



**Groceries, Liquors, Flour, &c.**  
 THE Subscriber has received per East-  
 ern City and R. H. Moulton from  
 Boston, and Restless from New York:—  
 200-bbls. Extra State FLOUR;  
 A small lot of Choice Family and Pastry  
 FLOUR;  
 5 packets best JAVA COFFEE;  
 10 bags Cape do.;  
 5 boxes Rice; 4 cases Nutmegs;  
 13 cases Currants; 50 boxes Trull's Salaratus;  
 20 bbls Trull's Salaratus; 1 case Castor OIL;  
 20 boxes Ground Pepper; 20 boxes Ginger;  
 6 boxes each PIMENTO and SERRA;  
 2 bbls. SCOTCH SNUFF, in blackness;  
 10 boxes, each 2 dozen Yeast Powders;  
 20 boxes Extract LOGWOOD;  
 2 bales CORKS; 15 boxes patent STAROH;  
 45 dozen PAIRS; 10 dozen varnished PAIRS;  
 35 boxes Clothes Pins; 15 boxes patent do.;  
 15 nests TUBS; 35 dozen Wash Boards;  
 50 dozen Scrubbing BRUSHES;  
 15 " Black Lead do.;  
 18 " Clothes & Shoe do.;  
 12 " KEYS, in 2, 3, 4, and 5 gals.;  
 30 " Bed Cords; 20 doz. Clothes Lines;  
 For Admiral from Boston, and briggs. Loanan  
 and Salma from New York:—  
 80 hif chests Sonchong and Congou TEA;  
 10 chests Oolong TEA;  
 50 boxes LAYER RAISINS;  
 75 boxes Choice Brands TOBACCO;  
 1 case Extra Chewing do.;  
 2 hif-boxes Natural Leaf do.;  
 20 boxes in Tin Foil, very sup. Chewing do.;  
 150 M. CIGARS, a good article;  
 150 bbls. FLOUR, New Wheat;  
 50 bbls. CORN MEAL;  
 20 bbls. Heavy Mess PORK;  
 15 puns. Superior Molasses ALCOHOL;  
 To arrive ex Parkfield from London, and daily  
 expected:—  
 6 hds. and quaters Hennessy's BRANDY;  
 20 cases do.;  
 20 hds. DeKuyper's Large Anchor Brand  
 GENEVA;  
 10 half-hds., 50 cases do. do.;  
 To arrive:—  
 10 quarter casks Superior Sherry WINE,  
 Port do.  
 For sale at lowest market rates by  
 JOHN BRADLEY,  
 St. John, October 20. 24, Duck-street.

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

The Subscriber begs to announce that having secured the services of Mr. John B. Smith for the ensuing year he intends carrying on the Clothing and Custom business under his supervision. From Mr. Smith's long experience as a practical Cutter, both in the United States and in St. John, parties about to make their spring purchases of Clothing, or have their garments made to order, may be sure of getting their work done in the most approved manner as to style and finish. The Subscriber has on hand a large and excellent assortment of CLOTHS in Black and Brown Broad Cloths, Fancy Silk-Warp Coatings, Black and Colored Cassimeres and Doerings, Tweeds and Satinets, Ribbed Cords and Apacacs for Summer Coats.

**Vestings in Great Variety, Hats & Caps.**  
 Silk Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Dracacs, White & Regatta Shirts, Shirt Fronts and Collars, &c. &c.

**Ready Made Clothing**  
 in endless variety and in the most fashionable styles. Gentlemen about to make purchases would do well by examining the above stock before buying elsewhere. ROBERT BROWN, Woodstock, June 15th 1859.

**Tailoring!**  
 IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
 "WOOLLEN HALL,"

Will always be found a practical and experienced CUTTER. The Subscriber having fitted up a SHOP in the rear of his Establishment, he is now prepared to say to the Public, YOU who want a FASHIONABLE GARMENT made in most thorough and workmanlike manner, This is the Place!

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

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

**Woodstock Pipes.**  
 LOGAN & LINDSAY have just received per ship Great Northern from Liverpool:  
 20 Boxes Real Woodstock PIPES;  
 do do Sid Runners—far sale low  
 do do 30 70 Kite Screws.



**St. John Marble Works,**  
 South side King Square, St. John, N. B.  
 THE Proprietors of this Establishment  
 ment thankful for past patronage, have added largely to their stock of MARBLES, etc. and are prepared to execute with dispatch orders for Head Stones, Monuments, Tombs, Vaults, Fountains, Mantle Pieces, Table Tops, etc. of all designs and patterns, and all kinds of cut stone for buildings.  
 JAMES MILLIGAN, Proprietor.  
 ROBT. MILLIGAN, }  
 }  
 They have also on hand a great variety of finished Monuments, Tombstones, and Head Stones of the first quality of Marble, and at lower prices than can be purchased elsewhere.  
 Agents.—James Jordan, Woodstock; B Beveridge, Tobique; Daniel Raymond, Grand Falls; Messrs. Hoyt and Tomkins, Richmond; George Hat, Fredericton.  
 Bergresses.—Rev. John Hunter, Richmond; Rev. Thos. G. Johnston, do.; Rev. S. Jones Hanford, Tobique; Rev. Mr. Glass, Prince William; Rev. Mr. Smith, Harvey; Hugh McLean, Woodstock.

**MRS. WINSLOW,**  
 An experienced nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her  
**SOOTHING SYRUP,**  
 For Children Teething,  
 which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is  
**SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.**  
 Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and  
 Relief and Health to your Infants.  
 We have put up, and sold this article or over ten years, and our confidence and truth in it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—Never has it failed in a single instance, to effect a cure when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operation, and speak in terms of the highest commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this manner "what we do know," after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.  
 This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New England, and has been used with never failing success in THOUSANDS OF CASES.  
 It will not only relieve the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also griping in the bowels, AND COLIC, and overcome convulsions, which if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the best and purest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhea in children, who other it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand between you and the relief that is so timely to follow the use of this medicine if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the inclosure of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York is on the outside wrapper.  
 Sold by Druggists throughout the world Principal office, 13 Cedar St., New-York

**To Buyers of Land.**  
 THE Subscriber offers for sale a FARM in Jacksontown. It contains one hundred acres of superior Land, thirty acres of which are cleared, and the rest wooded with a heavy growth of Maple, Birch, and Hemlock. The buildings are a one and a half story house, thirty-seven feet by twenty-eight, recently erected and partly finished, a barn forty five by thirty-three, and other buildings.  
 This farm is but two and a half miles from the Court House, and is a really valuable investment, either for a practical farmer or for any one who desires to invest money in Land. Terms made known, and further particulars given on application (if by letter, postpaid) at the Journal office or to JOHN EDGAR, Woodstock, Carleton County, June 21, 1859. Hd. Quarters and Relig. Intelligence 3m.

**Tin and Sheet Iron Ware!**  
 WILLIAM HAMILTON has removed to the shop adjoining Mr. Crozier's, on the south side of Water Street, where he is prepared to furnish TIN WARE in all kinds and all descriptions of SHEET IRON MANUFACTURES, including STOVE PIPES.  
 N. B. He will purchase any quantity of CANTON RAGS.

**John Moore,**  
 IMPORTER AND DEALER IN  
**Liquors, Groceries, Pickles, Sausages, &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,  
 Case Hollands, Cayenne Pepper,  
 Old Madeira—Bottled, Caraway,  
 Do Port—in wood and Keg & Bottled Mustard  
 Do Sherry, do do, French do,  
 Do Catalonia, do do, Prepared Cocoa,  
 Do Champagne, Claret, Broma & Chocolate,  
 Bottled Ale & Porter, Mixed Pickles,  
 Lemon Syrup, Red Cabbage,  
 Leaf & Crushed Sugar Gherkins,  
 Brown Sugar, Walnut & Paeacallini,  
 Golden Syrup, Worcester Sauce,  
 Molasses, Wansaldi do,  
 Green & Black Teas, Florentia do,  
 Java and Cuba Coffee, Chictney do,  
 Flour and Meal, Harvey do,  
 Oatmeal, Anchovy do,  
 Pearl and Pot Barley, Pepper do,  
 Rice and Split Peas, Shrimp do,  
 Ground Rice, Sago do,  
 Mottas, Ditto Hef-Hah,  
 Mould & Dipt Candles, Cuetrie Paste,  
 London sperm Candles, Ditto Powder,  
 Russian do do, Tomato Ketchup,  
 Belmont do do, Mushroom do,  
 Old Windsor Soap, Orange & Lemon Jelly,  
 Castile Soap, Extra t of Rose, Or-  
 Yellow and Common ange, & Lemon  
 Soap, tues, Almond and  
 Vanilla.  
 Wash Boards, Orange and Capers,  
 Tubs and Pails, Orange Marmalade,  
 Brooms and W s. Guava Jelly,  
 Paint Starch, London do,  
 Indigo and Blue, Sardnes of Coffee,  
 Wasing Soda, Ditto Salmon,  
 Carbonate Soda, Ditto Lobsters,  
 Salaratus, Salt—in Jars & Bags, Ditto Masts,  
 White Wine Vinegar, Cox's Gelatine,  
 Cider Vinegar, Maccaroni and Ver-  
 Groats and Barley, micelli,  
 Hecker's Farina, Preserved Ginger,  
 Smoked Herrings, Candied Orange Cit-  
 Scrub Brushes, ron,  
 Blacklead Brushes, Lemon Peel,  
 Blacklead, Bunch and Layer Rai-  
 Blacking—Paste and sins,  
 Liquid, Primes and Figs,  
 Matchos, Wicking, Oranges and Lemons  
 Burning Fluid, Grapes,  
 Olive Oil, Fiberts, Walnts,  
 Whiting, Chestnuts, Almonds,  
 Bath Bricks, Castans & Pecan Nuts  
 Tobacco, various brands Tamarinds,  
 Pipes, Cream Tartar, Lozenges & rk. Candy  
 Sulphur, Arrow Root & Sago, Heartbound, Liquorice,  
 Whole & gr. Cinnamon, Pear drops,  
 Dark, do. Ginger, Raspberry do.  
 Ditto, do. Alspice, Fine Apple do.  
 Barley Sugar, Ditto, do. Alspice, Barley Sugar,  
 Havana Cigars, Cheroots, Extra Quality Cheiving Tobacco.  
 Fredericton, June 25, 1857.  
 Woodstock, Fredericton, and Grand Falls

