office in Woodstock, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the creditors of the said John Dickinson, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act.

IN THE MATTER OF Alexander Jackson, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.
NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of Alexander Jackson, of Richmond in the County of Carleton, Laborer, made to me pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Victoria, Chapter 17, I appoint Monday, the second day of May next, at my office in Woodstock, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the creditors of the said Alexander Jackson, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act.

IN THE MATTER OF James J. Montgomery, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed assignee of the estate and effects of James J. Montgomery, an Insolvent Debtor, and have been duly sworn according to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Vict., Cap. 17. All persons indebted to the said James J. Montgomery are required to pay to us forthwith all sums of money due from them, and to deliver to us the said property and effects; and all creditors of the said James J. Montgomery are required to deliver to us, on or before the first day of March, next, their respective claims and accounts against the said James J. Montgomery. Dated the twentieth day of December, 1858. DAVID MUNRO, Assignee. ROBERT HARPER, Secy.

IN THE MATTER OF James Darroch, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.
NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of JAMES DARROCH, of Wicklow, in the County of Carleton, made to me pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Victoria, Chapter 17, I appoint Monday, the eighth day of March next, at my office in Woodstock, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the creditors of the said James Darroch, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act. Dated the twenty-first day of December, 1858. A. K. SMEDES WETMORE, Clerk of Peace for County of Carleton.

IN THE MATTER OF James Dickinson, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.
NOTICE is hereby given that on the application of JAMES DICKINSON, of Wakefield, in the County of Carleton, Lumberman, made to me pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Victoria, Chapter 17, I appoint Saturday the nineteenth day of March next, at my office in Woodstock, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the creditors of the said James Dickinson, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act. Dated the 14th day of December, 1858. A. K. SMEDES WETMORE, Clerk of Peace for County of Carleton.

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St. Andrews Jan. 21st, 1859.
WM. WHITLOCK
HAS just received Ex Schooner "Alma," from New York:—
600 bbls Superfine and Extra Flour; 25 do Heavy Moss Pork; 100 Bags Corn Meal; 15 Hogheads; 19 Tons; 22 Barrels; 4 bbls White Beans; 13 boxes Cheese; —ALSO IN STORE—
100 bbls Extra Ohio Family Flour; 30 do do Philadelphia do; 50 qts Codfish; 100 do Pollock Fish, Axes, Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Spices, Dried Apples, Soap, Candles, Tobacco, Burning Fluid, Albertine Oil and Lamps, Brushes, Brooms, Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers, Cooking, Parlor, and Shop Stoves, Common Paint, with a variety of other articles, for sale as his Store, in Water Street, near the Post Office. (2 mos.)

SAINT ANDREWS. On Hand 1st January, 1859.
1200 Bbls. Superfine and Extra Flour,
50 do Kiln-dried Corn Meal, 85 do Moss Pork, 100 hbls Porto Rico Molasses, 10 do Bright Sugar, 10 bbls Standard Crushed Sugar, 650 sacks Salt, 50 bbls Quoddy River Herrings, 50 half-bbls do do 290 qts Codfish, 95 do Pollock, 6 bbls Porter's Burning Fluid, 4 bbls & 40 boxes Soda & Butter Biscuit, 30 chests Tea, (English importation,) 15 boxes Tobacco, 25 boxes and half-boxes Raisins, 1 chest Indigo, 2 bbls Pearl Barley, 1 do Mixed Currants, 3 kegs best Durham Mustard, 20 do Painted Pails, 25 do Brooms (assorted), 5 bbls Beans, 10 bags Gonaries Coffee, 5 packets Java, do in 1-lb papers 4 boxes Ground do, 10 do best quality Salsaparilla, 5 do do do in 1-lb papers, 5 do Extract Logwood, 1 bbl Vitriol, 10 do Memilla Bedcords, 10 boxes Tobacco Pipes, 50 do Pale Yellow Soap, 10 do Common, 15 do Mould Candles, 40 Siles Sole Leather, 35 salted Hides; For sale Wholesale and Retail at my store near the Railroad Terminus, St. Andrews, at St. John Prices. Jan. 8. 3m. C. M. GOVE.

St. Andrews, Jan. 21st, 1859.
AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.
Is the largest and best arranged Hotel in the New England States; is centrally located, and easy of access from all the routes of travel. It contains all the modern improvements, and every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the travelling public. The sleeping rooms are large and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished for families, and large travelling parties, and the house will continue to be kept as a first class Hotel in every respect.
LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.
Boston, Jan. 18th, 1859.

