

Melvin's Institute  
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# Woodstock Journal.

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## OUR PAPER.

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

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

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For further particulars apply to the Editor of the Woodstock Journal, Woodstock, N. B., July 11

## House of Assembly.

MONDAY, March 28.

KING'S COLLEGE DISPATCHES.—(Continued.)

The Surveyor General professed his remarks with a sketch of the progress of Responsible Government in England, and in this Province, and with an account of the settlement of the Civil List.

He considered the first part of the resolution a censure of the Governor. The act with which fault was attributed to him.

The supporters of the resolution said that its reflection was upon the Government, not the Governor; then why was his name in the resolution? The Governor has to act by the Royal Instructions; he has certain duties to perform as representative of the Crown, which were not known in the Imperial Government, because there the Queen had no superior as our Governor had.

This responsibility of our Governor to the Crown was the reason why the Tories considered Responsible Government impracticable in a Colony; and he (the Surveyor General) thought it would be so if the principles of the resolution were carried out.

Had the Governor not dissolved the House in 1856? (Cries of no, no!) He (the Surveyor General) said that he had that power, and that he did dissolve, and afterwards got a Government to adopt his act.

The Governor had always sent these despatches, and he never supposed but that he had the right to send them, and never had thought that the Council were responsible for what the Governor did in this respect; but hon.

members of the House began to believe it (laughter). The Governor wrote each a despatch on the Liquor Law, but no one found fault that we did not urge the passing of that Bill on the Imperial Government. What was necessary for the Council to do respecting the College Bill? Had not the Colonial Office the Bill itself before them? Had it not passed both branches of this Legislature and received the assent of His Excellency? What more was needed to recommend it to the attention and favorable consideration of the Queen's ministers? Had not the Government done all that was required for a Bill under ordinary circumstances? What would be the result of establishing the principle that the Government were responsible for all His Excellency's despatches? If the Governor desired to get rid of a ministry all he would have to do would be to write a despatch which contained opinions obnoxious to the Council, and then they would have either to adopt and defend these opinions, or to resign. He was a plain man, and could not see in the resolution anything but a reflection upon the Governor. (The Surveyor General concluded by ridiculing the speech of Mr. Botsford, which he characterized, in the words of Shakespeare, as "a fall of sound and fury, signifying nothing.")

Hon. Mr. Smith said that he had given notice of his intention of moving a resolution affirmatory of the principle of Mr. McAdam's Bill for the suspension of the £1,140, granted to the College out of the ordinary revenue, but from the course which the debate had taken he should not bring it forward, or discuss the question involved in it. The debate had taken a very and unnecessarily wide range; the Attorney General, particularly, had gone into matters altogether beside the question. The hon. member from Saint John (Mr. Gray) had charged him with having ridden into power on the College question; he could only say that in this matter he had been animated by good motives, and that he was sincere in the course which he had taken. When his hon. friend was describing his rise to office he was sitting in his chair reflecting upon the manner in which his hon. friend had obtained office. When he (Mr.

Gray) first was returned to the House in 1851, he fought the battles of the people. He (Mr. Smith) was not then in the House, but he used to read the speeches of his hon. friend with great pleasure, and would look anxiously for the mails which brought him the details of his conflict with the Government. In the session of 1851, his hon. friend had taken part in two votes of want of confidence in the Government. The close of the session found him still in opposition. Who would have supposed that he would have receded from the stand which he had made? But in 1852, where was he? In the same Government—re-entrant to his professions and principles—a member of a Government in whom he had but a few months before twice voted a want of confidence. He got in by a back door, not by the voice of the people; when the voice of the people was heard in the general election of 1854 it declared that they had no confidence in him, for they turned his Government out. Where did they find his hon. friend now? He remained in opposition till 1856, when he again obtained power by a political jugglery which stained the history of this country. The question tried at the polls in '56 was the real question, the constitutional question of the dissolution was not decided until the general election of '57. His hon. friend got into the Government in '52 by turning his back on his friends, and in '54 by political jugglery. He (Mr. S.) never got into the Government by a back door as his hon. friend had.

The question resolved itself into two parts:—the first, whether the constitution of the Executive Council was such as would go to develop the resources of the country. And if they needed to be told any thing more he (Mr. Smith) would be happy to tell them several other things concerning his hon. friend.

He would show what the Government did after the Bill passed; and he would show that their course was consistent with the doctrines of the Political Primer. On the 17th April the Government wrote the memorandum asking for the letters. Did they after that sleep in the matter, or act like men who did not desire to carry out the wishes of the House? Was this case analogous to that of the Judges' Fees Bill? Did the Street Government take any steps to answer the letters of the Judges' against the passing of that Bill, or to secure its passage? Nothing of the kind. Mr. Street stated on the floor of the House that he was glad that the Bill had not received the Royal assent. They said to the Governor that they heard that representations were to be sent home through him, and they ask to see, in order that they may remonstrate against them. He differed from members who argued that the Governor in his memorandum invited them to forward a representation against the remonstrance. They did not ask his invitation; they could have sent the representation without any invitation or request from His Excellency; they knew their duty, and needed no prompting. Members said that they ought to have sent representations even though they did not see the remonstrance of the College Council; but how could they meet its statements or arguments without knowing what they were? They waited month after month in expectation of hearing from the Colonial Office as to the remonstrances, but nothing on the subject was heard until the arrival of the despatch announcing the refusal of the Queen's sanction of the Bill. Had they a right to assume that the Colonial Secretary would not send them copies of the remonstrances? Surely not. But they did not come, and had not yet come. He did not know where the fault lay; they might have been neglected in the Colonial Office, which with fifty colonies under its

charge has its hands full. But at all events the point that they should in future see remonstrances passing through the hands of the Governor was conceded; yet his hon. friends would give them no credit for that. (Here Mr. Smith paused for a few moments, and look inquiringly towards Mr. Gray, who gave no sign of assent or dissent.) No, not a word. They would not give them credit for obtaining this important concession. With respect to the despatches of His Excellency he thought that they should have a right to see them; the matter was under the serious consideration of the Government, and steps to endeavor to secure the right had been initiated; and he had no doubt but that they would obtain the right. He could not see what objection there could be to conceding this right; the Executive Council of this Province was interested in preserving the dignity and honor of our common country, and no evil could arise from their being privy to the despatches to the Colonial Secretary. The hon. member from Saint John found fault with them for their conduct; but he did not say that they had a right to see the despatches. Was there a man in the House who believed that they did see it? And if they did not believe that they saw it, and would not say that they had the right to see it, how could they vote for this resolution? His hon. friend wanted to get into power, and to effect that object was willing to vote for this resolution which held the Government responsible for a despatch which they had

had not worked out the interests of the country, why had he not brought up a direct motion of want of confidence? Did he think that the Government ought to have resigned? Would he say that they ought to have done so?

Mr. Gray.—If you had acted consistently with your principles you would have resigned.