**THE GREATEST Medical Discovery, OF THE AGE.**  
**EVERY KIND OF HUMOR**  
 Dr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common peatues a remedy that cures  
 from the worst scurfia down to a common pimple.  
 He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases, (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.  
 One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.  
 Two or three bottles will clear the system of bile.  
 Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.  
 Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.  
 One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.  
 Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.  
 Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.  
 One bottle will cure scaly eruptions on the skin.  
 Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of it: worm.  
 Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most peevish case of rheumatism.  
 Three or four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.  
 Five to eight bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of scurfia.  
 A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.  
 Reader, I have peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effect of it in every case. So sure is water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I have never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising; first that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1844—second, that it should cure all kinds of humor in order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day—in April, 1854, I sold over one thousand bottles per day of it.  
 Some of the wholesale Druggists who have been in business twenty and thirty years, say that nothing in the annals of patent medicines was ever like it. There is a universal praise from all quarters.  
 In my own practice I always kept it strictly for humors—but since its introduction as a general family medicine, great and wonderful virtues have been found in it that I never suspected.  
 Several cases of epileptic fits—a disease which was always considered incurable, have been cured by a few bottles. O, what a mercy if it will prove effectual in all cases of that awful malady—there are but few 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 Kidneys, &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 dose spoonful—Children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.  
 The Principal Office for the State of Maine and the British Provinces, is at the Drug and Medicine Store of H. H. Hay, 15 and 17 Market Square, Portland, (Me.) to whom all orders should be addressed.  
 Sold by all respectable Druggists throughout the United States and British Provinces. Price \$1 00.  
 Agents. W. T. Baird, Woodstock; J. W. Raymond, do.; Willard Sawyer, Upper Woodstock; A. W. Raymond, Grand Falls; Benj. Beveridge, Tobique; Stephen H. Estabrook, Upper Woodstock; S. G. Burpe, Upper Simonds; N. W. Raymond, Middle Simonds; Mark Traflet, Houlton Me.

**LAND FOR SALE.**  
 THE Subscriber will sell a LOT of LAND commencing near the Court House and running west to the Council road, containing one hundred acres more or less, upon which 15 or 20 acres on the front and on the rear, are cleared and laid down to grass; also another lot running westerly from the Council road to the rear, crossing the Maduxnack, containing 136 acres, having a good frame barn thereon and about 23 acres cleared; also 300 acres of wilderness land on the north branch of the Maduxnack, adjoining the Boundary Line; and also, a HOUSE and DPT and a number of building lots at the Upper Corner. For particulars apply to the Subscriber, or to B. R. KERCHUR, or to E. E. WINSLOW, at the Central Bank Agency. JAMES KETCHUM, Woodstock, April 29, 1858.

**ROASTED COFFEE.—WHOLE**  
 Roasted Coffee, superior to Domestic prepared—at 15 cents per lb. at Union Store 767  
 ALEX. GILMOR.

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

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 He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases, (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.  
 One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.  
 Two or three bottles will clear the system of bile.  
 Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.  
 Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.  
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 No change of Diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it.  
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**THE GREATEST Medical Discovery, OF THE AGE.**  
**EVERY KIND OF HUMOR**  
 Dr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common peatues a remedy that cures  
 from the worst scurfia down to a common pimple.  
 He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases, (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.  
 One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.  
 Two or three bottles will clear the system of bile.  
 Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.  
 Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.  
 One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.  
 Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.  
 Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.  
 One bottle will cure scaly eruptions on the skin.  
 Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of it: worm.  
 Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most peevish case of rheumatism.  
 Three or four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.  
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Tight Binding

interest the readers in England, or give them a very excited idea of the country. Those truths were not of a character to induce emigrants, or such as it was advisable the Province should pay for disseminating. The paper he had read from was not only paid for by the Province, but had been adopted by the Government as its organ, for the express purpose of bringing under the attention of the people of Great Britain the character of our country, the nature and extent of her resources, the productions of the soil, &c., but he had searched in vain through its columns for anything likely to create a favorable opinion of New Brunswick. The salary of the Emigrant Agent had, he found, been increased, and to that he would have no objection to make, provided he found a corresponding increase in the duties of that office, but this, he should judge, could not be the case, as the number of emigrants coming to our shores seemed to decrease yearly, rather than increase, and he certainly questioned the propriety of incurring the increased expense merely to support an office in St. John, from which to proportionate benefit was derived.

Mr. GRAY found that during the past year 241 emigrants were reported to have arrived at the port of St. John, but of those a number had left for Boston, and it was important to know how many had thus left, and how many had really remained and become settlers in the Province. These facts should appear in connection with the returns of the Emigration Office. He found in the report that it was stated that "the extraordinary efforts of the Government last year had been crowned with success." He should like to know what these extraordinary efforts had been. He observed that in 1858 the number of emigrants had been 395, a much greater number than the last year. The sum of £125 had been expended for publications, advertisements, &c., for the purpose of inducing emigration. The office expenses and the salary of the Agent had been increased. He wished to know by what authority the additional £100 had been paid out of the general revenue, without the consent of the Legislature. The hon. gentleman then referred to the Canadian News, which, he observed, the only true subsidized paper of the Government, and read from it to show how unreliable was the information contained in it, and to prove how little was known of the paper in England, and how little benefit it was in the way of informing the public as to New Brunswick, he mentioned a case, where recently a party of gentlemen, who proposed to visit New Brunswick, were under the impression that they would have to pass through Canada or Nova Scotia to get there. He referred to an extract, contained in the correspondence of the paper, being from a speech delivered by the Rev. Mr. Narraway, in Westmorland, on the occasion of a public meeting, called for the purpose of raising a volunteer rifle company, which he considered was wisely inserted, as the remarks would do credit to any man in any country. But he (Mr. G.) disputed the propriety of the Province paying £75 a year for a paper which was not so conducted as to afford a correct or credible character of the Province to its readers. Its columns, devoted to the Province, were filled with the most ordinary every day occurrences, and but little else.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said the correspondence published in the Canadian News from Canada was, he found, of the same general character as that of New Brunswick, being ordinary every day occurrences, calculated to make the English people acquainted with the manners and customs of our people, and the nature of our soil and climate. He often had noticed able disquisitions on agriculture and our natural resources embodied in the New Brunswick correspondence. The arrangement which had been made with the publishers was to pay them £75 for 150 copies yearly, the publisher to provide the letters of correspondence, with reference to the matter in which there was one stipulation, that was that it was not to be prostituted to party purposes. The paper, he had ascertained, circulated largely in the agricultural districts of England. To show what an influence a very small matter might have upon the mind of an intending emigrant—such as the reference to the noonday prayer meetings—he mentioned that a gentleman had come out to New Brunswick in search of a farm, and had refused to settle on the Keswick, in a situation in every other respect suitable, because there was no Methodist meeting house near. That gentleman went to Woodstock; and there expended £1,500 for a farm.

The POSTMASTER GENERAL, (who was heard very indistinctly) was understood to say, referring to certain statements which had been made on a previous occasion about a quantity of the Hand-books of New Brunswick published by M. H. Perley, and which books, it was alleged, were under the control and at the disposition of the Government, that a friend of his in England had written to him to say that the agent who had the books refused to let him have any of the order of the Government, stating that he held them as the property of Mr. Perley. He mentioned this for the information of the House. He believed these Hand-books

had done much good, and Mr. Fisher, the gentleman alluded to by the Attorney General, had informed him (the Postmaster General) that his first information about this Province had been derived from that book. With reference to the Canadian News, he thought the editorial, read, was most extraordinary, and it would probably be better that steps should be taken to ensure some control over it. As to the correspondence, that was not under the direction of the Government, but was open, he supposed, to any hon. gentleman.

Mr. LAWRENCE said he did not think the Government was grasping with the important subject of Immigration as it ought, for it would appear that the only action with reference to making our country known in Great Britain, and of inducing emigration, was by a contribution of £75 to the Canadian News. The Government might, he thought, with advantage, follow the course adopted in Canada, where large prizes were offered for essays calculated to afford reliable information respecting the Province, its resources, advantages, as a field for emigration, &c.—If such a course was followed here, and the columns of the Canadian News occupied in publishing such matter, relative to New Brunswick, the most gratifying results might follow. A body in Saint John, not political, had taken the initiative in this matter, and had offered prizes, from fifteen guineas downward, for the best essays on New Brunswick, as presenting a favorable home for intending emigrants. Some seventeen essays were handed in—some of them by a member of the Government—and with the decision of the judges to whom they had been referred, he expected every day to be made acquainted. He hoped the Government would be willing to second, at least, the efforts of the Mechanics' Institute, by taking the burden of printing and publishing them; and if it was considered desirable to continue the provincial subsidy to the Canadian News for another year, its columns could not be better employed than in reproducing these essays. It was important that immediate and effectual steps should be taken in order to disseminate information respecting the country, for two reasons: first, in order to encourage emigration to our shores, and induce those who come to settle and make their homes here; secondly, and what was of greater importance, to prevent our own young men from leaving the country, by awakening to a true sense of the importance of their own Province, and its superior advantages over other countries. He had reasons to believe that during the past year, more persons had left the country than had come into it.—It had been established that the value of a man of twenty-one years was \$1500; this was an important item, and hon. gentleman could easily perceive how important it was that our people should not leave the Province; not forgetting that the value given only referred to the man—muscle—not to the intelligence—the mind. Since the passage of the Fugitive slave law, 25,000 slaves had escaped into Canada, inflicting a loss on the United States of \$45,000,000. He wished, if these fugitives were all of the character of those who had found their way to St. John, that many more of them would adopt New Brunswick as their home. The Attorney General, in a letter written after his railroad mission to England, had stated that the construction of railroads must tend to bring emigrants into the Province, but some £3000,000 had already been spent on our railroad, and the number of emigrants had only amounted to 390. Of course there were reasons in the improved condition of affairs in England, and the various fields of emigration being opened up, which made it imperative that more than ever should be done in order to present the claims of our Province fairly before the British people.

The SURVEYOR GENERAL said he had always proved a most difficult matter to get people to come to this country, and in persuading those who were here to stop.—[Here the hon. gentleman read from the Scottish American Journal an advertisement setting forth certain particulars respecting the climate, productiveness, &c., of New Brunswick, and the facilities for obtaining lands.] This advertisement, the Surveyor General said, was the work of the Government, for insertion of the same three months they paid £12 10s. [Mr. Gray expressed approval of it.] But with the editorial or corresponded matter of the Canadian News which had been read the Government had nothing to do. It had been stated by Mr. Lawrence that one of the essays sent to the Institute had been written by a member of the Government, and he might as well state that he had written one. He had never seen the advertisement for the essays, and only heard of it by accident three weeks before the time specified for receiving them, and he had prepared his very hurriedly, without any expectation of taking a prize, for he did not pretend to any skill as a writer, but he had some practical knowledge of the country, and was willing to contribute as far as possible to any effort to make that country more generally known. There could be no doubt that a more favorable opinion with reference to the country, and a more general knowledge of it, was prevailing, and large quantities of land were being taken up. He had, during the year,

signed away 20,000 acres of land for actual settlement.

