

McMahon Institute Nov 16

Woodstock Journal.

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

VOLUME 6.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1859.

NUMBER 20.

OUR PAPER.

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

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

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

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

Cubs of ten, one dollar and a half each.

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

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

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

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

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

TO SHAVE OR NOT TO SHAVE, THAT IS THE QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Woodstock Journal.

Sir,—Fashion makes fools of us all.

We of the male sex are not as a general rule, remarkable for our forbearance, from ridiculing the absurdities which it compels the fairer portion of creation to countenance, in, or rather on, their persons. We frequently hear the charge made against the dear charmers that they are quite willing to sacrifice their health to the desire for a becoming expansion of form, even though this same expansion by no means agrees with the "classic ideal" of beauty.

But before we are so ready to ridicule our "better halves," would it not be wise for us to enquire, whether we ourselves are not equally culpable in sacrificing health and real comeliness, at the command of all-potent fashion.

In a word, is not a man all "shaven and shorn," quite as absurd a figure as his sister clothed in her most unmitigated crinoline?

The beard was not given to man without an intention. Either it was to be ornamental, or useful, or both. Which is it now? Neither one nor the other, for it is not at all. That it is capable of adding materially to the beauty of the masculine features we have the evidence of the great masters of Art, who, in their portraits of heroes, prophets, sages and kings, always painted them with magnificent flowing beards, as most fully representing the highest majesty of the human face.

The beauty of any thing consists in its appropriateness. To the female face are suited delicate features, smooth skin, clear complexion, as symbols of a

mild nature, fitted not for the rough contests of the outer world, but for the gentle influences of home. To the masculine face, on the contrary, are suited firm, strongly marked, features,—indicative of his firmness of purpose, his strength of will,—covered over with long coarse hair, as a protection against the elements to which he is to be exposed in the battle of every-day life.

On two grounds then we may claim that the beard is the beauty of the man,—first, from the concurrent testimony of the great masters of art, and secondly, from its appropriateness.

But there is another ground for its retention, viz., that it is conducive to health. At the present day bronchial complaints are exceedingly common. But few men, comparatively speaking, can be found in our Province who do not suffer more or less from sore throat, quincy, or chronic cough. No doubt a great part of this is ascribable to our climate,—its cold winds, its long winter, its changeableness. Now these have much more effect upon us from the exposed state of our throats and mouths. Fresh air is a necessity of life that we may breathe. To obviate any difficulty nature has provided two passages, or rather two openings to one passage, to the lungs for this air, the mouth and the nostrils. The latter in the quietest state of the system, is the road chosen, for the reason, that in passing through the circuitous passage in the head the air may arrive at the opening of the windpipe, as nearly as possible at the same temperature as that portion of the body. When the body is in violent exercise the mouth is opened to admit a larger volume of air, as this becomes necessary in order to supply the wants arising from the more rapid circulation of the blood.

Here, then, is one place in which the beard becomes useful. When exposed to an air, the temperature of which is considerably below that of the body, the moustache, while temporarily impeding the passage of the air into the nostrils, imparts to it a portion of its own heat. When the mouth is opened it partially answers a similar purpose. Thus the cold air does not strike with so low a temperature upon the tonsils and throat as it otherwise would, and consequently is not so likely to stimulate them into inflammation. But it more effectually answers this purpose as an external protection from the same trouble. In the hotter season of the year the moustache strains from the air the particles of dust with which it is loaded, and which would otherwise find their way into the throat and lungs, and irritate them; while the beard protects the face from the rays of the sun and prevents them from blistering the skin.

Here, then, we have two good reasons for the retention of the beard,—its beauty and its usefulness.

The ancient Greeks and Romans in this particular, as in many others, set us a good example. They prided themselves on their beards. No greater insult could be offered them than to pluck them by the beard. Who does not remember the old senator who had

sate in solemn state, and borne to see the city walls, the temples desecrated by the foot of the invading Gaul,—but whose cup was filled to overflowing when the barbarian in curiosity placed his hand upon his beard. He raised his mace and smote him dead, though his own life and those of his associates paid the penalty. In later days too, who does not call to mind the touching picture of Sir Walter Raleigh gathering up his beard as he laid his head unflinchingly on the block, fearful lest the axe of the headsman should despoil its flowing wealth.

We, on the contrary, seem to look upon it as a disgrace, and daily reap its stubble with unsparing hand, striving which can most thoroughly eradicate its marks.

"Oh! custom, how thou dost effeminate the minds" and bodies "of men."

Perhaps after all it is as it should be. We are a puny race of men compared to our forefathers, and it is perhaps but right that as our minds are less manly, less firm in tone, we should as nearly as possible assimilate our bodies to the mind's type.

Would that it were otherwise.

Yours, respectfully,

ANTI-TONSOR.

NOVA SCOTIA AGRICULTURE.

Of the potatoes, I spoke in a previous letter. I would only add, that no one State in the Union produces so many. Kentucky comes the nearest to it, and yet the difference of 500,000 bushels is in favor of Nova Scotia. Hay is an important crop. In 1851, the crop, which may be considered an average one, was 278,897 tons. Butter, 3,613, 890 lbs. Cheese, 642,060 lbs. Barley, 196,097 bushels—44,366 bushels more than was raised in the State of Maine. Buckwheat, 170,301 bushels—65,778 more than in Maine. Oats, 1,884,437 bushels—125,699 more than in Connecticut. Rye, 67,438 bushels. Wheat, 207,157 bushels—898 more than in Maine.

These statistics do not indicate a frigid climate, nor a barren soil, but, in fact, a very productive soil. A glance at the table of exports will give a correct idea of the surplus produce of the country. There were shipped in 1851, from different ports in the Province, 50,260 bushels of apples and plums, valued at \$28,752; beef 1,247 bbls.; eggs 42,673 doz., valued at \$4,688; horned cattle 2,421 valued at \$164,064; oats and barley 29,627 bushels, valued at \$9,344; potatoes and vegetables 496,494 bushels, at \$217,528. To offset these exports of produce we have the imports of 69,752 bushels of wheat and corn; 57,000 bushels of corn and oat meal; 188,163 bbls. of wheat flour, and 10,873 bbls. of rye flour, all of which is valued at \$1,556,852; leaving a balance against the Province of \$1,211,956—which is more than canceled by the exports of fish, lumber, gypsum, coal, freestone, grindstones, &c., which I will notice in due time.

—Cor. Maine Farmer.

THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS.

We must not permit the matches "Eleven" to return to "merrie England" without adding one grain to the bushel of good words that have been said for them on this side of the water. During their sojourn in the States they have conducted themselves as gentlemen, have conquered their adversaries in every game, and have given a great deal of pleasure to many thousands of ladies and gentlemen. But this is not all. If they had only proved their

superiority over the American "Twenty-two" (nearly every man of them Englishmen, by the way), and by their skill delighted the eyes of American spectators, we should not, on this account, have deemed it worth while to put them in print, even though they had gone contrary to the general rule of their countrymen when away from home, by not misbehaving themselves in a single instance. Misbehavior, indeed, we did not expect from them, for they are men, not snobs. But despite their prowess and their unexceptionable conduct, they might have gone back to the white cliffs of Albion without a word of notice from us, if they had not done the American people actual and much-needed service. Their visit has, in truth, been a decided boon to us.

What if we say that we regard the defects received at the hands of the "All England Eleven" as a greater blessing to the country than all the triumphs of Paul Morphy put together? We should not have had American blood in our veins if we had not shared the general pride in Mr. Morphy's splendid success. But, after all, what did it amount to? What good did it do beyond the temporary elation of a national pride, never much depressed? None, whatever. The Morphy ovals are ended, the set of gold and silver Chessmen are this day to be seen in the window of a shop on Broadway, and there the matter rests. The hundred and one Morphy Clubs are getting thin of attendance—the Chess mania has nearly given place to sanity. Who has been permanently benefited?

The fact is that Chess, although a gentlemanly game and one eminently conducive to sobriety, is not the game that we in this brain-worrying land stand in need of. Grant, what is not true and can never be proved—that Chess is a useful gymnastic for the intellect. Precisely for that reason, the American mind ought not to indulge in it. Heaven knows we have intellectual gymnastics, in our incessant business and our insatiable love of it, more than enough already. What we want is gymnastics for the body, the poor, worn-out, wasted, over-worked, holidayless body. Games that bring into active motion the muscles of the arms, the legs, the chest, the entire frame. Out-door games, that make us drink deep of that true Pierian Spring, the free, fresh, elastic air. Games that make the lungs play bellows and the heart to send the long stagnant blood spinning and bounding to the furthest capillaries. Games to make the form erect and supple, the step quick and light, the hand strong and warm. Games that take away the excess of nervous energy from the brain, and keep it entirely away for hours, dispersed through every muscular fibre, every radical of the venous and arterial systems. Games not to tax the mind, but to relieve it; not to keep the body bent over a table in a close room, but to keep the thorax expanded with the sweet, life-giving air that floats and flows only under the great blue canopy of the skies. This is what we drones and drudges of America need, sadly, sadly. And this the English Cricketers have given us, if we will but accept the priceless gift; and therefore it is that we thank them and send kind words after them, now they are gone or going. We are the more thankful because we have good reason to believe that cricketing or some similar out-door game will come in fashion and stay in fashion. Let us by all means encourage this fashion. If the Morphy clubs that have sprung up all over the Republic and are now dying out will metamorphose themselves into cricket clubs, a good work, an exceedingly good work, will be done. What is best about cricket is that it is a game not for boys but for men, full grown men, and above all for the men of the counting-room and closet—sedentary men

of every name, age and degree. One afternoon's Cricketing every week will benefit the business man in body, mind, and soul, more than ten thousand nights at chess. In this light, indeed, it is all folly and nonsense to compare the two games. On with the Cricket ball!—Baltimore American.

DO NOT CULTIVATE TOO MUCH LAND.

We have quite recently written an article on the propriety of using all the manure which could be applied with increased profit, and we would prefer our readers to peruse that article in connection with this.

Let us suppose two farmers, each commencing at the same time with farms alike, in value, locality, &c.; the one putting down his farm to grass and grain with shallow plowing and slight manuring; at the rate of twenty or more acres per annum; the other, under-draining, sub-soiling, and fully fertilizing five acres per annum, and putting it down to similar crops; each spend the same amount of money in performing these operations. Follow these farmers for ten years, and we shall find the one with two hundred acres producing small crops of little value, requiring double expense, as compared with their quantity, in collecting them; the other with fifty acres producing very large crops, and requiring much less labor in their manipulation, harvesting, &c. Our friend with the two hundred acres has to cart his manures from long distances to slightly coat his land; the other, with fifty acres in full heart, has comparatively less distance for the carting of his manures, removal of tools from place to place, gathering in crops, &c. At the end of ten years the fifty acre farmer will be the richer; at the end of twenty he will have doubled the income of his neighbor; at the end of thirty, three times his income, and at the end of forty, four times. This is supposing that he uses no portion of his increased gains in accelerating the preparation of his land; but if instead of this, as he accumulates larger profits, he increases the five acres per annum, to be under-drained, sub-soil plowed, &c. to ten or more acres, or such quantity as increased wealth will permit, we shall find him at the end of the first fifteen years, enjoying four times the income of his less progressed neighbor. Similar results will arise in degree from the use of fertilizing materials, to the full extent that they are found to produce increased profits. The adage of the two hundred acre man probably will be, "I buy no more manure than will produce a crop;" that of the fifty acre man, "I use as much manure as will give an increased profit by its use." If our friend of the fifty acres were located in South Carolina, he would probably follow the experiments of Mr. Lomis, which have clearly demonstrated that clover and grass may be grown in districts where their growth had previously been supposed to be impracticable, while our two hundred acre friend would have believed with his forefathers, that these experiments could not succeed.