Hon. Mr. Smith.—Was that the way for a constitutional man to answer such a question? His friend would be very glad to have them resign; but they did not intend to resign. His hon. friend had called the Government cowardly; but were they responsible for what they never saw? ("Yes"—from Mr. Gray.) Yes! would any man say that they ought to have seen the despatch? ("Yes"—from Mr. Steadman.) No other man in the House would say that, although it was no doubt the hon. member's sincere opinion. If there could be adduced a single instance in which the right of the Council to see a despatch before it was sent was acknowledged, he would resign his seat to-morrow. ("It was never refused"—from Mr. Steadman.) Was that the way to answer it? He should not trouble the committee farther. He had perhaps travelled out of the record, but he had only followed others. The whole question lay in a nutshell—would they condemn the Government for what they never saw, and had no right to see? If so the Government must yield; but he would say that there never had been a greater piece of injustice committed. Let them fight the battles of the constitution; but let them not condemn a Government for not taking a stand on a constitutional point which had never been established.

TUESDAY, March 29.

Mr. Hanington said that it was rather disagreeable for some members to speak on this question as it was put to the House; but there was a duty which they owed the country; whatever the consequences might be. He had heard in the course of the debate several observations upon the manner of the resolution for the course which he was pursuing; but he thought them unjust; for no member of the Liberal party had been more staunch and consistent than

put his finger on a vote which he had given adverse to the interests of education. With regard to the College he had pursued a course which he ever should pursue.—Would his hon. friend stand up to defend the College? He thought not. Why did not his hon. friend do something towards the reform of this institution? When he (Mr. Smith) in '52, took a seat for the first time on the floor of the House he moved for returns respecting the College. In the session of 1853 he brought in a Bill very nearly a copy of the one brought before the House this session by M. McAdam.—Would any one deny that had that Bill passed the College would not have been in its present state? In 1858 there was only one graduate; who would say that that was a state of things which should continue? His Bill in 1854 was defeated by the hon. member from Saint John and his friends, and a commission was appointed to report upon the College. What good grew out of their report? What had the hon. member himself done to carry it into operation? He told them that he would never vote for the Bill, but complained that it did not receive the Royal sanction, and was now prepared to vote for this resolution. His colleague (Mr. Botsford) made a long speech; he would turn his attention to him for a few moments. In 1852 his conduct in the House forfeited his seat at the general election of 1854. He (Mr. B.) asked what he would tell his constituents when he went home if he did not vote for this resolution; he (Mr. Smith) would tell him what to say. He could tell them that he had not voted.

He would go to develop the resources of the country. And if they needed to be told any thing more he (Mr. Smith) would be happy to tell them several other things concerning his hon. friend.

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his hon. colleague. He (Mr. Steadman) had supported the Government staunchly in 1856. He knew that in the general election, which followed the dissolution in 1856, if his hon. friend had consented to take a non-committal course in the canvass, he might have been returned without expense, and probably at the head of the poll; but he refused to do so, and thereby lost his election, and had suffered much for the party, and was strongly attached to it. He would say something about the resolution before the committee. The resolution was said to reflect on the Governor himself; that could not be. The constitution of our country surrounded him by a council, who were obliged to defend all his despatches or acts respecting our Legislature, or the affairs of the Province, and so long as they were sustained by a majority of the representatives he was safe; but if he could get no Council to sustain him in his acts he could not remain. On the hustings in 1856, though not a candidate, he stated that the dissolution was the greatest outrage perpetrated on a free people. He would not go into that matter now, for fear he should go frantic. He had never heard the question raised that the Government should not see despatches emanating from the Governor at any time. Even Sir Archibald Campbell acted entirely under the advice of his Council; there was the freest communication between the Council and the Governor. He did not believe that at that time one despatch was sent without being seen by the Council. ("Name a case,"—from the Speaker.) He (Mr. H.) was astonished at such a question from the hon. Speaker, who had been in the Government, and knew his lips were sealed by an oath as to what was discussed there; but he could speak of the private despatches; they were shewn, and he did not believe any despatch relating to our Legislature, on matters connected with our interests, were ever secret until seen by the Council. He did not mean that they were laid before them by minute, but shown to the leading members, and the substance known to the Council when met, and he understood fully that they were responsible for them. He did not mean to say anything about what was done in the Government, as he would keep a long silence. But if he could be released from his oath, he could, from memory, give cases enough to satisfy them. Their responsibility was not doubted, and their right to be consulted was plain and undisputed. When the delegates in 1856 made the arrangement respecting the Civil List, and brought out to this Province a Bill framed in London to submit to the Legislature, he believed that Sir Archibald Campbell sent home a member of his Council as a delegate to endeavor to defeat the arrangement about being made. He thought that this was not the work of Sir Archibald himself, but that he was acting under the advice of two or three members of his Council. The first time that members of the Assembly went into the Council was in 1838.—Three of them then went into the Council. The question whether they were responsible to the House never was brought up until the appointment by Sir William Colebrooke of his private Secretary, Mr. Read, to be Provincial Secretary. The whole country was excited by that appointment, because His Excellency had made it without the consent of his Council.

The amendment of the Attorney General proposed to ask for that which we had always possessed; it was a right we had by our constitution. If not so he had been living for twenty-five years under one great continual illusion. He did not wish to be misunderstood, the Governor did not call a meeting of his Council, and submit the despatch to it, but showed it informally to members of his Council, and all understood what they were, and then became responsible for them. The question as to the right had, he believed, never been raised, because it never had been disputed, but always exercised. He had never conceived that Responsible Government could be carried on without it. It was incident to Responsible Government that the despatches should be shown to members of the Council; they could then take their course. In 1856 the Government recommended His Excellency to give his assent to the Liquor Law, notwithstanding that some of them had opposed it in the House.

his hon. colleague (Mr. Smith) was one of its opponents, and yet when the Bill had passed both branches of the Legislature he did precisely what he should have done—recommended the Governor to sanction it. There was no act of his, or of the whole Government, for which so much credit was deserved.

The Royal Instructions were, he believed, very much the same now as they were when he first saw them in 1835. The fourteenth section required the Governor to send home, "in the fullest manner, the reason and occasion of the passing of each Act." The Government seemed to think that these "reasons and occasion" were to be such as the Governor himself might conceive, but he thought they were to be such as were furnished by the Executive Council. ("You are wrong,"—from the Attorney General). Then, if he was wrong in this, he would repeat that his whole political life had been one great illusion.

He had given the reason why the Governor was surrounded by a Council—that they might furnish him with advice, take the whole responsibility of his acts, and thus on all occasions stand between him and the Legislature. He would put the other side of the case. He would suppose that the Governor should give to the Colonial Secretary with respect to Bills sent home for the Imperial sanction what information and what reasons he pleased. By information and opinions picked up outside the Assembly and forwarded to the Colonial Office the whole legislation of the Province might be destroyed. The effect would be to put all legislation in the power of strangers. After all their care and consideration had been given to the preparation and maturing of a measure for the benefit of the Province, a stranger who might have come here but yesterday, might inform the Colonial Secretary that people outside of the Legislature considered the Bill unnecessary, and the whole result of their labors might thus be swept away. A Governor could never have such an interest in the country as the members of this Council have; he could never be so well acquainted with the country and its wants as its public men are; he could never be so competent to advise the Imperial Government as any Bill sent home as his Council, who represented the Legislature, which in its turn represented the people of the country. There could be no greater merit in a Governor than to be able to say that he had allowed the people of the colony over which he had presided to govern themselves; ten thousand addresses from his admirers would not win him so much favor with his sovereign.

The Council never should have made application for the remonstrances from the College, because they should have been shown them without any application. By the last section of the memorandum from his Excellency of the 17th of April he had placed himself in a position in which he could clear himself from all blame. He would read it for the information of the Committee:—

"His Excellency, however, has no desire to throw any impediment in the way of the transmission by members of the Executive Council of any representation or arguments which they may desire to submit to Her Majesty's Government respecting the Act referred to; and he will forward by this mail to the Secretary of State, for his instructions, a copy of their memorandum."