Mr. KEAN had always voted for the grant for encouragement of immigration, but, really, unless he could see some prospect of more advantages resulting, he would feel disposed to vote against it.—The only object gained, at present, seemed to be the support of an emigration officer at Saint John, and a certain amount of advertising in the local papers, from which he could not discover that any benefit was to be derived, if, as it appeared, the number of emigrants coming to the Province was every year decreasing. There were other ports in the Province, beside Saint John, where an emigration officer could be just as advantageously employed. He thought immediate steps should be taken, in order to bring the Province more prominently before the people of England; and would suggest that, when Mr. Perley went home to select stock for the agricultural board, some gentleman, properly qualified to present the claims of this Province, and make known its capabilities, natural resources, and general recommendations, throughout the agricultural districts of England, should be employed to accompany him.

This ended the discussion of supply.

### The Journal.

Thursday, April 12, 1860.

#### THE MADAWASKA ACADEMY.

On the 28th last Mr. Tibbets got the House into Committee of the whole on the petition of Rev. Mr. M-Guirk for a grant to the Madawaska Academy. This petition had been presented to the Government, and they increased the sum in last year's budget of £60 to £75 for this year. But as Mr. M-Guirk, we suppose, considered this altogether inadequate to the claims of the institution Mr. Tibbets had the petition brought down by address, and asked the opinion of the House upon a further increase of the grant. He moved a blank sum, intending, as he stated, to ask, if the resolution had been carried, for an additional £75, making the grant up to £150. The decision of the House upon this request was announced in last week's Journal. It was refused by a vote of twenty-two to eight.

We cannot find fault with this decision. The initiation of money grants having been placed in the hands of the Executive we think it unwise for the House to interfere with the arrangements of the budget and to make any additions to it, unless in an extreme case. And as Mr. Allen, in the debate upon the petition, observed,—the Government had all the information before them upon which to decide what would be a fair and just grant to the Academy, while the House was almost entirely in the dark in that respect.

But when he came to the arguments adduced by members of the Government not against the passing of Mr. Tibbets's resolution, but as a reason why they had put a larger sum in the Budget, and compare them with the peculiar circumstances of this school, and the peculiar claims which it has upon the Legislature and Government, we must say that we do not think the Madawaska Academy and the people for whose benefit it has been established, has not been regarded in a proper light. If the people of Madawaska, said Mr. Tilley, do not draw as much from the Treasury for educational purposes as other parts of the Province, it is because they do not take advantage of the School Law, and establish Parish Schools; and if they do not establish Parish Schools it is the fault of no one but themselves—Say, rather, O plausible Provincial Secretary, that it is their misfortune. If they who for sixty years, the pale of civilization, neglected by the state whose laws they obeyed, treated as aliens and uncared for by the Legislature and the administration, are found at this day less intelligent, less progressive, less enterprising and

less careful to secure to themselves and their children the education the advantages of which they do not comprehend, and no kind efforts have been used to make them comprehend, is that to be charged to them as a fault? and is a paternal Government to say to them, inasmuch as you don't know what is good for you,—never having had an opportunity of learning it,—we shall leave you to the consequences of your ignorance?

There is this peculiarity about Education—that unless you have it you cannot know its value; the more you have of it the more you value it, and the less you have of it the less you value it. When the Provincial Secretary argues that the French of Madawaska should be left in ignorance because from their very want of education and their consequent lack of appreciation of it, they take no pains to establish Parish Schools, he talks like neither a philanthropist nor a statesman. If his principle is good the whole system of interference by Government in the education of the people is a mistake. Why is it that the Legislature takes so much pains to promote education in every possible form? Why is it that we have a Provincial University; County Grammar Schools; Superior and Common Parish Schools; District Libraries; a Board of Education; a Staff of Inspectors; a System of School Books; all under the management and control of Government? Is it not from the very fact,—which in the case of the Madawaska French Mr. Tilley called a fault,—that the whole people are not sufficiently intelligent—and sufficiently wise to see the utility—the absolute necessity—of these means to a great end? And if the Madawaska French are especially ignorant, and unfamiliar with the advantages of education, have they not, in just the same proportion, an especial claim upon the Government of the country?

If the French were scattered throughout the country, forming but a small proportion of the population of any district, it would be difficult, if at all possible, to apply the remedy. Or, we might say that the remedy never would be needed; for they would gradually be leavened by the fermenting mass of Anglo-Saxon enterprise and intelligence with which they were surrounded, and come in time and participate in that spirit and that intelligence. But they are geographically a distinct people. Not one in a hundred of their community, says Mr. Tibbets, is anything but French. Thus, while they are removed from constant contact with their more progressive fellow-subjects which might render special efforts for their education unnecessary, they are, at the same time, placed in such a position that these special efforts can be employed to the greatest possible advantage.

This Academy which has been established in Madawaska promises, under the blessing of Heaven, to be a powerful means in the enlightenment and elevation of this people. Founded in a spirit of self-sacrificing philanthropy which does honor to our common manhood, and carried on with a benevolence of aim and an intencness of purpose which are the surest tokens, as they are the best means of success, it cannot fail to prosper. The influence which it will exert will not be confined to the narrow circle of the pupils which are educated within its walls, but will radiate through a whole people whose capacity as a race for intellectual development and social refinement is familiar to the

merest school boy. After this institution has been for a time in successful operation we shall see its results in the efforts of the people to take advantage of the Parish School Law, the neglect of which the Provincial Secretary has imputed to them as a fault.

We do not incline, as we have already said, to blame the House for the decision to which it came upon the motion of Mr. Tibbets, however well he mentioned his effort might have been. Neither are we inclined to join with that gentleman in the odium which he seems so willing to attach to Mr. Wilbiston for not obtaining for the School recognition in the Budget more commensurate with its claims. No member of a Government can rule it, and we doubt not that the Solicitor General pressed the claim with all the zeal with which his double connexion with the people interested in the Academy, as their representative and their fellow religiousist,—would naturally endow him. But we do express a regret that the principles which the Provincial Secretary brought to the attention of Mr. Tibbets's resolution should have animated the majority of the Executive Council; and a hope that in the arrangement of the Budget of 1861 more rational and statesmanlike views may obtain.

#### Fredericton Correspondence.

FREDERICTON, Friday, April 6.

THE RAILWAY SESSION.  
The session is over; for although the Assembly is not to receive its formal dismissal till Monday, the divisions of last evening on the Reports of the Railway Committee closed the real work. This morning the great body of the chosen of the people, wearied with eight weeks attendance to Legislative duties, have been wing to every point of the compass. On Monday Mr. Speaker, when the House is summoned by Black Rod into the presence of the Queen's Representative, will go up with some half-dozen members of the Government, and a few others, residents in Fredericton, to receive the congratulations of His Excellency at the termination of its labors.

This session has been a peculiar one. It commenced with Railways, it continued with Railways, and with Railways it ended. Eighteen days were spent in discussing a motion for the appointment of a Committee which no one presumed to dissent should be appointed. On the ninth of February, the first day of the session, Mr. Lawrence made his famous motion; on the 26th the Committee was completed by the appointment of Messrs. McIntosh and Cudlip. Then there was a lull in the Railway storm. Still, however, during the whole existence of the session, dim visions of embankments and excavations, girders and culverts, rails, sleepers and chairs, locomotives and cars, station houses, engine houses, platforms and passenger sheds, curves and grades, construction accounts, locomotive accounts, debenture interest, Railway impost, coupons, Railway Reports, Engineer's Returns, ten per cent. allowances, fifteen per cent. additions, land damages, and the like, seemed to be floating continually before the mental vision of the members; and the sudden start with which they would awake from their slumber gave token of the unpleasantness of their dreams. During the whole session fully half the interest of proceedings within the Province building concentrated in the little dingy room up stairs where sat the famous Railway inquest of seven.

The character of the investigation was necessarily peculiar. There were no specific charges, as of course there could not be; there were no instructions from the House as to the direction or mode of investigation; nor was there any concert of action in the Committee. It laid down no system and no rules of its own, except with respect to the manner of taking evidence. It had no instruction from the House to do anything; the resolution under which it existed was simply that "That a Committee be appointed to whom shall be referred all matters relating to the

European and North American... The character of the... ended almost en... which the Conserv... Committee chose... probably not be... that neither the G... porters were desir... igation, and that... no investigation w... —at least none w... fall, therefore, up... Williston and Mc... Mrs. Tapley, J... Wright, being me... talk to neutrali... when it became to... The course whic... members pursued... information which... management of th... to ascertain why... should be so muc... participated, and w... Estimate of last y... that this year it... fifteen per cent. T... whether the incre... buted to misman... whether the man... and economical, a... the Laws of the I... for its regulatio... ascertain, if possi... suspicions entera... rious portions of... public mind were... The labors of t... most wholly in t... menses immediate... Road. They had... tary of the Board... Land Damages, C... Commissioner, M... gineer, Mr. Light... dinate Engineers... tant to Mr. Light... tor, and a few ot... Act, passed durin... they examined th... the evidence obta... with a greater va... former committee... tion of the Comm... nesses, among wh... Secretary and the... and put occasion... questions, but the... tive, not active... unannounced by... alterations whic... the time of the Co... Mr. Tapley presie... and fairness. Th... until noon of th... unanimous conse... Much interest... dings with respect... was made by both... agreement, altho... single member ex... It was suggested... Williston should... Williston expres... mittee should fir... tral basis, which... to; and the mem... opinions. The Co... red with a series... their views on t... the evidence Th... one by one for... Committee. Sev... instance of the I... to; and we may... the Conservativ... divisions and vot... of the Committee... allow it to be do... came to one wh... unpalatable, and... his hat, and tel... they might go or... walked away. Th... ed, with the und... man should drof... Conservatives w... on paper. On M... mittee met, and... draft, which met... Government sect... out of the others... sons, then asked... made to their lay... House. Messrs... McAdam said the... Mr. Wright said... matter to the Ho...

erest school boy. After this insti- on has been for a time in success- eration we shall see its results in the orts of the people to take a vanta- the Parish School Law, the negli- which the Provincial Secretary has uted to them as a fault. We do not incline, as we have ad- y said, to blame the House for the sion to which it came upon the m- on of Mr. Tibbets, however well he tioned his effort might have been either are we inclined to join with at gentleman in the odium which he ms so willing to attach to Mr. W- s for not obtaining for the School- gnition in the Budget more con- ensurate with its claims. No or- member of a Government can rule it d we doubt not that the Solicitor- neral pressed the claim with all the al with which his double connex- th the people interested in the Ac- ny,—as their representative and their low religious,—would naturally ow him. But we do express a re- at that the principles which the Pro- vial Secretary brought to the atten- Mr. Tibbets's resolution should have nated the majority of the Executive ouncil; and a hope that in the an- gement of the Budget of 1861 more ional and statesmanlike views may

European and North American Railroad.

