

Tight Binding

Government. In 1857 the decision of 1856 upon the constitutional question was reversed. If in 1857 when the Fisher Government resigned His Excellency had not been able to find another Government to accept the responsibility of dissolution there would have been no dissolution, and he would have been obliged to go home. When a dispatch from the Governor was placed upon the table of the House there should be some one in the House to assume the responsibility of that dispatch. In the case of the dispatch on the College Bill there was no one to assume that responsibility; that was the difficulty. The strongest proof of the existence of a responsible body was the necessity for it. If the Executive Council had asked to see the dispatch, and been refused, and had asked for the evidence upon which that refusal was grounded, then the House could have now had the evidence before it; but as they had never asked and been refused, they could not give the House the evidence upon which such a refusal might be based. It was very rarely that such a case as this occurred; Bills were generally allowed to go into operation as a matter of course. But this was a special case, and required that special reasons for the allowance of the Bill should be assigned. The question was whether the Government had taken proper steps to have this Bill carried out; the Government might not have taken any special steps in the case of the Liquor Law to obtain to it the Queen's consent, and might not have been blamed for neglecting to do so, simply because as the Bill was allowed all that was required by the Legislature had been obtained.—But if the Liquor Law had been rejected by the Home Government the question whether our Government had done its duty towards having it properly represented would have arisen. If the College Bill had been allowed the House would have never seen such a discussion as this; the dispatch itself which caused such commotion would never have been asked for, they were told that this right to see dispatches did not exist in Canada or Nova Scotia; he (Mr. S.) could not believe that; he did not believe that Mr. Howe in Nova Scotia would have taken such a course as that pursued by this Government.

Throughout the whole debate the Government had tried to dodge the question of the right of the Council to see the dispatch, and to turn the question upon the right of seeing the remonstrances. The Colonial Secretary in his reply to the Governor's dispatch says that had the subject of these remonstrances entered into the formation of the decision by the Imperial Government he should have considered it right before coming to that decision to have submitted them to the Executive Council. The fair inference from this was that the Governor should have shown them. And if there was reason for showing the Council these remonstrances there was much more reason for showing the dispatch; for, in the words of Earl Grey, "there can be no exercise of the Crown's authority for which it must not find some minister to be responsible," and if the minister is responsible he must be acquainted with the acts of the Crown, or of the Governor.—The Government said that they had commenced a negotiation for the purpose of obtaining the right to see dispatches; but he (Mr. S.) thought that it would be found that any step which they had taken for this purpose had been subsequent to his moving the address for these dispatches at the commencement of the session.

The Solicitor General had said that this discussion would do good: it would lead the people to inquire into the principles of the constitution. But the people would also inquire into the cause of this discussion, and if the Government were found wanting in their duty they must be prepared to take the consequences. He (Mr. S.) was never elected to support or to oppose any set of men; he was elected upon the policy and the doctrines which he enunciated at the hustings.

He had a few words to say to his honor the Speaker. He was surprised that the Speaker could not have discovered a reflection upon the Government in the resolution. The language of the resolution was the language of the Political Primer; it was the language which Messrs. Johnson and Fisher had used in 1854. As for the arrangement of the resolution, it just suited him.

The Attorney General—"No doubt; you intended a shot at the Governor."

Mr. Stedman.—No: he did not intend a shot at the Governor. The Governor did all that he could do; he invited the Council to send home a representation in reply to the remonstrance of the College Council and he waited from April to July in order to give them time to do so. If the Government had resigned, they would have been in a pretty position; for the Governor could have said to them: I

could do nothing else than write and forward the dispatch, for I invited you to furnish me with your arguments or representations against the Bill, and had you furnished them I would have transmitted them to Her Majesty; but you gave me nothing of the sort. The Speaker said that he could not see how the Conservatives could with any consistency support this resolution. If the Speaker could see their inconsistency why could he not see his own. He (Mr. S.) was very glad that he had succeeded in getting the Conservatives to support the resolution, and he would ask the hon. Speaker, who ridiculed the "grave remonstrance" made by the Government of 1851 whether the present Government had even gone so far as to make a grave remonstrance against the infringement of the rights of our Legislature?—The Speaker also said that the right to see dispatches had never been claimed until claimed by this Government. But he (Mr. S.) could not see the slightest token of their ever having claimed this right.—(He meant the remonstrances—from Mr. Smith.) The Civil List arrangement was made for our benefit, not for that of the Crown; and to tell us that we are for ever barred from altering or modifying it is a proposition perfectly monstrous. If the Government had shown the Colonial Secretary that the grant was mainly wasted, and not applied for the purpose, and with the results contemplated; the Bill would have been sanctioned. (Atty. General.—Prove it.) There was an instance in the reduction of the Judges' Salaries; was not that an alteration of the Civil List Compact? (Surveyor General. It was no alteration. Lord Glenelg was willing to reduce salaries in futuro.) If the Judges' salaries could be reduced for a reason, they could show that the College had failed to perform its part of the contract, and in that case the Colonial Secretary would have agreed to the Bill.

The Speaker had said that the Government did not know that any special reasons for the passing of the Bill were necessary. If the Bill had been allowed to go home without any opposition they might not. But the dispatch was written in direct opposition to the Bill, and then it became necessary for the Government to show the Home Government the special reasons for the passing of the Bill. The Speaker called him (Mr. S.) an extreme man. If he was extreme he was only giving the opinions expressed by the speaker himself in 1854. But he (Mr. S.) was called extreme on account of his opinions as to the subordinate officials not meddling in politics. He found his opinions upon this matter supported by those of Earl Grey. In his work on Parliamentary Government, upon the removal of subordinate office-holders, he says:

"These considerations lead me to regard with great alarm some few examples which have of late years occurred of persons who hold permanent offices under the Government. Meddling in political contests by being concerned in party newspapers or writing in the newspapers on the disputed political questions of the day. Whether this is done in order to support or oppose the administration for the time being is not very material; in either case such conduct is a departure from that strict neutrality in party contests which it has hitherto been considered the duty of the permanent Civil Servants to observe, and which is the only condition on which they can hope that their present secure tenures of office will be allowed to continue. On the appointment of a new Government after some great party struggle could the ministers who succeeded to power be blamed if they regard as political offices, and therefore liable to change, those places which they might find in the hands of men who had through the newspapers been taking an active part in the contest?"

These were the doctrines which he had always propounded; and he believed that they were wholesome doctrines. As to his opinions upon the question before the committee he was but enunciating those announced by the Speaker in 1854; he (Mr. S.) had stood fast; the Speaker had receded.

The Postmaster General was the origin of this whole debate. Last session he had taken charge of the College Bill with an apparent determination to carry it through. He was surprised that when the hon. gentleman went into the government he had not made the passing of this Bill one of his conditions; and he wondered that when the Postmaster General found that the Government had so neglected the Bill he should have gone into the Government at all.

If the Attorney General, when he rose to reply to him, had stated that the Government would bring forward the College Bill again and put it through the House, and endeavor to obtain the Queen's sanction, he did not know but that he should even then withdraw his resolution. But the carrying of this amendment moved by the Attorney General would sweep away the very foundation stone of our system of Government. Was the Attorney General going to make them vote that the dispatch stated the reasons and occasion for the passing of the Bill? If they voted for the amendment they would vote for that. He thought that it was wrong to vote decidedly that they had not the right to see the dispatches, even did they doubt having it. It was a most dangerous thing to do. He could fancy the members of the present Government discussing this question, had the Conservatives instead of themselves been in the Government and guilty of this conduct. The Hon. Mr. Smith would have hurled his denunciations at them in a voice which would have been heard as far as Government House.

The great argument used by the Government in this debate was that if they went out of office Messrs. Gray and Wilnot would come back. He did not think that followed at all. There were men in the Liberal party able to conduct the Government other than its present members, or the present members of the Assembly. They might cut down the very trunks, and the young branches would grow again.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Woodstock Journal.

Sir,—The remarks made in my letter in the Journal of the 28th April appear to have hurt the feelings of the *Sentinel* very much. If they did I regret it, as my object was not to annoy him or any one else, but to counteract the evil tendency of his article. But I might suggest to him that to abuse is neither reasonable nor useful by way of reply. If a man puts on a shoe that pinches it is ridiculous to storm about it—the only thing to be done is to put it off.

I do not intend to reply to the *Sentinel's* long tirade of vituperation; it only shows ill feeling, without point or argument. His biliary organs are out of order—let him physic. Yet are some of his phrases ludicrous enough. He speaks of a man rushing into print "regardless of birth and country." What possible connexion there can be between a *regardlessness of birth and country* and exposing in print the sophistries of the *Sentinel*, would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to discover. But he gives an instance in point, he says; and of course there must be a connexion.

As to his advice at the end of his article, it would be very good if it were applicable to the circumstances. It is excellent to pay attention to the proprieties in writing.—But where are the improprieties? The advice comes strangely from one from whose writing you cannot tell whether he meant that 6 or 4 students have been educated in King's College during 30 years, or 3 or 4 each year of the 30. It is highly necessary to adhere to strict accuracy in statements—why not point out the errors?

But the chief matter is that he does not get credit for sincerity. Why, sir, before one receives credit for sincerity it must be seen, either in actuality or in appearance. His bitterness and insincerity are seen in this—that while professing to desire the prosperity of the College he is really endeavoring to hinder that prosperity—to injure the institution. He expresses the hope that future years may afford an answer to the College question—well settled. And yet what is the manifest tendency of his remarks but to foster the distrust that exists among many in regard to it, and to extend that distrust? If he wished to remove that distrust would he mention it without showing at the same time its unreasonableness? He admits that a reform has been effected. To continue distrust after a reform, merely because the institution was not torn down, and a spick-and-span new one created, is unreasonable—as unreasonableness as it would be to distrust Protestantism because it is an old religion reformed. But where does the *Sentinel* attempt to remove that distrust? Is it by mentioning it without disapprobation? Is it by exaggerating the expense, and depre-

ciating the results of the expenditure? Is it by assuming that the education afforded even to the three or four is valueless? If he is sincere in his friendship all that can be said is that he has a queer way of showing it. No one expects to see bitterness in such a case sprawling about on the surface; it then disgusts. It is powerful only when somewhat concealed. Until the *Sentinel* shows more signs of sincere love for the College his credit for the possession of it must be at a considerable discount.

The Baptist Seminary and Mount Allison Academy are both doubtless good institutions and useful—I have nothing to say against them. But while probably serving the purpose for which they were established they do not profess to give a high class—a university—education. And the usefulness of these institutions is no reason for depriving the youth of New Brunswick of the means of a Collegiate education. It is folly to compare the numbers attending these, and similar schools, with the number attending a university; in all countries the great bulk of the people are satisfied with a common school education; only a small minority seek for the education given by such schools as the Mount Allison Academy; while but a very few indeed try for a Collegiate education, such as is afforded by King's College. It is mere nonsense to contrast the large number of students at the Wesleyan Academy, which is only an extensive Grammar School, with the small number which attend King's College, as a ground of complaint against the latter. High schools are necessary, but so also is a College. The tendency of the opposition to the College has been to substitute denominational and inferior High Schools for an unsectarian and superior national university. That this has been one of the motives of the principal opponents of the College has not of course been acknowledged, but is pretty well understood. The Hon. C. Connell formerly strenuously opposed the support by Government of sectarian schools. But he turned a complete somersault in this as in other matters, and now supports and advocates denominational colleges aided by Government, and opposes bitterly King's College, the only perfectly unsectarian institution in the Province. Did Mr. Connell's principles (his latest, I mean) prevail the consequence would be that our only national and unsectarian College—our only institution in which all creeds, all classes, all colors, all opinions, can meet on perfectly fair and equal grounds—would be destroyed, and the country would be filled with denominational High Schools, not one of which could give a first class education, and which would be a much heavier burden upon the revenue of the Province than an extensive and well ordered Provincial University of the highest rank. If Mr. Connell to secure his own petty, selfish ends desires such a consummation, no intelligent and patriotic New Brunswicker does.

For the information of the *Sentinel* I may state that the total revenue of the College last year was precisely £2561 2s., of which £350 was paid for the support of the Collegiate School, which is, I have reason to believe, the best High School or Academy in the Province, and which is attended by about eighty or ninety students. The number of students at present in the College is, from the best authority which I have been able to get, nineteen, a large number of which, it is stated, entered since there opened a prospect of the institution being preserved.