The Governor could tell them that in this paragraph he had suggested to his Council to send home their arguments for the allowance of the Bill, and they had not done so.

What took place respecting the appointment by Sir Wm. Colebrooke of his Private Secretary, Mr. Read, to the office of Provincial Secretary, without the advice of his Council? Sir William felt that he had not done right; and he gave as an excuse that a very severe snowstorm which took place at that time had prevented him from calling his Council together for the purpose of consulting them. ("That was an appointment,"—from Mr. Tilley.) Well, he would talk about appointments directly. He would never have voted for the introduction of Responsible Government if he had thought it was nothing but this skeleton of no responsibility which his hon. friends presented to them. The only basis of Responsible Government was that the Council should answer for all acts of the

Executive. In 1851 he voted to make the Street Government responsible for the acts of the former administration in the matter of the appointment of the Chief Justice and Judge Wilmot by the Imperial Government. Here was the resolution which he supported on that occasion:—

Resolved.—That all Provincial appointments should be made in this Province by the Administrator of the Government for the time being, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, who are and should be responsible for the same; and that the late appointment of Chief Justice and Paine Judge by the Colonial Minister without reference to the Local Government were wholly inconsistent with the principles of Responsible Government, and a dangerous interference with the local concerns of this Province, and a direct violation of a principle heretofore solemnly conceded to the people of this Province; and that in the opinion of this committee it was due to the rights and interests of the people of this Province, and to the dignity of their own position, that the members of the Executive Council of this Province should forthwith upon the announcement of these appointments have resigned their seats.

It must be remembered that Mr. Street, the then Attorney General, was appointed after the appointment of Chief Justice and Judge Wilmot, and that other members of the Council were in the same position, and could not therefore be held directly responsible for the appointment. But he voted for the resolution notwithstanding its seeming harshness on the principle that by remaining in office after the appointments became known they virtually adopted the act. He felt that the moment the facts of the appointments came to their knowledge, notwithstanding that they had been made when another ministry was in power, they should have retired, and have left Sir Edmund Head to go home, as he would have had to do, for he could not have found another Council in the Province. But Sir Edmund felt as Sir William Colebrooke had felt—that he was in a wrong position; and he gave as a reason for not consulting his Council that the emergency required immediate measures, and that he could not call his Council together in time. This was the error which he (Mr. H.) adopted with respect to these appointments; and was an appointment half so important as the resignation of the court! There was nothing in the men appointed to which exception could have been taken: on a popular vote for Judge Mr. Wilmot would have at that time polled nine tenths of the votes in the Province. It was the principle which led him to make the stand; he voted for the resolution in 1851 with a strong feeling of reluctance, because it was censuring a Government which were not in power at the time at which the unconstitutional act was committed; but he felt then as he felt now—that the only safety for this country was that the Executive Council should be responsible for all the acts of the Governor. Which was the fundamental principle of responsible Government.

The Attorney General by his oath was obliged to make a report to the Governor upon the legal effect of all Acts passed by the Legislature, without reference to his political opinions. He did not wish to see the Attorney General's Report on the College Bill; he expected that he would report against it. But why were suspending clauses put to such Bills as these? Was it not that we had a right to legislate upon these matters, our legislation to be subject to the consideration of the Imperial Government? If fair representations had been made by the Council, with respect to this Bill, he believed it would have been sanctioned. But the representations made by His Excellency's despatch were all on one side, and the Government must be held responsible for them. He had never made King's College a canvass in Westminster. In the eight or nine elections through which he had passed, he had never uttered one word about it, but he had done his duty here. ("I have,"—from Mr. Smith.) But in answer to the remarks on education in the despatch on the College Bill, he should quote a higher authority. He would quote the opinions of Lord Glenelg, who merited more respect from the people of New Brunswick than any other statesman. In a despatch of the 2d of March, 1837, he said:—

"I cannot doubt that ample provision will be made by the Legislature of the Province for the purposes of education. The intimate acquaintance of the members of the Legislature with the wants of their fellow colonists will enable them to judge in what manner this important object may be best attained, while the ample funds at their disposal will afford them the means of carrying their decision respecting it into effect. The subject is one most interesting to every inhabitant of New Brunswick, and cannot be entrusted to better hands than those of the Provincial Legislature."

When he (Mr. H.) heard these words read in that House by the late Mr. Taylor, they ran through his breast like living fire. Lord Glenelg thought the Provincial Legislature the best judge of how their local educational institutions should be managed, and was not afraid to entrust to their hands the work of providing for these institutions. He would set his authority up in opposition to that of the despatch on the College Bill. Vested rights were talked about in relation to this matter. He was not the only person, or the first, who had called them vested rights. Yet the Professors, no doubt, had rights, but it would seem that the Legislature could not be entrusted with arranging with them.—The Province, too, had a vested right; and that was to use its own money for purposes of education in the way which it thought best. What was Responsible Government? It was that the people should have their affairs managed "according to their well understood wishes, as expressed through their representatives." What was the whole basis of Responsible Government? The Executive Council were the exponents of the public opinion of this country. The College question had become more complicated than ever; he scarcely knew what to do. ("Let us pass the Bill again,"—from Mr. Mitchell.) He was willing to do so, but could not do that without first sending home for Her Majesty's assent, as when a Bill was once disallowed the Royal Instructions required the Governor to withhold his assent to it unless the Royal assent to the Bill had been obtained previous to its introduction into the Assembly. If the Bill was passed the Attorney General would have to report to His Excellency to refuse his consent to it; the whole Legislature was intercepted by a despatch. In 1851 he was violent in his course; but his object was to show the Governor that he must not act without the advice of his Council. ("That is what we want by this amendment,"—from Mr. Smith.) No; the effect of the amendment was the reverse. They had now all that the amendment asked for, it had never been asked for, but was incident to our constitution.—("They have not the right in Canada,"—from Mr. Smith.) His hon. colleague did not know that, but he believed they had it and exercised it; nothing could be plainer. But he held that no right of the Council to see the Governor's despatches previous to their being sent was incident to our constitution, — was indivisible from it—was a principle without which Responsible Government was a snare and a delusion. The hon. member from Albert (Mr. Lewis) had given as his reason for supporting the amendment that he wished to support the Government. But if when a Ministry went wrong, their supporters could not give them an admonition, party government would be good for nothing. The question did not affect the general policy of the Government. If they never had the courage to differ from the Government upon any particular question in which they went astray, the people would soon tell them of it. An admonition to the administration had better come from their friends than their enemies. The Derby Ministry did not resign when Lord Elenborough's despatch to Lord Canning was condemned by the House of Commons. It would be the destruction of the party to say that if they voted against the Government on a particular line of policy, the Government were therefore to resign. If he was opposed to the general policy of the Government he would not trust them with the expenditure of the public revenue. He had every confidence in the general policy of the Government. He was sorry that the hon. member (Mr. Lewis) had pronounced a proposition so monstrous. They might live to three times the age of their grandfathers and never see such a despatch again. The result of this debate

would be satisfactory to the country, it would do its work. Nevertheless he was sorry that the debate had occurred. When this case should go before the Colonial Secretary he would be perfectly satisfied that the constitutional question under consideration should ever have been raised.

