

M. Institute. No. 16

Woodstock Journal.

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

VOLUME 6.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1859.

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OUR PAPER.

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

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By the Quarter. One half less than by the year.

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

THE AROOSTOOK COUNTY.

Houlton, Me., Aug. 12. From Mattawamkeag to Houlton is fifty miles. The road is excellent and the country strong, thus making the day's journey an easy one.

Before leaving Mattawamkeag, I must mention the delicious luxuries that were provided in the shape of raspberries, long since past season in New York, cream never in season there, cheese from the curd, and butter of that churning; neither of the night's chamber beneath double folds of blankets, with the thermometer at 60 deg. in the evening, two thirds of the high temperature of the previous day. Hot days and cold nights are a peculiarity of the month of August every where, but the difference seems greater in this part of the State than in any place that has yet come under my observation.

At Molunkus we stopped for breakfast, had excellent fare, of which a string of beer not half an hour out of the water was a part; and here I may remark in passing that the people of Maine are in no danger of starving, and especially that they do not deem pork essential to a perfect dinner; moreover, that hospitality is indigestible, and that no stranger's money is curbed here. "Your money don't pass here" is the polite phrase when informing one of a duty conferred.

Within a few miles of Houlton the number of houses is comparatively small, these chiefly log-cabins. Children seem to be the chief staple in this latitude, of whom we observe raise their own which is apt to run to the head. The hair dye would find a good market also "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teaching. Towards Houlton the country is much improved, and soil gives evidence of its nutritious character, which has done much to give Aroostook its fame. Immense fields of wheat, barley, oats and buckwheat, and acres of luxuriant potatoes, are spread over the rich mosaic of divers hues. Of

Indian corn but little is raised. Log houses give place to frame, and the pastures are dotted with sheep and cattle. Stock-raising has already become a business in Maine and a drove of 206 fat cattle passed through Bangor last week on their way to a market. I have already intimated that the crops in this State have been a success this year. The hay crop is thought to be larger than that of any previous year, and its value is estimated at nearly ten millions of dollars. It can now be bought at \$7 per ton. I have seen excellent hay standing uncut because there was no object in securing it. The wheat harvest has just commenced and promises a splendid yield. Little or no rot has yet been discovered among the potatoes, and the specimens already produced are very superior. As far as it is possible to judge, the claims of the Aroostook for fertility are well supported. The comparative mildness of the climate gives it an advantage over other States in the same latitude, and even over portions of Maine much more southern. The zoothermal lines indicated in the report to the Smithsonian Institute, show it to be warmer in Aroostook in winter than it is 200 miles further South. Some spring wheat was sown this year as early as the 24th of April.

Houlton is the capital of Aroostook county, and is a well built and thriving town, with a population of some 2,000 souls. It contains several stores, mills and manufacturing, and from its proximity to Woodstock, New Brunswick, does considerable business with the Province. Some way below had informed me that I should find log cabin accommodations here, and I confess I was somewhat surprised on finding "good entertainment for man and beast" at a hotel of no mean pretensions. The town is located in the midst of a fine agricultural country, and the immense fields of grain waving on every side would bear fair comparison with those of the West.

Upon the farm of Shepard Cary, Esq., I found 30 acres of wheat ready for the reaper, estimated to yield 30 bushels to the acre, and the same breadth sown in oats, estimated at 70 bushels to the acre. This gentleman, who was one of the earliest settlers of Houlton, and the largest land owner in the State, has a farm of 1,400 acres of land, of which 600 are under cultivation.

I am surprised to learn that Houlton has no daily communication, which it greatly needs, being as it is the portal of the rich back country, not only of Maine, but the Province of New Brunswick. In curtailing the expenses of the Post Office Department, the appropriation for this route was so reduced as to support only a tri-weekly mail, and the people have suffered much in consequence. I am convinced that had the P. M. General understood the importance of this route, being as it is the only one to the extensive territory of Northern Maine and upper New Brunswick, he would have hesitated long before withdrawing the appropriation. As evidence of this, I will state that there were four bags of through mail matter for the State, and one for New Brunswick upon the stage today. On the lower part of the route the stage proprietors have continued to run a daily line of stages and carry the mails at their own expense, so pressing is the necessity. I would suggest that this desideratum could be accomplished by withdrawing one of the mail lines to Calais. She has two daily, as well as communication with Mr. HALLOCK, in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Phillips, Sampson & Co., the well-known book publishers in Boston, suspended payment recently. Their failure will not, it is said, affect the Atlantic Monthly, which, it is said, now returns to its publishers a net income of twelve thousand dollars per annum.

Sir Sidney Herbert's recess work, it is said, will be devoted to a scheme for the more perfect defence of the colonies, by means of amalgamating the regular force with volunteer and militia corps.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Further by the "ARABIA."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The great event of the week has been the departure of the Great Eastern for sea. The Nova Scotian (for Quebec) carried on the news that the vessel proceeded down the Thames as far as Purfleet, on the 7th, and anchored there for the tide of the following morning. Her departure from her moorings, accompanied by four powerful tugs, two at the bows and two at the stern, gave rise to a scene of the greatest enthusiasm, which was continued at all prominent points. Capt. Harrison and the most experienced Thames pilot directed the ship's motions. Mr. Scott Russell was on the bridge, directing the action of the engines, both of which, screw and paddle, were under steam. Capt. Cornstock, late of the Baltic, stood aft to transmit directions to the men at the wheel—the new steering apparatus not being fitted. The very first turn in the river demonstrated that the ship was as completely under command as a river steamer, and that the only difficulties to be overcome were sharp curves in the stream. She steered as easily as a Wager boat, and her engines were found capable of starting her or arresting her motion literally almost by a single motion of the hand. The only difficulty experienced was at Blackwall point, where the river forms an acute angle, and in the centre of the channel at this point a barke and a schooner had unfortunately anchored—there was anxious and perilous delay of fifteen minutes, but the danger was passed and there was no other serious cause for uneasiness. There was not a single regular seaman on board during the river trip, the crew not having joined. There were perfect orations at Greenwich, Blackwall, Woolwich, and other points, where immense crowds had collected. At Purfleet, the ship swung round to her single anchor in beautiful style, and the anchor, Trotman's patent, lever yielded an inch from the spot where it dropped. On the 8th the Great Eastern got up steam and weighed anchor at 8 40, a.m., when she started for Purfleet for the Nore. As on the preceding day, she was accompanied by tugs, and the enthusiasm along the river, particularly at Gravesend, was very great. On arriving at Chapman's Head, at top of sea reach, tugs cast off, and the great vessel was left to herself; increased speed was then got on her, simply to give her good steering way and move her engines readily, but with no view to a test of power. In ten minutes, however, says the correspondent of the Times, she set at rest for ever all doubt as to her being the fastest vessel, beyond comparison, in the world—employing less than two-thirds of her power, in the worst trim, being six inches down by the head and too high out of water to permit her paddles or screw blades to work properly, and with a strong tide against her, she ran a distance of 15 statute miles two minutes under an hour; the engines worked with astonishing ease and there was scarcely any vibration perceptible; before anchoring the vessel was put about, and went completely round in less than three quarters of a mile.

The London Morning Post has an editorial on the report that Gen. Harney had taken possession of the Island of San Juan or Bellevue, in Peget Sound. It considers it possible that another boundary dispute may arise. It says that the occupation of an island which is still sub-judice, is an exercise of power to which the British government cannot tamely submit, and hopes that no concessions will be made which are inconsistent with the dignity of the country, or the security of the gold regions.

The London representative of the Suez Canal scheme has issued a pamphlet in

which he asserts that the company, having commenced operations, is determined to continue them, in spite of all opposition.

The race for the Warwick Cup was won by the American horse, Starke. Only two other competitors.

FRANCE.

The Moniteur of 8th publishes a long article explaining the reasons which caused the Emperor to conclude peace. The following is a summary:—"The Emperor of Austria had promised to grant concessions on a large scale to Venetia, but requiring as condition sine qua non, the return of Archdukes. The Emperor Napoleon accepted these conditions. It is easy to conceive that if after the conclusion of peace the destinies of Italy had been intrusted to men who had more at heart the future of a common fatherland than little partial successes, the aim of their endeavors would have been to develop, and not obstruct, the consequence of the treaty of Villafranca, and then Venetia would have been placed in the same position as Luxembourg with Holland. Archdukes will not be established by foreign forces, but that portion of the treaty of Villafranca not having been carried out, Austria will find herself freed from all engagements taken in favor of Venetia. Instead of the policy of reconciliation and peace, defiance and hatred will be seen to reappear, which will entail fresh misfortunes. Much, it would appear, is expected from the Congress, which we hail with our best wishes; but we strongly doubt that a Congress would obtain better conditions for Italy. It would not be right to ask from a great power important concessions without offering equitable compensation. War would be the only way to resolve the difficulty; but Italy must be aware that one power alone makes war for an idea, and that is France, and France has accomplished her mission."

ITALY. The conclusion was general on the Continent that the answer of Victor Emmanuel to the Tuscan deputation, in regard to annexation to Piedmont, was preconcerted with Napoleon. The Council of the different districts had officially proclaimed to the people of Turin that the Tuscan deputies had presented the deed of annexation to the Sardinian Government.