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

AT WILLIAMS' Hat, Cap, Fur, Boot, Shoe AND RUBBER STORE, CORNER OF UNION AND MAIN STREETS, CALAIS, MAINE.
CAN always be found the largest and best ASSORTED STOCK in the City. To the Cash buyers at who'sale of KOSUTH HATS we will offer such inducements as cannot be beat THIS SIDE OF NEW YORK. NO SECOND PRICE!
The highest market price paid for ship and manufacturing FURS.
CALAIS Dec. 17, 1858.

JUST ARRIVED. Ex "Berkalinde" from London.
4 HDS choice Brandy. (Hennessy), 2 do Fine Port, (Hennessy), Also a choice selection of Cordials comprising 6 dozen Orange Boven, 6 do Noyan, 6 do Mint, 6 do Shrub, 6 do Ginger Brandy, 6 do Pale Bitters, and 20 do Boxes Sardin- For Sale by the Subscriber, THOS. LLOYD EVANS, Next door to the British House, Woodstock, Jan. 6th, 1859.

By Stage and Railroad.
On and after this day the Subscribers will run a STAGE TWICE A DAY from Calais and St. Stephen to the Roix Road Station, to connect with the cars to and from Woodstock & St. Andrews. Their Stage will leave Deming's Corner, Calais, every morning (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, which will enable passengers to take the cars at the Roix Road Station in time to arrive in Woodstock the same afternoon. Also leave Deming's Corner at 2 P. M. for same Station. Their Stage will leave the Roix Road Station twice a day, on the arrival of the morning and evening train. Passengers forwarded to and from St. Andrews by this route. HARDY & BRIDGES, St. Stephen, December 6th, 1858.

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

JUST RECEIVED FROM ST. STEPHEN A SPECIALLY SELECTED MUSCOVADO MOLASSES which will be sold at 2s. 3d. per Gallon.
Also, PARAFFINE LAMPS VERY CHEAP, from 5s. upwards. Together with PARAFFINE OIL and WICKING, and spare chimneys for Paraffine Lamps.
JOHN EDGAR, January 13, 1859.

Geo. F. Campbell offers his services to the public as an Auctioneer and Commission AGENT.
St. Andrews, Jan. 13, 1859.

Here's for Comfort! By Greene's ACCOMMODATION LINE, ON THE NEREPS ROAD.
THE Subscribers have commenced running a Line of Stages on the Nereps Road, leaving Saint John every Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and Fredericton every Monday, Wednesday & Friday, at the same hour. Books kept at the Waverly House, and Saint John Hotel, St. John; and at the Barker House, Fredericton. The subscribers' Mail Line will leave at the usual time, and all light freight, and parcels left at R. Armstrong's, Dock Street, will be delivered as soon as possible after the arrival of the Stage in Fredericton. It is the intention of the proprietors to make passengers as comfortable as possible, when they travel by either of the above lines. JAMES GREENE, THOS. E. GREENE, St. John, Dec. 17, 1858.

DR. MING & SONS, CALAIS, ME.
Offer for Sale Lots for Cash
80 HDS Superior Muscovado Molasses,
Duty paid at St. Stephen, 10 bbls. Burning Fluid, Albertine Oil, with a large assortment of Lamps, Chimneys, Wicks, and Shades. A large assortment of Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers, 5 Hales Heavy Sheetings, 2 Cases Heavy Mixed Satinets, 50 cts. yard India Rubber Machine Belting and packing all widths, at manufacturer's prices. A good assortment of Groceries at Wholesale. 'Galate Mills' Flour and Meal in bbls & bags.

D. K. CHASE, CALAIS, MAINE, DEALER IN HARDWARE, Paints, Oils, Iron and Steel, Blacksmith's Tools, Sporting and Blasting POWDER, Guns and Pistols, Welch and Griffith's Cross Cut and Circular Saws, Railroad Shovels, Picks, &c.
Agent for W. Adams & Co's Fireproof SAFES, Fairbanks' SCALES, and for Bisbee, Marble & Co's Powder Manufactory.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.
Is the largest and best arranged Hotel in the New England States; is centrally located, and easy of access from all the routes of travel. It contains all the modern improvements, and every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the travelling public. The sleeping rooms are large and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished for families, and large travelling parties, and the house will continue to be kept as a first class Hotel in every respect.
LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.
Boston, Jan. 18th, 1859.

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

AT WILLIAMS' Hat, Cap, Fur, Boot, Shoe AND RUBBER STORE, CORNER OF UNION AND MAIN STREETS, CALAIS, MAINE.
CAN always be found the largest and best ASSORTED STOCK in the City. To the Cash buyers at who'sale of KOSUTH HATS we will offer such inducements as cannot be beat THIS SIDE OF NEW YORK. NO SECOND PRICE!
The highest market price paid for ship and manufacturing FURS.
CALAIS Dec. 17, 1858.