The whole tone of the despatch was that the Professors should be provided for, would repudiate the idea in the despatch that the Legislature would douse the people without providing for them. In fact, and all other facts in connection with the matter, had been represented to the Imperial Government the Bill would have received the royal assent. If he could not be responsible for its failure on anything else he would do so, but he could find nothing to which to attach it. The Governor saw the leading members of the Council every day, and would make them aware of this despatch, and they could forward against it such representations as would have secured the passing of the Bill, had they chosen to do so. He endeavored to shew by despatches and journals that the representative of the Crown had always advised with the Executive Council, which could not be put; that the Executive Council were solely responsible, all the resolutions of 1837 to 1848 clearly shewed, and by reference to Lord Glenelg's despatch of 1837 shewed the Executive Council were found the acts of the Governor and to advise with him. Upon that despatch heads of departments were to be in the Government when he went in, and responsibility was clearly understood; that advice was surely implied; it was the foundation of responsibility. The Responsible Government system easily understood, and was obvious in all its parts. But a system allowed our Legislature to be intercepted by a despatch, for which no one was responsible, (for the Governor could not reach while surrounded by a Council made Responsible Government a higher character, and it would be in fact a snare, a delusion, and a snare. In conclusion, he would say that a strong sense of duty had compelled him in 1851 to sustain the responsibility of the Executive Council, and all he owed to himself, his constituents, and to the country against his personal friends, and to support the resolution and oppose the amendment.

**DISEASE AMONG CATTLE.**—We have considerable prevalence in some parts of this country, of a quick and fatal disease which has been recently noticed taking off many horses and neat cattle on our State. Several farmers in the town of Alton and vicinity have lost valuable stock in this manner. They were taken with shivering or swelling of the throat and body, or with both symptoms at once, and frequently die in a few hours. Upon being skinned we are told that the bodies present the appearance of having been beaten. What the disease is—whether "black tongue" as supposed by some a malignant type of some native disease, or what are the proper remedies—was not seen stated. If any has had a successful experience of remedies it would be a public benefit to make them known. [Bangor, Wis.]

**THEIR BLESSED MASSACRE.**—The New York Courier des Etats Unis, gives a long and interesting account of the massacre of 330 persons on board, both men and passengers. The St. Paul belonged to Havre and was making at the time of her loss a voyage from China to Australia, a load of Chinese emigrants. It was one of the numerous islands of the Looe Archipelago that the vessel was wrecked. The wreck took place on the 11th September, but the passengers escaped from the peril and an English vessel was hailed, was too small to carry away all the survivors and 330 were left till word was taken to Sydney and another vessel to their relief. The relief expedition arrived at the place in December or January and found that of the 330 individuals, one, a Chinaman had been saved; all the others having been massacred by the natives amid most frightful tortures. These are all the particulars given.

A negro on being examined, was asked if his master was a Christian. "No, sir, he's a member of Congress," was the reply.

Correspondence.

The Editor of the Woodstock Journal.—Amongst the subjects treated in newspapers there is one class of which the public does not look for a fair and impartial view—i.e., connected with party politics; but each newspaper represents generally a perfect view of its side. But on subjects it is too much to look for impartial views, and correct statements of facts during the last session of the Legislature very wisely abstained from the College Bill a party one. So important a subject as education, references should be laid aside, and could contribute up to the measure of its capacity to the educational progress of the Province. No country can be high without a well-regulated educational system;—a system founded upon common schools and culminating in a regulated University. It was well that the College Bill should be passed without reference to party. We find the *Sentinel* commenting with as much bitterness and obliquity as he would upon a successful want of confidence. Now without naming to pronounce upon the resolution "Judge Wilmot's Bill," I may be permitted to express the pleasure I feel that a University has been preserved to us, not still be all that the friends of education might desire, but it is comfortable to think that the materials are left for the construction of a high-class education has not utterly been destroyed; and it is a further comfort to think that the opponents of the College have managed their power to injure it; that they manifested during the session.

It is sufficiently evident that one of the most urgent on the opposition to the college is the desire to secure confidence to denominational colleges; and that in the ordinary course of events, the standard of such schools. In words they deprecate the result as the establishment of common colleges, but their acts belie them; they are the men who are striving for such a result. Do they not the injury they would inflict on the country? I trust for their own sakes they are not deceiving but deceived.

Hear what the *Sentinel* says in its leading article of Saturday last: "I am painfully impressed with the fear that the effort has come too late, and that, now, if applied to, the large majority of people would express a decided confidence in any institution built upon the foundation and of the material of King's College is composed." Another source of misrepresentation is this:—an admission—unreasonable—unreasonable—confidence in a reformed University.

Another choice morsel: "For years, at an expense of £3,000 to £4,000, all told, some three or four hundred have been educated (?) within its walls. Only three or four students during the course of thirty years (such would be the meaning of this lucid and even they received only a few years of education. Perhaps he means for a year. That is wear the truth; yet that is short of the truth; have at times been as many as 100, and never less than three. These results are diminished; the sense has been magnified. He says still: "The result of thirty years' waiting has been to make of the people sick; to destroy every hope of hope that the institution could be made useful." The hearts are not sick yet, for their expressed by the majority is that the hope should stand. And pray hindered the usefulness of the reform who has prevented its reform? Results; but those who bemoan speeches and in print. A continuation of abuse has prevented many, not the real state of the case, for their sons to receive the benefit of education. A strong determination has for many years still tempted to reform.

I am sorry to have trespassed so long, and beg leave to myself Yours truly,

Correspondence.

The Editor of the Woodstock Journal. Amongst the subjects treated of in newspapers there is one class concerning which the public does not look for or expect fair and impartial views—i.e., those connected with party politics; because the newspaper represents generally the perfect view of its side. But on other subjects it is too much to look for impartial views, and correct statements. Our legislators during the last session of parliament very wisely abstained from making a College Bill a party one. On so important a subject as education, party preferences should be laid aside, and all should contribute up to the measure of their capacity to the educational provision of the Province. No country can stand high without a well-regulated educational system, a system founded upon proper common schools and culminating in a well-regulated University. It was well therefor that the College Bill should be discussed without reference to party. But we find the Sentinel commenting upon it with as much bitterness and obliquity of vision as he would upon a successful vote of want of confidence. Now without pre-empting to pronounce upon the result of the "Judge Wilmon's Bill," I may be permitted to express the pleasure I feel that a University has been preserved to us. It may not still be all that the friends of education might desire, but it is comforting to think that the materials are left for further education; that the hope of a high-class education is not utterly being destroyed. It is a further comfort to think that the opponents of the College have vastly damaged their power to injure it by the spirit they manifested during the recent session. It is sufficiently evident that one strong motive urging on the opposition to King's College is the desire to secure considerable grants to denominational colleges; which cannot in the ordinary course of events rise higher than the standard of superior schools. In words they deprecate such a result as the establishment of denominational colleges, but their acts belie them; they are the men who are striving and pushing for such a result. Do they see the injury they would inflict on the country? I trust for their own sakes that they are not deceiving but deceived. Hear what the Sentinel says in his (?) leading article of Saturday last: "We are painfully impressed with the fear that the reform has come too late, and that, to-morrow, if applied to, the large majority of the people would express a decided want of confidence in any institution built upon the foundation and of the material of which King's College is composed." And therefore by misrepresentations this—by his own admission—unreasonable want of confidence is a reformed University. Well! Another choice morsel: "For thirty years, at an expense of £3,000 to £5,000 a year, all told, some three or four students have been educated (?) within its walls." Only three or four students during the course of thirty years (such would appear to be the meaning of this lucid passage), and even they received only a doubtful education. Perhaps he means three or four a year. That is nearer the truth. And yet that is short of the truth; for there have at times been as many as 10 or 12 a year, and never less than three or four, besides the results are diminished, the expense has been magnified. He says still: "The result of this thirty years' waiting has been to make the hearts of the people sick; to destroy every feeling of hope that the institution would or could be made useful." The people's hearts are not sick yet, for their feeling as expressed by the majority is that the College should stand. And pray who has hindered the usefulness of the College? Not its results; but those who bemoan them in speeches and in print. A continual tirade of abuse has prevented many, who knew not the real state of the case, from sending their sons to receive the benefit of the Institution. A strong determination to destroy has for many years stifled any attempt to reform. I am sorry to have trespassed on your space so long, and beg leave to subscribe myself Yours truly,