But I must not trespass further on your space. I would just add that if as much earnestness and persevering endeavor had been shown in trying to improve the College as have been in attempts at its destruction fears for its success would have been needless. Both fears and complaints concerning it are mostly groundless; and they lie at the door of the Hon. C. Connell and his colleagues. For these complaints and fears they are chiefly responsible; and now that a reform has been initiated they should endeavor to remove them. If after the Legislature has, after a lengthy and most searching discussion, solemnly decided that the College shall not be destroyed, but shall be remodelled and improved, Mr. Connell and the *Sentinel*, at *hoc omnes* genus, persist in fostering the prejudices against it, people will come to the conclusion that their opposition rises from feelings and motives which honest, candid, patriotic men never entertain.

May 9, 1859.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The recent California papers give the most harrowing and appalling accounts of the cruelty and barbarity of a Maine shipmaster, Capt. Pendleton, on a voyage from Cardiff, in Wales to San Francisco. His crew was composed chiefly of Norwegians, and according to the statement of Mr. Atkins, the mate, were orderly men, well disposed to do their duty. But the master seems to have been a truly fiendish being, who manifested itself in personal violence and in putting them upon a wretchedly short allowance of water and provisions, by which their strength was greatly reduced, and they were indeed brought to the verge of starvation. One of the men named Williams, was so savagely beaten by him, and afterwards treated with such neglect, that he died. Three others of crew were put in irons by the orders of master, and kept in the hold on top of cargo of coal. When the vessel arrived at San Francisco, and the hatches were taken off, the appearance of these poor creatures filled all who saw them with compassion, horror, and indignation. They were reduced to the last degree, covered with filth and vermin, unable to speak, and of them was insane. When the facts became known, it was with difficulty that Capt. Pendleton was saved from summary justice at the hands of an excited populace. He was immediately arrested and lodged in goal, for want of bail, which was put the sum of ten thousand dollars. We trust that he will meet the retribution due to the atrocities of which he has been guilty. The U. S. Marshall refused to have any notes taken by the reporters for the press the exposure of the facts might prevent the empanelling of an impartial jury.

THE SWORD OF WALLACE.—A correspondent of the Glasgow Gazette complains of the neglect with which this historical relic is treated. The writer went to visit the sword at Dumbarton Castle, and was shocked at seeing a piece of emptiness as regards one single stand of arms to uphold the name it bears. No arms were there but two Highland dirks, a Lochaber axe and on the wall, carelessly hung and irrelevantly exposed, without a covering or the least thing to protect it, the sword of Scotland's great martyr patriot. But this is not all as respects the sword, with its thrilling associations. Some awkward creature, taking it down from the wall, has apparently let it fall, and there it is, about to break in two; and further, the iron nail all over it is doing its work of destruction silently and surely.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—There is a disease which has no name, yet is exceedingly common. It consists in a relaxation of the whole vital system. The appetite is poor, the spirits low, the body feeble, the nerves unstrung, the eyes lustreless, the chest wan and pale, the whole physique in a state of prostration. The sufferer, though perhaps in the morning or meridian of life, is feeble almost to decrepitude. To restore the system from this syncope, there is a medicine comparable to Holloway's Pills. They recruit the appetite, the spirits, the strength, the nerves. In fine, they rejuvenate, so to speak, the entire corporeal system, and, as a natural consequence, improve the condition of the mental energies.

The Forty second Anniversary of the Saint George's Society of this City was celebrated at the Waverly House on last Wednesday, on which occasion the Company and their guests sat down to an excellent dinner prepared by Mr. Scammell. Speeches and singing were freely made and the Anniversary passed off very satisfactorily.—[Freeman.]

NEW PROJECT FOR ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—Col. T. P. Shaffner says that "during the coming summer, with engineers already engaged, he intends to travel over and examine the route, via Greenland, Iceland, and the Faroe Islands, which, in his opinion is the only practicable one for a telegraph between Europe and America."

Mrs. Anderson, an accomplished lady of London, C. W., insured her life for \$5,000, for the benefit of her son, who last week administered strychnine to his mother from the effects of which she died.

Joe Porter, known as the Kentucky giant, died at Shippingport, Ky., on the 25th ult. His height was 7 feet 9 inches; his coffin was 9 feet 1 inch in length.

The Journal

Thursday, May 13, 1859.

Mr. Vernon Smith on the Pacific

(Continued)

Mr. Smith goes on to present available information between Canada through British territory. 400 tons can now go to the head of Lake Superior, and the distance is 3,000 miles, to the mountains. Forwarded by Frazer's River, 200 of which is in another 3,500 miles from Quebec, following the course of the streams, nearly 3,200 with steamboats, and able without any additional facilities than those reach Frazer's River ten days without usually incurred in that duration."

The advantages of this route as this over a route from 1000 to 1400 miles, through the parched desert are rest glance. The road could be commuted and portages between water communication at once; and the supplies and materials hand, while over the work would have from the extremities of the road as finished carrying forward construction of another.

Mr. Smith enters calculation and estimates the superiority of the trade which the Pacific Railway would not follow him, but at which he arrives (he says) then, with the Riviere du Loup, superior to that of the ing point for the A if not superior for these calculation summed on the B mense improvement the Canadian can reduce the cost of a route brought a project that commenced mus of the through lakes." Mr. Srdence to show the could compete from Montreal.

A Railway to follow the exact ter and portage the trade now f Smith has just do better than to the trade for w new and superior words of the le

"Starting from John and the B railway, available the shortest land avoiding as much and embarking rope; through the wick to the St. L Trunk Railway valley to take the heads of lake to the Great No katchewan, the Pacific, makes a to the harbor of

The Journal.

Thursday, May 12, 1859.

Vernon Smith's Lecture on the Pacific Railway.

(Continued.)

Mr. Smith goes on to show what are the present available means of communication between Canada and the Pacific through British territory. Steamers of 400 tons can now go from Quebec to the head of Lake Superior, 1600 miles. Hence forward to Red River, by a new route which the North West Transportation Company propose to open immediately, the distance is 500 miles. 140 of which will be a wagon road, and the remainder water communication by four steamers running in connexion with each other. From Red River the water communication is continued westward over 1000 miles, to the foot of the Rocky Mountains. Forward from this point to the Pacific, by Frazer's River, is 400 miles, but 200 of which is necessarily portage. "In all probability (says Mr. Smith) in another year or two, of the 3,500 miles from Quebec to Vancouver's following the course of the navigable streams, nearly 3,200 will be provided with steamboats, and travellers will be able without any additional Railway facilities than those now in existence, to reach Frazer's River from Montreal in ten days without more fatigue than is usually incurred in an ordinary journey of that duration."

The advantages presented by such a route as this over a route which crosses from 1000 to 1400 miles of an arid and parched desert are obvious at the first glance. The construction of the road could be commenced on one of the land portages between two stretches of water communication, or on all of them at once; and the means of procuring supplies and materials of all kinds are at hand, while over the deserts of the South the work would have to be pushed on from the extremities, and each section of the road as finished made the means of carrying forward materials for the construction of another section.

Mr. Smith enters into an elaborate calculation and comparison to prove the superiority of St. John as a seaport for the trade which must come over the Pacific Railway on this route. We shall not follow him, but shall give the results at which he arrives. "Our position here (he says) then, with a direct railway to the Riviere du Loup, is equal, if not superior, to that of New York as an exporting point for the Atlantic trade, and equal if not superior for a distributing one. In these calculations there is nothing assumed on the British side for the immense improvements yearly making in the Canadian canals, all intended to reduce the cost of transit, nor is the Ottawa route brought into the question at all, a project that if completed on the scale commenced must command the whole of the through traffic from the upper lakes." Mr. Smith also produces evidence to show that the route to St. John could compete successfully with that from Montreal to Portland.

A Railway to the Pacific would not follow the exact route of the present water and portage communication which the trade now follows, and which Mr. Smith has just described. We cannot do better than to describe the route, and the trade for which it would provide a new and superior means of transit in the words of the lecturer:

"Starting from a point, between Saint John and the Bend on the present line of railway, available for freight traffic seeking the shortest land route, and for passengers avoiding as much as possible the water, and embarking at the nearest port to Europe; through the heart of New Brunswick to the St. Lawrence, along the Grand Trunk Railway to Montreal, up the Ottawa valley to Lake Nipissing, thence round the heads of lakes Superior and Winnipeg to the Great North West valley of the Saskatchewan, the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific, makes a total stretch from St. John to the harbor of De Fuca of 3,200 miles."

The local advantages previously referred to, as the nearest and cheapest outlet from Lake Superior to the Atlantic, and the immense territorial possessions in the North West Prairies, in the valley of the Ottawa, and in our own Province, thrown open to settlement and civilization, are a small part of the whole question. They serve merely to indicate the importance of each separate link in the series, and to establish the local necessity for the construction of each section of the system. They convince us of the propriety of an expenditure, the interest of which is provided by an existing traffic, and the principal will be almost extinguished by the land sales of 60,000 sq. miles of fertile territory, devoid of an available outlet, and waiting only for the introduction of the locomotive and the steamboat to team with life and energy; and to link under one sovereign the whole noble expanse of these British possessions, stretching from Ocean to Ocean, and spanning the North American continent, where that continent is the broadest, its lands the most valuable, its rivers the most magnificent, its future the most promising, and its destiny the most elevated. Let us for a moment glance at the description of commerce that will pour its wealth into the Lower Provinces when British America becomes the highway of the world, when the traffic of Europe and Asia is concentrated on its Pacific Railway, its inland seas, its mighty rivers, its magnificent canals.

"The Pacific Railway is no local or secondary project. America, great as she is, and greater as she will be, is only one of tributaries. The roving Englishman and the wandering Chinaman, the East Indian merchant returning to the home of his childhood, and the European soldier going to his Oriental duties, the Australian and the Californian, the Berman and the Peruvian, the Mohawk and the Mogul, must all tread its busy avenues, and swell the motley multitude that throng its termini and crowd its carriages. That traffic which yearly sends its fleets from the Spice Islands to Europe; that still supports the caravans of Cairo and Damascus; that loads a weekly steamer on the Black Sea with the shawls of Cashmere, and the cotton, silk and drugs of Armenia; that overflowing trade which congregated in a few years, a population of 600,000 souls in the city of Alexandria; and last, but by no means least, that trade which the wants of three hundred and fifty millions of Chinese, recently thrown open to the world, must require and will have eventually. These currents of trade, swelled from Australia, South America and California, must all be collected and pay tribute to a Pacific railway before that line can properly subserve the wants of the world or fulfil the purpose for which it is created. A line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, complete, unbroken and integral, can and will revolutionize the Eastern world; and it is due to the subject to linger a few moments on the sources from which the future traffic will be derived, and to which the manufactures of Europe will ultimately trend in return."

Going more into particulars as to the nature and amount of traffic and travel which the East would furnish to this railway, Mr. Smith points out the peculiarities of Asiatic manufactures, and the wholesale emigration of the Chinese which has been and is now going on. "The Chinese, he says, already form a considerable portion of the labor of Cuba, they contributed largely to build the Panama and Central American railways, and British steamers are now engaged in the trade to that quarter, doubling Cape Horn with their living cargoes, and coasting round nine-tenths of the South American continent. In 10 months of 1855 one hundred and thirty square-rigged vessels cleared from Hong Kong with nearly 15000 passengers. During the same period 11,000 cleared for Cuba from other parts; the steam fed by the teeming millions of the Central Provinces has increased ever since, and though only vague calculations can be made, as to the total number, if the present ratio of increase is continued, it is certain that from China alone, a stream equal to the emigration from Great Britain, nearly 1000 per day, will shortly seek a communication to or across this continent. This exodus would load heavily a train a day for five months in the year."

The tea trade would employ 1 freight train per day the year round, and the saving in freight alone of this article to consumers in Europe and America would be one million a year. Then, there are the silk and cotton trades of China and India, the latter being one of the first cotton-producing countries in the world, and needing only facilities of transit to compete in the British market with the Southern States:

"But there is another element—time—

affecting, even more than the cost of freight and the course of trade; and in no description of commerce is this so apparent, or of so much consequence, as in the Eastern trade with Europe. The Aberdeen clipper obtains from £8 to £12 sterling per ton from China on the finer descriptions of teas, in consideration of a few days saving in time, and any route that can reduce the period of transit from China to England from eighty days, the present average clipper time, to fifty, at an expense not exceeding £5 or £6 per ton additional cost, may safely calculate upon 150,000 tons of European exports to the East, and at least the same weight of imports from Western Asia. When the simple value of these Oriental productions is considered, the elation of time is seen at once to be of far more consequence than a few pounds in freight. The silk and silk goods of India and China average from £2 600 to £3,000 sterling per ton in value; the indigo of Hindostan ranges from £500 to £1,000 per ton, whilst tea, coffee, spices, shell lac, and over 70,000 tons per annum of Eastern exports range from £100 to £300 per ton.—The bare interest alone, on a saving of 30 days time, equals the present freight of £8 to £12 per ton on the silk goods, whilst insurance and risk of damage or delay on such valuable and perishable commodities would insure their carriage by rail wherever the same were practicable."