JUST ARRIVED. Ex "Berkalinde" from London.
4 HDS choice Brandy. (Hennessy), 2 do Fine Port, (Hennessy), Also a choice selection of Cordials comprising 6 dozen Orange Boven, 6 do Noyan, 6 do Mint, 6 do Shrub, 6 do Ginger Brandy, 6 do Pale Bitters, and 20 do Boxes Sardin- For Sale by the Subscriber, THOS. LLOYD EVANS, Next door to the British House, Woodstock, Jan. 6th, 1859.

By Stage and Railroad.
On and after this day the Subscribers will run a STAGE TWICE A DAY from Calais and St. Stephen to the Roix Road Station, to connect with the cars to and from Woodstock & St. Andrews. Their Stage will leave Deming's Corner, Calais, every morning (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, which will enable passengers to take the cars at the Roix Road Station in time to arrive in Woodstock the same afternoon. Also leave Deming's Corner at 2 P. M. for same Station. Their Stage will leave the Roix Road Station twice a day, on the arrival of the morning and evening train. Passengers forwarded to and from St. Andrews by this route. HARDY & BRIDGES, St. Stephen, December 6th, 1858.

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

JUST RECEIVED FROM ST. STEPHEN A SPECIALLY SELECTED MUSCOVADO MOLASSES which will be sold at 2s. 3d. per Gallon.
Also, PARAFFINE LAMPS VERY CHEAP, from 5s. upwards. Together with PARAFFINE OIL and WICKING, and spare chimneys for Paraffine Lamps.
JOHN EDGAR, January 13, 1859.

Nails and Glass.
No. 42 5d. 5d. 10d. 12d. CUT NAILS. Also 8 inch SPIKES. 1x3, 1x4, 2x3, 2x4, 3x4, 4x4, 5x4, 6x4, and 1x2, 1x3, WINDSOR GLASS, for sale low by JOHN REGAN, Feb. 8, 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. N. B.—Undertaking attended to at the shortest notice by an experienced hand on the most reasonable terms. R. B. D. South side Bridge, near Davis' Mills. Woodstock, Jan. 16, 1859.

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

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ON HAND
400 Bbls. Superfine Flour; 200 do. Extra Family do.; 50 do. Double Extra Genesee do.; 100 do. No. 1 Herring; 10 Hbls. Muscovado Molasses; 1 Bbl. Porter's Burning Fluid; 1 Tierce Rice. Muscovado, Granulated, and Crushed Sugars; Together with a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries. and they hope by a strict attention to business to receive a share of public patronage. BARKER & CALDWELL. Woodstock, Jan. 31, 1859.

AUCTION!
TO be sold at Public Auction, on MONDAY the 28th day of February, at the Mechanic's Institute, 600 acres of SUPERIOR LAND, situated on the Little Presquale River, between the 3d and 4th Tier Roads in the Jacksonville Settlement. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. THOMAS COLLINS. The above includes a valuable MILL PRIVILEGE. Sentinellm.

PHENIX Life Assurance Company. FOR GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE Annuities, or Loss of Life at Sea.
CHIEF OFFICE.—1, Leadenhall Street, London BRANCHES.—16, Dale Street, Liverpool. ST. JAMES' CHAMBERS, Manchester. THOMAS J. EVANS, Agent for New Brunswick; JAMES B. MACSHANE, Esq., St. John; W. H. SMITHSON, Esq., Fredericton. Medical Examiner for Woodstock, Dr. G. A. BROWN. Woodstock, January 1, 1859.

Golden Fleece, St. Stephens, New Brunswick. H. & P. CULLINEN, IMPORTERS OF British and Foreign DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
NOTICE. THE undersigned, having made an extension of the NEW BRUNSWICK & CANADA RAILROAD to his wharf, is now prepared to Store Goods, arriving from the United States and elsewhere destined for the upper St. John. He will also act as Agent to re-ship them to their destination. Lumber brought by the down train piled, and if desired shipped to any part of the Province. H. H. HATCH. St. Andrews, Nov. 29, 1858. 3m

Notice to Trespassers.
THE SUBSCRIBER hereby warns all persons from trespassing upon, or cutting or carrying lumber from, a lot of land owned by him, lying near the farm of Mr. Hugh Davis, in the fifth tier, South Richmond. Any person so trespassing will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law. ANDREW NICKEL. Woodstock, Dec. 15th, 1858. N. B.—The above lot is offered for sale on reasonable terms. Apply to the subscriber. A. N.