The character of the investigation de- pended almost entirely upon the course which the Conservative members on the Committee chose to pursue. It will probably not be contradicted when I say that neither the Government nor its sup- porters were desirous of making an in- vestigation, and that but for the opposition no investigation would have been made, —at least none worthy of the name. It fell, therefore, upon Messrs. Lawrence, Williston and McIntosh, to do the work, Messrs. Tapley, McLeod, McAdam and Wright, being merely the administration talkers to neutralise the opposition acid when it became too sharp. The course which the three opposition members pursued was determined by the information which they possessed and the views which they had formed upon the management of the work. They desired to ascertain why the cost of the Road should be so much greater than was at first anticipated, and why the Chief Engineer's Estimate of last year was so insufficient that this year it required an addition of fifteen per cent. They desired to ascertain whether the increased cost was to be attributed to mismanagement or incapacity; whether the management had been wise and economical, and in accordance with the Laws of the Province made expressly for its regulation. And they desired to ascertain, if possible, whether the grave suspicions entertained with respect to various portions of the management by the public mind were founded in truth. The labors of the Committee were almost wholly in the examination of witnesses immediately connected with the Road. They had before them the Secre- tary of the Board of Appraisers of Railway Land Damages, Mr. Seelye, the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Jardine, the Chief Engineer, Mr. Light, and some of his subor- dinate Engineers, Mr. Burrows, late assis- tant to Mr. Light, several of the Contract- ors, and a few others. Under Mr. Gray's Act, passed during the present session, they examined the witnesses on oath, and the evidence obtained was thus stamped with a greater value than that given before former committees. The Government section of the Committee called a few wit- nesses, among whom were the Provincial Secretary and the Hon. Albert J. Smith, and put occasional questions, or series of questions, but their part was mainly nega- tive, not active. The proceedings were unmarred by the piquant bickerings and altercations which occupied so much of the time of the Committee of last session. Mr. Tapley presided with much ability and fairness. The examinations went on until noon of the 30th last, when, by unanimous consent, they were closed.

Fredericton Correspondence.

FREDERICTON, Friday, April 6. THE RAILWAY SESSION. The session is over; for although the assembly is not to receive its formal dis- missal till Monday, the divisions of la- bor on the Reports of the Railway Com- mittee closed the real work. This morning the great body of the chosen of the people, wearied with eight weeks of attendance to Legislative duties, have re- turned to every point of the compass. Monday Mr. Speaker, when the House summoned by Black Rod into the pres- ence of the Queen's Representative, will sit up with some half-dozen members of Government, and a few others, relat- ives in Fredericton, to receive the con- sultations of His Excellency at the ter- mination of his labors. This session has been a peculiar one. It commenced with Railways, it continued with Railways, and with Railways it ends. Eighteen days were spent in discus- sion, a motion for the appointment of a committee which no one presumed to first would be appointed. On the night of Monday, the first day of the session, Mr. Lawrence made his famous motion; on the 10th the Committee was completed by the appointment of Messrs. McIntosh and Williston. Then there was a lull in the Rail- way storm. Still, however, during the sole existence of the session, dim visi- ble embankments and excavations, gird- ers and culverts, rails, sleepers and chairs, locomotives; and cars, station hous- es, engine houses, platforms and passenger sheds, curves and grades, construction accounts, locomotive accounts, debenture interest, Railway impost, coupons, Rail- way Reports, Engineer's Returns, ten per cent. allowances, fifteen per cent. addi- tions, damages, and the like, seemed to be floating continually before the mental vi- sion of the members; and the sudden start which they would awake from their slumber gave token of the unpleasantness of their dreams. During the whole session half the interest of proceedings with- in the Province building concentrated in a little dingy room up stairs where sat the famous Railway inquest of seven. The character of the investigation was necessarily peculiar. There were no spe- cial charges, as of course there could not be; there were no instructions from the House as to the direction or mode of in- vestigation; nor was there any concert of opinion in the Committee. It laid down a system and no rules of its own, except in respect to the manner of taking evi- dence. It had no instruction from the House as to do anything; the resolution under which it existed was simply that a Committee be appointed to whom all be referred all matters relating to the

On Monday last, the 2nd instant, Mr. Tapley presented the Report of the Com- mittee, signed by Messrs. Tapley, McAdam, McLeod, and Wright, and along with it the evidence taken before the committee which has been taken down by Mr. Beck, and which covered one hundred and twen- ty-three closely written foolscap pages. The reference to and quotations from the Railway Reports of 1858 and 1859, the evidence taken before the Railway Com- mittee of last year, and various other pub- lic documents, and which, though not ac- tually copied into the Book, forms part of the evidence, and will appear in it when printed, contain probably fully as much more matter. Mr. Lawrence rose imme- diately, and stating that the minority of the Committee had embodied their views in a Report, asked the Speaker whether they could present it to the House. Mr. Speaker, with great promptness, replied that it was quite competent for them to do so. Mr. Lawrence accordingly read a lengthy and elaborate Report, signed by Messrs. Lawrence, Williston and McIntosh, which went into the details of various portions of the management, reflecting upon it in severe terms. The Govern- ment party during the reading of this document exhibited no small degree of in- terest, and some perturbation,—the usually complacent Mr. Tilley chewing up the end of a lead pencil, while he watched intently his thin and studious looking colleague as to the course to be pursued with re- spect to the Reports and evidence. There was a very general expression of opinion that it was impossible to do justice to the matter unless both Reports and evidence were printed and submitted to the exami- nation of members, and as this could not be done within any reasonable time, with the prorogation expected in a few days, it seemed to be generally thought better to let all three go to the country without any expression of opinion from the House. "Mr. Tapley proposed that the House should go into committee immediately, and even made a motion to that effect." The notion of not going into committee at all did not seem to meet the views of Mr. Tilley, who moved and carried an order that the House should go into committee of the whole upon the Reports immediately after the reading of the Journals the following day. He probably thought that he had at his back a majority who would, if he bade them, pronounce against the minority Report, and in favor of the majority Report, without any examination of the evidence upon which both professed to be founded; and time showed that he cal- culated correctly. Accordingly on Tues- day the House went into Committee the two Reports and the Evidence were read, occupying most of the day, and the dis- cussion was opened by Mr. Tapley in a speech of an hour, mostly devoted to a condemnation of the minority report. Mr. Lawrence followed in a vindication of that Report, concluding a speech of three hours, in which he went through every sentence of his Report, and quoted large- ly from the Evidence in its support,—about one on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Tilley followed in a long and labored reply. Then Mr. McAdam, Mr. Williston, and the Hon. Mr. Mitchell occupied the remainder of the day till seven in the evening. The debate was resumed on Thursday and con- tinued all day. The position taken by almost every Conservative was that with- out sufficient time for a thorough exami- nation of the Evidence they could not vote for either Report; and when the division took place they proved to the House and the country that no consideration of party would lead them to the gross injustice and folly of pronouncing a verdict without having examined the evidence upon which only could a just verdict have been found. With the exception of the three members of the Committee, who were the only persons among them acquainted with the evidence, they, to a man, voted against the minority Report, and the whole party when the question was put for the adop- tion of the majority Report voted against it. They did honestly and well; and, whatever newspaper detractors may say, deserve the highest credit for their manly and independent course. But the Liberals were troubled with no such scruples of conscience, but swallowed the Report of their section of the Committee with an ap- parent readiness and inaction which speaks

wonders for their capacity, and the dull- ness of their faculty of taste. When Drill Sergeant Tilley pulled the string they opened their mouths and shouted *Yea! Yea!* with a uniformity and precision which would have put a battalion of auto- mations to shame. The division on the adoption of the Ma- jority Report was: For.—Speaker, Tilley, Connell, Fisher, Watters, Smith, Mitchell, Tapley, W. E. Perley, Ferris, Cudlip, Wright, Gilmor, Chandler, McAdam, McLeod, Lewis, Mc- Millan, End, Read. Against.—Allen, McIntosh, M'Pherson, Gilbert, Scovil, Lawrence, Wilnot, M'Phelin, DesBrisay, Kerr, Williston, Mont- gomery, Botsford, McClelan, Steadman, Hanington. Dr. Vail was in the chair, and Gray, Tibbets, and C. Perley were absent. It will be seen that three Liberals, Mc- Clelan, Steadman, and Hanington voted against the adoption of the Report. We presume they did so from no sympathy with the Conservatives, but merely be- cause they felt that they could not consci- entiously give a blind party vote, with no motives but that of whitewashing the Rail- way Officials. They deserve all honour for their independence of spirit. I need scarcely say that the comments which I make upon the conduct of the Govern- ment, partly do not apply to them. It is to be hoped that the supporters of the Government in the House, who dance whenever Mr. Tilley chooses to pipe, will find few imitators in the Country. The two Reports and the Evidence will be published in the daily Journals of the House, and go forth to the country; and until that time we trust that all candid men, Liberals and Conservatives, will reserve their decision as to which Report has the best foundation in the Evidence taken by the Committee. Members of the Assembly, with a blind devotion to party which is utter folly, and seems al- most fatuity, may shut their eyes fast, and at the bidding of Mr. Tilley vote that the Speaker's chair is a three legged stool; but the good sense of the people will re- volt against their shameful conduct, and a time will come when they will be called to account. Their constituents, whatever may be their political predilections, will sorely be pleased with their looking up their consciences, and delivering the keys over to Mr. Tilley. On Monday the 9th instant an election was held for one Councillor for the second Ward, the previous election having result- ed in the return of only one Councillor, two of the three candidates having received an equal number of votes, and the Chairman declining to give the casting vote. Messrs. J. W. Raymond and William F. Dibblee were nominated for the vacant office, and the votes being polled, result- ed in the return of J. W. Raymond, Esq., by a majority of three. At the meeting of the Town Council, held on the evening of the 9th, a protest was entered against the return of Mr. Ray- mond on the ground of the incompatibility of offices held by him at the time of elec- tion, with that of Town Councillor. We have received a communication from "A Freeholder" at Grand Falls, and will publish it when the author complies with our rules, by giving us his names in con- fidence. Mr. S. R. Miller has sent us Harper's Magazine for April—a very good number. Later advices from Mexico state that Miramon had bombarded Vera Cruz, but with little effect. A detachment of his troops had been completely routed at Alvarado, by the Liberals. A flag of truce was sent to Juarez 14th inst. which result- ed in the suspension of hostilities. A Military Congress, composed of the chiefs of the two armies and the representatives of the foreign government, met the same evening, but the result had not transpir- ed. It was reported that Miramon had abandoned the siege, deserted his army, and taken refuge on board the French squadron. His communications with the interior had been entirely cut off. The City of Mexico had pronounced against him, and his army was deserting. Tan- pico dates of 11th state that Gen. Garza had returned and resumed the govern- ment. The city was quiet. The U. S. ma- rines were still there. Yucatan dates to 11th report the excitement about the ces- sation of the Island unabated.