The lecturer passes on to show the necessity which exists for Great Britain taking immediate steps towards the construction of the Railway, by the gigantic efforts which Russia is making to draw off the trade of the East through her own territories. He also shows the importance and economy of the road as a means of military communication between England and her distant possessions; discusses the advantages offered by St. John as the Atlantic Terminus; and concludes thus:

"In concluding this Lecture, which I fear has sadly taxed your patience, I must recall to mind the general argument with which I commenced, and the details of which I have attempted to prove. As a commercial, territorial, and military railway, the Pacific line through British North America is the only possible route and the political necessity of the age, and as its Atlantic terminus this city has advantages shared in by no other. The construction of the road, heavy and expensive as it is, is by no means without a precedent. Vancouver's Island may be connected with Halifax and Saint John at an expenditure not exceeding £25,000,000 sterling. Russia with one line of 2,600 miles asks for £45 millions. The Lombardo-Venetian Company will require on their railroad of 1900 miles in length, probably the same amount. Twenty-six miles only of this road cost over two and a quarter millions, and nearly six consecutive miles averaged over £45,000 sterling per mile. Spain has 500 miles of railway built or building at a cost equal to our utmost requirements, and in England where the system is supposed to be nearly complete, 1000 miles of road are under construction, and the estimated expenditure this year is over £20,000,000. In India four long lines are being prosecuted simultaneously, and one of them, stretching 1235 miles from Bombay, a single section of thirty miles, requires more labour than the whole of the New Brunswick roads together. There is nothing therefore impossible or improbable in the whole being completed in a few years' from this present time when the proud position this City will have attained will constitute it the commercial, if not the political capital of a Colonial Empire on this Continent, the value and importance of which to Great Britain, it is impossible sufficiently to appreciate."

Notwithstanding the space which we have devoted to this lecture, and the number of our extracts, we fear that we have not given the force and pith of its views and arguments. Its style is so concentrated and compendious that it is impossible to summarise it without losing much of its spirit and vigor. We hope that those who have read our notice will not be satisfied with it, but will get the pamphlet itself for perusal; they will find it quite as interesting as the latest novel, and rather more instructive. The qualities of Mr. Smith's mind,—his thoroughness, his astonishing command of facts and figures, his power of concentrating evidence from all sources upon the subject before him, his immense and various information, the clearness and precision of his judgement, and the breadth and freedom of his views,—are manifest throughout this little pamphlet. It is much to be regretted that the services of a man of such capacity and usefulness cannot be secured to our Province, and that a petty jealousy or a miserable economy drove him from the

employment of the public, the interests of which he is so well qualified to promote.

The only other remark which we incline just now to make is to express for the fiftieth time our profound regret at the indescribable and incomprehensible blindness and fatuity which plunged New Brunswick into a railway scheme which has, we fear, incapacitated her for many years to come from taking her share in the magnificent work the importance, the character, and the value of which this admirable pamphlet has so well elucidated.

TOWN TALK.
The Town is very quiet of late, and has been quiet during the whole spring. There is, doubtless, as much talk as usual, but it is more than usually stupid and uninteresting. Topics of importance and interest are lacking, and the hard times seem to have dulled even that incorrigible predilection for fun and practical joking, and all sorts of original pranks, for which Woodstock bears a character so high.—We have had nothing recently that could compare even with the famous visit of Colonel Allsopp, much less with the gracious bestowal by His Excellency of a high and important command in the Provincial Militia. Woodstock "High Jinks" are at present at a very low ebb.

The Cricket Club has, we are glad to see, opened the spring campaign. We trust that a love for this manly and healthful game will spread among our people.—We never remember spending a more pleasant half-holiday than the afternoon last Autumn on which the married men and the bachelors contended a game, to the evening music of the Brass Band.

The allusion to the Band reminds us to ask what has become of it of late. It has not made a single public appearance since last winter or this spring. If it is the coldness of the winter which has led to this state of somnolency it is to be hoped that the warmth and brightness of Spring will have a contrary effect, and that some of these fine afternoons we shall have one of those open-air performances in the Sheriff's square, which last summer yielded our people so much gratification.

Talking of Bands reminds us that our printer last week remorselessly crowded out a brief notice of the Concert given in the Mechanics' Institute the evening previous by the Upper Woodstock Band. The opinion which we have heard expressed is that the Band played admirably, and that had the Concert been as successful in a pecuniary point of view as it was in an artistic the whole matter would have passed off satisfactorily. We are sorry that it was not better patronised, as the Band are a most deserving association.

We are enjoying a magnificent freshet; our noble river has for the last week filled its banks in many places to the very brim, with occasional runnings over. The St. John presents at present a very creditable appearance, and has no reason to be ashamed of itself; it is a perfect "Mother of Floods." There is scarcely any loose lumber running yet, but rafts have commenced to pass in great numbers.

From rafts to steamboats is a not unnatural transition. The proprietors of the Richmond, Reindeer, and Bonnie Doon have made arrangements for running these boats in connection with each other. We have now a boat up from Fredericton every day, a boat to Tobique five days out of the week, and one through to Grand Falls once a week. Neither freight nor passengers seem to be abundant as yet; but we observe that fat cattle are going down in considerable numbers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—The Working Farmer for May is at hand. To our mind this is the prince of the Agricultural Monthlies; a copy taken and read by one hundred of the most intelligent and enterprising farmers in Carleton would result in increasing the agricultural products of the County thousands of pounds a year. This number is brimful of valuable and interesting matter. It contains a description of the farm of its Editor, Prof. Mapes of N. Jersey, from the New York Tribune of March 26th, the principal portions of which we shall endeavor to present to our agricultural readers in a week or two.

cellent agricultural Journal—the Genesee Farmer—is at hand. It is well filled with useful matter, and is illustrated with wood cuts. We can add nothing to our former commendation, but can only express a wish that our farmers would by the expenditure of one dollar for the Working Farmer, or fifty cents for the Genesee Farmer, allow themselves the privilege of being benefited by them.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE JOURNAL
THREE DAYS LATER.

Commencement of Hostilities!

ARRIVAL OF THE "ADELAIDE" AT NEWFOUNDLAND.

NEWFOUNDLAND, May 9.
Steamship "Adelaide" arrived at St. John's N. F., on Monday from Galway, bringing Liverpool dates to 30th.
Steamship "Hammonia" arrived at Liverpool 29th. News important.
Austrians, 120,000 strong, are reported to have crossed the Ticino. This is not officially confirmed.
No actual conflicts have yet occurred.
French troops are pouring into Piedmont.

The Duchy of Tuscany has joined France and Piedmont.
The French Russian Alliance was denied, but the "Times" published the provisions of the treaties, causing a great panic on the London Exchange.
Consols fell at one time as low as 88.
About 40 failures occurred among stock operators.

LATEST.—It was telegraphed from various sources that during the night of the 26th a hundred and twenty thousand Austrians, under command in chief of General Gyulay, crossed the Ticino in three corps, D'Arme and Dike road toward the Nevara: they afterward blew up the bridge of Bufflers.

This news lacked official confirmation, and some doubt was thrown on it. It is reported that Austria accepted the proffered mediation of England, and postponed the declaration of war for a few days. France had not accepted, but it was said to be considering it.

The Paris Constitutionnel and Daily News deny the reported alliance between France and Russia. The latter say the document signed is a mere convention.

The "Times" professes to give the provisions of the treaty and draws most threatening consequences from them regarding the alliance as a menace to England; inasmuch as Russia guarantees the services of her fleet in the Mediterranean and Baltic, in addition to an army of observation on the Austrian frontiers.

The King of Sardinia issued an inspiring proclamation to his army, saying he regarded Austria's ultimatum as an insult, and rejected it with disdain.

French troops were landing at Genoa in large numbers, and were enthusiastically received.

The King of Sardinia had gone to join his army at Alessandria.

The Tuscan army had called on the Grand Duke to join France and Piedmont, and declare war against Austria. He declined, and fled, and the Tuscans declared a military dictatorship.

Warlike preparations are going forward in England. There was great activity at Woolwich. The Government had chartered Cunard's Screw Steamer Etna, and other vessels to convey troops and ammunition to the Mediterranean. There were rumors of a proclamation calling out ten thousand men for the navy. War premiums were being generally demanded at Lloyd's. Parliamentary elections commenced quietly.

Active military movements throughout France. 80,000 French troops expected to be in Italy by the day the steamer sailed. Denmark was reported to have concluded a treaty offensive and defensive with France.

Paris Bourse excited, but less so than London; declined one on the 27th; but recovered a half on the 28th. Three closing seventy-two seventy.

Great panic in London. Consols fluctuated excessively.

VERY LATEST.

Report that Austrians crossed the Ticino 26 is incorrect. Received orders to do so but countermanded, and remained on East bank. It is asserted that advanced posts crossed, and that main army would do so on 29th.

Austrian Official Journal contains imperial manifesto explaining necessity of a war with Sardinia, and authoritatively denies secret treaty of Russia and France.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday afternoon.—Austrian manifesto issued tantamount to the declaration of war.
PARIS Saturday.—Austrians crossed the Ticino and commenced hostilities. This is official.
MARKETS.—Cotton, all qualities considerably declined: quotations very irregular owing to Continental disquietude.
Breadstuffs closed with considerable advancing tendency in all qualities.
Provisions closing with advancing tendency—all qualities slightly advanced.
Colonial produce depressed.
MONEY.—Consols 89 to 89 1/4. Bank rates advanced to 3 1/2.

Poetry.

SPRING.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

Dip down upon the northern shore, O sweet new year, delaying long; Thou dost expectant nature wrong, Delaying long; delay no more.

What stays thee from the clouded noon? Thy sweetness from its proper place? Can trouble live with April days, Or Sadness in the Summer moons?

Bring orchis, bring the fox-glove spire, The little speedwell's darling blue, Deep tulips dashed with fiery dew, Laburnums drooping-wells of fire.

O, thou, new year delaying long, Delayest the arrow in my blood, That longs to burst a frozen bud, And flood a fresher throat with song.

Now fades the last long streak of snow; Now burgeons every maze of quick About the flowering squares, and thick By ashens roots, the violets blow.

Now rings the woodland loud and long, The distance takes a lovelier hue, And drowned amid the living blue The lark becomes a sightless song.

Now dance the lights on lawn and lea, The flocks grow whiter down the vale, And milkier every milky sail On winding stream or distant sea.

Select Story.

Saving Little: Wasting Much. A Story for Husbands.

People shook their heads at the marriage. He was too old, too grave (some said austere; others sullen,) and she was too young and too inexperienced to understand herself. It was a pity, they said, that the father allowed it; but he was a careless, indifferent, good-for-nothing fellow, that he was neither guide nor father to her, and did not trouble himself as to what became of her. Therefore, some among the friends took the other side, and thought anything good which should rescue her from an uncongenial home, and give her that protection and respectability which she scarcely received from her father, with his dyed hair and padded coats; out all day and up all night; filling his house with strange men, of questionable habits and associations. The Ayes had it, and the marriage preparations went on. Pretty Annie Farre indulged in her quiet dreams of peace and home, and drew out for herself the plan of her housekeeping, which was to be so wonderfully perfect and complete; and pictured the delight that she should find in the order and regularity of her married life, and was contented, and quite resolved.