The National Assembly of Bologna on the 7th adopted a resolution declaring that the people of Romagna desire annexation to the Constitutional Kingdom of Sardinia under the sceptre of Victor Emmanuel. Bologna was illuminated in honor of the event. The Assembly also authorized its President to present an address to the Emperor Napoleon and the King of Sardinia expressing sympathies for Venetia and offering to make peculiar sacrifices in her favor.

The Pope had been attacked with fever, and suspended all audiences for several days. He was recovering, and about to proceed to Castel Gondolfo.

A deputation was about to leave Turin on a mission to the French Government. Proposals were pending in the Parma National Assembly to confirm Fanti as Dictator and declare the termination of the Bourbon dynasty.

ENGLAND'S DEFENCE.—If we take a comprehensive review of what has been actually done, and reflect for an instant upon the aggregate of power accumulated by the several results, we shall soon see reason for satisfaction and confidence. It was maintained the other day that we could not at this moment bring above 30,000 infantry into the field against an invader. Upon a rigorous principle of reckoning, may possibly be true, but we may add that it is full three times as much as we could have done 25 years ago. The troops at home, besides being trebled in number, are infinitely better equipped, armed and trained. Instead of being scattered by companies over the kingdom, they are massed in large bodies, and inured by the practice of camps to the usages of actual war. In particular, the artillery has been strongly reinforced, and, instead of 18, we could now produce 180 guns, all excellently served. Taking our home army altogether, it may fairly be estimated as worth five times the force available in 1832; and to this we are proposing to add a re-

serve of veteran soldiers in the prime of strength. Of the navy we may speak in the same strain. Our arrear in line-of-battle ships have been rapidly made up, and in the other departments of a national marine we have little to complain of. We have our Oranjos and Merseys, worthy rivals, as we believe, of Niagaras and General Admirals; and if steam rams and iron cased frigates are to take the lead in such matters, we have both upon the stocks. At sea we have a Channel Squadron and a Mediterranean Squadron, while as to sailors we have already some reserve force, and have adopted measures for supporting it by others. We are not overlooking any of the discoveries of modern science. We are rifling our cannon; we are practicing munitary, and by the aid of our organized Militia and new Volunteer Corps, we are bringing a knowledge of arms to the population generally.

These facts, taken in the aggregate ought, we think to put an end to the panics which have periodically, disordered the State. We are now rapidly approaching the position,—if, indeed, we have not actually attained it—in which no assailant can hope to attack us with impunity. We shall be no longer defenceless, and that ought to be enough. We cannot exhaust our resources in maintaining armies on a Continental footing, nor can we afford always to keep our armaments at the highest pitch of strength. But what we can afford to do is to protect ourselves effectually against surprise and to insure this much, that any enemy shall be kept fairly at bay until the real strength of the country can be brought out. We can do this without imputation or reflection upon other powers, whose example, indeed, we are but following at a distance; and when it has been done, we hope we may be relieved for ever from alarms which were, perhaps, groundless as regarded actual danger, but which, as regarded the exposure of the country, were certainly not without justification.

London Times.

THE PORT OF THE WORLD.—A recent number of Chambers' Journal contained an article embodying some interesting facts regarding Liverpool, the greatest seaport of England and of the world. It appears that in 1857 nearly one-half of all the products exported from England were shipped from Liverpool. Out of £122,000,000 of exportation, £55,000,000 were exported from Liverpool about half that amount from London, sixteen millions from Hull, and the rest from Glasgow, Southampton, &c. The population, within four miles of the Exchange, at the present time, is about 600,000, and the rate of annual increase about 10,000. The property and income tax paid by the inhabitants in 1857 amounted to upwards of £7,000,000, or \$35,000,000. The amount of tonnage belonging to the port in the same year was 986,022 tons, being greater by 76,822 tons than that of London itself. The amount of shipping which entered and cleared during the same year was upwards of nine million tons! Of the vessels sent by far the largest and most numerous, viz: 934 ships, of an average burthen of more than one thousand tons. There were from Italy 174 vessels, from Russia 102, and from France 317.

One great branch of the shipping business of Liverpool, is the shipment of emigrants to foreign and colonial countries.—The tide of German emigration, even now, flows through England and escapes thro' Liverpool, in preference to Hamburg and Bremen. Of the 212,873 British emigrants in 1857, nearly 150,000 sailed from this port. Of the above number, the United States attracted 126,905, British America 21,000, and Australia 61,248. The number of emigrants who left the shores of Great Britain from 1815 to 1857, was upwards of four millions and a half.

The pride of Liverpool is her docks, which cover a space of no less than four hundred acres of water along the Mersey. They extend on the Liverpool side of the river a distance of five miles, and two miles on the Birkenhead side. The sea-wall along the Liverpool side by which the shipping in the docks is preserved from wind and storm, is one of the greatest works of any age. Its length is upwards of five miles, its average thickness eleven feet, and its average height from the foundations, forty feet. Great difficulty was experienced in gaining a stable foundation for this great structure, and thousands of piles were driven and many great beams of timber sunk to secure a firm bottom. Upwards of eighty pairs of gigantic gates have been put up within the last thirty years, and some of them reach to the unparalleled width of one hundred feet.

NOTICE TO AGRICULTURISTS.

A few copies of the present half-year of the Genesee Farmer can be had at this office, for three year shillings a copy.

LAST WORD TO DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.

Having given those of our subscribers who were two years in arrears on the 7th instant (yesterday) timely notice of the means which we should adopt to collect the sums which they owe us, those who have disregarded the warning will have to take the consequences.

Journal Office, Sept. 8

The Journal. Thursday, Sept. 29, 1859.

Giving,-- No Charity.

That "it is more blessed to give than to receive," is a precept emanating from high authority, and one, the truth of which, under certain circumstances, cannot be denied.

But in order that giving may bless both the giver and the receiver, it must be spontaneous, emanating from an appreciation of the deserts of the object aided, a sense of duty, and a desire to perform that duty.

Now this being the true state of the case, it seems to us that a very large portion of our gifts do not return to us their fair harvest of blessing.

We should be very sorry to encourage either in ourselves or others a selfish, uncharitable spirit,--an unwillingness to do what in us lies for the benefit of those who are more needy than ourselves.

But these are not the only calls,--indirectly there are many others. Benevolent ladies of our acquaintance have discovered that the funds of their beloved hobby, the society for providing leather breeches for the monkeys of Gibraltar, are waxing exceedingly low, and they determine to hold a bazaar for the purpose of increasing said funds.

LONDON PAPERS.--Mr. Savvy will accept our thanks for London Papers by the last mail.

CARLETON CIRCUIT.--The circuit court opened here on Tuesday, Judge Robert Parker presiding.

one, and we must not be backward in aiding the good cause. So we go, and find what?--five or six long tables filled with baby's pinafores, braided in all manner of impossible ways, fantastically dressed dolls, pinushions, in shapes popularly supposed to represent hearts,--every thing in fact, which cannot possibly be put to any earthly use, and nothing which can be in the slightest degree useful.

But beside these there is a class of local objects, which are frequently forced upon our attention, which have even less claim on the general public than those already enumerated. The intention of most of these is good in itself, but they are sectarian, and possess interest only for the body from which they immediately emanate.

We must end and will enter our protest against being thus humbugged into bestowing charity. When we feel that we can afford to be generous without being unjust, we wish to bestow our mite upon objects which we know to be worthy of it, and where, by seeing the good done we may reap our reward of blessing from the deed, and do not wish to be constantly adding our names to long subscription lists, or purchasing articles, a cartload of which in reality are not worth a sixpence, and which we cannot afford, simply because we are afraid of being called mean and stingy if we do not thus act.

THE JUDGE.--How long before the event had you seen her last? WITNESS.--I was in the house the morning before it took place, and saw deceased, who seemed well, and was taking breakfast. Blaney was not in the house then.

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CORRESPONDENCE.--The pressure upon our columns has obliged us reluctantly to lay aside the letter of "Philonthes" for a week, as well as to exclude some editorial items.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CITY OF BALTIMORE."

The "City of Baltimore" passed Cape Race on the 26th.

The British and French Ambassadors with allied squadrons while attempting entrance of the River Peiho, were defeated. 500 British killed and wounded, among whom are Admiral Hope seriously, and 87 officers; five gun boats lost.

The feed pipe casing of one of the Great Eastern's funnels exploded on the 9th off Hastings; five men killed and others wounded. Grand saloon and cabins were shattered to atoms; fortunately the directors and guests on deck were uninjured.

Chinese news caused great excitement in England. Cobden's party were inaugurating vigorously reform movement.

Wheat advanced; provisions quiet. Consols 95 3/8 a. 95 1-2.

Trial of Blaney for the Murder of his Wife.

(Reported for the Journal.)

Daniel Blaney was tried for the murder of his wife at the Circuit Court, Grand Falls, on Thursday the 22nd inst., Judge Parker presiding.

After the jury had been sworn the clerk read the indictment to the prisoner, charging him in the first count with the wilful murder of Catharine Blaney, wife of Daniel Blaney, and in the second count with the wilful murder of Catharine Blaney, omitting her relation to the prisoner.

The Attorney General in opening the cause addressed the jury, and stated that in all his experience as Attorney General nothing had heretofore occurred which could afford a precedent for his present position. He did not anticipate any difficulty in bringing home to the prisoner at the bar the awful crime with which he was charged.