SATURDAY, April 7.

Niagara arrived at Halifax at 2, P. M. King of Sardinia formally accepted an- nexation of Tuscany, and signed a decree to that effect. French army was daily quitting Lon- bardy, and would occupy Savoy. Constitutional says this is not coldness towards Sardinia, but because the inde- pendence of Italy is irrevocably assured. Sardinian troops commenced evacuating Savoy. French Dispatch explains necessity for the annexation of Savoy, publishes nothing new. France disavows the theory of National frontiers. Parliamentary news, unimportant.— Further progress made in the Budget, and income tax agreed to. Reform Bill fur- ther debated. Cotton closed, advanced tendency and firm. Corn dull. Provisions quiet. Consols 94 7-8 money. Bullion in Bank of England increased £76,400. Money market unchanged, demand active. St. John, Nfld, April, 11. Prince Albert arrived at Newfoundland on 9th, bringing dates to 31st. Russell stated San Juan question was approaching settlement. Reported that Switzerland will protest against French occupation, civil or mili- tary, of Chablais, &c. Annexation of Savoy. French and Sar- dinian Treaty published. Russell's speech relative to Savoy, treated with comparative indifference by French papers. Strong efforts to obtain from France abolition of restrictions on British ship- ping. French Senate indirectly rejected by a large majority, petitions requesting inter- vention of favor temporal power of Pope. Pope issues act Major excommunication against all who cancelled rebellion &c. in Romagna, and had sent protests to all gov- ernments against annexation of legations to Sardinia. Preliminaries of peace published in Spain and Morocco. Spain acquires large territory. Consols 94 to 94 1-8. Corn market firm. Flour declining. Wheat quiet.

FREDERICTON, MONDAY, April 9.

House opened at nine. End presented Report of Contingent Committee, it re- commends continuation for next session of contract for reporting and publishing de- bates. Tilley moved adoption of Report, except recommendation for continua- tion of contract for printing debates. End, Lawrence, Gilmor, appointed committee to contract for printing debates. Govern- or came down at 11 and prorogued with following speech:—"Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, "Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, "The diligence with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your legislative duties, commands my hearty acknowledgements. "Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, "I thank you for the liberal provisions made by you for the requirements of the public service. "Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, "Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, "I now relieve you from further atten- dance here. You will I am sure use your influence in your respective localities, to promote goodwill and co-operation among your neighbors, and it will earnestly hope please Providence to continue to us the blessings which we now enjoy, and to crown with success the industry of the Province. Large quantities of wrecked goods, saved from the Hungarian, are arriving in this city. By this we are reminded that a wreck invariably results in loss to every- body concerned. In the present instance it unhappily involves the loss of 205 hu- man lives, and thousands of hearts are steeped in the deepest grief. The ship is totally lost; the underwriters have suffer- ed heavily; the consignees have been dis- appointed in not having received their goods; the original purchasers of the wrecked stuff if they escape burning their fingers may esteem themselves fortunate, those who buy in parcels at the retail auc- tions are more likely to lose than to gain by the trade; the regular dealers find it difficult to compete with what are very erroneously supposed to be cheap com- modities; and last, not least, the shoremen are diverted from their regular and more legitimate pursuits, and run all the risks of demoralization resulting from that pigmy spot of any coast—a wreck.—Hal- fax Journal. The Shoemakers' "strike" in the New England States—the last war—is now very general.

Belle Isle, the ocean terminus of the proposed Canadian line of electric tele- graph, is only 1,600 miles distant from Ireland, while between the latter and New York the distance is no less than 2,980 geographical miles. This difference gives the Canadian route an enormous advan- tage over that of New York for all purposes of telegraphic communication. The ef- fect of the proposed telegraphic extension will be to abridge the summer distance of the Canadian route by no less than three days. Despatches can be faded at Belle Isle and sent on the wings of lightning to any part of the United States, as far as New Orleans. Orders for goods can be telegraphed from the most distant part of the Union, to correspondents in Europe up to the latest moment. There has come now to be an indissoluble connection between the Post Office and the Telegraph, the one is an auxiliary of the other.

A terrible scene of misery and starva- tion was revealed in a tenement house in New York on Monday evening. A man named George McFarlan and his family, who removed from Boston seven months ago, were found by a police officer in a most wretched condition, which is thus described in the New York Post;

"A man, too inanimate to rise, was seated on the floor. By his side lay his wife, holding in her arms an infant two months old. The mother and child were perfectly nude; an old and faded quilt was their only covering. The wife was too ill to speak above a whisper. In a bedroom adjoining were three children ly- ing sound asleep—a boy and two girls, their ages varying from four to nine years. They were lying on the slats of a bedstead with not a particle of bed clothing upon them. No food or fuel was in the room. The only furniture was a stove, a rickety table, and the miserable apology for a coverlid which covered the wife and child. This morning the wife was sent to the Bellevue Hospital, and the children to Randall's Island. The husband has been left to take care of himself." McFarlan is said to be a temperate man, but had been unable to obtain employ- ment for some time, and had pawned ev- erything he had.

THE AUSTRORUSSIAN ALLIANCE.—The London Chronicle stoutly sticks to the main fact of the Austro-Russian Alliance and avers that the political horizon has not been so gloomy and threatening since the year 1815. Austria, beyond a ques- tion, is the great disturber of the peace, she is determined that Italy shall not be for the Italians, but that the house of Haps- burg shall still take care of that country as its owner. It sounds strange to hear, at this hour of the delictious day, of the claims of legitimacy to reversions of rights in Parma, Modena, and Lombardy; but there it is as plain as language, in Count Rech- bury's official words. Austria is certainly very bold, considering Solferino, which is explained at length by statements alleg- ing that she is backed up by Russia.

Some idea of the enormous value of land in the City of London may be gathered from the fact published in a late Metro- politan paper. The writer states that a sale of a portion of the site of the old Rainbow Tavern, adjoining the Union Bank, in Fleet-street, on Saturday Febru- ary 14th, the price realised was at the prodigious rate of £900,000 sterling per acre.

During the year 1858 there were 81 American ships and barques cleared at St. John, N. B., for Europe, their aggregate measurement being 84,049 tons, and carry- ing cargoes (timber and deals) valued at \$573,383, the freights on which amounted to \$523,580.

The widow of Colonel David Crockett recently died in Texas, aged 74.

The war with Morocco is estimated to have cost Spain £25,000,000 and 15,000 lives; for which she has conquered a city not worth the keeping. So declare her own journals.

The Governor of New York has vetoed a bill prohibiting Sunday amusements in New York City.

The Nova Scotia Railways during 1859 did not pay working expenses by about £2,500.

The Volunteer force in Montreal, Cana- da, consists of about 850 men of all arms and ranks.

The capture of war steamers, under the Spanish flag, by the U. S. Squadron, please the Yankees.

The number of Mormons in Utah is put down at 38,000. Of these, 4,627 men have 20,500 wives.

Boots made from the Alligator's hide are now all the fashion in New Orleans.

Tight Binding

Poetry.

A STREAM'S SINGING.

BY DINAH MULLOCH.
O how beautiful is morning!
How the sunbeams strike the daisies,

O how glorious is noon day!
With the cool large shadows lying
Underneath the giant forest,

O how grandly cometh even,
Sitting on the mountain summit,
Purple-robed, grave, and silent,

Select Story.

The Night before the Duel.

A TALE OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

Amidst the many revolutions which have taken place during this first half of the nineteenth century, both in the Old World and the New, the many political vicissitudes, the many changes among nations, governments, society, and individuals, it is probable that "The War of Independence," as it was called, in what used to be Spanish America, is in a great measure forgotten.

The haughty conquerors of the gallant Moors—the glorious chivalry from among whom a Cid had sprung—had passed away from the country they had ennobled; and though the once victorious banners of Spain still waved where the mighty Cordilleras rose, and over the glowing lands, where the ancient Incas had worshipped the Sun-God in temples of gold, its rule, still oppressive, was no longer irresistible in its power.

The continental part of Spanish America, as politically divided by the Spanish government, comprehended the viceroyalties of New Spain, or Mexico; Santa Fe de Bogota, or New Granada; Peru; Buenos Ayres, or the provinces of Rio de la Plata; and the captain generalship of Guatemala, Venezuela, and Chili. These territories were, before 1810, governed by chiefs, named by the King of Spain, who acted independently of each other.

Notwithstanding the discontent of the South Americans, they might long have

remained subject to the tyranny of Spain, had not the bonds which united the New and the Old World been loosened by Napoleon Bonaparte, who invaded the mother country, seized on the royal family, and attempted to place his brother on the throne of Spain. The confusion which these events produced there, left the South Americans at a loss how to act. Instead, however, of availing themselves of the opportunity to throw off the yoke of their oppressors, they remained faithful to the cause of Spain, and contributed largely to carry on the war with France.

Spain was at this period divided under the authorities of the Junta of Seville, the Junta of Asturias, and the Regency, the members of which were assembled at Cadiz. Each required the South Americans to submit to its authority, and denied that of the others. Uncertain which to acknowledge, hating the despotism of the governments in South America, and fearing for the future, the inhabitants of many of the provinces determined to obtain by force that redress of their grievances which reasonable representations had failed to procure for them.

On hearing of these events, the Spanish Regency declared war against the new governments; this act and the cruelties practised by the Spanish chiefs and officials, entirely alienated the minds of the people, and stimulated them to a general insurrection. Thus commenced the war in Spanish America, which soon spread over an extent of more than sixteen hundred leagues.