Percy Clarke himself, though he was grave and somewhat stern to those with whom he had no special connection, had been a devoted son to that unlovable mother of his; and was not that a guarantee for Annie? Then, how calm and uniform he was in his manners to her; and this was much to a timid, reserved nature, such as Annie's, whose nerves had been jarred by her father's noisy life and dissolute, imperative ways, and to whom that whirlwind of passionate, demonstrative, insatiable love, which novelists and youth delight in would have been simple destruction. Annie reasoned deliberately about her marriage, and did not think it a bad thing on the whole. Although she was only twenty and he eight and thirty, and though her rich brown hair hung bright and thick and warm over her young face, and his wandered spare and gray down his sallow, shrunken face. She was not romantically in love with him; she knew that; but she respected him. He was quiet, regular, and unobtrusive. Above all, he was a relief and a release. It was not a future to turn from without some special cause, wretched as she was in that almost disgraceful home of hers; and a young girl, unhappy at home, can find many good reasons why her lover is just the man she should have chosen, and she had the privilege of choice. They married; and a week after the marriage he took her to his house in Bloomsbury, and Annie's real life began. Percy was a junior partner in a lawyer's office, with a respectable income, and of a respectable position. Indeed, no other word was so well suited to him as this most comprehensive term; for he was in

all things eminently and thoroughly respectable. Mediocre, too; which English middle-class respectability implies. Of fair average intellect; of fair average social standing; of middle height; not bad looking (but by no means handsome); of just such fortune as professional men have when they are comfortably off; without any expensive habit, an unusual taste or a wild idea,—he was the very type of the ordinary middle-class Englishman; loved by none, hated by none, but respected by all. He performed the customary duties of life with regularity and without enthusiasm. He went to church punctually once every Sunday, in fine weather. He was a silent man at all times; rarely heard to express an opinion, even on a leading article or the foreign intelligence; parliamentary committees sat uncriticised by him—he read the debates without adrocycey, and he did not censure the conduct of the generals abroad in active service.—Yet no one said his silence arose from stupidity. On the contrary, his friends believed him to be a deep and thoughtful man; and that he could, if he would, say much on all matters. His behavior to his wife was in harmony with the rest of him. He was never harsh to her, never ill-humored, but never tender or caressing; not even during the first week spent at a Devonshire watering place, when he had lain silent on the sands all the summer day, with his hat over his eyes, and his arms crossed behind his head, while Annie worked beside him, and strangers thought him dreamily and luxuriously happy.—What a lucky fellow to have the dear little woman in the round hat for a wife, and how madly in love with her he must be! But, after that brief and shadowy honeymoon, when he brought her home, and recommenced his daily work at the office as if nothing had happened, he might have been married many years for all the love-like attentions or tenderness he bestowed on her. Annie had never been accustomed to attentions or tenderness; so did not miss them from her married life, and was quite as happy and contented as she expected to be. She had her house to manage, her servants to initiate into those mysterious secrets called "ways;" her weekly bills to make up and ponder for hours where that mistake of two-pence farthing could be; she had her needlework to do, her collars to embroider, her pocket-handkerchiefs to hem, and his shirt buttons and woollen socks to superintend and then she got through her days in all gentle tranquility; never idle and never hurried, a smooth life running on its even course, in which there was nothing to distress, to enrapture, to excite.

"I hope you are not getting into debt, Annie," Percy would sometimes say, if she provided a dinner more showy than ordinary; though she always contrived to have one special delicacy at the least on the table.

"No, Percy, you may see my books," Annie could answer, with a little quiet triumph; if it were allowance-day, perhaps adding: "I have made it do exactly this week, and have just fourpence over."

"Very well. I do not want details; only do not exceed, that is all." And Annie did not.

Old Mrs. Clarke, the mother, lived in a small house at the upper end of Islington. She was an invalid; and not softened by her age and infirmities. She was as hard as her son, and not so even-tempered; a good deal more exacting and actively selfish; for Percy's faults were but negative at the worst. Mrs. Clarke was accustomed to say, that "she had never taken to that Ann Farre." She thought her too young, and did not believe in her housekeeping; for Mrs. Clarke was of the old school, and believed in nothing that did not include constant supervision and active doing among the servants by the mistress. She was one of those, too, who looked up everything, and would have thought it indelicate negligence if a mistress gave her servant the key of the tea-caddy, or suffered her in the store closet unwatched. She it was who continually impressed on Percy her conviction of waste and thrift in the house: pointing to Annie's little table elegancies, which the young wife had obtained by the most cunning devices of hidden savings, as evidencing extravagance and needless expenditure. But as Percy knew that he allowed a very moderate sum, he was not inclined to active

participation in his mother's views. Nevertheless, her perpetual recurrence to the subject did tend to make his money-dealings with his wife more liberal.

One day, Percy came home half an hour later than usual; he who was so methodical and punctual. He was paler than Annie had ever before seen him, as if internally agitated; dining in more than his customary silence; replying only by monosyllables to all that Annie said, or not replying at all, if her words were not put in the form of a direct question. In the evening, while they sat together in the drawing-room, suddenly he looked up from his pamphlet on the Corn Laws, and said: "Annie, my mother has lost her fortune.—It is not necessary to enter into the business details of the matter; besides, you could not understand them, if I did. It is enough to tell you, that she comes tomorrow to live with us. Let the best bed room be given up to her, and I trust I need not impress upon you the necessity of dutiful and affectionate attention."

Annie's heart sank. She felt that all her quiet happiness in her home was at an end. But she had too high notions of wifely duty to utter a word of protest. She merely drooped her eyes over her work, and said, "very well, Percy," in her usual calm, undemonstrative manner. Nothing more was said; and no one knew that, while she sat hemming that precious little robe, tears were silently falling within the shadow of her curls, steeping the muslin held in her trembling hands.

Mrs. Clarke was a difficult person to deal with in a house. Her times and tempers were contrary to those of most people; and she had no idea of yielding. Annie's quiet pertinacity irritated her beyond measure.

"God bless the girl!" she used to say, blazing up in a fierce passionate way, "has she no blood in her veins at all, that she can never be angry or speak above her breath?"

But harsh critic and undisguised censor as she was, she did not intend to be cruel. She was only mean and sour-tempered. The day after she came, she spoke to her son about his house bills; asked how much he allowed a week, what average he made for each, and what sum he appropriated for that future day which, in some people's imagination, is always raining furiously. Percy, over whom his mother exerted a great, but unacknowledged influence, detailed his arrangements and position without reserve; adding up, for her edification, how much each person in his household was supposed to cost.

"So much as that? Well! I must say you are a generous husband, boy! I am sure your wife has no reason to complain! When I was with your dear father, I had not half that sum."

"Is it much, mother? I thought it moderate. I do not think we could manage on less."

"If not exactly on less, then it ought to include me as well," said the old lady tartly.

Percy was silent, giving only a little inquiring hem, as he sat pinking his lips contemptively.

"I hope you are not thinking of any addition on my account. It is bad enough to be ruined, and be forced to come to you for a home at all; old people are best by themselves—but it would be intolerable if I were an extra burden to you."

"I was thinking of allowing six or seven shillings a week, extra," said Percy, hesitatingly.

"Nonsense, child! your wife must learn economy; she knows little enough of it now. I tell you—and surely I ought to know, I who have kept house these forty years and more—you allow quite enough for us all; and it will be useful to her to learn how to make the best of everything."

"But she is not very extravagant now, mother, is she?"

"Quite extravagant—quite! At all events, take my advice, and make the trial. If she cannot make it do, she will tell you, and then you can alter your arrangements. Take my advice, Percy; you are soon to be a father, and all that, and you ought to be doubly careful, considering what expenses are before you."

"Very well, mother; I will. I can but make the trial, as you say; and if Annie is hard pressed and tells me, I will enlarge the allowance."

"Yes, yes, that's all very well, as between you and me; but don't tell Ann."

"I am a lawyer, mother," said Percy, with a grim smile, "and can keep my own counsel."

So the law was passed in his domestic Star Chamber, that Annie was to learn experimental improvement in the art and science of housekeeping; a law which never would have been passed at all but for Annie's private and peculiar economies, and her careful concealment of painful details. Percy was inclined to be mean and stingy, certainly, but he was not revoltingly so; and, to do him justice, he would not have imposed a task that he knew was too hard to be accomplished.—He was not sorry to lay even a heavy strain upon her just for experiment's sake; but he would not have done more willingly. So that poor Annie's very care it was which now caused her discomfiture; her very economy had created distrust of her management.

At the end of the first week the young wife was behind in her accounts. There was brandy for the old lady, and not a little of it; and there were her early dinners and her hot suppers: eggs and tea-cakes for her breakfast; special tea-making; bedroom-fire and the extra candles.

The housekeeping books showed frightful figures—increased by a full share and a half. But Annie was not disturbed; but reserved the revelation of those multitudinous figures as a simple fact with which her husband had to be made acquainted.

When pay-day came, she told Percy quietly that she was so much short that week.

"I cannot help it; but in such a small family as ours, one person in addition make a great difference. Our own expenses have been just the same as usual; so that I find your mother's cost exactly equals my deficiency."

"You must provide for that out of the allowance," said Percy, with hardness.

"Out of the allowance, Percy?"

"Yes. I am not able to afford you more; and by some means or other you must make what you have do."

"Very well, Percy; I will try," said Annie, meekly.

"Trying will be of no good if it is not done, Annie."

Percy spoke positively, as if on the brink of displeasure.

"I will do my very best," she repeated.

"But for this past week, Percy, when I did not know your arrangement, and so made no provision—"

She turned such a pretty, pleading face to him, that he said,

"I will pay you for this once—only for this once, mind; not again under any ordinary circumstances—emphasizing the ordinary. Remember what I say, Annie.—You know I never speak without meaning. What was it you mentioned you wanted in addition?"

"So much," said Annie, naming a large sum; very large comparatively with the whole. "I have had a great many things to lay in."

"Here, then, is the money," said Percy, slowly counting it out, coin by coin.—Now do not let me hear the subject repeated. You know what you have to do, and you must do it. To be concluded.

A CHINA GENTLEMAN'S HOUSE.—He first took us to his country house, now uninhabited. It was the perfect residence of a Chinese gentleman. There was a very large garden, with bamboo hedges, and large fish tanks, edged with walls of blue bricks and perforated tiles. His pigs were in admirable condition, and as beautifully kept as the Prince Consort's, at Windsor. About the grounds were nutmegs, mangoes, plaintains, cocoanuts, bananas, and small creepers, trained into baskets and pagodas. Inside the house, the drawing-rooms, had doors across sliding circular openings. We then went on to this good gent's private residence, entering by a Chinese triumphal gate. He tells me he has ten miles of carriage road round his estate. It is on a fine undulating tract of land reclaimed from the jungle, and laid out with rare taste. In the outskirts, a tiger killed a man the other day. In his garden I found Jacko, living in a cane cage, next door to a porcupine; there were also some rare birds. Further on were some very small Brahmin bulls a Cashmere goat

and a family of young kangaroos. There were all sorts of unknown beautiful flowers placed about in enormous China vases. Here I first saw the tea plant growing. It is of the same tribe, three or four feet high, perhaps, and bears a small white flower, like the open dog-rose; also I was shown the "moon flower," a kind of round convolvulus that only opens at night. There was a bower of "monkey cups," the pitcher flower, which collects water, and from which Jacko refreshes himself in the jungles. The fan palm—a beautiful tree on the lawn—produced water of clear quality by being pierced with a pen-knife. Several minute creepers were trained over wire forms, to imitate dragons, with egg-shells for their eyes; and there were many of the celebrated dwarf trees—the first I had seen—little oaks and elms about six inches high, like withered old men. The house here was superbly furnished in the English style, but with lanterns all about it. At 6 o'clock the guests arrived—mostly English—all dressed in short white jackets and trousers. The dinner was admirably served, in good London style, and all the appointments, as regarded plates, glass, wines, and dishes, perfect. The quiet attentive waiting of the little China boys deserved all praise. After dinner we lounged through the rooms, decorated with English prints of the Royal family statuettes "curios," from every part of the world, and rare objects in jade stone and crackle china; also a portrait of our host's son, who is being educated in Edinburgh. He was in English dress.—Albert Smith's *The China and Back.*

GUYST ON PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.—In his last lecture the Professor said, that in the northeast part of Asia is a difference of 105 deg. between the mean temperature of January and July. The winter region is the coldest known, the summer is the warmest of the latitude. The capital of Siberia has a mean annual temperature of 20 deg. below the freezing point, but the mean heat of its summer is 58 and 60 deg. The summer there is two months long. In places, the ground is frozen 600 feet deep; the summer thaws it only to the depth of a few feet—two or three, and vegetation advances so rapidly that the Russians say you can hear the grass grow. So, below a few feet on the surface, the ground in these regions has remained frozen for ages. (It will not spoil while in this condition.) That it has remained thus frozen, is proved by the animal bodies—fish as well as bones—exhumed from the soil. This arctic deluvian flesh when thawed was much reddish by dogs! The mean temperature of the earth is not the same every season. Europe has no extremes of climate, as it is peninsular. American climate in winter is continental, in summer it is maritime. The coldest summer temperature noticed is near the mouth of Baffin's Bay, where the icebergs of the north are driven by the currents of the Arctic Ocean.