ADJ. BARNES, sworn. I know the prisoner; his name is Blaney. I know of the death of his wife.

WITNESS.--The murder happened in January last. My shop is close to his house (meaning premises). I am a blacksmith. I came to my shop that morning. Blaney's little girl came into my shop and asked me to go to her house.

THE JUDGE.--What was the prisoner's appearance at that time? WITNESS.--He was then raked, except his shirt. Kidney brought him out of the house, and they had a scuffle. Kidney let him go. Blaney went up the road toward Mrs. Costigan's, a couple of acres. I went into Blaney's house then.

WITNESS.--I was in the house the morning before it took place, and saw deceased, who seemed well, and was taking breakfast. Blaney was not in the house then.

her, for I was frightened. Her face was towards the window. The blanket was over her body then. Her face was blacked and bloody, and her hair full of blood.

THE JUDGE.--How long before the event had you seen her last? WITNESS.--I was in the house the morning before it took place, and saw deceased, who seemed well, and was taking breakfast.

WITNESS.--Yes. There was blood on the floor, and a broken chair in the room.

CROSS EXAMINED.--I was there about seven or eight in the morning. No person was there but me. Mr. Kidney was in bed, I guess. I did not hear any noise in the house when I went to make a fire.

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passed. I told him I wanted to see him in the kitchen. He looked at a child in my arms and said, "That angel." He looked at his wife and said, "That is a devil; if it gets loose it will kill both you and me!"

CROSS EXAMINED.--Never knew him and his wife quarrelling before. He generally spoken of as a good neighbor.

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Poetry.

Autumn Woods.

BY WILLIAM C. BRYANT.

Here, in the northern gate, The summer tresses of the trees are gone, The woods of Autumn, all around our vale, Have put their glory on.

The mountains that infold In their wide sweep the colored landscape round, Seem groups of giant kings in purple and gold, That guard the enchanted ground.

I roam the woods that crown The upland, where the mingled splendors glow, Where the gay company of trees look down On the green fields below.

My steps are not alone [play; Flies, rustling, where the painted leaves are strown Along the winding way.

And far in heaven, the while, The sun that sent that gale to wander here, Pours out on the fair earth his quiet smile, The sweetest of the year.

Where now the solemn shade, Verdure and gloom where many branches meet; So grateful when the noon of summer made The valleys sick with heat.

Let in through all the trees [bright; Come the sunny colored foliage in the breeze, Twinkles, like beams of light.

The rivulet, late unseen, [run; Where bickering through the shrub its waters Shines with the image of its golden screen, And glimmerings of the sun.

But, 'neath you crimson tree, Nor mark within its rosette canopy, Her blush of maiden shame.

Oh, Autumn! why so soon Depart the hues that make thy forest glad; Thy gentle wind and thy fairy sunny noon, And leave thee wild and sad!

Ah! 'twere a lot too blest For ever in thy colored shades to stray; Amidst the kisses of the soft southwest To rove and dream for aye.

And leave the vain low strife [power; That makes men mad—the tug for wealth and The passions and the cares that wither life, And waste its little hours.

Select Story.

Charlotte Fandauer's Ghost.

FROM THE GERMAN OF HAUFF.

BY E. M. SWANN.

CONCLUDED.

IV.

"Well met, Major," said Count Zronievsky, encountering his friend the following morning in the street. "I was just coming to ask a favor of you."

"The same that I promised you yesterday?" asked the major. "Come with me to my hotel, it has been ready for you some time."

"For Heaven's sake, do not talk to me now of money," replied the Count. "I have but just parted from Sophie; I have told her that my love for her was suspected, and that I must fly, since it is impossible to be near her and not speak to her and worship her."

"May I ask what she replied?" "She is willing to risk all rather than I should leave her."

"How can you see the princess privately, and so early?" "We meet frequently," whispered Zronievsky, "though I dare not tell you where, but I fear that these short but precious interviews cannot continue much longer, though I am ever on the watch, and, with your assistance, shall yet escape detection. But let us leave to-morrow with its cares; to-day I will be happy in spite of everything."

"How am I to serve you," asked the major, "for I think you said you were looking for me?"

"True! I was coming to see you," he replied, after a few moments spent in thought. "Sophie knows you are my friend. I have often spoken of you to her, and told her how you saved my life at the passage of the Bersina. Did she not last night mention her wish to have Othello performed here, and did not the duchess strongly object to its being even talked about, on account of a story which I have forgotten?"

"The duchess was, indeed, very mysterious about it," said the major, "and I feel sure that with her consent the princess's wish will never be accomplished."

"Yet I have at last induced her to with-

draw her opposition, by remarking, with grave air, how glad the embassies are, when there is a dearth of political news, to lay hold of a tale of this kind and to transmit it to their respective courts, as a chronicle scandalous. The duchess admitted this, and at last, though with a very bad grace, consented to the performance of the opera. As I was leaving, she added that she did not yet give up all hope, for though Othello might be announced, still it was possible for Desdemona to be taken suddenly ill."

"You managed capitally," cried the major, laughing. "Fear of the chronicle scandalous has supplanted the fear of ghosts, and the horror of the mysterious powers of nature is, it seems, quite conquered."

"Yes, Sophie is in raptures at the prospect. I am now on my way to the manager of the opera, to present him with four hundred thalers, so that lack of money may not be a hindrance, and I want you to accompany me."

"But will it not appear singular if you present this money in the princess's name?"

"Yes; therefore it is supposed to be a collection from various patrons of art, and you are to represent an enthusiastic amateur. The manager lives near. He is an honest old fellow, whom we shall win over to our views. Do you see yonder little turreted house?—that is where he resides."

V.

The manager of the opera was a small thin man, who in his youth had been a celebrated singer; he received the friends with a dignity only disturbed by his dress, which for a man who numbered at least sixty years was peculiar, and proclaimed that he was not dead to the vanities of this world. He wore a black velvet cap, a tight, uncomfortable, fashionably-cut coat, and large loose trousers. Half worn out fur slippers completed this singular costume.

"I have already received her royal highness's commands," replied the manager, as soon as the count had acquainted him with the object of his visit; but although it is my greatest pleasure to do the bidding of the princess, still I must venture to give a few reasons, which I hope will prevent her highness insisting upon my obeying her commands."

"Do you mean to say that you refuse to put this opera upon the stage?" cried the count.

"I certainly shall refuse, if it be possible to do so without offending her royal highness, for allowing it to be performed would be an open attempt to murder one of the royal family."

"I should never have thought," answered the count, "that a man like yourself could credit such absurdity. In my youth I often heard your celebrated name mentioned with admiration; you were called the prince of singers, and I longed for an opportunity of seeing you. Let me beg you not to lessen the high opinion I had formed of you by giving way to a foolish superstition."

The old gentleman was not insensible to this flattery, and a smile passed over his withered features. "You do me too much honor," cried he. "Yes, I was worth something in my time; I had a very tolerable tenor voice, but that is now all gone. Superstition did you say? I should be ashamed of giving way to it, but you cannot talk of superstition where facts speak for themselves."

"Facts!" cried both the friends in a breath.

"Yes, gentlemen; but surely you cannot belong either to the town or the neighborhood if you are ignorant of these same facts."

"I heard some extraordinary history about a fire."

"A fire! I wish, indeed, that that were all. A fire can be extinguished, and what has been destroyed can be restored; but a death, gentlemen—none can restore the dead."

"But what has that to do with the performance of Othello?"

"It is well known that eight days after Othello is given, one of the royal family dies."

The friends started from their seats.—There was something terrible in the old man's prophetic tone. They soon, however, recovered themselves, and laughed at

their own fright; but even that did not alter the solemn expression of the old man's face.

"You do not believe me," said he; "but if you will allow me, I will bring the Chronicles of the Theatre for you to look at. These chronicles have been kept for more than a hundred and twenty years."

"Pray let us see them," exclaimed the count, who was evidently amused.

The manager shuffled out of the room, but soon re-appeared, carrying a large and singular looking volume, bound in parchment, with brass clasps. He placed an old-fashioned pair of spectacles upon his nose, and, after turning over several leaves, he said to the count, "We must begin here." And he read as follows:—"A.D. 1740, December 8th. The actress, Charlotte Fandauer, was suffocated in this theatre during Shakespeare's tragedy of Othello; or, the Moor of Venice."

"That is impossible," interrupted the major, "for Schroeder was the first who introduced this celebrated tragedy into Germany; and, if I mistake not, it was not acted till several years afterwards."

"I beg your pardon," said the old man; "the then reigning duke was a great traveller, and saw it in London. It pleased him so much that he ordered it to be translated, and when he returned it was given at his request; but the chronicle continues: 'The above mentioned Charlotte Fandauer acted the part of Desdemona, and was suffocated by means of the corset used in the dying scene of the tragedy.' May God be gracious to her soul!"

"The reason for this dreadful murder is supposed to be this," continued the old man; "Charlotte Fandauer was very beautiful, and became the duke's mistress; but before she thus degraded herself, she exacted a fearful oath from the duke, in his own handwriting, that he would never forsake her. In the course of a few months the duke was tired of the actress, and wished to rid himself of her, but she informed him that a copy of his oath was concealed in every European capital, ready to be published as soon as she gave the order. The duke was a passionate and cruel man; his anger knew no bounds at this declaration. He tried several times to poison her, but she ate nothing but what she prepared herself. At last he bribed an actor, who took the part of Othello, to suffocate Charlotte Fandauer, when, as Desdemona, she was sleeping in bed. The actor earned his bribe only too well.—Charlotte Fandauer never awoke."