Much may be done in thoroughly prepared soils with great profit, which cannot be done at all in those deficient in mechanical condition. Who can expect to raise grass and clover where growths prevail, and under the influence of a scorching sun? And who ever knew any crop to suffer from drought in thoroughly under-drained and sub-soiled lands? Until the instance can be ascertained, where such conditions have existed, and a fair amount of fertilizing materials has been applied, we object to the oft-repeated expression, that grass can only be grown in certain districts, &c.

[The Working Farmer]

Barrow, the Chinese traveller, computes that there is more material in the great wall of China than in all the houses of England and Scotland combined.

Skin Diseases, Chronic Rheum, Dyspepsia, and all diseases that have been in the system for years.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER COPY. Sold by Druggists Every where. RADWAY & CO., 102 Fulton St. N. Y.

W. T. Baird, and all Druggists, W. R. Newcomb, Tobique; J. D. G. and Falls; S. F. Grosvenor, Ed.

The Mighty Ointment
WORLD KNOWN AND WORLD

Holloway's Ointment

The free admissions of all nations as the verdict of the leading hospitals Old as well as the New World, the powerful remedial Agent as the growing preparation ever made known to man. Its PENETRATIVE QUALITIES than MARVELLOUS, through the pores of the skin, find their way to the reaches the seat of the internal disease in all external affections its anti-inflammatory and healing virtues surpass anything on record, and is Nature's great ally.

Erysipelas & Salt Rheum

Are two of the most common and dangerous diseases prevalent on this continent. The Ointment is especially adapted "as it spreads" is first to cool, soothe and then complete the cure.

Bad Legs, Old Sores, &c.

Cases of many years standing pertinaciously refused to yield to remedy or treatment, have invariably yielded to a few applications of this Ointment.

Eruptions on the Face

Arising from a bad state of the chronic diseases are eradicated, and a transparent surface regained by the use of this Ointment. It cures every variety of eruptions and other diseases of the face.

Piles and Fistula

Every form and feature of this and stubborn disorders is eradicated, and entirely by the use of this Ointment. Fomentation should precede its application. Healing qualities will be found to be equal and invariable.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bunions, Skin Diseases, Swelled Glands, Chapped Hands, Sore Legs, Sore Breasts, Sore Heads, Sore Throats, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, Sore Noses, Sore Mouths, Sore Throats, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, Sore Noses, Sore Mouths, Sore Throats, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, Sore Noses, Sore Mouths.

CAUTION!—None are genuine the words "Holloway, New York" are discernible as a Water-mark in every part of the book of directions around each box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward is given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any parties counterfeiting the medicine, or sending the same. Beware of cheap imitations. Sold at the Manufactories of HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots at 25 cents each and \$1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to every bottle.

WILLIAM F. BARKER, Agent for Woodstock.

FAIRBANKS
CELEBRATED
SCALES
of every variety.

4 Kilby Street, - Boston

GREENLEAF & BROWN, Agents.

A full assortment of all kinds of weighing apparatus and store furniture for sale at low prices. Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of the Province.

John, N.B. by Wm. R. Melville, Woodstock, July 29, 1859.

Notice.

PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL COMPANY.

104 FOLK STREET, PORTLAND, ME.

ARE erecting Works at Cape Elizabeth, both for manufacturing Kerosene Oil and will be ready to supply the trade of the Province in August next. wishing now to receive Parties in this state will be supplied by the oil from the Boston Kerosene Oil Company.

AT THEIR BOSTON PRICES

we are ready to deliver our oil in any quantity.

S. B. PHILLIPS, Selling Agent and Treasurer

Portland, May 24, 1859.

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

The Journal.

Thursday, November 17, 1859.

WHAT DO WE KNOW OF NEW BRUNSWICK?

Foremost among the impediments to our progress, as a country, may be placed the ignorance which prevails among our people generally of the Province and its resources.

How many men can be found, for instance, in the town of Woodstock, who can give us reliable information with regard to the adjoining county of Victoria, or even of the upper portion of our own county, and more especially of that portion of it which lies on the eastern side of the river.

Again, supposing that any one of our population should be asked for information with regard to the northern portion of the Province, of Miramichi for instance. We question very much if the sum total of his knowledge would not be summed up in the facts, that there is a Miramichi river, which serves for transporting large quantities of lumber to the sea side.

In St. John too, where as the commercial metropolis, the centre of trade,

if any where, accurate and reliable information should be easily obtainable with regard to all portions of the Province how much can be learned as to the country generally.

To be sure, when they can find time to cease for a moment from their own petty squabbles, or from vainly gloriously boasting of their immense circulation, and their editor's extensive labors and travels in the cause of journalism, they do occasionally devote an article to a consideration of a scheme of emigration.

For the Spring the prospect just now is quite cheering. The woods are alive with lumbermen, and the quantity cut during the winter must necessarily be very large.

On the whole, then, there seems to be at present, some reason for the hope of better times which we have been so long expecting in vain.

THE TIMES. Just now, with winter closing in upon us, and its usual accompaniment of difficult travelling, we can scarcely expect to see our town presenting a very busy aspect.

Crime seems to be on the increase, with

displayed are few, compared to their numbers in more pleasant seasons of the year, our merchants find no difficulty in getting through the day's work within the day.

Large quantities of supplies have been brought up the river both by the cash and the lumber merchants; and the stock of money, which has been growing smaller and smaller in the country during the last three years of depression, has been seriously diminished by their purchase.

But of every thing else but money there is even a larger supply than usual. The last season's crops have been more bountiful than ordinary, and the prices which timber is now bringing in the market have produced more confidence, and as a consequence, more facile credit than has been the case for some years back.

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On Wednesday a true bill was found against Thomas Boyer for the Murder of James Clark. Subsequently he was placed upon his trial and plead not guilty.

At about half-past seven o'clock last evening a mob of some thirty men citizens of Newport Ky., entered the printing office of Wm. S. Bailey, publisher of the Free South, and proceeded to make certain deceptions upon the printing materials.

REMARKABLE BREAK OF NATURE.—We are informed that a very singular phenomenon occurred in West Boylston, on the 7th inst., consisting of the birth of two female children or rather, a double female child, to J. D. W. Moore of that town.

BURGLARY.—This morning, Thursday, our town was startled out of its usual quietude, by the announcement, that during the preceding night, Mr. Hugh Hay's store, in Bradley's new building, had been broken into and robbed of goods to a considerable amount.

THE BURGARS, who seem to have a pretty intimate knowledge of the premises, had effected an entrance into the cellar beneath, and then by busting through some light boards under the shop windows, had gained access to the shop.

Mr. Hay can scarcely as yet estimate his loss, but he has already missed goods, the value of which would amount to upwards of one hundred pounds.

Crime seems to be on the increase, with

in our borders,—this being the third robbery of which we have heard within a short time. The other two, are Mr. McCausland's in Fredericton, and another, in Houlton, a few nights since, of which we have heard nothing more than a vague rumor.

THE STORM.—On Saturday night and Sunday morning last, a considerable quantity of snow fell in this quarter, followed by a rain storm, which had the effect of raising the water in the river quite rapidly.

On Tuesday evening the steamer Bonnie Doon, for the second time this season, arrived at Woodstock on her way to the Tobique. Ice having formed in considerable quantity during the night and running freely in the river, it was deemed advisable that she should not continue her trip, and therefore started on her return to Fredericton.

The Mechanics' Institute has lately been thoroughly repainted outside, which adds much to the respectability of its appearance.

The Special Sessions of the Court of Oyer and Terminer was held at St. Andrews this week, Judge Ritchie presiding. There were but two causes for trial.

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A NEWSPAPER MOBBED.—The Cincinnati Gazette gives the following account of the mobbing of a Republican newspaper at Newport, Ky., on Friday evening:

A bar of gold in the possession of certain parties in New York weighs about one hundred and sixty pounds, is 205 feet twelve inches long, five inches wide and three and a half thick, and is valued at \$41,219.04.

There is, in the family of Mr. John Nolle, Brandywine street, Spring Garden, Philadelphia a "gentleman" cat of enormous size—a perfect curiosity.

THE GLEANER says that the Gulf steamers are fast bringing the north into notice, and that during no previous summer has Restigouche been visited by so many of the high and influential, for pleasure health or business.

A London paper states that Colonel Rawlinson has just discovered among the ruins of ancient Babylon, an extensive library, not, indeed, printed on paper, but impressed on baked bricks, containing many and voluminous treatises on astronomy, mathematics, ethnology, and several other most important branches of knowledge.

QUICK PASSAGE.—The brig Young Dorchester, with deals from New Brunswick, arrived at Durgarvon on the 1st inst., after the extraordinary short passage of 16 days.

A little three year old, on being asked, "What makes you so dirty, sonny?" answered: "Why, I am made of dust and it works out!"

A PRAYER MEETING THIRTY MILES LONG.—Recently (says the Christian Mirror) some christians of Philadelphia were returning home by the Pennsylvania Railroad from a village in the interior. While talking among themselves of the things of the Kingdom, they found nearly all the other passengers in the car, both ladies and gentlemen, were interested in the subject.

TRAVA.—On Sunday morning about 7 o'clock, a fire broke out in a shed in Mr. Robert's Shipyards, Portland, on the west side of the Straight Shore. The wind blew at the time a perfect hurricane, causing the flames to burst forth and spread with rapidity.

Three houses were consumed at Spring Cove, near the Oil Works, on Sunday night. We have not heard the particulars.—St. John Globe.

The miniature steam engine, complete in all its details, was exhibited at the California State Fair, of about one rat power, manufactured by Henry Rice, watchmaker, of Sacramento. A steam attachment was formed with a copper pipe a larger in diameter than an ordinary steam pipe connected with the boiler outside, from which it received its supply; and when under a full heat, its fly wheel performed two thousand revolutions a minute.

A trial of a rifled six-pounder was made at Flushing L. I., before several military officers of the Mexican Government. The firing was extraordinary, and rivalled that of the most complex English and French bronze cannon.

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There is, in the family of Mr. John Nolle, Brandywine street, Spring Garden, Philadelphia a "gentleman" cat of enormous size—a perfect curiosity. He weighs thirty one pounds, and measures thirty seven inches from the tip of the ears to the end of the tail.

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EUROPEAN NEWS

The steamship City of Baltimore arrived at New York. Although her arrival is not so late as that received by the Argentin, at Newfoundland, yet it gives details not before published.

The loss of the Royal Charter, near the coast of the Channel, has been fully confirmed, but the destruction of telegraphs and signals to railroads, details have not yet been published. Over 400 persons on board perished, and only 30 were saved.

The Royal Charter was being plund. The effect of the storm was most disastrous in all directions. Snip Eng from Liverpool for New Orleans, ashore in Holyhead harbor.

Constantinople advises that the four chiefs of the late conspiracy were condemned to death. The conspirators had created ferment among the population, and direct threats of rebellion mysteriously reached the palace of Sultan.

The Montenegrins have begun to commit great atrocities against the Turkish population. A conspiracy had been discovered at Aleppo and arrests made there.

Turin, Wednesday.—The Ministry of Justice has resigned in consequence of the Court of Cassation being transferred to Turin to Milan.

BRUSCA, Tuesday.—The Austrians evacuated five cantons of the Duchy of Gragnano, on the Lago di Garda. The enthusiasm of the inhabitants is greatly excited.

MANNING, Oct 21.—Marching orders have been given to the troops, which will join the expeditionary army against the rebels. Marshal O'Donnell will start at the end of the week. General untravels among the people.