When Ferdinand of Spain was restored to his throne, he might have regained his authority in South America had he adopted conciliatory measures; but he sent out against the patriots an army of ten thousand men, under the command of General Morillo, a sanguinary monster who committed the most frightful atrocities, ordering even numbers of helpless women and children to be put to death. The war of independence was carried on with varied success; Caracas, Cartagena, and other places of importance, were taken by the royalists, and retaken by the patriots. The whole vast country was in arms, and excesses and cruelties were common to both parties.

In the end, the patriots or republican party triumphed; all allegiance to Spain was cast off, and South America divided itself into a certain number of republics, each electing its own president, and other legal authorities.

During this protracted war, several of the patriot chiefs distinguished themselves exceedingly. Simon Bolivar, who has been called "the Washington of South America," obtained, as he well deserved, the title of "Liberador de Venezuela." Attempts have been made by disappointed individuals to cast discredit on this great man; but when was ever the possessor of superior talents and genius safe from the attacks of envious inferiority? Bolivar was born at Caracas in July, 1783, his parents having been not only wealthy but noble, as they belonged to the families Mantuanat, a distinctive title enjoyed only by rich families of high birth. He was sent to Spain at the age of fourteen, and afterwards spent some time in France and Italy; he also, at a subsequent period, visited England. From his earliest youth,

he had cherished the idea of liberating his country from the yoke of Spain; and he lived to become the supreme dictator of his native state.

Among the other distinguished patriot leaders in Venezuela may be mentioned Generals Miranda, Arismendi, and Paez; Admiral Brion, a native of the West India island of Curacao; and the brave, handsome, and fascinating Colonel Montilla, who, with only eight hundred men, defeated three times the Spanish Brigadier Vicente Sanchez de Lima, and his nearly three thousand troops.

In Montevideo, Artigas, originally a captain in the royalist service, was the most prominent among the republican leaders; in Buenos Ayres, the most distinguished patriot chiefs were Rondeau, Alvarez, and Alvarez; while in Chili, General O'Higgins was appointed commander-in-chief of the Chilean forces, and the heroic General San Martin carried all before him. In thirteen days his army effected its passage over the Andes, where they had one hundred leagues to cross, through defiles so narrow as not to admit two persons abreast, along the giddy verge of frightful gulfs, while the severity of the climate aggravated the difficulty of the passage. San Martin had also to transport across those lofty mountains artillery, baggage, and provisions. The splendid victory of Chacabuco, which took place soon afterwards, raised San Martin to the pinnacle of glory, and gave a new aspect to the affairs of South America. He was elected supreme director of Chili, but, with rare moderation, he declined to accept of that elevated post, and it was then offered to, and accepted by, General O'Higgins. The family of O'Higgins, as his name indicates, was of Irish extraction; his father had been Viceroy of Lima, and he himself had been educated in England, at the establishment of the Jesuits, at Stonyhurst, in Lancashire.

Gen. Paez, who, in the annals of South America, is second only to the President Bolivar, was very different from him. Bolivar was a highly educated man, and of gentlemanly, courteous manners; Paez was as rough, rude, and illiterate as the Llaneros, or 'people of the plains,' among whom he was born and brought up. These Llaneros somewhat resembled the Gurchos of Buenos Ayres. They inhabited the Llanos, the vast plains or pasture lands which extend to the Orinoco, and their occupation was to tend their numerous flocks, and herds of every description. They were accustomed to ride the wildest horses, could endure great fatigue, and were brave to a degree; but they were a cruel, ferocious, and half-savage tribe.

In 1829, General Paez had under his command the British Legion, which was about six hundred strong. This legion was composed of English, Scotch, and Irish, many of whom were adventurers, others soldiers, who had been engaged in the latter part of the Peninsular and French war, and had been discharged at the pacification of Europe after the battle of Waterloo. Some of the officers also had been in the British army, but, having nothing more to do at home, had sought or accepted employment amidst the patriots of the New World.

Many were the romantic anecdotes, the strange tales, current at that period on the Spanish Main, and among the adjacent West Indian Islands, of that wild warfare. Such daring deeds—such wonderful escapes,—such dreadful privations,—such scenes of alternate gaiety and misery! All are now forgotten—swept into the great vortex of the past! Some few, however, may still float, like straw on the water, on the surface of memory; and of these we shall relate a short story of jealousy, revenge, and a guilty conscience.

Two young officers of the British Legion were very great friends; they had served together during the last part of the war which terminated in the defeat of the great Napoleon, and, together, had sought the distant shores of South America. They were both gay, handsome, gallant young men; but neither were very strict in morals, and therefore they did not hesitate to avail themselves of the latitude which existed in some circles in the principal cities, and in smaller places also.

In a little town where General Paez had fixed his headquarters, there lived a lady of the Sangre Mezclada—mixed blood—who was extremely beautiful as well as

captivating in manners. She was accomplished for a South American; that is to say, she embroidered tastefully, played well on the guitar, sang sweetly, and danced gracefully. What were her resources no one exactly knew, but it was suspected that a priest of high rank in the church and considerable wealth was an especial friend of hers, and that it was out of his coffers she found the means of obtaining the handsome furniture adorning her saloons, the gold plate which glittered on her table, and the pearls, diamonds, and other precious stones with which she ornamented her magnificent hair and arms. But if the pretty priest were permitted the honor of purveying her luxuries, he was not the only gentleman whom the charming Jacinta admitted to her boudoir. She managed very adroitly, however, and induced all of her admirers to believe that such was the favored individual. Her beauty and fascinations had made a deep impression on Captain O'Donnell, one of the two young officers of the British Legion above mentioned; he had become quite her slave, and he carried his misplaced attachment so far as even to entertain serious thoughts of marrying her. He would not listen to a whisper against her; he believed the voluptuous priest to be only her father confessor, and he had carried his folly so far as actually to have fought one or two duels in defence of her fair fame, although he knew, of course, what were his own relations with her. One evening, however, that he had remained gambling till a late hour with some of General Paez's cavalry officers, who were all Llaneros, he thought, on approaching his dear Jacinta's abode, which was in the outskirts of the town, and stood in its own grounds, that he heard steps in a shrubbery not far from the house, and saw a man's figure stealing stealthily along. Startled and surprised, a pang of jealousy fear shot across his mind, and he was on the point of rushing into the shrubbery to seize the daring intruder, when he heard a soft voice singing his favorite Spanish air. He stopped for a moment to listen to those melodious tones.

"Jacinta is thinking of me!" he exclaimed; "wondering, no doubt, why I am so late, and singing to while away the time until her lover is at her feet. The figure in the shrubbery, if it be really a figure, can have nothing to do with her or me." He hastened towards the house, and entering a porch thickly covered with beautiful vines, he took a key from his pocket, opened a low door, and passed along a dimly lighted corridor to the private apartments of the fair Jacinta.

"Holgazan!" she cried, shaking at him a slender figure, on which sparkled a splendid diamond ring, and half rising from a blue satin sofa, on which she had thrown herself, "porque tanto tarde?" Her guitar was lying on a gilded table near, and a wreath of flowers, which she had been weaving, lay in her lap. She took it up, and playfully threw it round his neck as he stooped to kiss her hand, exclaiming, with one of her brightest smiles, "Now you are my prisoner; I hold you in my flowery charms."

Could he doubt that beautiful creature, whose dark liquid eyes were resting on him with such locks of love? The shrubbery, the figure, and his unworthy suspicions were all forgotten, and he was more devoted to her than ever.

Things went on smoothly for a time—O'Donnell was completely hoodwinked, and remained in blissful ignorance of his fair enslaver's coquetry with others. He was the gayest of the gay; with his brilliant Irish wit, and joyous, buoyant spirits, he was the soul of the mess-table. The hours seemed to fly on rosy pinions while he was thus revelling in a fool's paradise. But one day he received a summons from General Paez, and was ordered by him to go to Caracas with important despatches for the commander-in-chief, Bolivar. To hear was to obey, for Paez brooked no dissent from his will, and would not have accepted of any excuse, even if O'Donnell could have framed one at the moment.

He groaned at the idea of tearing himself from the enchantress Jacinta, of leaving her, without his protection, amidst a dissolute camp.

"What," he exclaimed to his friend De Lacy, "can you put into the head of that ill, or whole, Indian savage, Paez, to fix on me to carry his despatches to Bolivar?"

"No doubt because you are a favorite of his, and he thinks he can place entire confidence in you," replied De Lacy. He knew full well how much he had discreetly maneuvered to bring about the selection of O'Donnell for this mission. The fact was, he had followed the example of his friend, and had fallen in love also with the fascinating Jacinta, and it was by command that he had labored to get O'Donnell removed for a time. O'Donnell's visits had become too frequent; she was tired of him, and found his espousals though he did not intend it for such, somewhat inconvenient. O'Donnell went to take leave of her.

"Jacinta," he said, "I shall be miserable unless you will promise me to live much seclusion during my absence, and will not be far long, you know, and I shall bring you such beautiful dresses from Caracas."

"Jacinta promised, with tears in her splendid eyes, she would not take a single walk on the Plaza during his absence, and even if the band played; she would ride once on her favorite palfrey to the ground where the troops were exercised, she would go no where but to church, she could not miss church, he would wish that; she would see nobody but her good padre, her father confessor, and was old enough to be her grandfather, he was not fifty-six, and she just eighteen."

Had O'Donnell never heard the Spanish proverb about *cois traicid on sana*? He believed her promise, and went away much comforted. But the sonora was not troubled with a very tender conscience; and she did break her vow, was not "the good padre" ready to give her absolution? She was a capricious damsel. De Lacy was a handsome, pleasant young man, not so exacting as his friend the captain—and she took him into high favor. It was whispered that the general himself had found his way to the general's bowers before the return of her adorer. He came at length, however, and he hastened as soon as possible to the sonora's villa.

"My dove, my nightingale, my bird of Paradise, how long you have been enchained in solitude! I thought my tiresome mission was never to end, and counted the hours and the minutes until I could get back to you. How you really had me in your absence?"

"Only your friend Mr. De Lacy, who called two or three times to inquire for you, out of his great regard for you," she answered, demurely; "and, by the by, Paez himself honored me with a visit one day. He came from curiosity, I suppose."

O'Donnell's brow darkened. Formidable rivals these, the Llaneros chief, and De Lacy, one of the best looking fellows in the British Legion. He became very miserable—he lost his gay spirits, and Jacinta began to lose her sweet temper. He could not conceal his jealousy, and she, after trying for a while to coax him into a more placid state of mind, grew first impatient, and then indifferent. O'Donnell often loved near the villa without entering the house; and more than once he had fancied that he saw a figure wrapped in a dark Spanish cloak gliding through the grounds under the sheltering shadow of the trees, but he could never approach fast enough to lay hold of the nocturnal wanderer. At last his suspicions of his friend's "black-ery" became certain; for one afternoon Jacinta's favorite page brought him a note from her. It was addressed on the outside to himself, but on opening it he found that it was not meant for him—it was to her "Caro de Lacy," entreating him to come to her as early as he could, for she had written to her tormentor O'Donnell, whom she would only be too glad never to see again; to tell him that she was ill, and could not receive any one that evening.