"And is this true," asked the count, shuddering.

"You may ask any of the old inhabitants of the town, and they will confirm my statement. The murderer was brought to trial, but the duke suppressed the proceedings against him, took him into his service, and declared that the actress had died of an apoplectic fit. Eight days after died his only son, a prince of twelve years of age."

"That was mere chance," muttered the major.

"Call it chance, if you will," replied the manager, turning over some more leaves, "but here it is again. During two years Othello was prohibited, the duke having naturally taken a dislike to the play; but after that time he was daring enough to command its reproduction.—Look, here it is: 'September 23rd, 1742—Othello, the Moor of Venice; and in the margin this note: 'Strange! on the 5th of October Princess Augusta did, just 8 days after Othello was acted.' Do you call that chance, gentlemen?"

"Of course I do," said the major.

The old man turned again to his Chronicles, and read: "February 7th, 1748—Othello, the Moor of Venice; and here again is written in the same hand, 'Horrible! the Fandauer's ghost is again haunting us; Prince Alexander has just died suddenly, February 14th, exactly eight days after.' The manager here looked inquiringly at his visitors, but they remained silent; so he continued: "January 16, 1775—the benefit of Middle Koller—Othello, the Moor of Venice. Poor Princess Elizabeth has become the prey of the Fandauer's ghost, January 24th, 1775."

"Nonsense!" interrupted the major, "I allow that chance has gone hand-in-hand with superstition, but can you give me the slightest reason for believing that the deaths you have mentioned were caused by the performance of Othello?"

"That I cannot do," said the old man, earnestly; "but to employ the word of the great man who gave Othello to the world, 'There are more things in Heaven and earth than are dreamt of in your philosophy.'"

"Shakespeare would never have written that if he had known how much absurdity was beneath it."

"Probably not," replied the manager; "but I have a later example to give to you, one that I myself remember—I mean, the death of the duke."

"The same duke who caused the actress to be murdered?" asked the major.

"The same; Othello had not been given for twenty years, when some members of a foreign court arrived here on a visit. They were much pleased with our company, and one of the royal ladies expressed a great wish to see them at Othello.—The duke consented unwillingly, not on account of the horrible circumstances that had hitherto followed the performance of this tragedy, for he did not believe them to be in connexion, but because he was now old, and the sins and crimes of his youth lay heavy upon his heart; yet he did not like to refuse the lady the gratification of so slight a wish, and Othello was commanded to be given at the country palace. Here it is: 'Othello performed at the H— Palace, October 10th, 1793.'"

"Well, and what followed?" exclaimed the major, impatiently.

"Eight days afterwards the duke died. October 24th, 1793."

"Impossible!" said Larun, after a short silence. "Let me look at your chronicles. I do not see the duke's name mentioned."

"No," said the old man, producing another book, "but here is the history of his life; will you examine it for yourself?"

The count took it, and read: "Description of the Funeral Obsequies of our Lord the Duke, who died October 24th, 1793."

"You will drive me mad with your foolery. It is chance, and nothing but chance. Pray, have you any more non-sensical histories to relate to us?"

"I could relate many more," answered the manager, quietly; "but, as you must be tired of the subject, I will content myself with one other event which happened not many years ago. Rossini composed his beautiful opera, Othello, in which he proved, what had till then been doubted, that he was capable of touching the deeper and more tragic feelings of the human breast. The royal family expressed no wish to have it performed here, therefore the company did not study it; but the band played several parts of the opera at concerts, which inspired the public with such a love for the music, and such a curiosity to see the entire opera on our stage that nothing else was spoken of either in the newspapers, coffee-houses, or in private parties. They thought not of the horrible events which had hitherto followed its performance, but seemed to imagine that Othello, as an opera, was quite another thing. At last the manager (I was still on the boards, and took the part of Othello), received orders to put the opera into rehearsal. The house was full to suffocation; the court and the nobilities were all present; the orchestra performed almost impossibilities; and the singers left nothing to desire; but when Desdemona sang her song to the harp while preparing to seek her couch, a feeling of awe overwhelmed us. It was the same house—the same boards—the same scene in which the dreadful tragedy had been enacted. I must confess that I trembled at the part I was about to take in the mimic murder. I looked anxiously towards the royal box, which contained so many graceful and noble forms. I thought and hoped that the blood-thirsty spirit would be appeased by the beautiful tones which this time accompanied the death of Desdemona. And it appeared as if such were really the case, for five or six days passed, and nothing was said of illness at the palace; people laughed, and said that the music had so disguised the original tragedy, that the ghost could not recognize it. The seventh day also passed over quietly; on the eight Prince Ferdinand was shot while out hunting."

"I heard of it," said the major, "but it was merely an accident; his companion's rifle went off, and—"

"Did I say that the ghost itself had killed any of them? I only speak of these facts as inexplicable and mysterious."

"But have you not invented a fable for our amusement? Where is it stated that the opera was given eight days before that same hunt?"

"Here," answered the manager, coolly pointing to the chronicle before him.

The count read: "Rossini's opera of

Othello, March 12th." And here, on margin, is written, "March 20th, Prince Ferdinand was shot while hunting."

The friends gazed silently at one another for a few moments; they wished to treat it lightly, but the solemn earnestness of the old man, and the singular fearful coincidence of the events he related, had made a deeper impression than they then liked to confess. The major turned over the leaves of the Chronicles, and hummed a tune to himself; count rested his head on his hand, and was for several moments lost in thought. At last he rose from his chair, and, turning to the old man, said, "It cannot be denied, you must give the opera. The count the embassies all know that it is commanded. Here are four hundred thalers which a few patrons of art have collected that Othello may be put upon the stage in the most brilliant manner; you can do what you please with it, even bribe artists to lay the ghost, but Othello must be produced."

"Gentlemen," said the old man, "probable that when I was younger I should have laughed as you now do; but I am old, and have learned to believe that there are things which we must not despise utterly reject as impossible. I thank you for your present, which I shall know how to spend worthily; but only in obedience to the strictest commands will Othello be performed in this theatre. My God continued he, mournfully, "if our hearts delight, the lovely Princess Sophie, should be the victim."

"Be silent," cried the count, turning pale; "truly your mad ideas are infectious. Adieu, and remember, Othello must be under any circumstances, be given; a mind, there are to be no catarrhs, or vers, or sudden and unexpected obstacles to prevent it; for, by the heavens above us, if there is no Desdemona forthcoming I will call up the spirit of the Fandauer to take the part herself."

The old man crossed himself, and walked nervously up and down the room. "What if she should, like the marble statue, now make her appearance?" he exclaimed. "I pray you not to speak thus."

The major and the count laughing bade farewell to the manager, who, in his Florentine cap and tight dress-coat, he served as a target at which to aim the wit.

DEATH.—The article on "Death" in the New Cyclopaedia, has the following:—"As life approaches extinction, insensibility supervenes—a numbness and disposition to repose, which do not admit of the idea of suffering. Even in those cases where the activity of the mind remains to the last, and where nervous sensibility would seem to continue, it is surprising how often there has been observed a state of happy feeling on the approach of death."

"If I had strength enough to hold a pen I would write how easy and delightful it is to die," were the last words of the celebrated William Hunter, during his last moments.

Montaigne, in one of his essays, describes an accident which left him so senseless that he was taken up for dead. On being restored, however, he says: "My thought my life only hung upon my lips, and I shut my eyes to help thrust it out, and took pleasure in languishing and letting myself go." A writer in the Quarterly Review records that a gentleman who had been rescued from drowning declared that he had not experienced the slightest feeling of suffocation. "The stream was transparent, the day brilliant, and he could see the sun shining through the water, with a dreamy consciousness that his eyes were about to be closed on forever. Yet he neither feared his fate nor wished to avert it. A sleepy sensation, which soothed and gratified him, made a luxurious bed of a watery grave."

EFFECTS OF TOBACCO.—Both smoking and chewing produce marked alteration in the most expressive features in the face. The lips are closed by a circular muscle which completely surrounds them, and forms their pulpy fulness. Now every muscle in the face is developed in proportion to its use, as most young men know; they endeavor to develop and increase their muscles in the gymnasium. In splitting and holding a cigar in the mouth, this muscle is in constant use, hence the coarse expression and irregular development of the lips, when compared to the rest of the features in smokers and chewers. The eye loses its natural fire, and becomes very dull and lurid; it is unexpectative and unappreciative; it answers not before the world; its owner gazes vacantly, and ten repels conversation by his stupidity.