Hurricanes are now prevalent in the Straits. The Constitutional says that France stands the action of England in the Suez Canal affair.

The only parts of the ship Royal Charter standing on Wednesday evening a small part of the stern, with the mainmast and rigging apparatus.

She struck at 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and broke up at 7 o'clock, the fore striking her cables parted, and the other. She tried to stem off the bar, but the wind blowing a hurricane drifted ashore. The majority greatly murdered ashore, the survivors were picked up by the British gunboats, and an efficient guard was needed.

A large number of wrecks are reported on the English coast, with much life.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, midnight porters have arrived from the wreck of the Royal Charter, and state that the vessel struck at 2 P. M. The strain too great for her cable, one hauled swam ashore and made fast a hawser which several lives were saved, and might have been saved had not the parted in two with a dreadful crash.

The passengers and crew were killed by the falling masts or perished by the waves. 470 persons were lost, by 31 saved. All the women perished. The bullock, it is expected, will be saved.

TRIESTE, 27th.—The Austrian steamer brings advices from Calcutta, Sept. 22. The government had detained 1500 men from Bombay against the rebellious Wahabs.

HONG KONG, Sept 12.—The Ambassador has returned from without having obtained the ratification at that city. The ratification was given place by commission at Peking.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE SETTLEMENTS, London, 23.—The Paris correspondence reports the state of affairs between England and France as to the progress of being more encouraging, was believed that after all an Plenipotentiary would take his seat.

The Herald correspondent says of the semi-official journals of Paris becoming more acrimonious language.

A reactionary plot, got up by publicans and Mazzinians, in league with the Grand Ducal and priestly authority, has been discovered. The count belongs to the upper classes and considerable funds.

MINERAL WEALTH OF NEW ZEALAND. The journals contain interesting details of Dr. Hochstetter's geological mission. He had just returned from Coronandel Harbour, where he was examined and both gold and silver discovered. Mr. Heaphy and Mr. Ring have no small operation on the study of sciences to which they relate, and which throw great light upon Biblical history and criticism, and the history of our race.

The Commissioners of Emigration have presented to Capt. Johnston, commanding the famous clipper Marco Polo, a chronometer, as a recognition of his very white captain of the steamship Eastern City, burnt at sea near the Cape of Good Hope, in August, 1858.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship City of Baltimore has arrived at New York. Although her news is not so late as that received by the Hungarian, at Newfoundland, yet it gives some details not before published. The loss of the Royal Charter, near Bangor, has been fully confirmed, but owing to the prostration of telegraphs and damage to railroads, details have not yet been published. Over 400 persons on board perished, and only 30 were saved. All the officers perished. The ship was breaking up. The Royal Charter was being plundered. The effect of the storm was most disastrous in all directions. Ship England, from Liverpool for New Orleans, went ashore in Holyhead harbor. Constantinople advices are to the 19th. Four chiefs of the late conspiracy have been condemned to death. The condemnations had created ferment among the populace, and direct threats of revenge had mysteriously reached the palace of the Sultan. The Montenegro have begun to commit great atrocities against the Turks. A conspiracy had been discovered at Aleppo and arrests made there. Turin, Wednesday.—The Minister of Justice has resigned in consequence of the Court of Cassation being transferred from Turin to Milan. Brescia, Tuesday.—The Austrians have evacuated five cantons of the District Gragnano, on the Lago di Garda. The enthusiasm of the inhabitants is great. Madrid, Oct. 24.—Marching orders have been given to the troops, which are to join the expeditionary army against Morocco. Marshal O'Donnell will start at the end of the week. General enthusiasm prevails among the people. Hurricanes are now prevalent in the Straits. The Constitutional says that France will not stand the action of England in the Suez Canal affair. The only parts of the ship Royal Charter standing on Wednesday evening were a small part of the stern, with the wheel and a screw lifting apparatus. She struck at 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and broke up at 7 o'clock. Before striking her cables parted one after the other. She tried to stem off the coast, but the wind blowing a hurricane she drifted ashore. Several bodies were washed ashore, the majority greatly mutilated. Men were picking up sovereigns off the rocks, and an efficient guard was much needed. A large number of wrecks are reported on the English coast, with much loss of life. Liverpool, Thursday, midnight. Reporters have arrived from the wreck of the Royal Charter, and state that the vessel struck at 2 P. M. The strain being too great for her cable, one heroic sailor swam ashore and made fast a hawser, by which several lives were saved, and more might have been saved had not the vessel parted in two with a dreadful crash. The passengers and crew were either killed by the falling masts or perished in the waves. 470 persons were lost, and only 31 saved. All the women perished. The hull, it is expected, will be recovered. Trieste, 27th.—The Austrian Lloyd's steamer brings advices from Calcutta to Sept. 22. The government had despatched 1500 men from Bombay against the rebellious Wabees. Hong Kong, Sept. 12.—The American Ambassador had returned from Peking, without having obtained the ratified treaty at that city. The ratification had taken place by commission at Pe Hoang. Constantinople, Oct. 22.—Ruprija Pasha has been confirmed as Grand Vizier. The Commissioners for the settlement of the boundary question in Montenegro were obliged to leave the country, being attacked by the inhabitants. Public order has since been re-established. London, 28.—The Paris correspondent of the Times reports the state of affairs between England and France as to the Congress as being more encouraging, and it was believed that after all an English Plenipotentiary would take his seat. The Herald correspondent says the tone of the semi-official journals of Paris is daily becoming more acrimonious towards England. A reactionary plot, got up by red Republicans and Mazzinians, in league with the Grand Ducal and priestly authorities, has been discovered. The conspirators belong to the upper classes and possess considerable funds. MINERAL WEALTH OF NEW ZEALAND.—The journals contain interesting accounts of Dr. Hochstetter's geological exploration. He had just returned from a visit to Coromandel Harbour, where the coal was examined and both gold fields explored. Mr. Henly and Mr. Ring pointed out a locality where a thin bed of auriferous quartz grit was known to exist, and the first showerfall washed yielded the usual show of grain and scale gold. Dr. Hochstetter then dug and washed a dishful, which yielded a quart specimen with a streak of gold through it of about the size of a hazel nut, together with considerable quantity of large scale gold.

most favorable prospect, and in every part washed the gold scales abundant. His opinion is said to be that there exists a great quantity of gold not far from the locality where specimens were obtained, but that the search should be carefully prosecuted among the quartz veins in the mountains rather than by digging in the alluvial deposits.—Australian and New Zealand Gazette. ROMBERG.—It is with sincere regret that we have to state that the stores of Mr. John M-Causland, of this City, was robbed on Saturday night or Sunday morning last of Watches and Jewelry to a large amount. The robbers entered the store by springing the bar which kept the window shutters in, and removing by this means one of the shutters, they then burst open the door, and effected their object. Every possible exertion has been made by the Mayor and other City Officers, but as yet no trace of the thieves has been found. Mr. Timothy Driscoll's Meat Shop was forcibly entered about the same time, and we are informed, everything in it carried off. We have heard of several other petty thefts within a short time. This state of things should not exist, and we think the citizens should bestir themselves. We have always been of the opinion that the City should have a night watch—at least during the long winter nights—and if the City Council is not disposed to take the responsibility of appointing one, let the citizens apply by requisition to His Worship the Mayor to call a public meeting for the purpose of considering the subject. A small force of efficient men, who will do their duty, would protect us from robbers and incendiaries. We make these remarks in the hope that the citizens will vigorously take the matter up, and act upon it.—Head Quarters. WRECK OF THE ROYAL CHARTER.—Three Hundred and Ninety Lives Lost.—Montreal Nov. 7.—We are in receipt of the Liverpool Daily Post of the 27th ult., from R. Stuart, Esq., the Liverpool agent of the Associated Press, who had not time to embrace the following in his regular dispatch transmitted from Zaphor Point: "The public will learn this morning, with overwhelming grief, that the splendid vessel, the 'Royal Charter,' was totally lost yesterday, in Muffs Red Wharf Bay, near Bangor. The melancholy intelligence, which reached us last night was brief, but we fear only too true. Of upwards of 400 persons on board, only ten are said to have been saved. There is some hope, however, that this is an exaggeration. Under any circumstances, the loss of life, it is to be feared, has been immense. The Royal Charter, it was supposed, had about half a million of gold on board. When the disaster took place is not known, for the telegraph had ceased to work, and the storm had been so severe and destructive along the coast yesterday, that the Chester and Birkenhead Railway had been destroyed in two places. At Penmannown twenty dead bodies had been washed ashore. The Bay in which the catastrophe has occurred is two or three miles to the westward of Puffin Island, in Anglesea, and six or seven miles to the north-west of Beaumaris. It has a shallow sandy beach for several miles, with promontories at each end of the Bay.—The country around is wild, and few houses are about. The name of the steamer lost is undoubtedly 'Royal Charter,' not Royal Charles. The Toronto Leader advocates the settlement of the Great Manitoulin Island in Lake Huron. It is 150 miles long by 30 broad, and is inhabited by 1,200 Indians, having under cultivation 1,400 acres of land. The soil is said to be good, although rocky in places, and the climate salubrious; it is well watered, and the rivers and bays abound with fish. A slight shock of earthquake was felt at St. John, N. B., on the morning of the 26th ult.; it appears to have done no damage. On the 5th ult., at noon, a severe shock was felt at San Francisco. The oscillations were from east to west, and were accompanied with a deep rumbling noise. Men, women and children rushed into the street, and their countenance denoted more or less alarm. The Grand Trunk Railroad, by means of recent extension, now constitutes a single line, under one management, from Portland, Maine, to Detroit, Michigan.—By its connection at the latter place, goods can be sent right through from Portland to St. Louis, Chicago, or Cincinnati, with but a single transshipment. In 1820, A. Phoenix Stewart and Wm. Bennett fought a duel with rifles, in St. Clair county, Ill., and Stewart was killed. Bennett fled to Arkansas, but after two years was arrested, taken back, convicted, and hung in the presence of thousands of spectators. Gov. Bond firmly refusing to grant the hard pressed appeals for his pardon. That was first and last duel in Illinois.