ON CONSIGNMENT A FEW BBLs. GOOD FAMILY FLOUR. Also half bbls. PRIME HERRINGS, for sale low at market rates. Dec. 30, 1858. GEO. STRICKLAND.

Logs Wanted.
300,000 FEET Birch, Butternut, Basswood, wood, Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Logs wanted, for which furniture will be given in exchange. Also—Furniture exchanged for every kind of Country Produce, at market prices, at the BARKER BURNING STORE, near R. & B. Davis' Mills, Woodstock, South side the Bridge. May 6, 1858.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND. NINETEENTH REPORT.
THE Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Association was held within the Hall of the Charter and Act of Parliament—Sir James Forrest, Bart., of Coniston, 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. Wool, 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 1858, 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 1247 for £666,453 of which the Directors accepted 1067 for £50,244. The Annual premiums being 18,811. Annuities on 26 lives were purchased for £75,192 per annum at the price of 9457. 7s. The Policies that became claims on the Association by deaths during the year amounted to £7 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 entitle to participate in the Profits, who completed their fifth year before the date of balance, will be entitled to a Reduction of 25 per cent. (7s. per lb.) 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 transaction have already been considerable, as well as a most satisfactory description of the business. Thanks are due to the gentlemen acting as Directors, Agents and Medical Officers, who have already inter-versed 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 Medical Officers, Manager, &c., the meeting separated.

DIRECTORS AT EDINBURGH.
Sir James Forrest, of Coniston, Bart., Chairman. Wm. Y. HERRIES, Esq., of Spottes. ALEX. KIRKLAND MACKENZIE, Esq., Banker. Agent-Col. R. W. FRASER, H. E. J. C. S. JOHN RUTHERFORD, Esq., W. S. The Rev. Professor KELLAND, University Edinburgh. JOHN BROWN, Esq., M. D., F. R. C. P. JAMES M. MELVILLE, Esq., of Hanley. WILLIAM MARSHALL, Esq., Goldsmith. GEORGE ROBERTSON, Esq., W. S. P. S. K. KENNEDY, Esq., M. D., F. R. S. 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. J. FRANCIS FERGUSSON, Esq., Rev. WM. DONALD, A. M., H. A. STREET, W. H. ADAMS, Esq., ALEXANDER JARDINE, Esq., 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.

A CARD.
H. REYNOLDS, CONSULTING SURGEON, &c. may be consulted at Mr. Edward Grass' Jacksonville, Mitchell's Mill at the Creek. Having practised for a length of time in London and Liverpool he hopes to be found competent to give the best medical advice in all cases submitted to him. He is ready to attend as a physician in special cases. Consulting fee half price of Physician. He expects all those who have received advice from him and who are able will do him an honorable call. Jacksonville, Dec. 10th, 1858.

NOTICE.
As the subscriber is about closing his business in this place, he desires to have any accounts, claims, or demands against him, to present the same forthwith: so for the last time, as forborne has been a virtuous, begs to inform all those who are indebted to him that, unless immediate attention is paid to the settling of their accounts, he will be forced to put them to the test of law. JOHN BRADY. Woodstock Dec. 9, 1858.

FLOUR, FISH, SALT, SU & MOLASSES.—Just received sale for cash or country produce. JOHN EDGAR. N. B.—Wanted 10 tons buck wheat and 1000 bushels oats. Highest price. Woodstock, Dec. 15, 1858.

Journal

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND. NINETEENTH REPORT.

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

There were submitted to the Meeting of the Association the Report of the Auditor, Mr. W. Wood, Accountant; and the Balance Sheet, of the Accounts, certified in terms of the Act of Parliament...

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

The applications for new Life Assurances during the year were 1247 for £666,453. Of which the Directors accepted 1007 for 550,244.

The Annual premiums being 18,811. Annuities on 26 lives were purchased for 1751 10s per annum at the price of 1457l. 7s.

The Policies that became claims on the Association by deaths during the year amounted to 85 for 43,065l.

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 £50,000l. being collected through the London Branch.

The Policy Holders entitle to participate in the Profits, who completed their fifth year before the date of balance, will be entitled to a Return of 35 per cent. (7s. per lb.) 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.

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 Agents, Head Office and Branches, and the Agents, Medical Officers, Manager, &c., the meeting separated.

DIRECTORS AT EDINBURGH. Sir JAMES FORREST, of Comiston, Bart., Chairman.

WM. Y. HARRIES, Esq., of Spottis. ALEX. KINGOLD MACKENZIE, Esq., Banker.

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. MELVILLE, Esq., of Hanley. WALTER MARSHALL, Esq., Goldsmith.

GEORGE ROBERTSON, Esq., W. S. P. S. K. KEWING, Esq., M. D., F. R. S. E., Medical Officer.