The Journal.

Thursday, April 23, 1859.

SPRING.

What eye does not rejoice at the sunlight? what heart is not gladdened at the return of spring—by the cheerful melody of birds and the music of plashing water? The heart and mind are thawed out as well as the streams and lakes. And there is the same process of a new birth. The storms and showers of March are the throes of the birth of the year; and then comes the brightness of the vernal sunshine, like the smiles of childhood. And the mind has been bound up in "thick ribbed" ice as it were; the whole system has been painfully tightened by the changeless alterations of snow-storms and hard frosts; and when the sun breathes through the clouds, and the rain comes pattering down, there is a general loosening of the system, mental and physical—a painful, irritable feeling, preparatory to the putting on of the summer constitution. This relaxation of the system and feeling of irritability pass away with the storms, and a sensation of unmixt physical delight—a joy of mere existence—seizes the mind, as the eye beholds the graining of the fields and the bursting of the buds, and the air drinks in the harmony of running waters. The beauties and melodies of nature come home to the mind with ten-fold power after their long drupal withdrawal. They have the charm of novelty and freshness. Mrs. Hemans has well expressed this thought in her little poem on Spring, from which we quote a line or two (from memory) very applicable to our Province: "From the streams and lakes I have loosed the chain, They are flowing on to the silver main; They are floating down the mountain's brows; They are flinging spray on the forest's boughs; They are bursting fresh from their sparry caves; And the earth resounds with the joy of waves."

Now is the time to hold communion with Nature, while she has the gloss of freshness upon her. What more delightful and healthy exercise than to climb along the streams, with rod in hand. With what mindful disregard scratched hands and torn clothes are viewed? With what a start the eye is recalled from wandering over the long stretch of woods, or a break in the forest, or a steep cliff, by a little tugging at the hook! How great the discomfiture when you find that it was a log, and not a trout, that took off your hook! And then what a ravenous appetite you have! Long before noon you feel persuaded that it must be one o'clock, and you eat accordingly.

Then there is that gathering of May flowers. Every thing smells so sweetly; the dear old woods are so solemn and so grand. The oxygen given forth by the trees makes the blood rush more quickly through the arteries, and deepens the tint on each fair cheek. You feel at peace with everybody; you would smile and shake hands with your most determined enemy; the sun is brighter than you ever remember it to have been; you fancy all the world as fragrant as the flower whose perfume you inhale. The enjoyment of such feelings of good-will and general benevolence, apart from the store of health laid up, is an ample compensation for the labor of walking and the time spent. It enlarges and purifies the heart, refines and instructs the mind, to thread the mazes of the forest and dine in the umbrageous halls of nature.

But the return to Town should not be rendered unpleasant by the nauseous effluvia of decaying vegetable and animal matter, as is sometimes the case. Woodstock is as free from unpleasant smells as most towns in the Province, and yet Woodstock has in this respect but little of which to boast. Such smells are very unpleasant to those whose senses have been pleased and purified by the fragrance of the woods and the fields, besides being very detrimental to the health of the Town. All refuse matter should at once be removed from the yards and the streets. Happily, for the peculiar situation of our Town the rain becomes an excellent scavenger, carrying down to the river or to the

brook the greater part of the refuse of the streets. Nothing, however, should be allowed to remain.

Would it not be advisable to have rows of trees planted along our sidewalks? These lines of trees form one of the most pleasing features of the small Towns throughout the Union. They not only add greatly to the beauty of the place, but contribute in no small degree to the health of the community. We do not feel the want of them as yet, because of the proximity of the woods; perhaps we may not feel it for years. Now, however, when the Town is in its infancy, is the best, indeed the only period when a commencement can be made. It would be too late to commence when the need is felt. The difficulty of preserving the young trees from injury increases with the increasing population and size of the place. While our town is still young and small it might be possible to prevent their being cut down or otherwise injured, till they have attained some age of development. They might be planted along the sides of the newly opened streets at least. This is the proper season for transplanting. Soon it will be too late: for our Springs are short, and rapidly ripen into Summer.

The Session.

Although the session just past has been the longest since the initiation of the appropriations was yielded to the Government, having lasted sixty-two days, it has not been fertile in legislation. The whole number of Bills which passed both Houses and received His Excellency's sanction was only sixty-three, a smaller number than usual. And of these the number which are general in their nature, and of Provincial importance, is very small. We present a list of them:—

- An Act imposing duties for raising a Revenue.
An Act to alter and amend Chapter 62, Title VIII. of the Revised Statutes, "of the protection of sheep and moose.
An Act to establish the University of King's College, (with a suspending clause.)
An Act to provide for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government of the Province.
An Act to provide for the repair and improvement of roads and bridges, and other public works and services.
An Act relating to the Boundary Line between the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.
An Act to amend the Act for the encouragement of Agriculture, and to provide for the establishment of a Provincial Board.
An Act relating to the Great Roads.
An Act to amend an Act intitled "An Act relating to Highways."
An Act to continue and amend the Act relating to Steam Navigation in this Province.
An Act to repeal an Act intitled "An Act to amend the law for the relief of Insolvent Debtors."
An Act to alter and amend chapter 125, title xxiv. of the Revised Statutes, "Of absconding, concealed or absent debtors."
An Act to regulate the qualifications of Practitioners in medicine and surgery, and to provide a "Medical Council of Health," in the Province of New Brunswick.
An Act to regulate the time of holding the Circuit Courts in the counties of Sunbury, Kent, and St. John.
An Act relating to the law of evidence.
An Act to modify the laws relating to Interest and Usury.
An Act in amendment to chapter 116, title xxx. of the Revised Statutes, "Of Bills, Notes, and Choses in Actions."
An Act to amend chapter 136, title xxvii. of the Revised Statutes, "Of trespasses on lands, private property, and lumber."
An Act relating to the recovery of damages against the Commissioners of the European and North American Railway in certain cases.
An Act relating to Intestate Estates and the practice of Probate Courts.
An Act in amendment of chapter 137, title xxxvii. of the Revised Statutes, "Of the jurisdiction of Justices in civil suits," so far as relates to the duties of constables.
An Act to place certain Provincial buildings under the control of the Board of Works.
An Act to provide for the support of Lunatics committed to the Provincial Lunatic Asylum.
An Act to alter and amend an Act intitled "An Act to encourage the destruction of Beavers in this Province."
An Act relating to sick and disabled seamen.