Miscellaneous

A Lion Adventure

rouned by something on head, and directly on the head, through which made me think had been struck with on the end, which I dragged; but in an instant across my mind, that it was snuffing at me through. If I remained moving, there was the boast tearing up the through. On the other to move closer to the be decanted, and the racteristics as the cat less, have sprung upon have carried me off what to do, the animal not being able any through the wall of turned away, for a very long time, there followed by a low, short and louder gr

I felt about for my placed beside my head and creeping behind horrid beast standing glaring eyes, and deep growling, and the body of a man, lowered on the ground of taking a firm tirely letting go of tion of his look that me, and so terrible connected with the I dare not move or onds, when the thred to me that it flamed he held in for this man had desire to rescue or feeling of fear out a steady aim, I fringed the shoulder. Singularly eno had hit him, he remained steady, he held the hold of the A he would have rimmobility, I can about to try the a regular volley of towards me, alme I felt a sharp stiper part of my a so close to me th a blow from his gles. They did as they were ov from the fire, an face of the dead ing much relief Hamed, I wave the others that ty. They soon the body of the and others spit all of them cla killed him—o interested in d ating the fate.

All the effort later unfortun were unavail to our knives, least doubt of of the power breast and ba both bodies light. The fl was to look f the lion. T best had fal s in a power The desire event for my was too str work, out t and, having position, kee es of wood a shrub hor sired effect was a negat never was s as possible, at it.—[Ph

Miscellaneous.

A LION ADVENTURE IN ALGERIA.—I was roused by something, and felt a pain in my head, and directly afterward I felt a blow on the head, through the side of the tent...

I felt about my revolver, which I had placed beside my head before going to sleep and creeping behind the tent I saw the horrid beast standing perfectly still, with glaring eyes, and continuing the same low, deep growling, and holding in his mouth the body of a man, which he occasionally lowered on the ground as with the intention of taking a firmer hold, but never entirely letting go of it.

Singularly enough, although I knew I had hit him, he merely gave a loud growl, and remained stationary, without relaxing his hold of the Arab's body. How long he would have remained in this state of immobility, I can't say, but I was just about to try the effect of a second shot when a regular volley of guns was fired from out of the darkness; the beast sprang forward towards me, almost at the same instant that I felt a sharp stinging sensation in the upper part of my arm, and fell to the ground so close to me that I stepped back to avoid a blow from his paws in his death struggles.

They did not last long, and as soon as they were over I fetched a lighted brand from the fire, and first holding it to the face of the dead man to see who it was, feeling much relieved at finding it was not Hamed, I waved it about as a signal for the others that they might come with safety. They soon came and clustered round the body of the dead lion, some kicking it and others spitting on and reviling it, and all of them claiming the honor of having killed him—a claim that they seem far more interested in defending than in commiserating the fate of their dead companion.

Of TOBACCO.—Both smoking and chewing produce marked alterations in the expressive features in the face. The face is closed by a circular muscle completely surrounds them, and renders the pulp fulness. Now every time the face is developed in precise proportion to the use as most young men know; it is to develop and increase their size in the gymnasium. In splitting a cigar in the mouth, this is a constant use, hence the coarse and irregular development of the face when compared to the rest of the smokers and chewers. The face is natural fire, and becomes very hectic; it is unresponsive and unresponsive; it answers not before the owner gazes vacantly, and conversation by his stupidity.

THE DISTANCE OF THE SUN INCREASING.

A German publication has given the calculations to prove that the distance between the earth and the sun is annually increasing, and attributes to this fact the increasing humidity of our summers, and the loss of fertility in the soil of the formerly most favored regions of the earth. The vegetable and animal remains found even in the recent strata within the Arctic circle show that a degree of heat formerly prevailed there which equalled that of the equatorial regions at the present time, and although many ingenious theories have been started to account for this desolation of a once sunny region, none seems so rational as the very obvious one of a gradual withdrawal of the great source of light and heat. The Egyptians, Chinese and other nations have traditions that at a very early period of their history the apparent diameter of the sun was double what it now is, and according to the tables of the German savant, in the course of six thousand years more the disc of that luminary will have diminished so that we shall receive but one eighth part of the solar influence which we at present enjoy, the whole earth being covered with eternal ice. It is now admitted by the most orthodox school of science that the earth and other planets were thrown off from the sun so that our globe has confessedly travelled one hundred millions of miles from its birth place, and no absurdity exists in the supposition that it has not yet ceased receding through at a constantly diminishing rate, which may or may not reach the 0 point before it arrives at such a distance as to be uninhabitable, when, following the analogy of all other known perturbations and eccentricities among the different bodies of the universe, it will undoubtedly retrace its steps, to a point much nearer than any it has occupied during the historic period, and so move back and forth like a mighty pendulum forever, measuring off perhaps, thousands of ages at each beat. Or perchance, having run its course, it will fall back into the sun—as man, who springs from the dust returns to dust, to be again involved in the form of nebulous matter and again condensed into a habitable globe.

TO MAKE BUTTER IN FIVE MINUTES WITHOUT A CHURN.

A correspondent highly recommends the following recipe:—After straining the milk, set it away for about twelve hours, for the cream to "rise." (Milk-dishes ought to have good strong handles to lift them by.) After standing as above, set the milk, without disturbing it, on the stove; let it remain there till you observe the coating of cream on the surface assume a wrinkled appearance, but be careful it does not boil, as should this be the case, the cream will mix with the milk and cannot be collected. Now set it away till quite cold and then skim off the cream, mixed with as little milk as possible. When sufficient cream is collected, proceed to make it into butter as follows:—Take a wooden bowl, or any suitable vessel, and having first scalded and then rinsed it with cold spring water, place the cream in it. Now let the operator hold his hand in water as hot as can be borne for a few seconds, then plunge it in cold water for about a minute, and at once commence to agitate the cream by a gentle circular motion. In five minutes or less, the butter will have come, when of course it must be washed and salted according to taste; and our correspondent guarantees that no better butter can be made by the best churn ever invented.—[Scientific American.

CHILDREN.—A child cannot understand,

because parts of his mind are not ripe, while he is yet a child. A great deal depends upon the growth of the body. The brain does not ripen all alike. The different parts of the mind resemble the leaves of a plant in their development. You know that the leaves ripen, and even drop off, before the blossom-leaves come out. Now children at first are mere animals. The most abstruse animals on the globe, I think, are these little pulpy children. They are, as they roll about, like sunfish floating through the water—round, plump and beautiful to look at, but good for nothing—absolutely nothing. I will not say they are at zero—they are below zero. They seem to be the connecting link between nothing and something, and very faintly revealed at that. When the child grows, it grows first in its animal nature; next in its social and affectional nature; and later in its reflective intellectual powers; and latest and last in its moral nature.—The part nearest the ground, which is the animal, grows first; that part just above the ground, in which the affections reside, grows next; that part which assimilates the child to spiritual beings grows last.

There is some comfort in this, when you see how like little witches your children act sometimes. You think they are certainly bound for the jail or the gallows, until there comes to be an equilibrium between the moral feelings and the lower propensities. You have seen children who were wild, and mischievous, and ugly at home, but who, when they arrived at twenty five years of age, were not only discreet, sober and wise, but good. The reason is this: the different parts of the child's being are unevenly developed, and are consequently without balance. His animal nature, up to a certain period, is predominant, and he is wild, disorderly and ugly—and the child's ugliness is oftentimes the parent's ignorance; but when he arrives at this period, the higher faculties exert an influence upon him and regulate his conduct. He is then governed by new feelings, and he has a sense of character which he did not have when he was a boy. What we call the transition period, is that period when the moral elements begin to exert a controlling influence over the character; and this element, as we have already explained, is the latest to be developed.

Every parent is obliged to rear his children under the law of development, in the light of which he cannot expect them to act like responsible moral beings till they arrive at the period to which reference has been made. The whole world says, the laws of our country says, that a man is not responsible till he is twenty-one years old. Some, however, are not till they are much older, while others are when they are nearer ripe when they are ten years old than the minds of others are when they are forty.—Henry Ward Beecher.

FARMERS, AS A CLASS.—Why is it that

a certain class of mankind pass by the laboring man with so much disdain, casting only scornful looks as they pass? They act as though it was degrading to till the soil, and appear to little think, and much more hate to own, that they live on the proceeds of the soil. If we were not for the class of men called farmers, what would become of our Country? If it were not them, who would supply our markets with cattle, sheep, horses, flour, grain, butter, cheese, vegetables, and all other kind of provisions? They supply the manufacturer with Cotton, wool, lumber and every thing that is used in manufacturing, and if it were not for the men that till the land, our fast young men and dandies would stop for want of food, for I don't know but they would starve before they would take off their white gloves, and hold the plow. But there is no class of men so happy and independent as the farmer. People little think of the pleasure farmers take in passing over their fields and seeing their crops wave before the gentle breeze that passes by, or in looking at their cattle, horses and sheep. One word to the young man that is about to leave his Father's house for some city or village to spend his days. Stop and consider well before you farther go, I would advise you to return, resolved to be a farmer, and remain where you can have pure air, and society that will not lay temptation before you. You will find that the Merchants cannot live without your aid, the Mechanic wants your assistance and the Manufacturers cannot move without you supply their storehouses. How would you supply their storehouses. How would you support and patronage?—without your support and patronage?—Come then, young man, come cheerfully to the field, and help till the soil, for it is the main spring of all commerce. Do not think it degrading business to be a farmer, for it is surely as honorable, profitable and sure as any business that you can enter into. If these things are so, why will you leave the fields and friends to go to some city or village where every vice and temptation is laid before you?

REMEDY FOR PUTRID SORE THROAT.