WILLIAM WOOD, Esq., Accountant, Auditor. Messrs. MELVILLE & LINDSAY, writers to the Signet, Law Agents.

JOHN PRASER, Manager. NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH. Office, No. 74, Saint John Street, St. John.

FRANCIS FERGUSON, Esq. Rev. WM. DONALD, A. M., Hon. J. A. STREET, W. H. ADAMS, Esq., ALKXANDER JARVINE, Esq., JAMES WALKER, M. D., Medical Officer.

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

He is ready to attend as a physician in critical cases. Consulting fee half price of Physicians fee. He expects all those who have received advice from him and who are able will give him an honorable call. JACKSONTOWN, Dec. 10th, 1858.

NOTICE. As the subscriber is about closing up his business in this place, he requests all who have any accounts, claims, or demands against him, to present the same forthwith; and he begs to be informed that he has ceased to do business, and to inform all those who are indebted to him that unless immediate attention is paid to the settling of their respective accounts, he will be forced to put them to cost! JOHN BRADLEY, Woodstock Dec. 9, 1858.

FLOUR, FISH, SALT, SUGAR, & MOLASSES.—Just received and for sale for cash or country produce. JOHN EDGAR, N. B.—Wanted 10 tons back wheat Meal, and 2000 bushels oats. Highest price given. J. R. Woodstock, Dec. 13, 1858.

John Moore, Importer and Dealer in Liquors, Groceries, Pickles, Sauces, &c. &c. QUEEN ST. FREDERATION, N. B. HAS Constantly on Hand and for Sale Low, the following GOODS:—

- Dark & Pale Brandy, Ditto do Pepper, Cloves, Mace and Nutmegs, Cayenne Pepper, Old Madeira—Bottled, Do Port—in wood and bottle, Do Sherry, do do, Do Catalonia, do do, Champagne, Claret, Bottled Ale & Porter, Lemon Syrup, Loaf & Crushed Sugar, Brown Sugar, Golden Syrup, Molasses, Green & Black Tea, Java and Cuba Coffee, Flour and Meal, Oatmeal, Pearl and Pot Barley, Rice and Split Peas, Ground Rice, Smoked Hams, Mould & Dript Candles, London sperm Candles, Russia do do, Belmont do do, Old Windsor Soap, Castile Soap, Yellow and Common Soap, Wash Boards, Tubs and Pails, Brooms and Whisks, Patent Starch, London do, Indigo and Blue, Washing Soda, Carbonate Soda, Saleratus, Salt—in Jars & Bags, White Wine Vinegar, Cider Vinegar, Groats and Barley, Hecker's Harins, 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, White & G. Cinnamon, Ditto, do. Ginger, Ditto, do. Alspice, Havana Cigars, Cheroots, Extra Quality Chewing Tobacco, Frederation, June 25, 1857.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY. CONSUMPTION CURABLE BY THE USE OF



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

This wonderful discovery, from its volatile nature, gives vapors freely, and consequently acts DIRECTLY upon the Lungs, and immediately arrests the development of tubercles in the lungs, and in their softening process causes the matter to be expectorated without difficulty, and effectually heals the ulcerated cavity; it quiets the cough, subdues the night sweats, it checks the fever and the chills, and restores the healthy functions to all the organs of the body. A trial of one bottle will speedily convince the most skeptical of its efficacy, and its superiority to all other specifics.

CERTIFICATE OF DR. A. A. HAYES in reference to the UNEQUALLED VIRTUES of this great discovery: "This preparation by chemical analysis, was proved to be free from Opium or any of its compounds; nor were any of the Alkaloids present. It does not contain any mercurial or mineral substance, but consists wholly of volatile, diffusible agents, which afford response freely at a moderate temperature. Most of the substances present are officinally used in alleviating pulmonary diseases; but the device by which they are combined is new and original, and adapts the compound to inhalation or other modes of administration."

Respectfully, "A. A. HAYES, M.D. (Signed) 16 Boylston street, Boston, Dec. 13, 1857. "Dissensions in English, French and German accompany each package. Price \$3 per bottle. All orders by mail or express, accompanied by the money will be promptly attended to. F. J. LAFORME, Sole Agent. Office, No. 5 Milk street. (Opposite the Old South Church.) Boston, Mass.

For sale by all respectable Druggists and Apothecaries in the United States and British Provinces. IRISH WHISKY, 25 0s, p. 4 Puns at a low rate. T. J. EVANS, Woodstock Aug. 31st, 1858.

THE GREATEST Medical Discovery, FOR 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 scurf down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases, (both thunder humors.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face. Two or three bottles will clear the system of bile.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of 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 humors 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 rheumatism. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most obstinate 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 scurf.