EXPECTING A LETTER.—We do not think that life has a suspense more sickening than that of expecting a letter which does not come. The hour which brings the post is the one that is anticipated, the only one from which we reckon. How long the time seems till it comes! With how many devices do we seek to pass it a little quicker. How we hope and believe each day will be our last of anxious waiting! The post comes in and there is no letter for us! How bitter is the disappointment! and on every repetition it grows more acute. How immeasurable the time seems till the post comes in again! The mind exhausts itself in conjectures: illness, even death, grow terribly distinct to hope in its agony—hope that is fear! We dread, we know not what, and every day the misery grows more insupportable. Every day the anxiety takes a darker shadow. To know even the very worst of all we have foreboded appears a relief.

CONVERSATION.—The most casual remarks lives forever in its effects. There is not a word which has not a moral history. And hence it is that every "idle word" which men utter assumes a character so important, that an inquest will be held on it in the general indulgence.—[Harris.]

—A little three year old girl was riding in the cars with her mother, a few days since, when a lady remarked, "That's a pretty baby!" The little girl's eyes flashed fire as she drew herself up to her full height, and replied, "I ain't a baby—I wear boots and hoops!"

A RUSSIAN WOLF. A distinguished French recently visited Russia, giving a graphic description of a wolf necessary in the country, animal dangerous, from its man life.—

At an advanced period of the wolves become ferocious, three or four hunter of a light double barreled places in what is called a "drosk"—drawn by its name, and not from its which. The horse in the to run at a trot, and the right and left) never qu former trots with his head the Snow Bear; and the with their heads loose, a Furies. The whole quic rected in its course, pres nance of a man. A drive lied on conducts the troi To the back of the ear is attached by a cord, or by a chain, between three length. It is quietly to the assistance of the force to proceed; there it is and the driver inclines t start off at a trot and g as we have mentioned; the used to such an am nearest wolf shows its n to pursue the hog, soon then by three, and ult by fifty of its brethren, claim for the poor hog, themselves to get at stretching out to strike claws, and others end The lamentations of th into cries of despair, wolves in the deepest est; they presently co leagues round, and th by a whole troop of s Then it is the urge driver is apparent. have an instinctive b become intractable; middle tries to gallop to get the bit between ing all this time the h dom, there being no The hog cries, the ho howl and the guns fire us concert among th the hunters, the hogs are involved in a wh ters the snow all dro cloud in a storm dar ning.

When the driver is wild as they may be should he lose comm the harness slip, or t it is all over. Next d days after, the debr covered, with the gun horses, and the larg and of the driver.

Last winter Pri many of these hunts, ed his last.

He was, along wi of his estates, which ness, and they reso the wolves, or rath chased by them. A ready, in which th at ease; three stro to it, and it was en great experience— Each hunter had a guns and five hund their places were s looked at the back to a side of the slei

At night they ar immense desert co full moon shone b fractured by the whi like that of day. and the train start on in spite of its whereupon some many at first, timi great distance. C increased, and the cts, who commen

A Sketch.

A RUSSIAN WOLF HUNT.

A distinguished French writer, who has recently visited Russia, gives the following graphic description of a wolf hunt—a sport necessary in the country, to keep down an animal dangerous, from its numbers to human life:—

At an advanced period of winter, when the wolves become ferocious for want of food, three or four hunters, each possessed of a light double barrelled gun, take their places in what is called a troika—a species of drosk—drawn by three horses, from which, and not from its shape, it gets its name. The horse in the middle is trained to run at a trot, and the other two (on its right and left) never quit the gallop. The former trots with his head low, and is called the Snow Eater; the other two prance with their heads loose, and are named the Furies. The whole equipment, thus directed in its course, presents the appearance of a man. A driver who can be relied on conducts the troika.

To the back of the carriage a young hog is attached by a cord, or for more security, by a chain, between three and four feet in length. It is quietly taken in the vehicle to the entrance of the forest where the chase is to proceed; there it is put on the ground and the driver incites the horses, which start off at a trot and gallop respectively, as we have mentioned; while the hog little used to such an amusement, raises a cry which soon degenerates into what may be called a lamentation. At this noise the nearest wolf shows its nose, and sets itself to pursue the hog, soon followed by two, then by three, and ultimately, it may be fifty of its brethren. They all make a claim for the poor hog, and fight among themselves to get at it; some of them stretching out to strike it a blow of their claws, and others endeavoring to bite it.—The lamentations of the poor animal pass into cries of despair, which arouse the wolves in the deepest recesses of the forest; they presently congregate from three leagues round, and the troika is pursued by a whole troop of them.

Then it is the urgent need of a good driver is apparent. The horses, which have an instinctive horror for the wolves, become intractable; the trotter in the middle tries to gallop, and the gallopers to get the bit between their teeth. During all this time the hunters fire at random, there being no need to take aim.—The hog cries, the horses neigh, the wolves howl and the guns fire, producing a hideous concert among them. The equipage, the hunters, the hogs, the troops of wolves are involved in a whirlwind which scatters the snow all around, and looks like a cloud in a storm darting thunder and lightning.

When the driver is master of the horses wild as they may be, all goes well; but should he lose command of them, or should the harness slip, or the troika be oversteered it is all over. Next day, two days, or eight days after, the debris of the vehicle is discovered, with the guns, the carcasses of the horses, and the large bones of the hunters and of the driver.

Last winter Prince R—undertook one of these hunts, and it had nearly proved his last. He was, along with two friends, at one of his estates, which borders on a wilderness, and they resolved to have a chase of the wolves, or rather it may be said, to be chased by them. A large sledge was got ready, in which three persons could move at ease; three strong horses were yoked to it, and it was entrusted to a driver of great experience—a native of the district. Each hunter had a pair of doublebarrelled guns and five hundred ball cartridges and their places were so taken that the prince looked at the back, and his friends each to a side of the sleigh.

At night they arrived at the ground—an immense desert covered with snow. The full moon shone brightly, and its rays, reflected by the white surface, spread a light like that of day. The hog was attached, and the train started. Finding itself drawn on in spite of its efforts, it raised a cry, whereupon some wolves appeared—not many at first, timid, also, and keeping at a great distance. Gradually their number increased, and they approached the hunters, who commenced by giving their tro-

ika an ordinary motion, notwithstanding the trembling impatience of the three horses. About twenty wolves came up, when the party found themselves near enough to begin the massacre. Off went a shot, and a wolf fell; the whole band appeared to get alarmed, and diminished in number by about a half. In fact, contrary to the general belief that wolves do not feed on one another, seven or eight starving ones had stopped to devour their dead companion; but the vacancy was soon supplied. On all sides howling replied to howling, and all around were seen pointed noses and eyes sparkling like carbuncles. The animals were within gunshot, and the hunters made a running fire; but though every shot took effect, the band so far from being diminished, rather got larger. It soon ceased to be a band, and became a troop, the close ranks of which pressed on the hunters.

Their course was so rapid that they seemed to fly on the snow, and so lightly as to not make the smallest noise. Like a flowing tide, they approached unceasingly, and did not retreat before the fire of the three hunters, well kept up as it was. They formed an immense crescent on the back of the troika, the two horns of which began to get in advance of the horses, and the number increased so rapidly that it actually seemed as if they sprung out of the ground. There was something fantastic in their appearance, and it became quite impossible to count their numbers now slowing themselves in a desert where it was in general difficult to see more than two or three in a day. The hog had ceased to cry, and had been taken again into the pledge, where, its cries recommencing, redoubled the boldness of the wolves. The firing did not cease, and half the ammunition was now expended. There remained, perhaps, about two hundred balls. The two horns of the crescent got nigher and nigher, and threatened the formation of a circle, inclosing sledge, horses and hunters.

Should any one of the horses fall, all would be over; and, already terrified, they seemed to breathe fire, and pranced most furiously and wildly?

“What think you of this, Ivan?” said the prince to driver.
“Why, I don't much like it, prince.”
“Are you afraid of anything?”
“The wolves have tasted blood, and the longer you keep firing, the more will their number increase.”
“What do you advise?”
“If you will allow it, prince, I shall slacken on the bridle of my horses.”
“Are you sure of them?”
“I shall answer for them.”
“And will you answer for us, too?”
Ivan made no reply, it being evident that he did not wish to commit himself. He slackened the bridle, directing at the same time the heads of the horses towards the prince's chateau; and the noble animals feeling themselves as if loosened from the vehicle, goaded by terror, redoubled their speed. The space seemed literally to become annihilated before their desperate efforts. Ivan urged them still farther by a sharp whistle, while they at the same time described a curve, which cut off one of the corners of the horn. Happily, the wolves opened to let the horses pass, and the hunters were prepared for further operations, when the driver exclaimed, “For your lives don't fire!” They obeyed. The wolves, perplexed by this unexpected manœuvre, remained for a moment undecided; and during this instant the troika gained a considerable distance. When the wolves resumed the pursuit, it was too late; they could not overtake the vehicle. A quarter of an hour afterwards they were in sight of their chateau.

Next morning the prince visited the scene of his exploits, where he found the carcasses of more than two hundred wolves.
Speaking of having said a pretty girl to an obdurate old bachelor, “I should think that a pair of handsome eyes would be the best mirror to shave by.” “Yes many a poor fellow has been shaved by them,” he replied.
“Wife,” said a tyrannical husband to his abused consort, “I wish you to make me a pair of false bosoms.” “I should think,” replied she, “that one bosom, as false as yours is, would be sufficient. Exit husband in a brown study.”
“What's that?” said a schoolmaster, pointing to the letter X. “Daddy's name.” “No, it isn't your daddy's name, you blockhead, it's X.” “I'll be darned if 'tis. It's daddy's name, blowed if it ain't.” “I've seen him write it often.”

RUSSIAN VIEW OF OUR INDIAN AFFAIRS.

An article from the St. Petersburgskaja Vaidomostee, entitled “England in India, Italy, and Greece,” remarks:—“On considering the most recent events in India we cannot but say that England's self-confidence must have been greatly increased by the issue of the late revolutionary movements. The suppression of the Indian mutiny, it is true, has greatly told upon the finances and forces of England, and for thirty or even fifty years to come, the country of the Hindoo ought to be considered as a heap of smouldering ashes, from whence at any moment flames may arise threatening the whole land with destruction. In spite of all this, the result of the last struggle bears testimony to the ample resources of England. In the short space of a year and a half, England, for the reconquest of her Asiatic empire, has been strong enough to sustain the loss of an amount of money and men equal to that originally required for its subjugation during the course of a whole century. Never in former times has Great Britain commanded a sufficient force for efforts so gigantic abroad, without hazarding her position amongst the European states; and what ought to be especially borne in mind, all these exertions have been made immediately at the close of a war, devouring an immense amount of wealth, and about 50,000 of the flower of her army. There are two ways for the demonstration of national power. One empire covers itself with the glories of steady conquest, and the laurels won in a continued series of battle fields; whilst another State redeems its fame by a quick resurrection from misery. The worth and renown due to the latter are by no means inferior to those of the former. As a crowning point of England's merits, we must not overlook the fact that, owing to the solidity of the people's characters and institutions, no very extraordinary measures have been resorted to in the re-establishment of her Indian dominion, nor has her debt been greatly increased, or the assistance of strangers needed.”

NEAR TWISTING IN CHURCHES.

There are practices tolerated in religious congregations which Christians, who are jealous for the honor of their Master's house, should utterly condemn. Decorum is the handmaid of devotional feeling, and for this reason the house of God should never be disturbed by the slightest approach to irreverence. “It is a part of my religion,” said a pious old lady when asked why she went early to church, “It is a part of my religion not to interrupt the religion of others.” And we believe, if many a country congregation made it a part of their religion not to twist their necks almost out of joint to witness the entrance of every person who passes by the aisle of the meeting-house, it would be better both for their necks and their religion. A gross abuse of religious decorum sometimes needs harsh medicines as a remedy.

We give that adopted by Henry Clay Dean, who was at one time chaplain of Congress. The anecdote is from the Pacific Methodist:
Being worried one afternoon by this turning practice in his congregation, Mr. Dean stopped in his sermon, and said: “Now you listen to me, and I'll tell you who the people are, as each of them come in.”
He then went on with his discourse, and until a gentleman entered when he bawled out like an usher, “Deacon A., who keeps the shop over the way,” and then went on with his sermon.
Presently, another man passed up the aisle, and he gave his name, residence and occupation: so he continued for some time.