The following simple remedy for the Putrid Sore Throat was first used in England with great success, and in this province persons have been cured by it, after life was despaired of by eminent physicians. REMEDY:—Mix with an ounce of alum reduced to a powder with the whites of half a dozen hen's eggs. When beaten to a froth let the invalid take a part of a tea-spoonful at short intervals. In view of the awful destruction made by the disease referred to, I thought it my duty to convey this information. It may do good. This is all I ask. GEORGE F. DAY. Sheffield, 25th June, 1859.



St. John Marble Works.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment, situated on the King's Square, St. John, N. B. have added largely to their stock of MARBLES, etc. and are prepared to execute with dispatch all orders for Head Stones, Monuments, Tombs, Vaults, Fountains, Mantel Pieces, Table Tops, etc. of all designs and patterns, and all kinds of cut stone for buildings. JAMES MILLIGAN, Proprietor. ROBT. MILLIGAN, } SONS.

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 12. 6d. upwards; Tables from 10s. upwards; Chairs from 2. 6d. upwards; and all other things in the line at the lowest possible rates. R. B. DAVIS. N. B.—Undertaking attended to at the shortest notice by an experienced hand on the most reasonable terms. R. B. DAVIS. South side Bridge, near Davis' Mills. Woodstock, Jan. 26, 1859.

Notice!

THE Subscribers announce to the Merchants of Woodstock and its vicinity that having commenced business in St. Andrews as Forwarding and Commission Merchants and General Provision Dealers, they hope by attention to all orders entrusted to their care and by the lowness of their prices, to get a share of patronage. SLASON & RAINSFORD, sent 3m. St. Andrews June 13, 1859.

ROASTED COFFEE.—WHOLE

Roasted Coffee, superior to Domestic prepared—at 15 cents per lb, at Union Store 767. ALEX. GILMOR. Calais, July 8.

BUSINESS CARDS.

M. C. BURGESS, DENTIST. OFFICE AT THE Blanchard House, WOODSTOCK, N. B. All efficient methods employed, both for the preservation and insertion of Teeth.

JOHN C. WINSLOW, BARRISTER-AT-LAW. In consequence of having taken charge of this Agency of the Central Bank Mr. Winslow will be found in the Bank from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

SLASON & RAINSFORD, Commission & Forwarding MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS OF Flour, Pork, Beef, Tea, Sugar, MOLASSES, FISH, TOBACCO, LIQUORS, HARDWARE, &c. HATCH'S WHARF, ST. ANDREWS.

Golden Fleece, St. Stephens, New Brunswick.

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IMPORTER OF Flour, Corn Meal, Pork, Tea, TOBACCO, &c., &c. NO. 19, NORTH MARKET WHARF, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

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DEMING & SONS, CALAIS, ME. Offer for Sale Low for Cash 80 HDS Superior Muscovado Molasses, Duty paid at St. Stephen, 10 bbls. Burning Fluid, Albertine Oil, with a large assortment of Lamps, Chimneys, Wicks, and Shadee

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, "Galais Mills" Flour and Meal in bbls & bags.

D. K. CHASE, CALAIS, MAINE, DEALER IN HARDWARE,

Paints, Oils, Iron and steel, Blacksmith's Tools, Sporting and Blasting POWDER, Guns and Pistols, Welch and Griffith's Cross Cut and Circular Saws, Railroad Shovels, Picks, &c. Agent for W. Adams & Co's Fireproof SAFES, Fairbanks' SCALES, and for Beebe, Marble & Co's Powder Manufactory.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON

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

FRONTIER HOUSE, MAIN STREET, CALAIS, MAINE.

Nathan Higgins, Proprietor. THE attention of travellers from 13 the Upper St. John is called to this House. It is situated almost in the centre of the business portion of the city. Every attention paid to the convenience and comfort of travellers and permanent boarders. Calais, Jan. 9th, 1859.

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

CORNER OF UNION AND MAINE STREETS, CALAIS, MAINE. CAN always be found the largest and best ASSORTED STOCK in the City. To the Cash buyers at wholesale of KOSSUTH HATS we will offer such inducements as cannot be beat THIS SIDE OF NEW YORK. NO SECOND PRICE! The highest market price paid for ship and manufacturing FURS. Calais Dec. 17, 1858.

GEO. F. CAMPBELL, Auctioneer and Commission AGENT.

St. Andrews, Jan. 13, 1859.

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 L. EVANS, Agent for New Brunswick; JAMES R. MASHANE, Esq., St. John; W. H. SMITHSON, Esq., Fredericton. Medical Examiner for Woodstock, Dr. G. A. BROWN. Woodstock, January 1, 1858.

JOHN MOORE, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Liquors, Groceries & Provision, OF ALL KINDS, QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON, N. B. Opposite the Officer's Square. A CARD. THE Subscriber has opened an office at No. 100, Wm. Q. Shaw's Store, in Town of Woodstock, where he will be prepared to attend to business as an Attorney and Magistrate. A. N. GARDEN.

er's Sarsaparil

...produce the most effectual altera... made. It is a concentrated...

...of still greater alterative power... an effective antidote for the...

...will do it has been proven by ex... many of the worst cases to be...

...of the following complaints:—... and SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS...

...will be found a great relief... when taken in the spring...

...of the natural channels of the bo... through the skin in pimples, eruptions...

...of the various extracts of wh... which flood the mind...

...of the various extracts of wh... which flood the mind...

...of the various extracts of wh... which flood the mind...

...of the various extracts of wh... which flood the mind...

...of the various extracts of wh... which flood the mind...

...of the various extracts of wh... which flood the mind...

Land sale. The following stock of liquors...

FOR SALE. THE subscriber will sell his double Carding...

Mail Stage. LEAVING Woodstock and Fredericton every...

Books kept at the Woodstock Hotel and...

Wholesale Groceries & Provisions! 300 BLS. Extra State Flour...

WAR! WAR! WAR!!! WAR IS DECLARED, and the...

WAR! WAR! WAR!!! WAR IS DECLARED, and the...

WAR! WAR! WAR!!! WAR IS DECLARED, and the...

WAR! WAR! WAR!!! WAR IS DECLARED, and the...

WAR! WAR! WAR!!! WAR IS DECLARED, and the...

WAR! WAR! WAR!!! WAR IS DECLARED, and the...

WAR! WAR! WAR!!! WAR IS DECLARED, and the...

WAR! WAR! WAR!!! WAR IS DECLARED, and the...

SAINT JOHN, N. B., July 7, 1859. THE subscriber has just landing to-day...

FOR SALE. THE subscriber offers for sale the premises...

Notice!—All persons having claims against the Estate of THOMAS...

To Buyers of Land. THE Subscriber offers for sale...

Valuable Property for Sale. THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale...

IN THE MATTER OF John Perkins. AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.

IN THE MATTER OF George Clowes, Jr. AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.

IN THE MATTER OF James J. Montgomery AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.

Notice! THE Undersigned, having made an extension...

SKELETONS.—Cheaper than the cheapest.

HAYING TOOLS.—ENGLISH and American Scythes.

HAYING TOOLS.—ENGLISH and American Scythes.

HAYING TOOLS.—ENGLISH and American Scythes.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS! THE Subscriber has just received...

NEW MANTLES, IN ALL THE NEWEST STYLES; New Dress Goods...

MUSLIN COLLARS, Sleeves, Edgings, & Insertions, silk Fringes...

Spring Trade. 1859. I BEG leave to inform my friends and the public...

GOODS! THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS TO call the attention of purchasers...

Mantles and Shawls, English and American BONNETS & FLATS...

Those persons requiring MOURNING will find a good Stock...

Coffin Furniture. Daily executed, a large Stock of COFFIN FURNITURE...

New Boots and shoes, AT THE BRICK BUILDING, MAIN-STREET.

Notice!—Whereas I shall shortly have occasion to visit Fredericton...

Horse Wails, A NEW KEYS HORSE NAILS for each Superior Quality...

Horse Wails, A NEW KEYS HORSE NAILS for each Superior Quality...

Horse Wails, A NEW KEYS HORSE NAILS for each Superior Quality...

Tailoring! AT THE BRICK BUILDING, MAIN-ST. UP-STAIRS.

The Subscriber begs to announce that having secured the services of Mr. John E. Smith...

Earthware, China, Glass! SPRING IMPORTATION. FRAS. CLEMENTSON,

Painting! MR. JORDAN RICKETSON informs the Public that he continues the practice...

Land for Sale. INTENDING buyers of land in Carleton County...

St. Andrews & Boston. The Schooner "HIFCA," 100 Tons...

Domestic Manufacture. THE Subscriber is now prepared to supply to all who may require them...

Logs Wanted. 300,000 FEET Birch, Butternut, Basswood, Pine, Spruce...

Earthware. SPRING Importation—Just received, 50 crates of assorted EARTHENWARE...

Earthware. CHINA, GLASS, & EARTHENWARE.—A general assortment of crockery...

Earthware. CHINA, GLASS, & EARTHENWARE.—A general assortment of crockery...

Earthware. CHINA, GLASS, & EARTHENWARE.—A general assortment of crockery...

Earthware. CHINA, GLASS, & EARTHENWARE.—A general assortment of crockery...