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 is its effect that 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 as early as the month of May, and has never been known until I discovered it in 1841—second, that it should cure all kinds of humors.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day—in April, 1854, I sold over one thousand bottles per day of it.

Some of the wholesale Druggists who have been in business twenty and thirty years, say that nothing in the annals of patent medicines has ever like it. There is a universal praise from all quarters.

In my own practice I always kept it strictly for humors—but since its introduction as a general family medicine, great and wonderful virtues have been found in it that I never suspected.

Several cases of epileptic fits—a disease which was always considered incurable, have been cured by a few bottles. O, what a mercy if it will prove effectual in all cases of that awful malady—there are but few who have seen more of it than I have.

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

No change of Diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults one table spoonful per day—children over ten years take spoonful—Children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

The Principal Office for the State of Maine and the British Provinces, is at the Drug and Medicine Store of H. H. HAY, 15 and 17 Market Square, Portland, (Me.) to whom all orders should be addressed.

Sold by all respectable Druggists throughout the United States and British Provinces. Price \$1 00. AGENTS: W. T. Baird, Woodstock; J. W. Raymond, do.; Willard Sawyer, Upper Woodstock; A. C. Raymond, Grand Falls; Benjamin Thibodeau, Tobique; Stephen H. Estabrook, Upper Wicklow; S. G. Burpe, Upper Simonds; N. W. Raymond, Middle Simonds; Mark Trafton, Houlton Me.

Land for Sale. FOR SALE, 81-2 Acres of LAND near Richmond Corner, with a small House and Barn.

On account of its proximity to the expected Terminus of the St. Andrew's Railway and to Richmond Corner this place would be a valuable investment. One half of the purchase money required down and the remainder in a year. For further information apply at the JOURNAL Office, to John Carter, Richmond Corner, or Wm. Carter, South Richmond.

Also, 100 acres of land on the south Richmond road, 12 miles from Richmond Corner, opposite to the farm of Mr. David Kennedy, and two and a half miles from the line of Railroad. Thirty acres are cleared, and it cuts 13 or 14 tons of hay. For particulars apply at the Journal Office, or to Wm. Carter, South Richmond. Woodstock, June 26, 1858.

NEW CIDER.—500 GALLONS New Cider. For sale by MYSHALL & RICHIEY, Frederation, Nov. 10th, 1858.

Pine Lumber. Pine Lumber. THE subscriber has for sale at Upper Woodstock a quantity of seasoned pine Plank, Boards & Clapboards, which he offers for sale at a low rate. R. B. KETCHUM, Upper Woodstock, August 12th, 1858.

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

THE TWENTY-NINTH Volume of this popular monthly Agricultural Journal commences with the January number, which will be issued by the 15th of December. Every one interested in the culture of the soil, is invited to

Send for a Copy, and examine it before subscribing. Published in one of the finest agricultural and horticultural sections of America, with hundreds of able and experienced correspondents, it abounds with information interesting and valuable to every farmer and fruit-grower. It is the

Cheapest Agricultural Journal IN THE WORLD, and has attained a large circulation than any similar paper. It is especially the paper for the farmer. Each volume contains THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-TWO pages, and is sent to any address for Fifty Cents a Year.

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

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

LAND FOR SALE. THE Subscriber will sell a LOT of LAND commencing near the Court House and running west to the Canal 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 Canal road to the rear, crossing the Madunakik, containing 150 acres, having a good frame barn thereon and about 22 acres cleared; also 300 acres of wilderness land on the north branch of the Madunakik, adjoining the Boundary Line; and also, a HOUSE and LOT and a number of building lots at the Upper Corner. For particulars apply to the Subscriber, or to B. R. KETCHUM, or to E. E. WATSON, at the Central Bank Agency. JAMES KETCHUM, Woodstock, April 29, 1858.

JUST RECEIVED AT IRON WORKS STORE, UPPER WOODSTOCK. 104 SACKS SALT; 30 bbls. S'fine FLOUR 20 bbls. No. 1 HERRINGS; 1 bbl. RED WOOD; 2 chests Extra Souchong TEA; 4 hhd. MOLASSES; 2 Cook STOVES; 2 Agricultural BOILERS.

DAILY EXERCISE.—2 doz. each Blue and White WARMS, which with the Goods in Store, will be sold cheap for Cash or Country Produce, on delivery. DAVID MUNBO, Oct. 7.