The author of "Daily Beauty," in the Atlantic, speaking of matrimonial shows, says: "Any woman will break her neck to see two people, for whom she does not care a hair pin, stand up, one in white, and the other in black, and mumble a few words that she knows by heart, and then take position at the end of a room and have 'society' parade up to them by solemn little corporals with white favors, and file off to the rear for rations of Perigord pie and champagne." The annual income of the Marquis of Westminster, who owns about one half of the "West end" of London, beside vast landed estates in the province, is £800,000, or \$3,500,000 in our money. The late Dwaikenuath Tegore of Calcutta, died of a broken heart some twelve years ago because in the commercial panic of 1817 his fortune had dwindled down to only ten millions of dollars. With us, when a man is supposed to be worth \$100,000 he immediately obtains the title of millionaire. CLEAR THE TRACK!—The trains on the Railroad from St. Andrews to Howard Settlement commenced running on Tuesday, and it is announced that two trips a week will be made hereafter. Passengers and freight will, we presume, be taken at the usual way stations. The trains will run on Tuesdays and Fridays. Messrs. Hardy & Bridges have put on a stage twice a week to the Roix Road Station for the purpose of carrying passengers and freight from here. We understand that Julius Thompson, Esq., Manager, left for England yesterday. —St. Croix Herald. GREAT DESTRUCTION OF GRAIN.—BUFFALO, Nov. 8.—The grain elevator in this city, of the New York Central Railroad, was totally destroyed by fire at 11 o'clock last night. It contained over 200,000 bushels of grain, all of which was destroyed. The loss on the building and machinery is about \$50,000, which is uninsured. The loss on the grain is over \$200,000, but is fully insured. The extensive freight depot of the Company, adjoining, was but slightly damaged. Origin of the fire unknown. They fight duels in Cuba in this way: A major of militia near Havana having a quarrel with a man, a duel ensued with swords, and the major killed his adversary, who was many years his junior; the second then took up the quarrel, and he, too, received his quietus; then a cousin of the first killed stepped forth, and he was killed by the nervous arm of the old man; lastly, a friend of all the others felt bound to avenge their deaths, but, upon receiving a rather severe wound, declared himself satisfied. HORRIBLE.—A few days ago the daughter of a well known citizen, a prominent merchant and wealthy man of Albany, New York, was found in the street by some friends of her father, in a beastly state of intoxication, and taken home. A crowd of idle boys were about her, who were throwing piles of leaves upon her. She was tastefully and richly dressed, and wore a large amount of jewelry. For some cause or other she has become addicted to strong drink, and her parents are obliged to keep a continual watch upon her movements. She is a beautiful girl, about nineteen years old. The Hon. Joseph Howe will deliver a lecture before the Early Closing Association this month and it is expected that he will deliver one of the course before the Institute in this city. Mr. Howe has great industry, the most commanding talents, and consistent procedure, won for himself a world wide fame. He has many friends in this province, who will warmly welcome him to this city. The News suggests the idea of entertaining him at dinner, while in this city. We cheerfully second this motion, and hope our citizens will move in the matter.—Globe. The piles under London Bridge have been driven 600 years, and, on examining them in 1845, they were found to be but little decayed. They are principally elm. Old Savoy Place, in the city of London, was built 650 years ago, and the wooden piles, consisting of old, elm, beech and chestnut, were found, upon examination, to be perfectly sound. A Volunteer Artillery Company is about to be formed at Halifax.

Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will stay all pains and is used 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. See advertisement in another column. CHELSIA PENSIONERS will receive the pay for the Quarter ending 31st December next, on application to John G. Winslow at the Central Bank Agency, Woodstock. Married. On Thursday, November 10th, by the Rev. Henry J. McLaughlin, B. A., Mr. Thomas Purvois of Richmond, to Miss Margaret Nichol of the same place. JUST RECEIVED.—A superior article of TOBACCO. F. W. BROWN. Brick Building, Main Street. Woodstock, November 17th, 1859. New Brunswick, Carleton St. (L. S.) To the Sheriff of the County of Carleton, or any Constable within the said County, Greeting. WHEREAS Robert Brown and James Grover, Administrators of the Estate of Donald Black late of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, Tm Smith, deceased, have filed their account of the administration of said Estate and have prayed that the same may be passed and allowed. You are therefore required to cite the Creditors, Heirs, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the said Estate, to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at my office in Woodstock, within and for the said County, on Monday the nineteenth day of December next at eleven of the clock in the forenoon to attend the passing and allowance of said account. Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court this seventh day of November, 1859. LEWIS P. FISHER, Surrogate &c. County Carleton. A. K. SMEDS WETMORE, Registrar Probates for said County. Boots and Shoes, At the Woollen Hall. AT THE above establishment may be found the largest and most varied assortment of BOOTS and SHOES ever brought into market, consisting in part of Gents, Coarse, Coarse-Fine and Fine French Calf Boots, Patent Congress, Darning Pump, Brogan, Slippers, &c. Ladies and Misses Serge, Prunella, Kid, Goat, Enamelled and Calf Boots, with and without Nails, Thick Walking Shoes, Pump, &c., an excellent assortment of Mitchell's Metallic Tipped Shoes, Misses and Childrens sizes. Childrens Shoes in great variety. Cork Soles, &c. Rubbers in all sizes selling very cheap. Nov 15, 1859. W. SKILLEN. NOTICE. THE Subscribers beg leave to announce to the Inhabitants of Woodstock and vicinity, that they have received a fresh supply of Goods, viz: Flannels, Cottons, Colbrags, Orleans, Calicoes, Prints, Shirtings, Linens, Ribbons, Satinets, Drillings, Batings, Shawls, Fur Caps, Together with a new assortment of Groceries, consisting of Teas, Sugar, Raw and Orashed, Cocoa, Salaratus, Soap, Starch, Candles, Indigo, Snuff, Pipes, also Raisins, Candies, Spices of various kinds, Apples, Earthenware and Glassware, 1 cask Clarified Paraffine Oil, WILLARD SAWYER & CO. Upper Woodstock, Nov 15, 1859. Fall Importations, 1859. OUR MR. GILMOR has just returned from Boston and New York markets, where he has made extensive purchases of the usual class of goods kept by this Division and which are now being opened and arranged. This stock will comprise one of the largest and best assortments in the city, and will be sold at our current low prices, both Wholesale and Retail.—Please call and examine at Union Store, 767, Calais, Nov. 11. ALEX. GILMOR. Just Landed. Per Star, from New York. 310 BLS. Sap. & Exts Family Flour, 10 Barrels Repacked Chicago Meas Beef, 20 do Mess and clear Pork; 30 do Beans, 10 Sacks Dried Apples; 6 bls. Vinegar, 25 Boxes Tobacco; 5 Tierces Rice, 30 boxes Raisins; 50 chests Tea, 10 casks Starch; 32 do Spices, etc. 10 do Ground Coffee; 30 do Salaratus, Union Store, 767. ALEX. GILMOR. Calais, N. Y., 11, 1859. JOHN C. WINSLOW, BARRISTER-AT-LAW. In consequence of having taken charge of this Agency of the Central Bank Mr. Winslow will be found in the Bank from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Saint Andrews Society. A MEETING of the members of "The Woodstock Saint Andrews Society" will be held at the Hotel of Mr. R. Donaldson, on Monday evening the 21st inst., at half past seven o'clock. A general attendance is particularly requested. By Order of the President, J. T. ALLAN, Secretary. Woodstock, November 17th, 1859. Woollen Hall! JUST completed, one of the best and most important of Cloths ever brought to this market, which on examination will be found to consist of West of England superfine Black Broadcloths, Mixed Beavers, WHITNEYS, SEALSKINS, PILOT CLOTHS, Siberian Lambskins, Cassimeres and Doeskins, In black and fancy colors, SATINETTS, in great variety. Homespun, &c., &c. VESTINGS in Velvet, Grenadine, Marsells, &c. Ladies Cloths, in all the leading colors, together with every description of Furnishing Goods generally found in a first class Dry Goods Establishment. The above Goods will be disposed of very cheap, or made to measure on the premises in our usually elegant styles, and in all cases, perfect satisfaction given. W. SKILLEN. Nov. 15, 1859. NEW FALL GOODS, At the Woollen Hall. JUST Received a large and well assorted stock of British and Foreign DRY GOODS, personally selected, comprising all the latest designs of the season, particularly in Shawls, Dress Goods and Berlins. Please call and examine the stock and prices before making your purchases. W. SKILLEN. Nov 15, 1859. TRANSPARENT SHOP WINDOW BLINDS. THE Subscribers are prepared to furnish TRANSPARENT SHOP WINDOW BLINDS cheaper than any imported from the United States; and they have made such improvements that these Blinds when soiled can be washed and made to look as good as new. They fasten themselves for elegance of design and beauty of finish the Blinds made by them cannot be surpassed. Also—FRESCO, and all kinds of Graining, Marbling, Decorating and Ornamental SIGN PAINTING done with neatness and dispatch. Orders from the country respectfully solicited. Estimates sent Free. References—Mango Brothers, Dry Goods Merchants; Whitteker and Purinton; Barnes & Co., Stationers, Saint John; and C. S. Devery, Fredericton. Rooms in Walkers Brick Building, Canterbury Street, St. John. CLEAR & MILES. St. John, Nov. 12th, 1859. [Seal and Im.] Teas, London Groceries, &c. LOGAN & LINDSAY are now receiving, and offer for Sale at lowest Market rates. Ez Barque Parkfield from London— 36 Chests Fine Congou TEA; 2 do Madras INDIGO; 20 Cases Colman's London STARCH; 1 do do Green BLUE; 1 do do Black LEAD; 12 Kegs do MUSTARD; 3 casks Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces. Ez Ship Conquest from Liverpool— 6 casks Washing SODA; 15 kegs Carbonate of lime; 2 bls. Blue Vitrol; 1 bl. Copperas; 2 do ALUM; 1-1-2 bl of Cream Tartar; 3 do Epsom Salts; 2 bls Saltpetre; 1 chest Spanish LIQUORICE; 5 boxes Rock CANDY; 1 case Glenfield STARCH; 1 case English Chocolate; 10 boxes Homoeopathic COCOA; 10 do Candied Orange and Lemon Peel. St. John, Nov. 10, 1859. 78 KING STREET. China, Glass and Earthenware EX CONQUEST. F. C. CLEMENSTON has received by the above Ship from Liverpool China, Dessert Sets; White Stone Dinner, Tea & Breakfast Sets; "Toilet Sets, Gift and Colored Toilet Sets; Parian Marble Vases; Cologne Bottles, Butter Coolers, Flower Holders; Ring Stands; Tapers; Baskets; Majolica Butter Coolers. IN GLASS WARE. Sherry and Champagne Wine Glasses; DECANTERS and Water Pitchers to match. Colery Glasses, Custard Glasses; Jolly Glasses and Goblets; AMBER AND RUBY FINER BOWLS. Also a large stock of common Parthenware To which he solicits the attention of purchasers. Wholesale and Retail, 29 Dock-street, St. John, November 12th 1859.

Tight Binding

POO

Poetry

Arri and I. Down on the slope the cow-bells tinkled; Up in the trees the robins sung;

We were children then, they called us so; And we sat there under the summer noon;

A fair soft tress has slept on my heart, This many and many a day;

She gave it to me one night in May, Walking under the full May moon;

Moons have passed unnumbered away, Since then—their lustrous coils Have wound around the smiling earth,

Across the path is a grave-yard now; I can hear the church bells ring,

We are both here under the moonlight Where we walked so long ago;

Dust on the forehead, pure and white— Dust on my heart so heavy and cold!

Passed with its sheltering wings of night We were left on a bleak barbarian shore;

Select Story

AUNT JANET'S DIAMONDS.

IN TWO CHAPTERS.—CHAPTER I.

"I am glad you like the style of the setting, my love; it certainly is old-fashioned; but the taste is very good, and the stones are particularly beautiful.

"You wonder I should like to part with them at my time of life! The truth is, for all their beauty, they afford me very little pleasure; their sparkling brilliancy recalls the saddest events of my life.

"These diamonds were a gift from my Aunt Janet, my mother's sister. I was left an orphan at an early age, and went to live with Aunt Janet. She had a very pleasant house on Clapham Common, with a large garden; and she possessed an excellent income, arising from various sources.

"The truth came out next morning.—After I had read to my aunt, as was our custom, the lessons for the day, she spoke to me in a serious tone. She felt she was growing old, she said; in the event of her death, I should be left without a protector; it was the dearest wish of her heart to see me Josiah's wife.

I trembled at her words, for I knew, with all her kindness, that my aunt was of a very determined disposition; that she could never bear to be thwarted.

tor, I was always forced to give way to his whims and fancies, and let him be first in everything. Even at that early age, I am sorry to say, I began to dislike my cousin; and my dislike was increased to positive hatred by his being constantly held up to me as a pattern-child. I believe that Josiah was naturally better behaved than I was; but, even at that early age, I could perceive that he was particularly shy, and always took care to put off his best behaviour in my aunt's presence. I can recollect too, I was constantly punished for his faults; he used stoutly to deny everything; it was useless for me to speak; he was always believed, and I received the punishment.