Tight Binding

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

Dark & Pale Brandy,	Ditto, do	Pepper,
Gin, Jamaica Rum,	Ditto, do	Cloves,
Scotch Whiskey,	Mace and Nutmegs,	Cayenne Pepper,
Case Hollands,	Caraway,	Keg & Bottled Mustard,
Old Maderia—Bottled,	Prepared Cocoa, do,	Brom & Chocolate,
Do Port—in wood and	Mixed Pickles,	Red Cabbage,
bottles,	Gherkins,	Cauliflower & Onions,
Do Sherry, do do,	Walnuts & Pasaallilli,	Worcester Sauce,
Do Catalonia, do do,	Pancaldi do,	Florentia do,
Champagne, Claret,	Chotney do,	Harvey do,
Bottled Ale & Porter,	Anchovy do,	Pepper do,
Lemon Syrup,	Shrimp do,	Soyer do,
Loaf & Crushed Sugar,	Ditto Relish,	Cuerric Paste,
Brown Sugar,	Tomato Ketchup,	Mushroom do,
Golden Syrup,	Orange & Lemon Jelly,	Exars t of Rose, Or-
Molasses,	ange, & Lemon	ing, Almond and
Green & Black Teas,	Vanilla,	Orange and Capers,
Java and Cuba Coffee,	Orange Marmalade,	Guava Jelly,
Flour and Meal,	Essence of Coffee,	Sardines,
Oatmeal,	Ditto Salmon,	Ditto Lobsters
Pearl and Pot Barley,	Ditto Mince,	Cox's Gelatine,
Rice and Split Peas,	Maccaroni and Ver-	micelli,
Ground Rice,	Preserved Ginger,	Candied Orange Cit-
Smoked Hams,	ron,	Lemon Peel,
Mould & Dipt Candles,	Bunch and Layer Rai-	sins,
London sperm Candles,	Prunes and Figs,	Oranges and Lemons
Belmont do do,	Grapes,	Filberts, Walnuts,
Old Windsor Soap,	Chestnuts, Almonds,	Castana & Pecan Nuts
Castile Soap,	Tamarinds,	Lozenges & rk. Candy
Yellow and Common	Hammond, Liquorics	Pear drops,
Soap,	Strawberry Drops,	Raspberry do,
Wash Boards,	Fine Apple do,	Barley Sugar,
Brooms and Whisks,		
Paint Starch,		
London do,		
Indigo and Blue,		
Washing Soda,		
Carbonate Soda,		
Saleratus,		
Salt—in Jars & Bags,		
White Wine Vinegar,		
Cider Vinegar,		
Groats and Barley,		
Hooker's Farina,		
Smoked Herrings,		
Scrub Brushes,		
Blacklead Brushes,		
Blacklead,		
Blacking—Paste and		
Liquid,		
Matches, Wicking,		
Burning Fluid,		
Whiting,		
Bath Brick,		
Tobacco, various brands		
Pipes, Cream Tartar,		
Sulphur,		
Arrow Root & Sago,		
White & gr. Cinnamon		
Ditto, do. Ginger,		
Ditto, do. Alspice,		

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

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

English and American, Old Brown Windsor
Soap, Claver's Honey Soap, Transparent Balls,
Camphor Balls for Chapped Hands, Military
Shaving Soap, Panaristan Cream, Hair Oils,
Kathairon, Trispherous, Rosemary and Cas-
tor Oil, Cocaine, Hair Dyes, &c., &c.

Brushes.
Varnish, Paint, White-Wash, Blacking
Black Lead, Scrubbing, Comb Brushes. A
very nice assortment of English Hair, Hat,
Clothes Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes—
with Gutta-Percha Toilette Combs, Ivory
Combs, Back and Side Combs.

Also direct from New York:
A quantity of Stationery and Children's
Toy Books; a nice selection of Novels. Also
School Books, Portmonnaies, Wallets, Steel
Pens and Ink.

Confectionary.
A large Variety. Candied Citron and Lem-
on Peel, Flavouring Extracts for Cake &c.,
Marmalade, Corn Starch, Broma, Tapioca,
Sago, Arrowroot, Yeast Powder, Ginger, Pop-
per, Spices of all kinds, Dye Stuffs.

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

OILS.
Boiled and Raw Linseed, Pale Seal, Olive
Seasfoot, Turpentine, Coach and Furniture
Varnishes, Burning Fluid, &c.

ON HAND,
A quantity of Curtis & Perkins' Pain Kil-
ler, which will be sold at as low rates as by
the manufacturers.

Doctor Smith continues to attend to the prac-
tice of his profession, and may be found at his
office in the above Establishment, or at his re-
sidence next door.
Woodstock, Feb. 3, 1859

Patent Steam Brewery,
ST. ANDREWS, N. B.
THE SUBSCRIBER begs to announce that
he has appointed Mr. JOHN BALLOCH as sole
Agent at Woodstock for the sale of his superior
Ales and Porter,
and respectfully solicits the patronage of the
trade and public in general.
ap.8 G. IAS. A. THOMPSON.

**THE GREATEST
Medical Discovery,
OF THE AGE.**

Dr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered
in one of our common pasture weeds
a remedy that cures
EVERY KIND OF HUMOR
from the worst scurfy down to a common pimple.
He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases,
and never failed except in two cases,
(both thunder tumors.) He has now in his
possession over two hundred certificates of its
value, all within twenty miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing
sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind
of pimples on the face.
Two or three bottles will clear the system of
biles.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst
canker in the mouth and stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure
the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all
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 to two bottles are warranted to cure all
humors in the skin.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure
the worst case of scurvy.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure
the most obstinate case of rheumatism.
Three or four bottles are warranted to cure
the worst case of scurvy.
Five to eight bottles are warranted to cure
the worst case of scurvy.
A benefit is always experienced from the
first bottle and a perfect cure is warranted
when the above quantity is taken.
Reader, I have peddled over a thousand
bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I
know the effect of it in every case. So sure as
water will extinguish fire, so sure will this
cure humor. I have never sold a bottle of it
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
it is plentiful, and yet its value has never
been known until I discovered it in 1841—se-
cond, that it should cure all kinds of humor
and great popularity of the discovery, I will
state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold
about six bottles per day—in April, 1854, I
sold over one thousand bottles per day of it.
I know of the wholesale Druggists who have
been in business twenty and thirty years, say
that nothing in the annals of patent medicines
was ever like it. There is a universal praise
from all quarters.
In my own practice I always kept it strictly
for humors—but since its introduction as a
general family medicine, great and wonderful
virtues have been found in it that I never sus-
pected.
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 dis-
eases of the liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia,
Asthma, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side,
Diseases of the Spine, and particularly in dis-
eases 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 dis-
sant 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 Mar-
docks Street, Portland, (Me.) to whom all or-
ders should be addressed.
Sold by all respectable Druggists through-
out the United States and British Provinces.
Price \$1 00.
AGENTS. W. T. Baird, Woodstock; J. W.
Raymond, do.; Willard Sawyer, Upper Wood-
stock; A. W. Raymond, Grand Falls; Benj.
Beveridge, Tobiique; Stephen H. Estabrooks,
Upper Wicklow; S. G. Burpe, Upper Simonds;
N. W. Raymond, Middle Simonds; Mark
Traffon, Houlton Me.

**LIFE ASSOCIATION
OF SCOTLAND.
NINETEENTH REPORT.**

THE Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the
Association was held within the Grand
Office, on the 3d August, current, in terms of
the Charter and Act of Parliament—Sir
JAMES FORREST, Bart., of Comiston, in the
Chair.
There were submitted to the Meeting the
Annual Report by the Directors on the Pro-
gress of the business; the Report of the Au-
ditor, Mr. W. Wood, Accountant; and the Bal-
ance sheet, of the Accounts, certified in terms
of the Act of Parliament; with other state-
ments of the affairs, as at 5th April last, the
date of balance.
Notwithstanding the general depression of
commercial affairs, the progress of the As-
sociation during the past year has been greater
than in any other year, with only one excep-
tion.
The applications for new
Policies during the year were 1247 for £206,450
Of which the Directors ac-
cepted 1007 for 550,241
The Annual premiums being 18,811
Annuitants on 24 lives were purchased for
\$70, 75c. per annum at the price of 9457/7c.
The Policies that became claims on the
Association by deaths during the year amount-
ed to 85 for 43,062.
The Total Assurances since the commence-
ment 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 35 per cent. (7c. per lb.) from
their next Annual Premiums.
From the increasing wealth and importance
of British North America, as well as the ex-
ample of other Assurance Offices, the Direc-
tors have for some time entertained the idea
of establishing Branches there. They have
been enabled since last meeting to accom-
plish this. A deputation from the Directors
visited the chief towns, and secured the names
of influential gentlemen in the co-operation
of 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 and
Head Office and Branches, and the Agents,
Medical Officers, Manager, &c., the meet-
ing separated.
DIRECTORS AT EDINBURGH.
2, Hanover-street.
Sir JAMES FORREST, of Comiston, Bart., Chair-
man
Wm. Y. HERRIES, Esq., of Spottes.
ALEX. KINGAID MACKENZIE, Esq., Banker.
Lieut-Col. R. W. FRASER, H. E. I. C. S.
JOHN RUTHERFORD, Esq., W. S.
The Rev. Professor KELLAND, University of
Edinburgh.
JOHN BROWN, Esq., M. D., F. R. C. P.
WILLIAM MUIR, Esq., Merchant, Leith.
JAMES M. MELVILLE, Esq., of Hanley.
WALTER MARSHALL, Esq., Goldsmith.
GEORGE ROBERTSON, Esq., W. S.
P. S. K. KEVINGING, Esq., M. D., F. R. S. E.,
Officer.
WILLIAM WOOD, Esq., Accountant, Auditor.
Messrs. MELVILLE & LINDSAY, writers to the
Signet, Law Agents.
JOHN FRASER, Manager.