A CARD. THE Subscriber has, in connection with his BAKING ESTABLISHMENT, commenced the manufacture of CONFITORY, and having secured the services of a superior workman from Scotland, and being determined to use none but the very best materials, he will at all times be prepared to supply the Trade, as well as private families, and individuals, with the various articles in this line, of the choicest description and quality; and flattering himself that his Goods will give satisfaction, he respectfully solicits from his friends, and the public, a call, before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN G. MATHWESON, St. John, April 25, 1858. 45 Dock-street. P. S.—Ship Bread, Fine Biscuit, and all sorts of Fancy Cakes on hand, as usual. Goods purchased at this Establishment, will be delivered anywhere in the City and vicinity, free of charge. J. C. McI.

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

EARTHENWARE AND GLASS, 29 Conquest.—F. CLEMENTSON, 29, Dock Street, has opened his FALL IMPORTATIONS of the above Goods. Oct 23

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

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

On Hand and for Sale: 600 bbls. Sup. Extra and Double Ex. FLOUR; 55 " Moss PORK; 60 hhd. (100 lbs) MOLASSES; 5 " Bright SUGAR; 6 bbls. Crushed and Granulated SUGAR; 20 Chests TEA; 25 boxes TOBACCO; 500 bags SALT; 10 boxes Tobacco PIPES; 60 " SOAP; 12 " Mould and Dript CANDLES. C. M. GOYR, St. Andrews, Nov. 27, 1858.

NEW GOODS AT THE 'BRITISH HOUSE' CENTRAL MONEY GOOD AT THE 'BRITISH HOUSE'

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

The stock consists in part as follows: Silks, Velvets, Shawls, Mantles, Ribbons, Lace Nets, Blonds, Curtains, Hdks., French Merino Coburg, Lustres, Flannels, Prints, Ginghams, Bedtick, Blankets, Fiammas, Jeans, Sheetting Cottons, Wars, Linen and Cotton Threads, Carpets, Rugs, Druggets, Bed Covers, Door Mats, Morocco, Damasks, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, &c., &c., &c.

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

On hand and for sale very low, Flour, Fish, Salt, Tobacco, Saleratus, Tea. Remember the British House. P. S.—The above-mentioned goods will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce at the BRITISH HOUSE, second door from the Bridge Woodstock, Dec. 9, 1858.

New Regular Line of Packets St. John and St. Andrews. The fast sailing and commodious Packet schooners SPARTAN, N. MORRISON, Master; HENRY GOLDSMITH, TAYLOR. Will leave the North Market Wharf, Saint John, and the Railroad Wharf, St. Andrews, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, in each week. For Freight and Passage apply to D. J. Seely, No. 70, Water Street, St. John, or to the Captain on board. This line of Packets runs in connection with the St. Andrews and Woodstock Railroad, and affords the most expeditious and economical route for travellers to the upper regions of the Province, as well as for the transportation of all kinds of Merchandise and Produce. These schooners possess excellent and comfortable accommodations for Passengers. JULIUS THOMPSON, Manager. St. Andrews, Nov. 25, 1858.

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

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

First Fall Goods. Just opened at the WOOLLEN HALL A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FALL GOODS, in every design and make. W. SKILLEN, Oct. 19.

A CARD. THE Subscriber has opened an Office over Wm. A. Shaw's Store, in the Town of Woodstock, where he will be prepared to attend to business as an Attorney and Magistrate. A. N. GARDEN, Dr. Woodforde, Residence at R. DONALDSON'S, Woodstock, June 1st, 1858.

AYER'S Cathartic Pills

CHANGE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SICK... Headache, Sick Headache, Poul Stomach...

Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints

Dr. Ayer: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them...

Dysentery, Relax, and Worms

Dr. Ayer: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit...

Erysipelas, Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetter, Tumors, and Salt Rheum

Dr. Ayer: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter...

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout

Dr. Ayer: I have been entirely cured by your Pills of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease...

For Dropsy, Plethora, or kindred Complaints

For Costiveness or Constipation, and as a Diarrhoeic Pill, the wonderful cures of pulmonary complaints have made it already known...

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, AND CONSUMPTION...

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER, Analytical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

BROWN in Jacksonville for SALE

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

WOODSTOCK Clothing Store

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

CLOTHING LINE

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

Over Coats and Under Coats

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

Garments made to Order

in the most fashionable styles, and having first-rate workmen, parties may be assured of Good Fits and the Best Workmanship.

Brick Building

MAIN STREET. ROBERT BROWN, WOULD AGAIN CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC TO HIS FALL STOCK OF GOODS...

MANTLES, SHAWLS, SILKS, DELAINES, CASHMERE, COBURGS, ORLEANS, CALICOES and GINGHAMS, DRESS MATERIALS, Grey and White COTTONS; POIKA JACKETS, Berlin TALKAS

Berlin HATS, in choice styles,

Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Laees, Embroideries, Stamped Muslins, for working stays, Hdkchiefs, Shirts and Shirt Collars.