Several of these measures are of a very important nature. We regard the University Act as value for half a session. Gray's Bill is another measure of very great importance, not only intrinsically, but as a commencement towards carrying out in legislation the principles of his Bill as originally introduced. The impeding of the Govt. in courts of law is a principle of justice which, we fully believe, will be

fore many years be yielded by the legislature. Another valuable measure is the Interest and Usury Act. Under the late law all contracts for the loan of money at a higher rate than six per cent. were void, the lender could recover neither interest nor principal in a court of law; and an action for the forfeit of the whole sum, principal and interest, could be brought. This ridiculous and odious statute has been swept from the book. Any rate of interest can now be legally contracted for and received; and although the lender cannot in an action of law recover more than six per cent., he can recover that rate, with the principal. Banks are restricted to six per cent.; and where there is no specific rate agreed upon between parties the legal rate is six.

Concerning the repeal of the Insolvent Debtor's Act opinions will differ. Very few will say that the Act was precisely what they would have desired to see it; and just as few will contend that we should not have an Insolvent Law of some kind. But as to the nature of that Law opinions differ greatly. Our own opinion is that ineffective and faulty as was the Insolvent Act it was not wise to repeal it without replacing it by some other scheme. There is a strong influence against any legislation upon the subject; and it will be found exceedingly difficult to attain the enactment of an Insolvent Law again. By refusing to sweep this Act away until something else had been provided to take its place, those who wish for an Insolvent Law would have driven the opponents of such a measure into a compromise, and a really good law might have been the result. Some say that they are willing to support a thorough system of Insolvency or Bankruptcy, but will not take a partial measure. This is utter folly; no perfect system can be prepared in one session; a perfect system must be the work of years of experience and consideration—of amending, altering, patching, and re-patching. Legislation upon subjects so complicated and difficult of management must proceed step by step. And it is on this account that we regret the repeal, faulty and imperfect as it was, of the Insolvent Debtor's Act.

When we have named these, and the Agricultural and Medical Acts, we have named all the Acts of special importance. The other public Acts may be very good in their nature, but they are not of a character to attract much attention. Of the numerous important Bills which were brought under the consideration of the House but never reached maturity, we shall speak on a future occasion.

Fire Engine No. 2, and Mr. Perry.

The Engine which is used by Fire Company No. 2 was purchased some two years since from Mr. Perry of Montreal, whose engines obtained the first prizes at the Universal Exhibitions of London and Paris. For some reason the engine has never worked satisfactorily to the Town authorities; and some time ago an offer was made by letter to Mr. Perry to pay his expenses if he would come to Woodstock and put the engine in order to throw the contract distance,—one hundred and forty feet.—The offer was not accepted at the time; but recently Mr. Perry having been on to Halifax, on his return visited Woodstock to ascertain whether there was any sufficient ground for complaint against the engine, and if there was to see what it might be. On Saturday last Companies One and Two, and the Upper Woodstock Company, turned out for a trial. There was a heavy rain falling at the time, and the addition of three engines spouting water over the streets did not add to the comfort of pedestrians. On Monday another trial of the Perry Engine was made. The results of these trials were very satisfactory. The greatest distance reached by the water was 155 feet. Of course the body of the stream did not reach that distance. The Engine was worked by twenty brakemen; and as but few of these were used to the violent physical labor required in the working of an engine, and had but little practice, they were not qualified to make it work so well as experienced firemen would have done. Under these circumstances the result must have been highly gratifying to both Mr. Perry and the Town authorities. The Town Council at a meeting held on Monday evening passed a resolution thanking

Mr. Perry for his visit, and speaking of the Engine in the following terms:—

"That the Council feel it due to Mr. Perry to state that the Engine furnished by him is in every respect according to the terms of his contract, and that the efficiency of the same gives entire satisfaction, and reflects great credit upon the builder. By order of the Town Council, JAMES T. NASH, Clerk."

We may state that this Engine has a five inch cylinder, and fourteen inch stroke, and a three quarter inch nozzle. Its whole cost, including hose cart, &c., was about £200.

Mr. Perry, whose unassuming and agreeable manner made a very favorable impression in Woodstock,—left here on Tuesday for St. John. His principal object in visiting these lower Provinces has been to learn what prospect there is for an increase of his business in these localities. He says that he can see no reason why he should not have an extensive business in New Brunswick; and considering the high name which his engines have attained when put in competition with those of the World, we entirely agree with him.

The St. Croix Herald, which devotes almost as much attention to the affairs of Calais as to those of St. Stephen, gives a description of a new Fire Engine recently procured by the former place, the whole cost of which was \$2300. It is adapted for throwing one, two, or three streams, as may be found necessary. On a trial it threw three one inch streams a distance of 96 feet, one inch and three quarter stream 104, and one inch stream 200 feet.

By an exchange we observe that a Justice of the Peace in Troy N. Y. has sentenced a man to twenty-five days imprisonment for stealing an umbrella. This, so far as we know, is the first case on record. Would it not be well to have him invited to take up his residence in Woodstock during this summer?

At the assizes recently held in Toronto there was not a single case on the calendar. Chief Justice Robinson stated that such a thing had not occurred in Toronto since 1808.

ST. ANDREWS RAILROAD.—We are informed by a prominent citizen of Houlton, that during the past winter, which has been one of unusual dullness, the St. Andrews road has very nearly paid its running expenses, and that about four fifths of its business has been from this side of the Boundary Line. The rate of freight too, on the sixty-five miles of that road, are only sixty cents per ton more than the Oldtown & Milford Railroad, only twelve miles. With the opening of the spring, business on this road will be largely increased. One of the merchants of Houlton informed us that he alone should have fifty tons of freight come over that road within the next month. If the St. Andrews road can now be made to pay with the business of Aroostook, who shall say that the Aroostook Railroad will not pay when built. —[Aroostook Pioneer.]

CONVENTION OF PROGRESSIVE BACHELORS.—The progressive bachelors of Delaware have held a State Convention at Smyrna. There were about sixty delegates present. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that the institution of marriage is of divine origin and of national interest, but that the extravagance of the time is a serious obstacle to an entrance into the marriage relation.—Alliance, formed for pecuniary advancement, or with ideas of aristocratic family antiquity, are declared to be destructive of the finer feelings and affections which make the happy home, and ultra fashions and cold formalities, hindrances to the development of real worth.—Modern "womon's rights" and "fast young men" are condemned, and a radical reform in the present social system which engenders extravagance and indolence, is proclaimed to be all-important.

The Berlin journals speak of a new matrimonial union, calculated to strengthen the ties which now unite the courts of Postdam and Windsor, namely, the marriage of the Prince of Wales with the Princess Alexandrine, daughter of Prince Albert of Prussia, and the Princess Marianne of the Netherlands.

From 75 to 100 large whaling ships are expected to arrive at this port during the present season, bringing oil and whalebone to the value of nearly three millions of dollars, and employing in the whaling trade about ten thousand men. —[New Bedford Paper.]

Poetry

APRIL MEMORIES.

The lilac leaves put forth snow  
The spring-time's early pledges  
The young grass wears its greenest hue  
Beneath the eaves' broad ledges  
The birds flock back to Northern bowers  
And fill the air with singing—  
The harbingers of early flowers  
On sunny hill-sides springing.