To be concluded.

We complain that we have no time.—An Indian chief of the Six Nations once said a wiser thing than any philosopher. A white man remarked in his hearing that he had not time enough. "Well," replied the Indian, "I suppose you have all there is!" He is the wisest and best man who can crowd the most good actions into now.

"Come here, you young scamp, and get a sound spanking." Scholar.—"You have got no right to spank me, and the copy you just set is so." Teacher.—"I should like to hear you read that copy." "You shall." (Reads).— "Let all the ends thereof aim at be thy country's and so forth, and when you are spanking me you shall aim at no such end."

A mean man's generosity is a generous man's meanness.

An honest man is believed without an oath, for his reputation swears for him. The true love of God cannot exist without making us lovers of men.

No doubt because you are a favorite of his, and he thinks he can place confidence in you," replied De Lacy.

Poetry.

'TIS DARKEST ERE DAWN.

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

Lift the heart and press right onward! Nor brood o'er past or coming woe— With eye upraised, not brow bent down— On in duty's footsteps go!

Our who gave us hands to labor, Hearts to love and minds to think— Envy not, then, friend or neighbor, But from the Euphrates fountain drink. Drink fresh hopes, and strength, and beauty—

Strength to bear life's darkest hour, That we, when ended life's duty, May rest from labor evermore!

Miscellaneous.

THE LATE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—Did the Czar Nicholas commit suicide? How did the Emperor Nicholas die? Of what did he die? These are questions which one asks when reflecting upon the premature and wholly unexpected end of that remarkable man.

After the annihilation of Poland and the crushing of Hungary, the Emperor Nicholas was convinced that nothing in Europe could resist him. He was impatiently awaiting news from the Crimea, firmly convinced that he should hear of the destruction of the English and French armies.

"My dove, my nightingale, my bird of paradise, how long you have been engaged in solitude! I thought my three months' mission was never to end, and counted the hours and the minutes until I could get back to you. Have you really had no visitors in my absence?"

"Only your friend Mr. DeLacy, who called two or three times to inquire for me, but of his great regard for you," she answered, demurely; "and, by the bye, by myself honored me with a visit one day, to come from curiosity, I suppose."

O'Donnell's brow darkened. Formidable rivals these; the Llaneros chief, and DeLacy, one of the best looking fellows in the British Legion. He became very nervous—he lost his gay spirits, and Jacinta began to lose her sweet temper. He could not conceal his jealousy, and she, after trying for a while to coax him into a more placid state of mind, grew first impatient, and then indifferent.

Such is the generally received account. The following is what is asserted privately: "The effect of these two pieces of intelligence had not been less terrible than as above described, but the athletic constitution of the Emperor would have borne up against it. Nevertheless, he took an exalted and terribly heroic (so says Dumès) part. He resolved to die! Should he retrace his footsteps and abandon his policy, he would have to give the lie to a reign of thirty years. Should he persist in carrying on the war, he would ruin Russia."

"But what he could not ask for without loss of honor, viz., peace, his successor might. He therefore, by pressing solicitation, obtained from his physician, who had previously resisted for two months, a dose of poison strong enough to kill him, but weak enough to allow him to live a few hours after having taken it. (Dumès should have said 'after he was weak enough to have taken it.')

The physician, like a wise man, left St. Petersburg on the 17th February, having obtained from the Emperor a declaration in writing which made him safe at all points. On the morning of the 18th the Emperor swallowed the poison, after which he sent for the Grand Duke Alexander (now Emperor) and told him all. The latter would have cried out for help, but the Emperor prevented him by an order so positive that, as a son and

subject, he could not disobey his father and his sovereign.

Then the Emperor explained to him in detail the motives which had induced him to take the heroic step. The young prince, broken-hearted, the tears streaming from his eyes, his utterance choked by sobs, listened to the dreadful narrative on his knees, and clapped his hands, exclaiming, "My father! my father!" The Emperor would not allow him to quit his side until he had obtained from him a solemn promise to let death take its course without attempting to stop it. But the instant the young prince was out of the room his filial love triumphed over his fidelity to his word, and he summoned the whole of the royal family and also three physicians. The latter arrived to late. The Emperor, after a not very violent agony, expired at twenty minutes past twelve noon, on the 18th of February, '55. At the same instant, Russia changed not only her master but her policy."

If this last version be the correct one, why not proclaim it aloud? It might be less Christian but more glorious than his whole life.

DISCOVERIES AT NINEVEH. The following interesting article shows the bearings of the discoveries at Nineveh on the teachings of the Bible:—

The discoveries of Layard, at Nineveh through curious and instructive in all respects, are most important from the light they throw on Scripture. In reading the narrative of the bold explorer, we seem to be transported back to the days of the Hebrew prophet, for substantially the same manners and customs prevail in Mesopotamia now as did three thousand years ago. There are still the lodges in the cucumber garden which Isaiah describes; the oxen still tread out the corn; and the wild asses of the desert, so poetically alluded to in Job, still watch the traveler from a distance, pause for him to draw near, and then gallop away to the shadowy horizon. To realize the Old Testament, Layard should be read. That ancient portion of the Bible ceases to be the far-off record it has heretofore appeared; light gleams all along its pages; its actors live and move before us; we become ourselves sharers in the story; and the past for the moment, is verified into the present.

The confirmation of the truth of the Scripture derived from the sculptures of Nineveh is not less remarkable. The bas reliefs on the walls of the palaces, now just restored to light, after being buried for nearly two thousand years, verify perpetually the Hebrew Bible.— There is still to be seen the wild bull in the net mentioned in Isaiah; the Babylonian princes in vermilion, with dyed attire on their heads, described by Ezekiel; and warriors bringing the heads of their enemies in baskets, to cast them down at the palace gates, as was done with the heads of these seventy sons of Ahab. There, too, are painted shields hung on the walls of besieged towns as we are told by the Jewish prophet he beheld at Tyre. There are the forts built over against the beleaguered city; the King placing his foot on the neck of the captive princess; and the idols of the conquered carried away by victors precisely as described by Hosea and other sacred authors. There are also the Assyrian gods, still the same as when their portrait was drawn five and twenty centuries ago—out from the trees of the forest, decked with silver and gold, fastened with nails, and clothed with purple and blue. The very star to which Amos alludes is yet on those palace walls above the horned cap of the idol, though the worshippers have been dead for thousand of years, and though the wild beasts, as predicted, have long made their lairs there.

Even the enormous circumference which Jonah gives to the walls of Nineveh is fully corroborated. The three days' journey of the prophet is still required to make the circuit of the great ruins on the east bank of the Tigris—for the people of Mesopotamia built their cities as the Hindoos still construct theirs. First one King erected a palace, around which grew up a town; then a new monarch built one for fresh air on the verge of the open country, whither soon followed another town; and this process was repeated till several contiguous cities were decaying and being erected, all passing, however, under the general name, and covering together an extent of ground which would otherwise

be incredible. The light thrown on Scripture, the confirmation afforded to the Bible by these recent discoveries at Nineveh, is so remarkable that it almost seems as if that ancient city, after being buried had been allowed to be disinterred solely to confound the folly of modern skepticism.

ALMOST HOME.—How anxiously every sailor and officer on shipboard watches the result of each observation, and the heaving of the lead, that they may obtain some satisfactory evidence of their near approach to home! Day after day, week after week, there has been nothing within the range of the vision but old ocean's blue and monotonous wave; and night after night, as they have kept watch upon deck and from the look-out, they have strained their eyes in vain for a glimpse of the light-house lantern, far over the dark rolling billows, or some token of the approaching haven. But nothing, for a long, long while, has given satisfactory evidence of the near approach of land—of friendship's greetings, the warm embraces of loved ones at home, which they long to enjoy, and they turn again, with heavy hearts, to the stern duties and responsibilities of their several callings, when at once the cry is heard, "Land, ho!" and rapidly carried to every part of the vessel. How every countenance is gladdened with joy, and every feature changed! New life, and energy, and emotion is infused into every heart! Now, indeed every swing of the ship lessens the distance, and brings them nearer land, nearer home. Christian voyager on life's ocean, heed ye not the rapidly increasing evidences around you of nearing the harbor?—Away, indeed, have been the cries we have heard of, "Land ho! almost home!" by our departed Christian friends; and the unusual sudden deaths which recently we have witnessed, should not cause alarm to the Christian, but admonish him of the injunction, "Be ye also ready;" and of that fact that he is almost home; and that the sea-sickness of life's voyage will soon be over; and that the cares and crosses of life will soon be removed; and that grief and anguish will wring from us tears no more; and that we shall soon set our feet inside the pearly gates. Almost home! let it be written at the foot of every page of every day's journal of life. Tell it to your complaining and murmuring spirit, and let it sweeten every faculty of thy soul! As the tender and loving mother says to the fretting and anxious child to soothe its anguish, "We will soon be there; so our heavenly Parent, in the workings of his gracious providence, says to the Christian voyager, "Almost home!"

"Soon will the toilsome strife be o'er, Of sublimity care, And life's dull vanities no more This anxious breast insure."

THE DUKE AND A SUNDAY VISITOR.—"Both at Strathfeldsaye and Walmer, the Duke was a regular attendant at public worship, and received the Sacrament as often as it was administered. It was a touching sight to see that great and venerable man, kneeling devoutly before the rails of the village church, with the sunlight falling through the stained glass upon his head, and his own attention fixed entirely upon the act in which he was participating. He was not always so attentive during sermon time. Indeed, unless the preacher were eloquent, or the subject out of the common, he used generally to gather himself up into the corner of the pew and go to sleep, when he sometimes snored audibly. He was very particular also in requiring that his guests should attend divine service somewhere. It happened on one occasion that Count Nugent, an Irish gentleman, but an Austrian General, paid him a visit at Walmer Castle. Sunday morning came, and his excellency said, "Duke, do you go to church?" "Always, don't you?"— "I can't go to church with you, for you know I'm a Catholic." "Oh, very well," was the answer, and he rang the bell. When the servant entered, the Duke said, "His excellency wants to go to the Roman Catholic chapel, you can show him where it is. And sure enough to the Roman Catholic chapel his excellency was marched. The Duke was a good deal tickled, and as we walked to church, observed, "I know he did not want me to go to church, nor to go himself either, but I thought it best that we should both go."—(Life of Wellington, by Bialmont.)