**R. R. R.
NO MORE PAIN,
NO MORE SICKNESS,
NO MORE RHEUMATISM,
or Stiffness of the Joints, Lameness, Headaches,
Toothache, or suffering from other bodily
Infirmities.**

**The Rapid and Complete Efficacy of
Radway's Ready Relief,**
in instantly stopping the most excruciating
Pains and Aches, Burns, Scalds, Cuts,
Wounds, Bruises, &c., &c.,
renders it important that every family keep a
supply of it in the house.
Armed with this remedy, a household is al-
ways protected against sudden attacks of sick-
ness. Thousands of lives of persons have been
saved by its timely use, who were suddenly
seized in the night with Cramps, Spasms,
Vomiting, Cholera, Yellow Fever, and other
violent diseases. Let a dose of this Remedy
be taken internally, as the case may require,
when suddenly seized with Pain or Sickness,
and it will instantly relieve the patient from
pain, and arrest the disease!

Radway's Ready Relief,
HAS CURED

Rheumatism,	In four hours.
Neuralgia,	In one hour.
Cramp,	In ten minutes.
Diarrhoea,	In fifteen minutes.
Toothache,	In one minute.
Spasms,	In five minutes.
Sick Headache,	In ten minutes.
Chills and Fever,	In fifteen minutes.
Chilblains,	In fifteen minutes.
Influenza,	In six hours.
Sore Throat,	In ten minutes.
Burns,	In ten minutes.
Brost Bites,	In twenty minutes.
Paralysis,	Lameness,

AND IN ALL CASES OF
**Bruises, Wounds, Strains,
and Sprains,**
the moment it is applied to the injured parts
all pain and uneasiness cease. Look out for
Counterfeits and Imitations—Purchase only
Radway's Ready Relief. Price 25 cts., 50 cts.,
and \$1 per bottle.

**A NEW CONTRIBUTION TO SCIENCE
The Great Grand Discovery.
R. R. R.
(No. 3)**

Radway's Regulating Pills.
Dr. Radway & Co. have recently discovered
a method for extracting from roots, herbs,
plants and gums, a nutritious extract of such
wonderful nourishing power—which they have
combined with RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS—
that six of these Pills will supply the blood
with the same amount of nutrition as once ounce
of ordinary bread; so that, while the system
is undergoing a thorough physicking, and regu-
lating process, it daily becomes strength-
ened.
Persons afflicted with Liver Complaint,
Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fulness of Blood,
and all Females who are subject to Irregular-
ities, Hysteria, &c., are particularly recom-
mended to use these Pills. They are pleasant
to take—do not grip, sicken or weaken the
system, or leave the bowels costive. Mothers
nursing should likewise take one or two of
these Pills once per week. They will not only
keep your system healthy and regular, but
will protect your infants against Cramp and
Pains in the stomach, and insure not only a
healthy child, but will invest every child, thus
nursed, with a sweet disposition.
RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS
Regulate each and every organ of the system
and correct all derangements of the Liver,
Bowels, Stomach, Heart and Kidneys.

THEY CURE
Costiveness, Indigestion,
Heart-Burn, Dyspepsia,
Biliousness, Constipation,
Dropsy, Headache,
Palpitation of the
Heart, &c., &c., &c.
They are entirely vegetable and harmless;
an infant at the breast can take them with
safety, and persons who are subject to Fits of
Apoplexy, Epileptic, Heart Disease, &c.,
should always keep a box on hand.
Price 25 Cents.
Ask for Radway's Regulators or Regulating Pills

**R. R. R.
(No. 2)
A New Life-Creating Principle.
Radway's Renovating Resolvent**

Heals Old Sores, Purifies the Blood, Instills
within the system renewed Health, and Re-
solves and Extenuates all Chronic and Con-
stitutional Diseases.
This great and glorious remedy should be
hailed by the human race as a special gift
from the Almighty, to regenerate dilapidated
humanity.
Dr. Radway & Co. are the only Physicians
and Chemists in the world that have succeeded
in discovering a remedy that will effectually
eradicate from the human system con-
stitutional diseases and ailments, transmitted from
parents to their children.
RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT
Will radically exterminate from the system
Cancers,
Syphilis,
Fever Sores,
Ulcers,
Sore Eyes,
Sore Legs,
Sore Mouth,
Sore Head,
Insanity,
Bronchitis,
All Diseases of the
Uterus,
Prolapsus Uteri

skin Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism,
Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia,
And all diseases that have been established
in the system for years.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE
Prepared by Dr. J. C. HOLLOWAY, 27
RADWAY & CO., 123 Fulton St., N. Y.
W. T. Baird, and all Druggists, Woodstock,
W. R. Newcomb, Tobiique; J. D. Beardsley,
G and Falls; S. F. Grosvenor, Eel River.

The Great Ambassador



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
A BOON TO THE SICK.
The want of a sterling medicinal to meet
the ill and necessities of the suffering portio
of humanity, and one entirely free from mi-
eral and other detestable particles, was
very felt till this all-powerful medicine was
ushered into the world. HOLLOWAY'S RE-
MOVABLE PILLS have become the Household
Remedy of all nations. Their attribute is
present as well as to cure; they attack the
radix or root of the complaint, and thus re-
moving the hidden cause of disease reinvig-
rate and restore the drooping energies of the
system, assisting nature in her task of vita-
and FUNCTIONARY REFORMATION.
DYSPEPSIA.
The great scourge of this continent yields
quickly to a course of these antiseptic Pills
and the digestive organs are restored to their
proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape
this hydra of disease exhibits itself, this
searching and unerring remedy disperses it
from the patient's system.
GENERAL DEBILITY AND WEAKNESS
From whatever cause, loss of spirits, and
all other signs of a diseased liver, and other
dysorganization of the system, vanish under
the enervating influence of this all-powerful
antiseptic and detergent remedy.

BILIOUS DISORDERS.
The proper quantum and right condition of
the bile is of momentous importance to the
health of the human frame, this anti-bilious
medicine expels the hidden seeds of this
complaint, and renders all the fluids and secretions
pure and fluent, cleansing and rescuing the
vital functions of the body.
SICKLY FEMALES
Should lose no time in trying a few doses
of this regulating and renovating remedy,
whatever may be their complaint, it can be
taken with safety in all periods and other
dysorganizations its effect is all but miracu-
lous and UNREFUSED PROOF.

The testimony of Nations is unanimously
borne to the health-giving virtues of this noble
remedy, and certifies in every living lan-
guage bear witness to the UNDENIABLENESS
of their INTRINSIC VIRTUE.
Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known
for the world for the following diseases:
Asthma, Headaches,
Bowel Complaints, Indigestion,
Coughs, Influenza,
Colds, Inflammation,
Chest Diseases, Inward Weakness,
Costiveness, Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia, Piles of Spirits,
Diarrhoea, Dropsy,
Debilty, Stone and Gravel,
Fever and Ague, Secondary Syphilis,
Female Complaints, Worms of all kinds.
CAUTION—None are genuine unless
the words "Holloway, New York and London,"
are discernible as a Water-mark in every leaf
of the book of directions seen by holding
the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will
be given to any one rendering such information
as may lead to the detection of any party or
parties counterfeiting the medicines or vend-
ing the same, knowing them to be spurious.
* * * Sold at the Manufactories of Professor
HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and
by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in
Medicine throughout the United States and
the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 50
cents, and \$1 each.
* * * There is considerable saving by taking
the larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of pa-
tients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

**FAIRBANK'S
CELEBRATED
SCALES,**
of every variety,
34 Kilby Street, - Boston.
GREENLEAF & BROWN, Agents.
A full assortment of all kinds of weighing ap-
paratus and store furniture for sale at low rates.
Railroad, Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part
of the Province.
* * * * * John, N.B. by Wm Thom-
Woodstock, July 29, 1858

Notice.
**PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL COM-
PANY,**
194 FORT-SMITH, PORTLAND, Me.
ARE erecting Works at Cape Elm
beth for manufacturing Kerosene Oil
and will be ready to supply the trade of Maine
early in August next.
Parties in this state wishing now to engage
regularly in the trade will be supplied by us
with oils from the Boston Kerosene Oil Com-
pany.
AT THEIR BOSTON PRICES
until we are ready to deliver our own man-
ufacture.
S. R. PHILBRICK,
Selling Agent and Treasurer,
Portland, May 24, 1858.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber will sell a LOT of
LAND commencing near the Court House
and running west to the Connell road, contain-
ing 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 Connell road to
the rear, crossing the Maduznakik, 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
Maduznakik, adjoining the Boundary Line;
and also a HOUSE and LOT and a number of
building lots at the Upper Corner. For par-
ticulars apply to the Subscriber, or to B. R.
KETCHUM, or to F. E. WINSLOW, at the Central
Bank Agency. JAMES KETCHUM.
Woodstock, April 29, 1858.

**EQUITABLE.
Fire Insurance Company
OF
LONDON.**
Capital £500,000 Sterling.
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