Afar upon the breezy hills  
The soft, blue mist is sleeping,  
And by the unfettered, glancing rills  
To melody are leaping.  
The bland, pure air of spring replete  
Brings back a yearning deep and sweet,  
But most akin to sadness.

The old-time memories come again  
Like incense round me wreathing,  
The drooping of the early rain,  
The odor of the zephyrs breathing;  
The consciousness of solitude  
Which strangely seems to cheer me,  
On which no other might intrude,  
Though all the world were near me.

I wandered down the lonely lane  
Endowed by memories hallowed,  
The picture greets my eyes again  
Which time has only mellowed.  
The winding footpath is the same,  
So still and wild and lonely;  
All things some old remembrances claim,  
The change is with me only.

Glad spring-time, waked to life once more,  
Oh, in thy resurrection  
Would that thou couldst again restore  
The dead hopes of affection,  
Give back the noble heart, wild wave,  
Beneath thy surges sleeping,  
Or give to sorrowful hearts, dark grave,  
The tresses thou art keeping.

Oh, sudden tears like April rain,  
O'er pleasant memories falling;  
Oh, lips that smile with life again  
From far-off uplands calling!  
Oh! radiant forms, which walk in white  
Where Eden streams are flowing,  
When shall I see the morning light  
Along thy pathway glowing?

Oh! sudden from the melting sky  
The golden gleams are shining;  
Look up! sad heart and tearful eye,  
God's purposes divining;  
Still shines his love the storm above,  
The clouds his face are hiding,  
In the broad sunshine of that love  
Thy lost ones are aviding!

Select Story

THE BANKRUPT.

FROM THE DANISH OF CARL BERNARD, BY MRS. BUSBY.

About the end of the last century there lived in Copenhagen a wealthy merchant, whose name was Kraft. He was a proud, imperious man, who looked upon riches as the greatest of all advantages, and their possession as the universal, in fact, the only passport to, or rather source of, happiness. He was extremely rich. His housekeeper declared that he was not able to count his money, he had so much; he measured his debts by the bushel, and was certainly worth hundreds of thousands of dollars. Born in affluence, he had never seen the slightest diminution in the fortune which surrounded him, for his father's mercantile house was already in its third generation, having descended from father to son, without any lessening of its capital during that long period, as there never had been more than one son in the family. In consequence of this, the large means of the firm had remained undivided, and they had been enabled to extend their mercantile transactions over half the world. Their acceptances were as good as ready money. The present merchant Kraft had also an only son, but he had not, in accordance with the custom of his forefathers, taken him into partnership, for he must then have made over to him—at least in appearance—a portion of his supreme authority, and he was too haughty to share his power with his only son. He had therefore established the young man in business on his own account, though, to a certain extent under his own surveillance. Herr Kraft's wife had died at an early age; she had presented him with all he wished—a son, who might in progress of time, carry on the affairs of the house and uphold its name and high credit. When she afterward presented him with a daughter, he was so alarmed at the possibility of such gifts becoming too abundant, that he thought it rather a fortunate circumstance that the birth of this child cost its mother her life.

The unwelcome little girl was sent to the care of an aunt, who brought her up, and it was not until she was a young woman that she returned to her father's house; where, however, she found no sympathy. Her brother was just married to a girl with a handsome fortune, and he had removed to a house of his own. The family now consisted of Herr Kraft, senior, his daughter, and his cousin, an old maiden lady, who was received as an inmate of his house after his wife's death, to give her a home, said Herr Kraft—that he might have some one to vent his ill humor upon, said Miss Regine herself—that there should be another torment in the house, said the counting-house clerks and the domestic servants, who hated her and her fat, snoring pet, 'Mops,' as much as they feared Herr Kraft and loved his daughter. For Louise was their declared favorite, and, if need had been, they would all have gone through fire and water for her.

A complete contrast to the merchant was his relative, Herr Warner. He was of a mild, unassuming character; he could easily mould his own wishes to those of others, and he valued wealth only as a means of doing good. In all his actions he was guided much more by his feelings than his interests. The lives of these two gentlemen had been as different as were their characters. Herr Warner's parents had not been rich. His mother had made an unfortunate marriage, according to the merchant Kraft, for her husband had lost his small inheritance, and had gone abroad to seek for fortune under foreign skies. Herr Warner, on the contrary, considered that his mother had made a fortunate marriage, for her and her husband's mutual affection outweighed the loss of their property, and if they did not become rich in the distant country to which they had gone, they at least obtained a competence there, and a peaceful, happy home.

After the death of his parents, their son went, with but a poor heritage, to the East Indies, where he married a young lady without any fortune. Good luck, however, seemed to attend him; his cotton plantations thrived well and yielded large returns, and a beloved wife and three fine children made his home a paradise. At the expiration of a few years he determined to return to his native country, there to enjoy the fruits of his labors. An infectious disease, however, just then carried off his wife and her elder children, and with his youngest daughter, who alone was left to him, he sailed from India. But she died on the voyage, and was committed to the deep. Thus deprived of every tie, friendless and hopeless, the much afflicted man quitted the ship in a French port, and repairing to Paris, he resided there for some few years, endeavoring to while away his time in the pursuit of science and literature, the pursuit of wealth having lost all interest for him, who had no one now for whom he cared to work. At length he returned to his native city, where he lived quietly, frugally, and in great retirement, visiting at very few houses except at that of his cousin, Herr Kraft, in whose family he appeared to take a warm interest; the regard, however, which he entertained for them all was only returned by the daughter, who became much attached to him. Herr Kraft made a point of disputing with him every day, and so accustomed himself to his amiable habit, that he absolutely could not do without his relative and these demure quarrels. There were many different opinions about the state of his finances. "He must have saved something in the East Indies, where money is as plentiful as grass," said some; but others, among whom was Herr Kraft, declared that he only had enough to shift with, and it would be a wonder if the little he possessed should hold out during his life—for he was one of those persons whom Dame Fortune seldom favored, as he did not put a proper value on her gifts, letting his money slip through his fingers by bestowing it on every one who came with a winning tale to him, he was so foolishly soft-hearted. And Herr Kraft was right there.

In the large drawing-room, which was furnished more richly than tastefully, and where everything looked stiff rather than comfortable, Herr Kraft and Herr Warner were pacing up and down. Their conversation had come to a stand. They had been disputing about some of the measures of the government, and Herr Kraft had called the government stupid and despotic;

he said it took upon itself to be the guardian of the nation, and to treat the burghers as if they were children under age, prescribing to them, forsooth, what they were to do, and meddling in their own private affairs! He was as warm a supporter of free trade for the higher grade of merchants, as he was an advocate for restraints upon the working classes, for he looked upon those in an humble sphere of life as 'trash full of fraud and tricks,' who must 'have a rod held over their heads.' It was an old story—liberality for the higher, despotism for the lower; and this will be repeated till the end of the world. Herr Warner had differed from him in opinion; he thought confidence might be placed in a wise government, and he wished freedom and justice for all, whether they were rich or poor. The argument might have become an angry one, but Warner gave in, for he was anxious to avoid exasperating his violent tempered cousin, to whom he had come on a delicate mission, requiring no small degree of tact.