"When my aunt purchased these diamonds, Josiah and myself were taken as a great treat to the shop—a very old-established jeweller's in town. I was too young at the time to know anything about the value of diamonds, but I perfectly recollect seeing the man in the shop show this very set to my aunt for her approval. After some demur at the price, she gave a cheque for the money, and took the diamonds home with her in the carriage.

"It happened on that day my aunt was in excellent humour with me; and while Josiah and myself were playing in her dressing-room, she called me to her, and put the diamond necklace on my neck, in order, as she said, to see how it looked on another person. I was delighted at the glitter, and ran off to survey myself in the glass. My aunt promised me, in reply to my expressions of admiration, that if I grew up a good girl, those diamonds one day would be mine. Thereupon, Josiah began to cry furiously; and he declared, with childish vehemence, that he would have the diamonds.

"I suppose this early recollection would never have come to mind, but for its connection with subsequent events.

"As we grew older, Josiah was sent to school, and we only met during his holidays. At these periods, he was always spoiled by my aunt, and his chief amusement was plaguing and teasing me; and appeal to my aunt was useless, for she always took his part. When Josiah's education was finished, he was placed in a stock-broker's office to learn the business; and to my dismay, it was arranged that he should reside with us.

"However matters did not turn out so unpleasantly as I had anticipated. Josiah whenever we were thrown together, was civil and courteous; and though I could never tolerate his sly manner, and the false way in which he always treated my aunt, yet we contrived, on the whole, to live harmoniously together.

"At last, Josiah came of age. I recollect how surprised I was, on the morning of that day, when he presented me, in the presence of my aunt, with a very handsome bracelet. As he was my cousin, and as we had been so much together, I never dreamed for a moment that there could be any significance in the gift, and I saw from my aunt's manner that she would have been hurt had I refused it. My aunt gave a grand party in honour of the birthday, and I was still more surprised to find that Josiah's attentions were paid to me, although there were several very pretty girls present, who, I knew, would have been nothing loath to receive the addresses of Mrs. Wilson's favourite nephew.

"This most unexpected conduct greatly embarrassed me; independently of my positive dislike for Josiah Wilson, my feelings were already set in a particular direction. I was dreadfully distressed lest Mr. Huntley should fancy that I was gratified by my cousin's attention; and then I found that my aunt had been whispering here and there mysteriously that my new bracelet was Josiah's present. I would have given anything to tear it from my arm, and strove as much as possible to bury it in my dress.

"The truth came out next morning.—After I had read to my aunt, as was our custom, the lessons for the day, she spoke to me in a serious tone. She felt she was growing old, she said; in the event of her death, I should be left without a protector; it was the dearest wish of her heart to see me Josiah's wife.

I trembled at her words, for I knew, with all her kindness, that my aunt was of a very determined disposition; that she could never bear to be thwarted.

"I replied that Josiah's conduct had never led me to suppose that he regarded me other than in the light of a sister.—"Ay," replied my aunt, "I have been talking the matter over with your cousin, and he confessed that he has liked you very much for years past, but that your manner towards him has always checked any demonstration of his true feeling; I then told him," continued my aunt, "that it was for him to take the initiative in a courtship."

"I was sick at heart, and escaped, as soon as possible, from the room, on some household excuse. I understood the matter clearly enough; Josiah saw how deeply my aunt had set her heart on our marriage, and he had resolved, for his own interest, not to be the person to thwart her.

"My persecution began from that day. I was to be taught to like Josiah Wilson. My aunt devised all sorts of plans for forcing us together: he used constantly to bring me home presents from the city—jewellery, bouquets, and the like, which I was forced to accept. My aunt frequently told her friends that we were very much attached to one another, and that she supposed, one day or other, we should ask her consent to our union. My greatest distress was to see how piqued and angry Edward, Mr. Huntley, was at the attentions I received from my cousin; he evidently thought I was on the point of being engaged. My lips were sealed; it was impossible for me to give him any indication of my real feelings. Josiah was always at my side, paying me the most assiduous court.

"After a short time, Josiah made me an offer, and I refused him without hesitation. I was certainly astonished by the warmth with which he pressed his suit, for I had fancied he was only acting out of compliance with my aunt's wishes. He begged and prayed that I would not pronounce an ultimate decision: he had perhaps been rather premature in his declaration; he only asked further time to prove the sincerity of his love. He would take no refusal, and we parted.

"As might be imagined, my aunt was very angry at my conduct; she expostulated earnestly with me; and in order to show how deeply she had the matter at heart, she detailed to me the plans she had formed for our future mode of life. We were to live with her; at her death, she would bequeath us all her property; and on the day of our engagement, she intended to present us each with five thousand pounds.

"I was placed in a most delicate position; I was wholly dependent on my aunt; I had not a single relation in the world who could help me; Mr. Huntley, as was natural under the circumstances, had ceased to pay me any attention.

"Things took the course I feared; my aunt finding that her arguments in Josiah's favour were unavailing, had recourse to threats; she reminded me that the disobedience was wholly on my side; she declared that it would be the worse for me if I persisted in my refusal; and she concluded a very painful conversation by desiring me to give her my final decision after the dinner-party to which we were going on the following evening; in the meanwhile, I was to think over the matter well.

"When she had ceased speaking, my aunt recollected she had left the book she was reading in the summer-house, near the end of the garden: she was about to ring for the servant to fetch it; I said I would go instead of her. It was a lovely summer night, and the cold air was very refreshing after the excitement I had gone through.

"I found the book in the summer-house, but I did not return immediately, the intense calm of night was so delightful. I was in a strange condition, half musing, half crying, when I heard voices behind the summer-house. I felt frightened, and drew back, into the shade. Listening very intently, I could distinguish my cousin's voice, then another voice—a woman's—my aunt's maid, Lucy! To my utter amazement, I heard him ask the girl to meet him on that spot on the following evening, after we returned home from the party. It was my cousin's voice—I was certain of that. They passed away. This was the excellent man my aunt wanted me

to marry! I was quite overcome with anger and indignation. I would denounce his conduct at once! When I had sufficiently recovered myself, I hurried back to the house; my aunt was not in the drawing-room; I had time for reflection. How did matters stand? Why, only one word against his! Of course, the girl would deny everything; his word from childhood had always been preferred to mine; my aunt, at most, would believe I had mistaken the voice.

"I resolved to hold my peace till the following evening. What a night and day of agitation I passed! Not one word did my aunt say about Josiah during the next day, but her manner was all kindness towards me.

"The dinner-party was to be a very grand affair; and my aunt, as was usual on such occasions, wore her diamonds. "You may imagine how little I enjoyed myself seated next my cousin, Mrs. Huntley, Edward's mother, was at a party, and I could see she watched me very intently.

"It happened after dinner, before the gentlemen came up, that Mrs. Huntley and myself were left alone together in one of the drawing-rooms. She addressed me, and laughingly said she supposed she would soon have the pleasure of congratulating me on my engagement with my cousin. I longed to speak out to her, to tell her how I disliked my cousin, and loved her son, but I dared not. I strove to say something; my tongue was powerless; I burst into a flood of tears. Fortunately, I recovered myself before my aunt caught sight of me.

"We left the party about eleven o'clock. As soon as we got home, my aunt bade Josiah good night, retired to her dressing-room, and sent for her maid. When my aunt wore her diamonds, it was the custom for me to take them from her dressing-room, and put them away, and they were kept in a room opening into the dressing-room, which was used as a boudoir. In this room was a large fire-proof safe, which on the outside had the appearance of an ordinary chiffoniere. I was in such a state of nervous agitation when I entered my aunt's room and obtained the diamonds, that at moments I seemed to lose my head. Lucy was assisting my aunt to undress; the diamonds lay on the dressing-table; I placed them in the box and took them into the room without saying a word. To my dismay, I found Josiah in the boudoir. There was always some difficulty about the lock of the safe, which was very elaborate: he took the keys out of my hand and opened the door for me, and almost before I had placed the diamonds in their place, he renewed his hateful offer. It was on my lips to tell him that I knew of his baseness; luckily, as events will show, I restrained myself; but I did solemnly declare that, come what might, I would never be his wife. He tried to frighten me with my aunt's displeasure. In the midst of our discussion, in came Lucy from the dressing-room with a message that her mistress wished to see me immediately.

"It was a relief, at all costs, to be out of Josiah's presence. "My aunt was sitting in her easy-chair, wrapped in her dressing-gown. Her manner was all kindness towards me—she made me sit close by her. To my surprise she did not say one word about the marriage; she began talking, accidentally as it were, about the alterations she intended to make in the house; she asked my opinion of her different plans. I replied innocently enough, I'm sure, but she took no notice of my manner.

"As we lived in the neighborhood of London, it was Josiah's custom very frequently to discharge a pistol out of his bedroom window. Hearing the report recalled to my mind that I had left the keys of the safe with him. My aunt kept these keys in a secret place in her room, and was always very careful to see that they were safely deposited before she went to bed. I was puzzling my head how to get these keys from Josiah, for I had not courage to go for them myself, when there came a tap at the door, and Lucy brought in the keys, saying that Mr. Josiah had told her to give them to my aunt.

"The conversation about the improvements was resumed, and I soon found that all this had really reference to our marriage—my aunt choosing to assume, by implication, that I had consented to the

"It was a warm sultry night, and, in pretence of wanting air, I went to the window. How my heart beat! Looking out I could just perceive, in the breaks of light on the path, a figure hurrying down the garden; I strained my sight hard to be assured of the fact. The time had come to tell my aunt of my cousins conduct.

"I turned abruptly from the window, and threw myself at her feet. "Aunt, I cannot marry my cousin! At that moment, my utter astonishment and dismay, there was a knock outside the door: it was Josiah; he had come to ask whether I had delivered the keys.

"My aunt answered Josiah's question and he went away; then turning to me she asked, in a severe voice, what I had to say.

"I knew it was in vain for me to speak without proof. I was silent through painful helplessness. My aunt waiting a while for me to speak, sternly declared I had wilfully thrown away my best chance in life; henceforth she should never refer to the subject, and she bade me good night. I reminded her that this was my first act of disobedience to her wishes; I declared I would never marry without her consent. It was all in vain: not withstanding my tears and protestations, I could not move her to forgiveness.

"But however great my distress of mind, it was for the time lost in bewilderment at Josiah's conduct. It could not have been more than five minutes after he had inquired about the keys, he hurried into my aunt's dressing-room, without so much as knocking at the door, and told me, in going the rounds of the house, he had found one of the dining-room windows, which opened on the garden, unbarred, and the window open. He was certain there was some collusion with people outside; thieves might even now be secreted in the house. He rang the alarm-bell which was connected with the room. His manner seemed so perfectly natural, that I began to believe I must have mistaken the voice. The woman-servants, dreadfully frightened, came huddling into the room, all but Lucy? Where was Lucy? Nobody knew; she was not up stairs.—Josiah and the two men were to search the house. The butler declared he had himself shut and barred the dining-room windows. Presently, we heard voices outside in the garden, and Josiah came back to my aunt's room, laughing; he said it was all a false alarm. The butler and footman had pounced upon Lucy just as she was coming in at the window. The wretched girl was hurried into my aunt's presence, and cross-questioned, Josiah standing by quite unconcerned. What had she been doing? she was so scared and frightened. All we could gain from her was, she had gone to meet her sweetheart.

"My aunt gave her warning on the spot, and declared she should leave the house next day.

"I was far too excited to sleep that night. Josiah's voice—was it Josiah's voice! I could think of nothing else. Early in the morning, Lucy came into my room, crying bitterly. She begged and prayed I would intercede for her with my aunt.

"Tell me, Lucy, whom did you really go to meet?" "Why miss, only my young man," she replied.