At length some one entered the door who was unknown to Mr. Dean, when he cried out, “A little old man, with drab coat and on old white hat; dont know him—look for yourselves.”
That congregation was cured.
An act was introduced into the English Parliament, in 1770, “That all women, of whatever age, rank profession, or degree, whether virgins, maids or widows, that shall, from and after such act, impose upon, seduce or betray into matrimony, any of his Majesty's subjects, by the scents, paints, cosmetic washes, artificial teeth, false hair, Spanish wool, iron stays, hoops, high-heeled shoes, bolstered hips, shall incur the penalty of the law now in force against witchcraft and like misdemeanors, and that the marriage, upon conviction, shall stand null and void.”

Special Notices.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

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

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful female Physicians in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in millions of cases.
We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhea in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. Positively does to give immediate relief to infants suffering from Wind Cholice.

If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold. Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.
None genuine unless the face-smile of CURTIS & PERLANS, New York is on the outside wrapper.
For sale by Dr. Smith, at Proprietor's prices.

Cramp & Pain Killer.

This is attended by the wonderful cures performed by the CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER prepared by CURTIS & PERLANS. Its equal has never been known for removing pain in all cases, for the cure of Spinal Complaints, Cramp in the Limbs and Stomach, Rheumatism in all its forms, Billious Colic, Sore Throat, and Gravel, it is decidedly the best remedy in the world. Evidence of the most wonderful cures performed by any medicine, is on circulars in the hands of Agents.

Why will you Suffer?

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

AN OLD INDIAN DOCTOR

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

JOHN MOORE,

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

By Stage and Railroad.

On and after this day the Subscribers will Run a STAGE TWICE A DAY from Calais and St. Stephen to the Roix Road Station, to connect with the cars to and from
Woodstock & St. Andrews.
Their Stage will leave Deming's Corner, Calais, every morning (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, which will enable passengers to take the cars at the Roix Road Station in time to arrive in Woodstock the same afternoon. Also leave Deming's Corner at 2 P. M. for same Station.

Their Stage will leave the Roix Road Station twice a day, on the arrival of the morning and evening train.
Passengers forwarded to and from St. Andrews by this route.
HARDY & BRIDGES.
St. Stephen, December 6th, 1858.

Co-Partnership Notice.

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

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ON HAND

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

Here's for Comfort!

By Greene's AC COMMODATION LINE, ON THE NEREPSIS ROAD.

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

The subscribers' Mail Line will leave at the usual time, and all light freight and parcels left at R. Armstrong's, Dock Street, will be delivered as soon as possible after the arrival of the Stage in Fredericton.
It is the intention of the proprietors to make passengers as comfortable as possible, when they travel by either of the above lines.
JAMES GREENE,
THOS. E. GREENE
St. John, Dec. 17, 1858.

DEMING & SONS, CALAIS, ME.

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

D. K. CHASE, CALAIS, MAINE,

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

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON

Is the largest and best arranged Hotel in the New England States; is centrally located, and easy of access from all the routes of travel. It contains all the modern improvements, and every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the travelling public. The sleeping rooms are large and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished for families, and large travelling parties, and the house will continue to be kept as a first class Hotel in every respect.
LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.
Boston, Jan. 14th, 1859.

FRONTIER HOUSE, MAIN STREET, CALAIS, MAINE.

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

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

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

JUST ARRIVED.

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

By Railway.

JUST RECEIVED FROM ST. Stephen a fine article of MUSCOVADO MOLASSES which will be sold at
2s. 3d. per Gallon.
ALSO, PARAFFINE LAMPS VERY CHEAP, from 5s. upwards. Together with PARAFFINE Oils and Wicks, and spare chimneys for Paraffine Lamps.
JOHN EDGAR,
January 13.
GEO. F. CAMPBELL
offers his services to the public as an Auctioneer and Commission AGENT.
St. Andrews, Jan. 13, 1859.

Tight Binding

WAR IN SPIRIT OF THE CONGRESS.—The New York Commercial Advertiser is permitted to make the following extract from a private letter written by an American gentleman now on the continent of Europe to his friend in New York, the writer being in a position we believe to observe correctly the current of affairs: "In spite of the Congress to be assembled, there will be no peace. Neither France nor Austria wants peace. The peace party of Europe is confined to the Derby ministry in England, to the anti-Austrian regency party in Berlin, and to the Stock Exchange. The Derby ministry is now powerless. Prussia will remain neutral until Austria is attacked at home; and Russia aims at nothing but the humiliation of Austria. War is necessary even in a financial point of view. It is the only means of avoiding national bankruptcy, the only decent excuse for not paying the interest on the public debt in Austria, or making a new loan in France. The war, however may be confined to Austria and France. In no case will the Emperor of France provoke a coalition."

LOED DERBY AND HIS FOLLOWERS.—At the late meeting of his supporters, held at his residence in St. James' Square, the Earl of Derby is reported to have enforced on his party the necessity of moderation in their demands on the government, illustrating the necessity by stating the large number of applications for peerages that he had received since his accession to power. At this assemblage the noble Premier did not appear in one of his amiable or cheerful moods. He impressed on his auditors all the sacrifices he had made for the party, in such a manner as to create the impression that in his opinion he had received but an indifferent return in the qualified support given to his Reform Bill.

INHERENT ASYLUM.—The trustees of the proposed Inebriate Asylum in New York, have issued an appeal to the churches of the United States, and the American public, for assistance. Some of the statements are startling, as for example, the following: "Who can doubt the vital importance of such an asylum when, even before its first story is completed, applications have been made for admittance, many of which are from the patients themselves? Among the applicants are twenty-eight clergymen, thirty-six physicians, forty-two lawyers, three judges, twelve editors, four army and three naval officers, one hundred and seventy-nine merchants, fifty-five farmers, five hundred and fifteen mechanics, and four hundred and ten women, who are from the high walks of life."

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The English papers state that the Great Eastern will be ready for sea in four months. A Catholic paper asserts that Gen. Walker, the filibuster, has not only entered the Catholic church, but is about to become a priest. CANADIAN CENT PIECES.—These coins, which have been lately thrown off at the British Mint, possess a remarkable peculiarity. They are not only tokens of value, but also standards of weight and measure; 100 cents weigh exactly one pound, and one cent measures 1 inch.

DIED.—On the 17th April, at the residence of her father, Ralph D. Beardsley, Esquire, Richmond, Mary Ann, wife of Wm. P. S. Ari, aged 26 years.

Carleton Co. Ag'l. Society. JUST received a spring supply of FRESH GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS. For sale at the "MEDICAL HALL," DR. SMITH, PROPRIETOR. WOODSTOCK, N. B.

Land Sale. TO be sold at public auction by the undersigned, on Saturday, the thirteenth day of August next, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Central Bank Agency office, in Woodstock, pursuant to a decree of the Court of Equity, in a case of Edward B. Chandler, Jr. Plaintiff, and Edwin J. Jacob, James Ketchum, and Ralph Ketchum, Defendants:— All that certain block of land situate and intersected by the river Washacon, or as more commonly designated the Little Presquite, in the county of Carleton and Province of New Brunswick, and consisting of six conjoint lots and containing about six hundred acres, as more fully described in the grant thereof from the Crown, and being the land described in a mortgage from the said Edwin J. Jacob to the said Edward B. Chandler, Jr., dated the 15th day of February, 1851.

Terms made known on application to the undersigned, or to J. L. Moore, Esquire, the Plaintiff's Solicitor. Dated at Woodstock the 19th day of March, 1859. A. K. SMEDES WETMORE. Barrister at Law.

SYRUPS! SYRUPS! SYRUPS! The Subscriber would call public attention to the fact that he has on hand, of his own manufacture, the best and largest Stock of SYRUPS to be found in the Province, consisting of Lemon, Raspberry, Strawberry, Pine Apple, Winter Green Ginger, &c., in the making of which no ingredients are used injurious to health or repugnant to the nicest taste. Put up in cases carefully packed to insure safe carriage, or sold by the bottle, dozen, gallon or barrel, as may be required. JOHN C. McINTOSH, 45, Dock-st. St. John, May 8, 1859.

To Printers. Bruce's N. Y. Type Foundry. HAS now on hand an immense stock of Roman Type, Fancy Type, Copperplate Script, German Type, Ornaments, Brass & Checker Type, Borders, Brass and Metal Rules, Leads, Lab-c-Saving Rules, Corner Quads, Metal Furniture, Etc., etc., The Types are all cast by steam power from the hard metal peculiar to this foundry. The unequalled rapidity in the process of casting enables me to sell these more durable types at the lowest prices of ordinary types, either for cash or credit. Presses, Wood Type, Ink, Cases, Sticks, etc., furnished at the Manufacturers' lowest prices. A specimen pamphlet of fonts of Letter only, and prices, mailed to printing offices, on the receipt of seven cents, to prepay the postage. Printers of Newspapers who choose to publish this advertisement, including this note three times before the 1st day of August, 1859, and forward me one of the papers, will be allowed their bills, at the time of making a purchase from me of five times the amount, of my manufactures. Address: GEORGE BRUCE, 13 Chamber-st., N. Y. may 7.31.

Lost! YESTERDAY, between Woodstock and Mr. John Dibble's, a Pearl BROOCH. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office. May 5th.

St. Andrews & Boston. The Schooner "UTICA," 100 Tons, MALONEY, Master who has been running between the above places for the last ten years, will receive Freight for either port. Any merchandise entrusted to his care, will be carefully attended to. Ref. H. H. HATCH. St. Andrews, April 29, 1859.

Earthenware, China, Glass! SPRING IMPORTATION Fras. Clementson, MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF EARTHENWARE AND CHINA, 29, DOCK STREET. RESPECTFULLY asks the attention of the public to his spring stock of the above Goods, which are now open, and ready for inspection. The Subscriber has spared neither pains nor expense in procuring Goods for this market, from all parts of Europe, where such Goods are manufactured. The above importation is the largest, and decidedly the best Stock of Goods ever offered this market—amongst which will be found China, Tea, and Breakfast Sets, Enamelled ground and gilt; Dinner Sets, Toilet Sets, &c.; Dinner Sets, Tea and Breakfast Sets, Toilet sets, in white stone and white stone and gold; China Vases, of every description; Blue and White Parian Vases, Toilet Bottles, &c.; Cut Glass of every description, of the most modern style; Plain Hot Water Tumblers. Wholesale and Retail by F. CLEMENTSON St. John, April 26, 1859.

TO PRINTERS. Cortelyou's N. Y. Type Foundry! AND Printer's Warehouse. (Established 1823.) No 29 Spruce-street. THE subscriber will be happy to furnish purchasers of Printing Materials with plain and Ornamental Types, Borders, &c., made from a combination of all the hard metals so extensively purified by founders. Also, German, Greek, Hebrew, and a new and elegant Font of Azote Music Type, from which the "Musical Review" and "Friend" are now printed; with Presses, and every article required for Printing, at the very lowest price, for cash or approved paper. Old Type taken in exchange for new, at 10 cts. per pound. Second-hand Presses and Materials, and a complete Stereotype Foundry, with two Shaving Machines for sale cheap. Printers of newspapers publishing this advertisement (including this note) three times before the 1st of September, 1859, and sending me one of the papers, will be paid for it in Printing Types, when they purchase four times the amount of their bill. P. C. CORTELYOU. New York, April 12, 1859. 3t.

For Sale, THE Farm adjoining Hamilton Terx's on the Hodgson Road, containing two hundred acres, eighty acres of which are cleared; cuts about twenty-five tons of Hay, with a good dwelling House and Barn on the premises. Will be disposed of on reasonable terms. Apply to PATRICK KIRLIN, Irish Settlement, Richmond, April 5, 1859.

Domestic Manufacture. THE Subscriber is now prepared to supply to all who may require them, ROLL LOZENS, in boxes of 6 lbs each, of his own manufacture, without any adulteration, and at a lower price than it costs to import a spurious article. Traders, by calling, will get strong inducement to purchase in the shape of a liberal discount. JOHN C. McINTOSH, 45, Dock-street. P.S.—On hand, CONFECTED CARDAMOM for sweetening the breath. J. C. McI. St. John, April 5, 1859.

For Sale. YOKE of young Oxen and a single Waggon.—Apply to FRANCIS WINSLOW, at Central Bank Agency.

IN THE MATTER OF John Perkins. AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR. NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned have been appointed assignees of the estate and effects of John Perkins, an insolvent debtor, and have been duly sworn according to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Vic., Cap. 17: All persons indebted to the said John Perkins are required to pay to us forthwith all sums of money due from them; and to deliver to us the said property and effects; and all creditors of the said John Perkins are required to deliver to us, on or before the twenty seventh day of June next, their respective claims and accounts against the said John Perkins. DAVID MUNRO, } Assignees. JAMES T. NASH, } Dated this 12th day of April, A. D. 1859.