All Sorts.

A Lady, on mercy bent was making a visit to the Penitentiary, and was permitted to look through the various wards. In one room she saw three women engaged in sewing; turning to the keeper, who was showing her about, said to him, in an under tone, "Dear me! the most vicious-looking women I ever saw in my life!—What are they put here for?" "They are here," he replied, "because I am here; they are my wife and daughters, madam!" Madam escaped as fast as possible.

"What a lovely woman!" was the exclamation of Lord Chancellor Eldon, upon passing a first-class beauty, when pacing up and down Westminster Hall, with his friend the Master of the Rolls, previous to the opening of their respective courts. "What an excellent judge!" said the lady, when her sensitive ear caught the flattering decree of the Lord High Chancellor of England.

A Methodist and a Quaker having stopped at a public house, agreed to sleep in the same bed. The Methodist knelt down and prayed fervently, and confessed a long catalogue of sins. After he rose, the Quaker observed, "Really, friend, if thou art as bad as thou sayest thou art, I think I dare not sleep with thee."

There is no perseverance without hope, for hope is the motive-power of all action. Did any man ever despair and give up hope, without living to be sorry for it?—None but the suicide, and what regrets he suffers, are hidden from us by the veil which is drawn before the dusky portals of the unknown hereafter.

A daily prayer from the heart of a pure and pious wife for a husband, engrossed in the pursuit of wealth or fame, is a chain of golden words that links his name of God. He may snap it three hundred and sixty-five times a year for many years, but the chances are that in time he will mark the sundered filaments, and seek to reunite them in an everlasting bond.

"Who is he?" said a passer-by to a policeman who was endeavoring to raise an intoxicated individual who had fallen into the gutter. "Can't say, sir," replied the policeman, "he can't give any account of himself." "Of course not," said the other: "how can you expect an account from a man who has lost his balance?"

Wealth is not acquired, as many persons suppose, by fortunate speculation and splendid enterprises, but by the daily practice of industry, frugality, and economy. He who relies upon these means will rarely be found destitute, and he who relies upon any other will generally become bankrupt.

The most essential point of our intercourse with children is to be truthful ourselves. Every other interest ought to be sacrificed to that of truth. When we in any way deceive a child, we not only set an injurious example, but also lose our influence over him for ever.

Concert of action renders even slight aid efficient. Napoleon, when he wanted to carry any great point, used to concentrate the whole of his disposable forces upon that one subject, and carried it, of course. Just another phase of the "bundle of sticks."

The "errors of the press" are sometimes very annoying—at other times so irresistibly laughable that one is almost glad that they occur, for the sake of the hearty laugh they occasion. Of this latter kind is the announcement in a Georgia paper that "L. M. Skiff has been appointed Receiver of Public Money in Cherokee county, Alabama."

One person abusing another in the presence of Churchill, the poet, said, "He was so extremely stupid, that if you said a good thing he could not understand it."—"Pray, sir," said Churchill, "did you ever try him?"

Man doubles all the evils of his fate by pondering upon them. A scratch becomes a wound, a slight an injury, a just an insult, a small peril a great danger, and slight sickness often ends in death by brooding apprehensions.

Surely some people must know themselves as they never think about anything else.

When you leave the unimpaired hereditary freehold to your children, you do but half your duty. Both liberty and property are precarious, unless the possessors have sense and spirit to defend them.

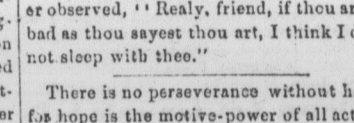
Ugliness is an advantageous stimulus to the mind, that it may make up for the deficiencies of the body. Moral beauty, the reflection of the soul, is as superior to comeliness as mind is to matter.

We ought to beware of committing injustice to others, rather than of being injured by them; and, above all, a man ought to study not to appear good, but to be so.

"Good morning, Patrick," said a gentleman to his Irish laborer. "Slippery this morning."—"Slippery?"—and he jabs, it is nothing else, your honor. Upon my word, and I slid down three times without getting up once!"

ABSENCE OF MIND.—The first Lord Lyttleton was very absent in company, and when he fell into the river by the upsetting of a boat, at Hagley, it is said of him that "he had sunk twice before he recollected that he could swim."

Kindness is stowed away in the heart, like rose leaves in a drawer, to sweeten every object around them.



THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE New Brunswick & Nova Scotia LAND COMPANY.

HAVE resolved, until further notice, to sell LANDS situated on Lines of Road within the Tract belonging to the Company, in Lots of 100 to 300 Acres each, suited to the convenience of purchasers. At Five Shillings Currency per acre. Dividing the Purchase Money into instalments, spread over six years, as follows, viz:—

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. Second year, no instalment req'd. Third year 1s. do. Fourth year 1s. do. Fifth year 1s. do. Sixth year 1s. do. without addition of interest if instalments are regularly paid.

SEVERAL FARMS, having Houses, Barns, and Out-Buildings erected thereon, also for sale, on very reasonable terms, varying from £60 to £200, according to the quality of the Soil, the value and condition of the Buildings, &c. &c.

REFERENCE.—J. V. Thurgar, Esq., the Company's Agent in Saint John. R. HAYNE, Chief Commissioner. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Office, Fredericton, December, 1850.

Valuable Property for Sale. THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale all that valuable property belonging to the Estate of the late John Wilson, Esq., situated as follows:—

CHAMCOOK. That very fine field opposite Mr. John Townsend's, containing 15 acres. The field fronting on the water, known as the "Tide-mill field," containing 10 acres. The land on the Western side of the Lake stream from the Salt water to the Lake, with the very valuable Mill privilege belonging to the same.

Also the desirable residence occupied by the subscriber, with 50 acres of land attached, or a less quantity, if required by the purchaser. This property is too well known to need a further description, and affords a rare opportunity to any one desirous of obtaining a beautiful residence.

Also a strip of land 30 rods in length, in the rear of Captain James's Farm, below the Rail Road and fronting on Chancesok Harbor; a valuable privilege for wharves, containing 8 1/2 acres.

ST. ANDREWS. The Store now occupied as the "Union Store," and a valuable building privilege adjoining the same with a good wharf 100 feet long, and 20 feet broad. Also the House and Lot between the "Union Store" and that of Messrs. Odell and Turner, St. JAMES.

1400 acres well timbered wood land, known as the "Walton Block" near the Rail Road. 100 acres adjoining the Rail Road. Also 100 acres of land with the Wyman Mill privilege. Also several Lots of Land in St David, St. Patrick, and other parts of the County.

YORK COUNTY. 500 acres of valuable timber land, known as the McAdam Block, through which the Rail Road passes. And several lots of land in Prince William, containing 1342 acres.

GRANDMANAN. 7 or 8000 acres, well timbered Land, with many valuable privileges, a very valuable property. The whole will be sold on liberal terms. Apply to EDWARD WILSON, or the subscriber. ALICE WILSON. May 17, 1850.

Boots & Shoes. JUST received at STEPHENS & BARRETT, (opposite the Commercial Bank,) a nice assortment of Ladies and Misses' BOOTS & SHOES. Ladies, Gents & Children's Rubber Shoes ALSO.—A few Paris Boys Boots. All of which will be sold Cheaper than any in this vicinity. Woodstock, January 12th, 1850.

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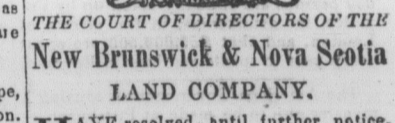
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Eastport, Portland, & Boston

First Trip of the season. Emperor... LEAVE FOR PORTLAND...

Digby and Annapolis. PROHIBIT leave for Digby and Annapolis...

20th Annual Meeting of the FISH ASSOCIATION... Founded 1838.

the last year... 1200, for £614,618 4 9

DEAD OFFICES... 82, PRINCESS STREET...

BRUNSWICK BRANCH... 74, Saint John Street, St. John.

House Re-Opened... 51, - - - Calais, Me.

W. Street... ANDREWS, N. B.

W. Street... ANDREWS, N. B.

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AT THE "MEDICAL HALL," Main Street, Woodstock.

Drugs, Chemicals, PATENT MEDICINES...

STATIONERY... Paper and Envelopes, of all sizes...

CONFECTIONERY... A large assortment...

DYE STUFFS... of all kinds, Logwood, Extract...

DR. SMITH continues to attend to the practice of his profession...

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers... BRICK BUILDING, Main Street.

Flour and Molasses... JOHN EDGAR.

Notice... THE Undersigned, in returning thanks...

Fish and Salt... ON HAND - 25 Bbls. No. 1. HERRING...

WANTED - 2000 Bushels Oats... JOHN EDGAR.

New Diggings Discovered AT THE NEW STORE EUREKA HOUSE...

THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW OPENING A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF Dry Goods...

This STOCK has been purchased for CASH, and in consequence of the pressure in the money market...

MY MOTTO WILL BE Live and let Live, This I hope to accomplish by Quick Sales & Light Profits!

THE SUBSCRIBER has received from the British and American markets...

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BUSINESS CARDS. STEPHEN K. BRUNDAGE, Commission Merchant...

JOHN CARTER, MANUFACTURER OF WAGGONS, CARRIAGES...

JOHN C. WINSLOW, BARRISTER-AT-LAW...

JOHN MOORE, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN Liquors, Groceries & Provisions...

ALEX. GILMOR, CORN, FLOUR, AND PROVISION MERCHANT...

TODDARD & BAKER, HARNESS MAKERS, BOOTS AND SHOES...

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

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON... Is the largest and best arranged Hotel...

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

Golden Fleece, St. Stephens, New Brunswick...

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

JOHN CARTER, MANUFACTURER OF WAGGONS, CARRIAGES...

JOHN C. WINSLOW, BARRISTER-AT-LAW...

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Boots and Shoes, At the Woollen Hall... THE above establishment may be found the largest and most varied assortment...

NOTICE - AARON HASTINGS, of the City of Saint John, Grocer...

THE Subscribers beg to announce to the Inhabitants of Woodstock and vicinity...

Woolen Hall! JUST completed, one of the heaviest importations of Cloths ever brought to this market...

Black Broadcloths, Mixed Beavers, WIPETNEYS, SEAL SKINS, PILOT CLOTHS...

Ladies' Cloths, In all the leading colors, together with every description of Furnishing Goods...

NOTICE. ROBERT ARMSTRONG, of the City of Saint John, Grocer...

NEW FALL GOODS, At the Woollen Hall. JUST received a large and well assorted stock of British and Foreign DRY GOODS...

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

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