"What an hour to choose, Lucy!" "Yes, miss; but he's at work in London all day long.

"I was determined to solve the mystery about Josiah.

"Listen to me, Lucy." I watched her closely as I spoke. "The night before last about half-past ten, I went to fetch a book from the summer-house." She blushed scarlet at my words. "I heard the meeting between you and that man arranged; I knew your voice, Lucy, and I knew his too!"

"She turned deadly pale, and sank to the floor. "Oh, miss," she said, in a low tone, "you can never forgive me. It was very, very wrong; but if you knew all you would pity me." Mr. Josiah promised to get my brother let off being a soldier—he did indeed! Mother's broken-hearted about poor James."

"I knew it was true that Lucy's brother had enlisted."

"Have you any proof to give of Mr. Josiah's promise?" I asked.

"Only my word; but that's worth nothing now," she replied, in accents of despair. "I've told one lie; nobody will believe me."

"The girl's confession, which was greatly to her detriment, left no doubt in my mind respecting my cousin; but the motive for his extraordinary conduct was still hidden in mystery. I cautioned the girl not to say a word about the affair with Mr. Josiah, which, unsupported as it was by any sufficient evidence, would only render my case worse with my aunt.

"My aunt, of her own accord, after very serious admonition, awarded to Lucy the grace of a month's warning. Never again did my aunt allude to my marriage with Josiah; but she treated me with the utmost coldness and distance.

"It appeared that Mrs. Huntley had perfectly comprehended the reason of my silence and tears, when she addressed me at the dinner. In a few days I received a letter from her son making me an offer. "Rejoiced as I was at this evidence of Mr. Huntley's love, I could have given anything that his avowal should have been postponed till my aunt had been reconciled more to my rejection of Josiah.

"I placed the letter in my aunt's hand, telling her that I held myself fully bound by my promise never to marry without her consent. She read the letter without making any remark on its contents, to me to acknowledge its receipt, and that the subject should be fully answered in a few days. I little imagined the answer that letter was destined to receive.

"One morning, about ten days after dinner-party, I was summoned to my aunt's room: of course I believed I wished to see me respecting Mr. Huntley's offer. When I entered the room I could see she was much agitated; she motioned me to sit on the sofa.

"Where did you put my diamonds the night of the dinner?" she enquired. "In their usual place, at the top of the drawer," I replied.

"Find them, then!" "I knelt down, and looked into the drawers; the diamonds were not in their place, I felt dreadfully alarmed; it was my fault for letting the keys go out of my hands. I pulled out all the contents of the drawers, parchments, legal documents, dusty bundles of letters, bills, plate—the diamonds were gone!

"I have had the keys in my possession from the time Lucy brought them to the night of the dinner; I can swear to it!" exclaimed my aunt. "Why, it was the night the girl was found in the garden."

"You do not suspect Lucy, aunt!" "I do!" she replied with decision.

"I protested it was impossible that Lucy could have been guilty of such a crime. "Well," rejoined my aunt, "we won't are not fit judges in such a matter. send for Mr. Chapman."

This gentleman was a solicitor, and always been a great friend and chief adviser to my aunt. "A messenger was despatched to Chapman, and the coachman sent, haste, to fetch Josiah immediately from the city.

"In about two hours, Mr. Chapman with us. My aunt related to him the circumstances of that night, calling upon to supply the particulars in which I concerned. "He desired that Lucy should be for. I would have willingly been from the room, but my aunt ordered to remain. "Mr. Chapman placed his chair so the light from the window fell on Lucy's face as she stood before him. "I was in a perfect agony; I knew the girl was innocent. There was a sick presentiment weighing in my mind, against it as I would, that Josiah was involved in the affair. "Mr. Chapman stated to Lucy, the consequence of something that has transpired, it was necessary for him to know the name of the person she had into the garden to see. "The girl looked anxiously at me, averted my eyes, but I felt my face beneath her gaze. "She said it was her lover! "His name?" demanded Mr. Chap

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"In about two hours, Mr. Chapman was with us. My aunt related to him the occurrences of that night, calling upon me to supply the particulars in which I was concerned."

"He desired that Lucy should be sent for. I would have willingly escaped from the room, but my aunt ordered me to remain."

"Mr. Chapman placed his chair so that the light from the window fell on Lucy's face as she stood before him."

"I was in a perfect agony; I knew the girl was innocent. There was a sickening presentiment weighing in my mind, strive against it as I would, that Josiah was involved in the affair."

"Mr. Chapman stated to Lucy, that in consequence of something that has just transpired, it was necessary for him to know the name of the person she had gone into the garden to see."

"The girl looked anxiously at me; I averted my eyes, but I felt my face burn beneath her gaze."

"No doubt," said Josiah, with a sneer, "my very charitable relation believes I have stolen those diamonds!"

"His name!" demanded Mr. Chapman.

"She refused to give any name, and though he pressed her on the point, she remained obstinately silent."

"Now, Lucy," said he, "this is how matters stand: your mistress's diamonds were placed in that press; the keys were last in your possession; the diamonds are gone."

"Gone!" exclaimed the girl in terror.

"Not me sir; you don't suspect me?"

"Mr. Chapman made no reply. Lucy turned from him to my aunt, and vehemently protested her innocence."

"Is it in your own power, Lucy," said Mr. Chapman, "to clear yourself from suspicion by telling the name of your lover?"

"In sheer desperation the girl uttered some name. Mr. Chapman noted it down."

"Now, the address. Mind, I shall send a person instantly to verify what you say."

"She stammered, prevaricated, and threw herself in an agony of grief on the floor."

"Mr. Chapman told my aunt that a constable had better be sent for."

"At this juncture, Josiah entered the room; he was not himself—I could see that he peered anxiously around."

"To my amazement Lucy started up. 'I will tell you who this man is, sir,' she exclaimed to Mr. Chapman. 'There he is,' and pointing to Josiah, she looked him steadfastly in the face."

"The girl's mad," said Josiah with affected coolness.

"This is a sheer loss of time," said Mr. Chapman; "we had better send her off."

"I'm not mad," cried the girl. "He knows he asked me to meet him in the garden; he promised to get my brother off if I would."

"I saw Josiah wince at her words."

"It's a base lie," interposed my aunt.

"Mr. Josiah never went into the garden the night you were found there."

"Wretched creature, this falsehood won't serve," exclaimed Mr. Chapman indignantly.

"But I've a witness," she retorted boldly. "We were overheard the night before."

"I saw Josiah grow pale. 'Keally, aunt,' said he, 'you won't believe that nonsense.'"

"Of course not," replied my aunt; then turning to the girl, she told her to produce her witness."

"Lucy flew up to me, and with determined energy drew me into the middle of the room. 'Speak for me,' she exclaimed."

"It was a terrible moment; to speak, was to criminate Josiah."

"You must speak," said the girl fiercely; "if you don't it will be on your conscience to your dying day."

"I shall never forget the terrible ordeal of questioning and cross-questioning I underwent. Lucy, now that the truth was out, had grown quite reckless and defiant, and she positively forced the words out of my mouth. My aunt, on the other hand, was strangely calm and composed, and seized with eagerness every weak point in my narrative. I had stated that I had heard Josiah ask the girl to meet him."

"Had I seen Josiah?" inquired my aunt; "that was the great point."

"No, I had certainly not seen him."

"Then I might, after all, have mistaken the voice?"

"I was ready enough to confess that I might have done so."

"But how had Lucy discovered my knowledge of the affair?"

"I related my conversation with the girl on the following morning."

"It seems to me only to amount to this, said my aunt; 'you have been all along prejudiced against your cousin.' In the first place, you fancied you heard his voice; instead of openly speaking to me, and having the matter cleared up, you allowed the idea to remain in your mind. This wretched girl, cleverly enough, perceives the nature of your vile suspicions; very likely, long ere this, she has been the coadjutor in the feeling you entertain towards your cousin; so she endeavours to gain your favour by debasing his character, and at the same time, for her own advantage, she converts you into a witness in support of the most palpable lie ever invented."

"Mr. Chapman fully assented to my aunt's view of the matter."

"I was in perfect agony at the course things had taken. I denied, with truth that I had ever spoken to Lucy about my cousin."

"No doubt," said Josiah, with a sneer, "my very charitable relation believes I have stolen those diamonds!"

"No, no, Josiah," I replied, "I know it can all be explained."

"It shall be explained, said he sullenly. 'I'll go to town instantly, and have the best man from Bow Street to examine into the affair.'"

"My aunt readily assented to this, and Josiah left the room. She then ordered Lucy to go down stairs, telling her she would be strictly watched."

"From that moment my aunt and Mr. Chapman began to discredit my evidence about Josiah, the girl's boldness had ebbed away, and utter despair again took possession of her. She begged and prayed most piteously not to be sent down stairs; they might look her up where they liked, but she dare not face the other servants."

"My aunt, without noticing me in the slightest degree, left the room with Mr. Chapman. Lucy dragged herself with effort, to where I was sitting."

"Oh, miss," said she, "I know you don't think me guilty. But do say so; the words would do me good; it's so terrible to bear."

"I assured her that I fully believed her innocent."

"Ah," she continued, "I know I've got you into trouble, telling as I did about Mr. Josiah. Any other way, they might have burnt me before I'd have told it; but to be accused of stealing those diamonds—I could not hold my tongue."

"I gave the poor girl what comfort I could, and then hurried away to my own room, for I was afraid to encounter my aunt. I heard what was going on from one of the servants, who came up from time to time."

Josiah returned from London after an absence of about three hours; a Bow Street officer was to follow immediately. From my bedroom window I saw a strange, forbidding-looking man with a slow, heavy step, come up the house-walk from the common. He was admitted into the house. I listened anxiously over the staircase to hear what was going on below. I heard them all—my aunt, Mr. Chapman, and the man—go to the room where I knew Lucy was. The man's heavy tramp went pit-pat with my heart. I felt perfectly ill with suspense. Then I heard the man's footsteps going towards my aunt's boudoir, tramp, tramp, down the passage; all was silent. Presently the footsteps returned down the passage to the room where they were all assembled. There was a sudden, loud shriek—Lucy's voice. I sank down, clinging to the banisters. I don't know what time had elapsed when one of the servants rushed up breathless.

"Thank God! they're found!" she exclaimed.

"The diamonds?"

"Yes, miss; they were all the time in the safe."

"Impossible," I replied. "I searched it myself;" and I hurried down stairs to learn the truth.

Variety.

CURIOSITIES OF THE SUNBEAM.
 Simple as a white ray of the sun's light appears, it is found, on close observation, to be composed of at least three distinct elements, and to possess many curious and wonderful properties. The three elements of which we speak, are light, heat and chemical force; and they may be separated from each other by means of a very simple instrument. Darken a room, and bore a small hole through one of the window-shutters, so as to admit a ray of light from the sun. Place a triangular prism of glass horizontally across the ray, with one edge down, so that the light may pass through it. The ray will be bent upward, and will strike the wall at a higher point than it did before the prism was interposed. It will not, however, all be bent equally, so as to make the round spot it did before, but will form an elongated image of seven brilliant and most delicate colors, which shade into each other and fade away indefinitely at the ends of the image. The lowest of these colors, when the prism is placed as directed, is always red; and the others, in order as we ascend, are orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet. Suspend a delicate thermometer in each of the colored rays, and it will be found that the violet ray imparts the least heat, and that the heat increases as we pass down through the several colors. If we continue our observations with the thermometer down beyond the red ray, we find a point, where no light falls, where the thermometer receives more heat than it does anywhere within the light. The rays of light are separated by the prism from those of heat.