Blankets and Flannels,

in all choice colors, for Shirts & Horse Bugs.

FURS,

In Fish, Stone, and Mountain Martin, Squirrel, &c.

Sleigh Robes,

In Shawl and Buffalo.

Hats and Caps in new styles.

Ladies' BOOTS, SHOES, Over BOOTS and RUBBERS.

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

All of which will be sold very cheap; But None on Credit!

Woodstock, November 18, 1858.

Special & Important Notice.

ROBERT BROWN, FOR THE first time since commencing business begs to remind those persons indebted to him that all accounts standing over three months, if not paid before the first of January, 1859, will be handed to a lawyer for collection; and he hopes people will comply with the above request, so as not to put him to the necessity of suing. No credit will be given from this day forward.

R. BROWN. Woodstock, Nov. 18th, 1858.

NOW OPENING AT THE WOOLLEN HALL

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

W. SKILLEN.

New Brunswick and Canada Railway & Land Company

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

Tailoring!

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

This is the Place!

of every description suited to the season always on hand. Parties purchasing their own clothes can have their garments cut or made to measure on the shortest possible notice, and in all cases a perfect fit warranted.

New Variety Store.

A WINTER STOCK! THE SUBSCRIBER IS JUST receiving his Winter Stock of Goods at his shop next below the Post Office, which he will sell for ready money or country produce.

Woodstock, Nov. 25, 1858.

NEW CONTRIBUTION TO SCIENCE

The Great Grand Discovery. R. R. R. (No. 3) Radway's Regulating Pills.

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

Persons afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Puffiness of Blood, &c., are particularly recommended to use these Pills.

Price 25 cents.

Radway's Regulating Pills

Regulate each and every organ of the system and correct all derangements of the Liver, Bowels, Stomach, Heart and Kidneys.

Price 25 cents.

Radway's Renovating Resolvent

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

Price 25 cents.

New Store AND New Goods.

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

W. F. SMITH, Woodstock, November 18, 1858.

R. R. R. NO MORE PAIN

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

Radway's Ready Relief

The Rapid and Complete Efficacy of Radway's Ready Relief, in instantly stopping the most excruciating Pains and Aches, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, &c., &c.

Radway's Ready Relief

HAS CURED Rheumatism, Neuralgia, in four hours. Gout, in one hour. Diarrhoea, in ten minutes. Toothache, in five minutes. Spasms, in ten minutes. Chills and Fever, in fifteen minutes. Influenza, in six hours. Sore Throat, in ten minutes. Burns, in twenty minutes. Erysipelas, in one hour. Paralysis, in one hour.

Radway's Regulating Pills

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

Radway's Regulating Pills

Regulate each and every organ of the system and correct all derangements of the Liver, Bowels, Stomach, Heart and Kidneys.

Price 25 cents.

Radway's Renovating Resolvent

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

Price 25 cents.

R. R. R. (No. 2)

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

Price 25 cents.

R. R. R. (No. 2)

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

Price 25 cents.

THE GREAT AMBASSADOR OF HEALTH TO ALL MANKIND

THE want of a sterling medicinal to meet the needs and necessities of the suffering portion of humanity, and one entirely free from mineral and other deleterious particles, was severely felt...

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

A BOON TO THE SICK. The want of a sterling medicinal to meet the needs and necessities of the suffering portion of humanity, and one entirely free from mineral and other deleterious particles, was severely felt...

Radway's Regulating Pills

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

Radway's Regulating Pills

Regulate each and every organ of the system and correct all derangements of the Liver, Bowels, Stomach, Heart and Kidneys.

Price 25 cents.

Radway's Renovating Resolvent

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

Price 25 cents.

FAIRBANKS

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

APPLES & ONIONS

For sale by MYRRALL & RICHTER, Fredericton, Nov. 10, 1858.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

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

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

St. John, Dec. 1, 1858.

VOLUME 5.

OUR PAPER.

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

CLUBBING WITH OTHER PERIODICALS.

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

Miscellaneous.

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

In Quebec a few days ago the 39th regiment turned out in full force upon the Lawrence, and performed all the light infantry evolutions consequent on the occasion.

A bet was made in Albany, New York a few days since, that of a large crowd applicants for relief, at the office of Overseer of the Poor, at least half a dollar money in the Savings Bank; and test the matter, a report was circulated that the Commercial Savings Bank failed.

Reflections by an Irish Lover.

—I great pleasure to be alone especially when you have your sweetheart with you.