IN THE MATTER OF George Clowes, Jr., AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR. NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned have been appointed assignees of the estate and effects of George Clowes, Jr., an insolvent debtor, and have been duly sworn according to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Vic. Cap. 17: All persons indebted to the said George Clowes, Jr. are required to pay to us forthwith all sums of money due from them, and to deliver to us the said property and effects; and all creditors of the said George Clowes, Jr. are required to deliver to us, on or before the thirtieth day of June next, their respective claims and accounts against the said George Clowes, Jr. DAVID MUNRO, } Assignees. JAMES T. NASH, } Dated this 12th day of April, A. D. 1859.

IN THE MATTER OF Robert B. Davis, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR. NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of ROBERT B. DAVIS of Woodstock in the County of Carleton, Cabinet Maker, made to me pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly 21st Victoria, Chapter 17, I appoint SATURDAY, the eleventh day of June next, at my office, in Woodstock, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, as and for the time and place for a meeting of the creditors of the said Robert B. Davis, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act. Dated the eighth day of March, 1859. A. K. SMEDES WETMORE, Clerk of Peace for County Carleton A. N. G. ARDEN, Sol.

IN THE MATTER OF James J. Montgomery AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR. NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned have been appointed assignees of the estate and effects of James J. Montgomery, an insolvent debtor; and have been duly sworn according to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Vic., Cap. 17. All persons indebted to the said James J. Montgomery are required to pay to us forthwith all sums of money due from them, and to deliver to us the said property and effects; and all creditors of the said James J. Montgomery are required to deliver to us, on or before the 27th day of July, next, their respective claims and accounts against the said James J. Montgomery. Dated the 22nd day of April, 1859. DAVID MUNRO, } Assignees. ROBERT HARPER, } Dated this 12th day of April, A. D. 1859.

Sheriff's Sale. Will be sold by Public Auction, at the Sheriff's office, Town of Woodstock, County of Carleton, on Saturday the twenty-fourth day of September next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P.M.:— ALL the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever, both at law and in equity of Hezekiah Stoddard, of, in, and to that certain piece or parcel of land and premises, with the buildings thereon, now in the possession of the said Hezekiah Stoddard, described as follows:—situate lying and being in the Town and County aforesaid, between the Town of Woodstock and Upper Woodstock, and west of the main highway, commencing at the northerly corner of lands owned by Dr. James Wood; and from thence running along the main highway a northerly course 12 rods; thence west twenty-seven rods, or a sufficient distance to contain two acres; thence south 12 rods, thence east twenty-seven rods, or to the place of beginning, being part of lot No. 39, and the same piece of land and premises deeded by said Hezekiah Stoddard to one Elisha Baker, by deed dated 25th July 1842. The same having been seized and taken under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of William Grievae against the said Hezekiah Stoddard and one Stephen L. Parsons. F. R. J. DIBBLEE. Sheriff's office, Woodstock, March 15, 1859.

Flour, Molasses, Tea, &c. THE Subscriber has in Store an extensive assortment of Staple Goods, suitable for the spring trade, consisting (in part) of the following articles:— 500 Barrels Extra State Flour; 300 Barrels Superfine do. do; 300 Barrels Alexandria do. do; 500 Barrels Kilm-dried Corn Meal; 20 Barrels Mess Pork; 120 Hds. Cienfuegos Molasses of superior quality; 50 Chests Tea—English importation; 40 Half chests do; 10 Barrels Beans; for sale low by HALL & FAIRWEATHER. St. John, March 27, 1859.

Nails and Glass. 35 D. 4d. 5d. 8d. 10d. 12d. CUT NAILS. Also 6 inch SPIKES. 7x9, 8x10, 9x13, 10x12, 10x14, 10x16, and 14x20; WINDSOR GLASS, for sale low by JOHN EGGAR. St. John, April 6, 1859.

NOTICE. The Subscriber respectfully informs the Travelling Public, that he has purchased the Old Stand, formerly kept as a House of Entertainment by Mr. Brewer, (about 9 miles above Fredericton, on the Woodstock and Canada R.R.) where he is prepared to entertain all that may favor him with a call. By strict attention and good accommodation he hopes to merit a fair share of public patronage. DANIEL MCKINLEY; Kingsclear, April 6, 1859.

To arrive in a few Days, Ex "Parkfield" from London. 6 HDS. fine Cordial Old Tom GIN. Ex "Lampy" from Liverpool. 4 Hds. Old Islay Scotch WHISKY; ALSO TO ARRIVE. 20 Casks Barclay & Co.'s Stout Porter, 12 do. Allsop's Pale Ale, 2 Crates Earthenware, for sale by the Subscriber. THOMAS L. EVANS. Woodstock, April 28, 1859.

Patent Steam Brewery, ST. ANDREWS, N. B. THE SUBSCRIBER begs to announce that he has appointed Mr. JOHN BALLOCH, sole Agent at Woodstock for the sale of his superior Ales and Porter, and respectfully solicits the patronage of the trade and public in general. ap28 CHAS. A. THOMPSON.

New Bonnets and Hats. JUST received from Boston, two cases new BONNETS and HATS. Daily expected, a large stock of English Hats, Hairs, Bonnets, Hats, &c., &c. ap28 GEO. STRICKLAND.

Flour! Flour! SUPERFINE & EXTRA FLOUR for sale by JOHN EDGAR. Woodstock, April 20, 1859.

Horse Nails. A FEW kegs HORSE NAILS of a Superior Quality at 10d per lb for cash only. Woodstock, April 20, 1859. JOHN EDGAR.

Aroostook Clover Seed. VERY PURE, A small quantity for sale for cash only by JOHN EDGAR. Woodstock, April 20, 1859.

J. RICKETSON, CARRIAGE, SLEIGH, AND FURNITURE PAINTER, AND GILDER, Woodstock, N. B. SHOP OPPOSITE H. MOREHOUSE'S.

JOHN CARTER, MANUFACTURER OF WAGGONS, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, &c. RICHMOND CORNER, COUNTY OF CARLETON.

Painting! MR. JORDAN RICKETSON in forms the Public that he continues the practice of his trade as a PAINTER and GILDER in his shop opposite the Hotel of Mr. Morehouse. Carriages and Sleighs painted; signs lettered; all descriptions of Cabinet Work painted in any style required. Also, Gilding in a, to branches; Picture Frames gilt, &c.

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

Settling Lands. OF best quality, in Mars' Hill Township, B Range two, and Littleton, adjoining Houltton. Apply to JEREMIAH TREBORTHY, or J. C. MADIGAN, Houltton, April 19, 1859. 2m.

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

Coal! Coal! Coal! RECEIVED on Consignment 50 Barrels SEA COAL, for Blacksmiths' use. For sale VERY LOW for Cash only by JOHN EDGAR. Woodstock, April 20, 1859.

Appletrees FOR Sale by the Subscriber, at his residence in Jacksonton, of superior quality and great variety, Grafted. RALPH KETCHUM. April 4, 1859.

Cheese! APPLY in time for 10 Cheeses from Mrs. Murphy Giberson's Dairy for sale by DAVID MUNKO, Iron Works Store, Upper Woodstock, March 23d 1859.

Earthenware. SPRING Importation.—Just received, Ex "Gertrude," from Liverpool—50 crates of assorted EARTHENWARE, selected expressly for the Country Trade, wholesale by F. CLEMENTSON, 29 Dock-Street. St. John, April 6, 1859.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF JEWELRY, WITH A PREMIUM TO EACH PURCHASER worth from TWO DOLLARS to TWO HUNDRED.

THIS IS NO LOTTERY, but a fair and legitimate sale, in which each purchaser the value of his or her money in a GOLD PEN, LOCKET, worth \$5; and in addition to purchase, each person receives a PREMIUM OF JEWELRY, not less in value than \$2, or it may be worth \$3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 20, 30, 50, even \$300! Our Premiums are distributed in a fair and honorable manner, and as soon as the name of the purchaser is received with the \$5, his Premium, or Pen and Premium, or Gold Locket and Premium, are put up in a small box in a manner, and sent to the owner by Mail free of Postage. Our plan, from long experience in the above business, has given general satisfaction, as each purchaser can see or trade above articles for all they cost him, and retain the Premium gratis. We want a good AGENT in every part of the country to solicit purchasers; Agents, to be successful, should have a Pen and Premium, or Locket and Premium, or both, to exhibit; and the first person becoming a Purchaser, at any place, to receive the AGENCY for that neighborhood.

No Money Risked! We propose to let a person know what Premium he will receive before sending his money. Any Lady or Gentleman desiring one of the above articles, can first send us the name and address, stating whether they wish the Pen and Premium, or Locket, and we will make their selection, and inform them by return Mail what Premium they are entitled to for it if they choose. We cannot however give this privilege but once to any person; our goods in a neighborhood. After a person becomes a purchaser, and accepts the Agency, we require all persons in that locality to send their \$5 in advance, through him. And if any one is dissatisfied with the purchase, and an unbiased person competent to judge says the articles are not worth more than the money paid for them, and in such cases TEN or even FORTY times the amount of such person return the goods, and we freely refund the money.

Among our Premiums are articles useful for Ladies and Gentlemen, such as GENTLEMEN'S GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, GOLD VEST & GUARD CHAINS, GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS, GOLD WATCH KEYS & SEALS, Gold Shirt Studs—plain and with settings, Gold Seal Pins—new style; Gold Brace Pins, California Diamond Pins, Gold Rings, &c., &c. FOR LADIES. We have Gold Watches, Florentine, Meant Gold Stone, Cameo, garnet and Coral Brace Pins and Ear Rings, Gold Bracelets, Gold Sleeve Buttons, Gold Belt Slides, Gold Rings, &c., &c. Also, Piano, Melodeon, Music Boxes, Accordions, &c., &c. Unexceptionable References given whenever required. N.B.—In sending your names, write the State, County, and Town plainly, so as to avoid letters being miscarried. Address: ANGLE & CO., 102 CANAL STREET, (Old No. 10) NEW YORK.

NEW BRUNSWICK & CANADA RAILWAY & LAND COMPANY. (limited) WHEREAS the Manager, before going to England, by advertisement dated the 16th of February last gave notice that he might be found necessary, or desirable, for the state of the weather affecting the work to discontinue the running of the Passenger and Freight Trains between St. Andrews and Canterbury during the month of May; and whereas it is now found that the Works have not been affected was then anticipated; FURTHER NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a Passenger and Freight Train (mixed) will be continued between St. Andrews and Canterbury on alternate days according to the following advertisement, viz:— NOTICE.—That on and after Friday the 1st day of April, 1859, the train will run at each alternate day, until further notice, as follows, viz:— Leave St. Andrews, 9.30 A. M. do. Canterbury, 12. do. Canterbury, 3.30 P. M. " St. Andrews, 5.50. " J. J. ROBINSON, Commissioner. St. Andrews, March 30, 1859.—tf.

To Intending Assurers. ENTRANTS before the approaching Assize at ballance (5th April) will be ranked in all future divisions of Progs.—as of one year longer standing than later Entrants. LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND, 2 Hanover Street, Edinburgh. This Association, now of twenty years standing, is one of the most extensive Life Assurance Institutions in the Kingdom. The Assurances are almost all on First Class Lives, and the funds are invested principally on First Class Securities over land. DURING THE LAST SIX YEARS the New Assurances were 6378 for £2,011,691, 0 0, being an annual average of 1067 for £502,781, 18 0. The annual income is £138,000 sterling. The Policies are issued free from Liability to forfeiture. NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH Head Office, St. John. DIRECTORS.—FRANCIS FERGUSON, Esq., W. H. ADAMS, Esq., ALEX. JARDINE, Esq., REV. W. DONALD, M. A. HON. A. STREBEL, SAMUEL D. BERTON, Secretary. Application may be made to HUGH McLEAN, Agent for Woodstock.

PH Life Assurance FOR GENERAL Annuities. CHIEF OFFICER.—J. BRANCKEN—16, D'ARCY ST. J. THOMAS L. J. BRANCKEN; JAMES ST. JOHN; W. H. ST. JOHN. Medical Examination by W. H. ST. JOHN.

Just Received AND FOR SALE MEDICAL DRUGS, CHEMICAL PATENT MEDICAL OF every description HORSE MEDICINE Perfumery English and American, Old Soap, Clavel's Honey Soap, Tooth Powder, Toilet Soap, Parian Soap, Hair Oil, Coccaine, Hair Dyes, &c.