Another curious fact which has been observed also proves that the light and heat of the sunbeam are distinct elements. If we suspend a thermometer in the vicinity of a close stove, which emits heat but

not light, the heat radiating from the stove will radiate heat but not light, the heat radiating from the stove will raise the mercury in the thermometer. But if we interpose a plate of transparent glass, none of these dark rays of heat pass through it; it is entirely opaque to them. If we now increase the temperature of the stove until it becomes red-hot, the rays of heat begin to pass through the glass and affect the thermometer; and if we raise the temperature to a white heat, the rays pass freely through the glass. If we vary the experiment, and use crystals of rock salt; instead of glass, we find that the dark rays of heat pass out as freely through the salt as do those which are accompanied with light.

Some of the alchemists discovered, centuries ago, that the chloride of silver, which is as white as snow, turns black on exposure to light; and more recently it has been found that a large number of bodies are thus affected by light. It is this power of light which is used in the daguerrotype and photograph processes. By more than one means, the force of this element of the spectrum, and it is found to be most powerful in the violet ray, and to extend entirely beyond the light. It is not visible to the eye; it does not affect the thermometer; and it is therefore neither light nor heat. It is easy, after thus dividing the sunbeam, to re-combine its parts, when the white ray will produce the several effects of light, of heat, and of chemical change, which are produced separately by its several elements.—[The Scientific American.]

IMITATIVE POWER OF MONKEYS.—When some men of science were engaged in South America making observations on the figure of the earth, they were greatly annoyed by the domesticated apes, which were very numerous, looking through their telescopes, planting signals, running to the pendulum they used, taking their pens and trying to write: in a word imitating every action as soon as they could after it was observed. The small pox having spread most fearfully amongst the monkeys of South America, Dr. Pinkard, Secretary to the Bloomsbury-street Vaccination society, was struck by the idea of arresting its further progress. Vaccination was, of course, to be the means of staying the plague, and his scheme for its introduction was singularly ingenious. He bound two or three boys hand and foot, and then vaccinated them in the presence of an old monkey, who was observed to be closely attentive to his proceedings. He then left him alone with a young monkey, with some of the matter on the table, and beside it a lancet, guarded that it might not cut too deep by a projecting piece of steel, on the same principle as ivory cucumber slices are made, and on the principle also adopted in what are called hunting razors. The doctor witnessed the result from a neighboring room; the old monkey threw the young one down, bound him without delay, and vaccinated him with all the skill of a professor. "The usual effects," says Mr. Rose, "followed. Other steady monkeys were thus instructed in the art, after having been themselves previously inoculated; and several are, it is said, now being sent out to South America, provided with all necessary means for the beneficial infection. May the attempt succeed, and men and monkeys throughout that extensive continent have cause to bless the name of England."

PICK UP THAT PIN.—Pick up that pin, let that account be correct to a farthing, find out what that ribbon costs before you say, 'you will take it'; in a word, be economical, be accurate, know what you are doing be honest, and then be generous. It is not parsimonious to be economical. Franklin, who from a saving boy, walking the street with a roll under his arm, became a companion for kings, says, Take care of the pennies, and the dollars will take care of themselves. Lafitte, the celebrated French banker, leaving the house to which he had applied for a clerkship, was not too proud or careless to pick up a pin. This simple pin laid the foundation of his immense wealth. The wise banker saw the act, called him back, and gave him employment, convinced, by this seeming small circumstance, of his ability and honesty. Well, let the girls say you are mean rather than spend that halfpenny you need for a book. Get the book, if it is a good one, it will tell you that no girl worth having ever selected a man for a husband for his long tailor's bill.

An anecdote, relative to the late Professor Wilson, is just now circulating. When the suitor for the hand of Professor Wilson's daughter had gained the lady's approbation, he was, of course, referred to papa. Having stated his, probably, not unexpected case, the young gentleman was directed to desire the lady to come to her father, and doubtless her obedience was prompt. Professor Wilson had before him, for review, some work; on the fly leaf of which was duly inscribed, "With the author's compliments." He tore this out, pinned it to his daughter's dress, solemnly led her to the young lover, and went back to his work.

"John," inquired a dominie of a hopeful pupil, "what is a naller?"—A man who makes nails, replied hopeful, quite readily.—"Very good. Now what is a tailor?"—"Ose who makes tails," was the equally quick reply.—"Oh! you block-head," said the dominie, biting his lips; "a man who makes tails: did you ever!"—"To be sure," quoth hopeful; "if the tailor didn't put tails to the coats he made they would all be jackets!"—"Eh! ah!—well!—to be sure. I didn't think of that. Beats Watts' logic! Go to the head of the class, John; you'll be Member of Parliament some day."

A lawyer and a doctor were discussing the antiquity of their respective professions, and each cited authority to prove his the most ancient. "Mine," said the disciple of Solon, "commenced almost with the world's era. Cain slew his brother Abel, and that was a criminal case in law." "True," rejoined the Esculapius, "but my profession is coeval with the creation itself.—Mother Eve was made of a rib taken from Adam's body, and that was a surgical operation." The lawyer weakened.

The violet grows low and covers itself with its own tears, and of all flowers yields the sweetest fragrance. Such is humility.

When Bishop Leighton was one day lost in meditation in his own sequestered walk at Dumbleton, a fair young widow came up to him, and told him it was ordered that he should marry her; for she had dreamed thrice that she was married to him.—"Very well," replied the bishop, "whenever I shall dream thrice that I am married to you, I will let you know, and we will be married immediately."

A cute lawyer pleaded as three points in his case,—first, that the kettle was cracked when borrowed; second, that it was whole when returned; and third, that it was never borrowed.

The man who puts up a stove pipe without any profanity, either uttered or mental, has been found, and a company has secured him for exhibition in the principal cities.

Why are young ladies at the breaking up of a party like arrows? Because they can't go off without a beau, and are in a quiver until they get one.

It is an old and true saying that a man should not marry unless he can support a wife; and, from some example that we have seen, we are beginning to doubt seriously whether a woman can prudently marry unless she can support a husband.

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

A Connecticut editor, having got into a controversy with a contemporary, congratulated himself that his head was safe from a "donkey's heels." His contemporary astutely inferred from this that he was unable "to make both ends meet."

AN EYE TO TWO PRESENTS.—Charlie (who has just had seven teeth extracted) : Bo! ow! oh!—Father: Never mind, Charlie, they will grow in again.—Charlie: But will they grow in before dinner time?

A certain judge, after hearing a florid discourse from a young lawyer, advised him to pluck out some feathers from the wings of his imagination, and put them in the tail of his judgment.

Patriot, meeting a jackass braying hideously, remarked: It's a fine large ear that bird has for music, but he's got a wonderful cowlid.

AN UNKNOWN BENEFACTOR.—The man who plants a birch-tree little knows what he is conferring on posterity.

A man cannot possess anything that is better than a good woman, nor anything that is worse than a bad one.

Ladies who array themselves in patent hoops should sing as they dress, "Still so gently o'er me stealing."

NEW SPRING GOODS!

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS TO call the attention of purchasers in this County and Houlton, to his Spring Supply of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

being unusually large, and having been selected with great care, it will be found well worth the trouble of an inspection. It consists in part of a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Silk, Mohr, and Cloth,

Mantles and Shawls, English and American BONNETS & FLATS; Boys, Girls, and Infants, Muslin, Cashmere, and Straw HATS;

A beautiful assortment of Ribbons, Flowers, & Feathers,

Muslin Collars, Sleeves, Curtains, and Short BLINDS; Nets and Tartan CURTAINS & FRINGES; Parasols, Gloves, and HOSIERY;

An elegant lot of Muslins and Muslin Dresses; Colored Barages, Delaines, Norwich Stripes, Challies, Eugenie Plaids, Kabor Lustre, and other DRESS GOODS;

Grey, White, Striped, and Printed GOTTONS; Omnibags, Buck, Drilling and Tickings; Black, Green and Mixed Russel Cord, &c; Great variety of Mens' and Boys' Hats & Caps; Any quantity of Small Wares, such as Tassels, Braids, Belts, Bases, Hdks, &c.

Mourning Goods. Those persons requiring MOURNING will find a good Stock to select from. BARAGES, in Plain, Plaid and Stripes; Muslins, Alpacaes, Coburgs, Paramettias; French Twills, Gingham and Prints; English and French KID GLOVES; Black Parasols, Black and Mixed BONNETS and RIBBONS;

3-4, 4-4, 6-4 Grapes and Grape Folds. Cotton Warps. Two Bales Blue and White WARPS, imported direct from Manchester, and warranted the best in the Market.

Coffin Furniture. Daily expected, a large Stock of COFFIN FURNITURE, of all sizes, so that persons requiring any thing in that line will be enabled to supply their wants without any trouble, being well stocked with Hat Crape, Muslins, Ribbons, Black and White Kid, Cotton and Berlin Gloves, &c., &c.

Any Goods in my line not in Stock, will be ordered from St. John or Fredericton at short notice and at a small advance upon cost. GEO. STRICKLAND. Woodstock, May 26, 1859.

Spring Trade. 1859. I BEG leave to inform my friends and the public, that I have commenced the

Corn, Flour, Provision, and Grocery Business, ON STRICTLY CASH PRINCIPLES, My past experience having led me to this conclusion. The man who buys for CASH should certainly have an advantage over the one who buys on Credit,—for then he has not to pay the bad debts made by credit sales.

So long as I sell for CASH ONLY, I shall have no losses for my customers to make up, and I am determined to allow you every advantage this should command, making it an object for you to purchase for money.

I shall buy for cash in the most advantageous markets, either personally or through reliable agents and shall endeavor at all times to keep well-selected and varied stock on hand. By means of Rail Roads, we are now placed in easy communication with other places, and I am confident that it will be for the interest of Traders abroad as well as customers at home, to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

With the full determination of doing all in my power to please and satisfy my customers, I would solicit a share of your patronage. Respectfully, Yours, ALEX. GILMOR. CALAB, MAY 10, 1859.

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

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE EAGLE FURNITURE STORE. THE Proprietor still continues to manufacture furniture and would respectfully announce to the public in general that he is now prepared with superior machinery, and is manufacturing the following articles at the lowest prices to suit the times, viz: Bedsteads from 12s. 6d. upwards; Tables from 10s. upwards; Chairs from 2s. 6d. upwards; Spinning Wheels from 12s. 6d. upwards; and all other things in the line at the lowest possible rates. R. B. DAVIS. N. B.—Undertaking attended to at the shortest notice by an experienced hand on the most reasonable terms. R. B. D. South side Bridge, near Davis' Mills. Woodstock, Jan. 26, 1859.

NOTICE.—Parties indebted to GEORGE F. PALMER (formerly Th-Smit in this place) are requested to call and pay their several accounts to the Subscriber, who is duly authorized to collect the same, and give receipts therefor. JOHN C. WINSLOW. Woodstock, Oct. 1, 1859. Atty.-at-Law.

John Moore, Importer and Dealer in Liquors, Groceries, Pickles, Sauces, &c., &c.