Brushes. Varieties of Paint, White Lead, Red Lead, Vermilion, Colours, nice assortment of Brushes, Tooth and Gutter Brushes, Toilet Brushes, Book and Side Combs, &c. Also direct from a quantity of Stationery Books; a nice selection of School Books, Portmanteaus and Ink.

Confection. A large Variety. Candies, Peppermint, Flavouring Extractions, Corn Starch, Arrowroot, Yeast Powder, Spices of all kinds, Dishes, &c. Also direct from a quantity of Stationery Books; a nice selection of School Books, Portmanteaus and Ink.

White Lead, Black, Blue, Red Paint, dry color Oils. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Copalvarnish, Burning Fluid, &c. ON HAND a quantity of Curtis & Co. manufacturers.

Doctor Smith continues in the above Establishment next door. Woodstock, Feb. 3, 1859.

OUTLAY FOR LIFE MATRIMONIALY. Life Association of Scotland, 2, Hanover Street, London. Under a policy of £500, at only one half the first year's premium, the other half at interest, as long as the insured lives. First year's payment £11. 3s. 11d. Annual income of £138,000.

TO INTENDING ENTRANTS before the balance (5th of April) will be ranked in all future divisions of the longer standing than later Entrants. Applications should be made to H. McLEAN, Agent for Woodstock.

St. Andrews, J. Wm. W. HAS just received from New York and London 25 do Heavy Mess Pork 100 Bags Corn Meal; 13 Hogheads of Potatoes; 19 Tierces of Mackerel; 22 Barrels of 4 lbs White Beans; 13 boxes Cheese; 100 lbs Extra Ohio Flour; 50 do do Philadelphia; 50 qts Codfish; 100 do Pollock Fish, fee, Spices, Dried Apples, Bacon, Burning Fluid, Buckets, Brooms, Brooms, Cooking Parlor, and Paint, with a variety of articles as his Store in Post Office.

A C THE Subscriber having secured the services of a man from Scotland, a man upon but the very best at all times prepared as well as private families with the various articles of household description a himself that his Goods are respectfully solicited the public, a call, before he leaves the country. St. John, April 25, 1859. P.S.—Ship Bread, of Fancy Cake on hand, has been at this Establishment anywhere in the County.

PH Life Assurance FOR GENERAL Annuities. CHIEF OFFICER.—J. BRANCKEN—16, D'ARCY ST. J. THOMAS L. J. BRANCKEN; JAMES ST. JOHN; W. H. ST. JOHN. Medical Examination by W. H. ST. JOHN.



St. John Marble Works.

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

THE BRITISH REVIEWS AND Blackwood's Magazine. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO SUBSCRIBE

THE BRITISH REVIEWS AND Blackwood's Magazine. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO SUBSCRIBE. Premiums and Reductions.

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

TERMS. (Regular Prices.) Per ann \$3.00 For any one of the four Reviews, 5 00

For any one of the four Reviews, 5 00 For any two of the four Reviews, 7 00 For any three of the four Reviews, 8 00

For any four of the four Reviews, 10 00 For Blackwood's Magazine, 3 00 For Blackwood and one Review, 5 00

WOODSTOCK Clothing Store!

DAVID BROWN INFORMS his customers and the Public generally, that, having made recent additions to his

STOCK OF GOODS, he has now on hand a large and excellent assortment of articles in the

CLOTHING LINE, which he will dispose of at the LOWEST REMUNERATIVE PRICES.

BROAD CLOTHS, Milton and Satarra Cloths, Pile, Beaver, Whitney, Siberian and Bear CLOTHS;

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

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

VESTS AND PANTS, in great variety, and in all qualities and prices. HATS AND CAPS, remarkably cheap.

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

Persons desiring can have their own cloth cut or made at the shortest notice.

Particular attention paid to making GOOD FITS and to doing the work in a thorough and substantial manner.

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

WOODSTOCK CLOTHING STORE, Water Street, Woodstock, Nov. 18th, 1858.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY. CONSUMPTION CURABLE BY THE USE OF

WOLFE'S PULMONIC VITAE. This venerable preparation has proved itself to be the most remarkable medicinal preparation ever discovered.

For sale by all respectable Druggists and Apothecaries in the United States and British Provinces.

New Brunswick and Canada Railway & Land Company.

Punctuality, Expedition and Economy. THE Public is respectfully informed

that arrangements have been made for running a FOUR HORSE COACH daily between Woodstock and the Station at the Howard Settlement

in connection with the trains from St. Andrews. Through Fare twelve shillings and six pence.

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

Places by the Stage may be secured at the Coach Office, near the Post Office, and at all the principal Hotels in Woodstock, and passengers taking a through ticket at St. Andrews are guaranteed a conveyance onward from the Howard Settlement to Woodstock, even should the regular coach be full.

Parcels and Express Freight will be carefully attended to and delivered with dispatch on the most reasonable terms. JULIUS THOMPSON, Manager.

St. Andrews, Nov. 27, 1858.

New Regular Line of Packets. ST. JOHN AND ST. ANDREWS. The fast sailing and commodious Packet Schooners

SPARTAN, N. MORRISON, Master; HENRY GOLDSMITH, TATTON. Will leave the North Market Wharf, Saint John, and the Railroad Wharf, St. Andrews, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, in each week.

For Freight and Passage apply to D. J. Seely, No. 70, Water Street, St. John, or to the Captain on board.

This line of Packets runs in connection with the St. Andrews and Woodstock Railroad, and affords the most expeditious and economical route for travellers to the upper sections of the Province, as well as for the transportation of all kinds of Merchandise and Produce.

These Schooners possess excellent and comfortable accommodations for Passengers. JULIUS THOMPSON, Manager. St. Andrews, Nov. 25, 1858.

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

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

This is the Place! CLOTH of every description suited to the season all ways on hand.—Parties purchasing their own cloths can have their garments cut or made to measure on the shortest possible notice, and in all cases a perfect fit warranted.

R. R. R.

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

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

Armed with this remedy, a household is always protected against sudden attacks of sickness. Thousands of lives of persons have been saved by its timely use, who were suddenly seized in the night time with Cramps Spasms Vomiting, Cholera, Yellow Fever, and other violent diseases. Let a dose of this Remedy be taken internally, as the case may require, when suddenly seized with Pain or Sickness, and it will instantly relieve the patient from pain, and arrest the disease!

Radway's Ready Relief, HAS CURED Rheumatism, In four hours. Neuralgia, In one hour. Diarrhoea, In ten minutes. Cholera, In fifteen minutes. Toothache, In one minute. Spasms, In five minutes. Sick Headache, In ten minutes. Chills and Fever, In fifteen minutes. Cholera, In fifteen minutes. Influenza, In six hours. Sore Throat, In ten minutes. Burns, In twenty minutes. Frost Bites, Acute Cholic, Paralysis, Lameness, AND IN ALL CASES OF Bruises, Wounds, Strains, and Sprains,

the moment it is applied to the injured parts, all pain and uneasiness cease. Look out for Counterfeits and Imitations—Purchase only Radway's Ready Relief. Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1 per bottle.

A NEW CONTRIBUTION TO SCIENCE The Great Grand Discovery. R. R. R. (No. 3.) Radway's Regulating Pills.

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

Persons afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Diseases, Fullness of Blood, and all Females who are subject to Irregularities, Hysteria, &c., are particularly recommended to use these Pills. They are pleasant to take—elegant in taste, free from any taste, and will not grip, sicken or weaken the system, or leave the bowels clogged. Mothers nursing should likewise take one or two of these Pills once per week. They will not only keep your system healthy and regular, but will protect your infants against Cramp and Pains in the stomach, and insure not only a healthy child, but will invest every child, thus suckled, with a sweet disposition.

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS Regulate each and every organ of the system and correct all derangements of the Liver, Bowels, Stomach, Heart and Kidneys.

THEY CURE Costiveness, Indigestion, Heart-Burn, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Dropsy, Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, &c., &c., &c.

They are entirely vegetable and harmless; an infant at the breast can take them with safety, and persons who are subject to Fits of Apoplexy, Epileptic, Heart Diseases, &c., should always keep a box on hand. Price 25 Cents.

Ask for Radway's Regulators or Regulating Pills The Great Constitutional Remedy. R. R. R. (No. 2.) A New Life-Creative Principle.

Radway's Renovating Resolvent Heals Old Sores, Purifies the Blood, Instills within the system renewed Health, and Resolves and Extenuates all Chronic and Constitutional Diseases.

This great and glorious remedy should be hailed by the human race as a specific gift from the Almighty, to regenerate dilapidated humanity. Dr. Radway & Co. are the only Physicians and Chemists in the world that have succeeded in discovering a remedy that will effectually eradicate from the human system constitutional diseases and ailments, transmitted from parents to their children.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT Will radically exterminate from the system Scrofula, Canker, Syphilis, Fits, Runnings from the ear, White Swellings, Tumors, Cankerous Affections, Nodes, Rickeys, Glandular Swellings, Night Sweats, Consumption, Rash Tetter, Humors of all kinds, Prolapsus Uteri,

Skin Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia, &c. All diseases that have been established in the system for years. PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. Sold by Druggists Everywhere. RADWAY & CO., 102 Fulton St., N. Y.



The Great Ambassador OF HEALTH TO ALL MANKIND HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

A BOON TO THE SICK. The want of a sterling medicinal to meet the ills and necessities of the suffering poor of humanity, and one entirely free from mercurial and other deleterious particles, was sorely felt till this all-powerful medicine was ushered into the world.

HOLLOWAY'S VALUABLE PILLS have become the Household Remedy of all nations. Their attribute is to prevent as well as to cure; they attack the radix or root of the complaint, and thus by moving the hidden cause of disease relieve and restore the drooping energies of the system, assisting nature in her task of purging and reformation.

DYSPEPSIA. The great scourge of this continent yearly kills a course of these antiseptic Pills and the digestive organs are restored to the proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, searching and unerring remedy dispenses from the patient's system.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND WEAKNESS. From whatever cause, loss of spirits, and all other signs of a diseased liver, and disorganization of the system, vanish upon the emulating influence of this all-powerful antiseptic and detergent remedy.

BILIOUS DISORDERS. The proper quantity and right condition of the bile is of momentous importance to the health of the human frame, this anti-bilious medicine expels the hidden seeds of the complaint, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fluent, cleansing and reconstituting the vital functions of the body.

SICKLY FEMALES. Should lose no time in trying a few of these regulating and renovating pills, whatever may be their complaint, it can be taken with safety in all periods and disorganizations its effect is all but miraculous.

UNREQUITED PROOF. The testimony of Nations is unnamable borne to the health-giving virtues of this remedy, and certifies in every living tongue bear witness to the UNDENIABLE VIRTUES OF THEIR INTERIOR WORTH.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases: Headache, Indigestion, Bowel Complaints, Constipation, Coughs, Inflammation, Cholera, Inward Weakness, Chest Diseases, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Lowness of Spirits, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Stone and Gravel, Debility, Secondary Sympoms, Fever and Ague, Venereal Affections, Female Complaints, Worms of all kinds.

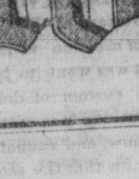
CAUTION!—None are genuine who do not use the words "Holloway, New York and London" are discernible as a Water-mark in every copy of the book of directions around each pill box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the box to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. DIRECTIONS for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

FAIRBANKS' CELEBRATED SCALES, of every variety, 34 Kilby Street, - Boston. GREENLEAF & BROWN, Agents. A full assortment of all kinds of weighing apparatus and store furniture for sale at the Railroad, Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of the Province.

Farm in Jacksonville for SALE. FOR SALE in Jacksonville a farm containing two hundred acres, more or less. It is about two and a half miles from the Iron Works, and five from Woodstock. The soil is equal to any in that famous agricultural district. The clearing amounts to fifteen acres. There are no buildings. If applied for soon this farm will be sold at a bargain.



LUME 5.

OUR PAPER

Woodstock Journal is a weekly devoted to the industrial, commercial, social and political interests of the Province.

Its objects at which it particularly aims, are the promotion of the soundness of immigration, the improvement of the system of railroads, &c., as well as the education of the people, the improvement of the schools of all grades, the highest being open to all without price, and support.

Our Journal is published at Woodstock, N. B., by Wm. F. Edgar, Proprietor.

Two Dollars per annum in advance. Single copies, one cent.

Advertisements are taken at the rate of one dollar and a half a week for the first insertion, and one dollar for each subsequent week.

Advertisements for real estate, and for the sale of goods, are taken at a special rate.

Advertisements for the sale of land, and for the sale of goods, are taken at a special rate.

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