QUEEN ST. FREDERICTON, N. B. HAS Constantly on Hand and for Sale Low, the following GOODS:—

- Dark & Pale Brandy, Ditto, do Pepper, Gin, Jamaica Rum, Ditto, do Cloves, Scotch Whiskey, Mace and Nutmegs, Cass Hollandaise, Cayenne Pepper, Carraway, Keg & Bottled Mustard, De Port—in wood and bottle, Prepared Cocoa, do, Do Sherry, do, do, De Catalonia, do, do, Champagne, Claret, Bottled Ale & Porter, Lemon Syrup, Leaf & Crushed Sugar, Brown Sugar, Walnuts & Pecanelli, Golden Syrup, Peppercorn Sauce, Molasses, Pancaldi do, Green & Black Teas, Florida do, Java and Cuba Coffee, Chetney do, Flour and Meal, Harvey do, Oatmeal, Anchovy do, Pearl and Pot Barley, Pepper do, Rice and Split Peas, Shrimp do, Ground Rice, Soyur do, Smoked Hams, Ditto Reish, Mould & Dipt Candles, London sperm Candles, Russian do, Old Windsor Soap, Belmont do, Castile Soap, Extra of Rose, Orange, & Lemon treg, Almond and Vanilla, Orange and Capers, Orange Marmalade, Guava Jelly, Essence of Coffee, Sardines, Ditto Salmon, Ditto Lobsters, Ditto Meats, Cox's Gelatine, Maccaroni and Vermicelli, Preserved Ginger, Candied Orange Citron, Lemon Peel, Bunch and Layer Raisins, Guava Jelly, Prunes and Figs, Oranges and Lemons, Grapes, Filberts, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Almonds, Castana & Pecan Nuts, Tamarinds, Lozenges & rk. Candy, Hourboud, Liquorice, Pear Drops, Strawberry Drops, Raspberry do, Pine Apple do, Barley Sugar,

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

Just Received AND FOR SALE AT THE "MEDICAL HALL," A new and full supply of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, of every description,

HORSE MEDICINES, &c. Perfumery. English and American, Old Brown Windsor Soap, Claver's Honey Soap, Transparent Balls, Camphor Balls for Chapped Hands, Military Shaving Soap, Panaristia Cream, Hair Oil, Kathairon, Tricopherous, Rosemary and Castor Oil, Cocaine, Hair Dyes, &c., &c.

Brushes. Varnish, Paint, White-Wash, Blacking Black Lead, Scrubbing, Comb Brushes. A very nice assortment of English Hair, Hat, Clothes Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes—with Gutta-Percha, Toilette Combs, Ivory Combs, Back and Side Combs. Also direct from New York: A quantity of Stationery and Children's Toy Books; a nice selection of Novels, Also School Books, Portmonnaies, Wallets, Steel Pens and Ink.

Confectionary. A large Variety. Candied Citron and Lemon Peel, Flavoring Extracts for Cake &c., Marmalade, Corn Starch, Broma, Tapioca, Sago, Arrowroot, Yeast Powder, Ginger, Pepper, Spices of all kinds, Dye Stuffs.

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

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

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

Doctor Smith continues to attend to the practice of his profession, and may be found at his office in the above Establishment, or at his residence next door. Woodstock, Feb. 3, 1859 ly.

Patent Steam Brewery, ST. ANDREWS, N. B. THE SUBSCRIBER begs to announce that he has appointed Mr. JOHN BALLOCH as sole Agent at Woodstock for the sale of his superior

Ales and Porter, and respectfully solicits the patronage of the trade and public in general. ap28CUAS. A. THOMPSON.

THE GREATEST Medical Discovery, OF THE AGE.

Dr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR

from the worst scurfula down to a common pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases, (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

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

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupe and running ulcers on the skin. One bottle will cure scaly eruptions on the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most prostrate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of scurfula.

Five to eight bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of scurfula. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, have you suffered over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effect of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I have never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising; first, that it cures in our patients, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1844—second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

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

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

Several cases of epileptic fits—a disease which was always considered incurable, have been cured by it. One instance acting as a general family medicine, great and wonderful virtues have been found in it that I never saw pointed.

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

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

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

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

LAND FOR SALE. THE Subscriber will sell a LOT of LAND commencing near the Court House and running west to the Connell road, containing one hundred acres more or less, upon which 15 or 20 acres on the front and on the rear, are cleared and laid down to grass; also another lot running westerly from the Connell road to the rear, crossing the Maduxnakik, containing 150 acres, having a good frame barn thereon and about 22 acres cleared; also 300 acres of wilderness land on the north branch of the Maduxnakik, adjoining the Boundary Line; and also, a HOUSE and LOT and a number of building lots at the Upper Corner. For particulars apply to the Subscriber, or to B. R. KENNEDY, or to F. E. WINSLOW, at the Central Bank Agency. JAMES KETCHUM. Woodstock, April 29, 1858.

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

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

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND. NINETEENTH REPORT.

THE Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Association was held within the Head Office, on the 3d August, current, in terms of the Charter and Act of Parliament.—Sir JAMES FORBES, BART., of Comiston, in the Chair.

There were submitted to the Meeting the Annual Report by the Directors on the Progress of the business; and the Report of the Auditor, Mr. W. Wood, Accountant; and the Balance sheet, of the Accounts, certified in terms of the Act of Parliament; with other statements of the affairs, as at 5th April last, the date of balance.

Notwithstanding the general depression of commercial affairs, the progress of the Association during the past year has been greater than in any other year, with only one exception. The applications for new Life Assurances during the year were 1247 for £666,483 Of which the Directors accepted 1007 for 550,244 The Annual premiums being 18,811 Annuities on 24 lives were purchased for £73, 12s. per annum at the price of 9457/ 7s.

The Policies that became claims on the Association by deaths during the year amounted to 85 for 43,065s. The Total Assurances since the commencement of the business amount to nearly five million pounds.

The Annual Income is now one hundred and thirty-eight thousand pounds; upwards of £50,000, being collected through the London Branch.

The Policy Holders entitle to participate in the profits, who completed their fifth year before the date of balance, will be entitled to a REBATE of 35 per cent. (7s. per lb.) from their next Annual premiums.

From the increasing wealth and importance of British North America, as well as the example of other Assurance Offices, the Directors have for some time entertained the idea of establishing Branches there. They have been enabled since last meeting to accomplish this. A deputation from the Directors visited the chief towns, and secured the co-operation of influential gentlemen in each Province. Although the Branches have been in operation only for a few months, the transactions have already been considerable, as well as of a most satisfactory description. Special thanks are due to the gentlemen acting as Directors, Agents and Medical Officers, who have already interested themselves much in the Association's affairs, and through whose exertions there is every prospect of permanent success.

The Report by the Board of Directors was unanimously approved. The vacancies in the Board were then filled up; and after several votes of thanks to the Directors at the Head Office and Branches, and the Agents, Medical Officers, Manager, &c., the meeting separated.

DIRECTORS AT EDINBURGH. 2, Hanover street. Sir JAMES FORBES, Bart., Chairman. Wm. Y. HERBES, Esq., of Spotts. ALEX. KINCAID MACKENZIE, Esq., Banker. Lieut-Col. R. W. FRASER, H. E. I. C. S. JOHN RUTHERFORD, Esq., W. S. The Rev. Professor KELLAND, University of Edinburgh.

JOHN BROWN, Esq., M. D., F. R. C. P. WILLIAM MUIR, Esq., Merchant, Leith. JAMES M. MELVILLE, Esq., of Hanley. WALTER MARSHALL, Esq., Goldsmith. GEORGE ROBERTSON, Esq., W. S. P. S. K. KEWINGING, Esq., M. D., F. R. S. E. Medical Officer. WILLIAM WOOD, Esq., Accountant, Auditor. Messrs. MELVILLE & LANDESAY, writers to the Signet, Law Agents. JOHN FRASER, Manager.

NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH. Office, No. 71, Saint John Street, St. John. FRANCIS FERGUSON, Esq., Rev. Wm. DONALD, A. M., Hon. J. A. STREET, W. H. ADAMS, Esq., ALEXANDER JARDINE, Esq., JAMES WALKER, M. D., Medical Officer. With Agencies throughout the Province. SAMUEL D. BERTON, Secretary. H. McLEAN, Agent for Woodstock. Dr. G. A. BROWN, Medical Officer.

Tailoring!! IN CONNECTION WITH THE "WOOLEN 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 most thorough and workmanlike manner, This is the Place! CLOTH of every description suited to the season always 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. Recollect the "Woollen Hall" is the place. W. SKILLEN. Woodstock, Nov. 25, 1858.

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



St. John Marble Works.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment, added largely to their stock of MARBLE, and are prepared to execute with dispatch all orders for Head Stones, Monumental Tombs, Vases, Fountains, Mantle Pieces, Table Tops, and all designs and patterns, and all kinds of stone for buildings.

JAMES MULLIGAN, Proprietor. ROBT. MULLIGAN, & Co. They have also on hand a great variety of finished Monuments, Tombstones, and Head Stones of the first quality of Marble, and lower prices than can be purchased elsewhere.

AGENTS.—James Jordan, Woodstock; Beveridge, Tobique; Daniel Raymond, Grand Falls; Messrs. Loyt and Tomkins, Richmond; George Hat, Fredericton.

REFERENCES.—Rev. John Hunter, Richmond; Rev. Thos. G. Johnston, do.; Rev. S. J. Hanford, Tobique; Rev. Mr. Glass, Prince William; Rev. Mr. Smith, Harvey; Wm. McLean, Woodstock.

The Mighty Haaler!

WORLD KNOWN AND WORLD TRUSTED. The free admissions of all nations, as well as the verdict of the leading hospitals of the Old as well as the New World, stamp its powerful remedial agent as the greatest medicine ever prepared for man.

Its REMEDIATIVE QUALITIES are more than MATTER OF COURSE, through the external application of the ointment, through the naked eye, reaches the seat of the internal disease; and in all external affections its anti-inflammatory and healing virtues surpass anything else on record, and is Nature's great ally.

Erysipelas & Salt Rheum. Are two of the most common and virulent disorders prevalent on this continent, to the Ointment is especially antagonistic, "modus operandi" is first to eradicate the venum and then complete the cure.

Bad Legs, Old Sores, & Ulcers. Cases of many years standing that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful agent.

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

Piles and Fistula. Every form and feature of this painful and entirely by the use of this ointment, and its application should precede its application. Its healing qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

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

CAUTION!—None are genuine until the words "Holloway, New York and London" are discernible as a Water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines, or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

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

More is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot. WILLIAM T. B. HOLLOWAY, Agent for a District.

OUR PAPER.

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

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

The Journal is published every Thursday. It is published by Wm. R. Melville & Co., Woodstock, N. B., by Wm. R. Melville & Co., Editor, Proprietor.

TERMS. Two dollars a year, in advance, and a half a year. Single copies, one dollar and a half each. For six, one dollar and three quarters each. For ten, one dollar and a half each.

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

BY THE QUARTER. One third less than by the year.

BY THE HALF YEAR. One half less than by the year.

BY THE QUARTER. One half less than by the year.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS. Rates of 12 lines or less, 1st insertion, 25 cents; each succeeding insertion, 15 cents; each succeeding insertion, 10 cents.

When an advertisement is inserted for a long period, the length of time which it is to run should be marked upon it. If it is not done it will be inserted until called out.

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

BELMONT, SUNDAY, NOV. 5, 1859. The Editor of the Woodstock Journal.

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

You were quite right in supposing that it was with a sincere desire to further your interests connected with the Journal that I wrote you on the 2nd inst. having had much more experience in the varied affairs of life than a young man could have, I hoped that my opinion on a subject so important must have had some weight with you, and the ability with which the "Journal" has been conducted, I have on several occasions recommended its circulation, therefore as a public man I felt a sense of responsibility for the opinion I put forth by it. While fully appreciating the motives that influence you in desiring to have all subjects freely discussed in its columns, and after having carefully read your editorial of the 13th ultimo (that of the following week I cannot find) I have no objection in repeating that I consider the insertion of such a communication by Mr. Peabody's, in a paper circulated among families, as quite unjustified, and which I think those believing in the truths of Christianity will most readily and unequivocally condemn.

I need scarcely say anything to you with regard to the great responsibility that rests upon the conductor of a journal, and the effect that the publication of such articles will have in forming the opinions of the rising generation.

Articles were only read by