A very fine young man, who had been for some time much attached to Louise, and who had won her affections, had determined to ask her hand in a respectful letter to her father. But the reply he had received was a flat refusal, Herr Kraft having made up his mind to listen to no proposals for his daughter except from a suitor selected by himself. Louise wept and was very sad. 'Aunt Regine,' as she was styled, favoured her with sundry ill-natured dissertations upon ungrateful and disobedient children. Mops growled and snarled as if he were taking part with his mistress in the family disagreement, and the entire house and household appeared even more dull and silent than usual. Herr Warner exerted himself to the utmost to bring his cousin to reason but in vain. Herr Kraft was much enraged that his daughter should have presumed even at the house of his sister, to have become intimate with any person who was unknown to him, and could not forgive her having dared even to think of any one as a lover without his permission. 'And the fellow such a poor wretch into the bargain!' For what was a small landed property, not much bigger than a couple of peasant cottages and cabbage gardens? He was of an ancient and noble family, it had been said—but what of that? He, Herr Kraft, did not care a straw for nobility; it was merely an idea—an imagination—that some men are to be better than others, because their forefathers, perhaps a hundred years ago, had been people of some renown. Herr Warner maintained that such an 'imagination' contained a moral obligation to be also a distinguished, or at least a worthy man, not to dishonor one's ancestor; and reminded his cousin that he himself was by no means indifferent to his descent.

'No, in that he was right,' said the merchant: 'He had good grounds for his pride in his forefathers, because for more than a hundred years they had been wealthy merchants, who had established and maintained a highly esteemed commercial house. That was something solid—not mere fancy. And then he went on exhibiting all that arrogance which is sometimes to be found amongst the rich burghers, who are quite as proud of their wealth, and their burgher's brief of a century old, as any nobleman of his genealogical table, or his forefathers' wounds or scars received on the field of glory. But Herr Warner had to go away without having disclosed his errand, and could only console poor Louise with the uncertain hope of a brighter future, in which, however, he himself had little confidence.

Soon after, her prospects became still darker. Herr Kraft gave notice suddenly one day that he had promised Louise to the son of one of his commercial friends, that the betrothal was to take place in eight days, and the wedding in three months. The husband destined for Louise was the son of a rich man, but he was far from handsome, and was still less agreeable. Aunt Regine bestirred herself to make every preparation for the betrothal; Louise employed with tears that her father would not insist on this sacrifice; she said she would give up the man she loved, to please him, but she could not marry another. Uncle Warner, as Louise called him, did all he could for her, and pleaded her cause with her father to the best of his ability; but Herr Kraft laughed—a thing he seldom did—at hearing him speak of true and

faithful love. 'Sheer folly, childishness, absurd sentimentality and foolery, that would not pay a shilling of interest.'

'You will make your child miserable,' said Warner. 'On the contrary, she will get a husband worth half a plum; with the prospect of a good deal more,' said the father.

'That may be; but he squints, and has red flaming hair.'

'Bah! People don't notice these trifles after they are married.'

'But he is also dull and stupid, and obstinate and wearisome, and uncaring and conceited—'

'Well! and what else? However, whatever he may be, she shall take him, and so—Basta!'

'She will not take him—she will throw herself into the sea rather.'

'Bah? It is both wet and cold in the sea. She will take him, because she shall do so. To-morrow we shall have the betrothal, as sure as my name is Kraft, and I will not hear another word on the subject. Will you give us the pleasure of your company at the betrothal? It will take place at seven o'clock in the evening precisely.'

Herr Kraft and Aunt Regine were the only persons in the house that slept that night. Every one else was kept awake by uneasiness and anxiety, and the unfortunate Louise cried till her eyes were so swollen, that in the morning she could hardly read a few lines which one of the housemaids brought to her from her sympathising friend, Herr Warner, who was always anxious, as well as he could, to comfort the afflicted. After reading them she wept still more bitterly, and the servant girl observed her wringing her hands in despair.

At seven o'clock, the evening came, and the day's arrival precisely the invited guests had all arrived, forming quite a family congress of the members of the two wealthy mercantile houses. Uncle Warner was there also. In the morning he had requested an interview with the bridegroom, and had plainly told him that Louise loved another, and did not entertain the slightest friendly feeling toward him; but the young man bristled up, thrust his hand conceitedly through his curly locks, and looked into the corner of his own eyes, while he replied with the comforting assurance, that what he had been told was nothing to the purpose, it gave him no concern, and that he would not give up the match 'for any price,' as he expressed himself. Uncle Warner was deeply disappointed at his ill success with the self-sufficient gentleman. They met again at the betrothal party, and the young man had arrayed himself, as he thought, to the best advantage, and looked as smiling as if he were awaiting a beloved and devoted bride. All was ready, and Aunt Regine went to Louise's apartment to bring her.

Heaven and earth! She was not there! She had gone! A letter lay on the table in her room, and that was all the information Aunt Regine could give. But old Maren had heard some one leave the house about an hour before, and almost at the same moment she had observed a carriage drive away, which had been standing at least a quarter of an hour in the street, as if the coachman was waiting for some one. There was presently an awful hubbub in the house. Herr Kraft rushed like a madman from room to room, Aunt Regine hobbled after him, doors were banged, and every corner of the mansion was searched, but Louise was nowhere to be found, and it was now certain that she had fled to escape the threatened evil. The letter she had left was then read, and a heart of stone might have melted at the anguish and the terror expressed in it, as well as the earnestness with which she prayed for forgiveness; every word breathed of a spirit that was utterly crushed and prostrate. But her father threw the letter into the fire, and exclaimed, in a firm, harsh voice: 'I have no longer a daughter—her name shall never again be mentioned within my doors—I disown her—'

Uncle Warner caught his arm, and pressed it so tightly that he involuntarily stopped, and the curse he was about to utter was arrested on his lips. Aunt Regine began to howl with all her might.

The bridegroom and his family took their departure, and the rest of the party speedily followed their discreet example; Uncle Warner alone remained with the

enraged father. But every attempt to mollify his anger, or to awaken in his mind any regret for the harshness by which he himself had driven his daughter to the desperate step, was addressed to deaf ears. Herr Kraft's wrath was only increased by every new argument the good Warner brought forward in the hope of allaying it, and at length he took his leave, expressing his intention of making every inquiry concerning the unfortunate fugitive. But just as he had left the room, the door was suddenly opened, and Herr Kraft roared after him, in an imperious voice: 'I desire to be troubled with no information you may gather; and with this—Basta!'

He then slammed the door so hard, that the noise resounded throughout the whole house.

A whole year had elapsed, but time had worked no change in Herr Kraft's vindictive feelings. Constant fretting, however, had impaired his health, and he became ill. Uncle Warner thought it might be a good opportunity to soften his heart, and he led the conversation to the sad position of forsaken old age, and upon the position of an affectionate nurse amidst sickness and infirmities. But Herr Kraft replied that he could never be forsaken in his declining years, for he had a son 'the head of his house,' and as far as concerned illness and infirmities, the best attendant was some hired sick-nurse, for she thought only of the good wages she was to get, and never entered her head to speculate upon what he might leave. He did not put so much faith in all the babbling about affection and love and such nonsense; it was useless and money that people thought of in this world, and those who had wealth would always get plenty of attention.

'But you might lose your fortune, you might become as poor as many others are, and then you would stand in need of affection, and learn to know its value,' said Herr Warner.

The rich merchant stared at him with contemptuous surprise; then, with a scornful laugh, he said: 'Yes, to be sure; the moon might fall down from the heavens, but it would be necessary on that account to put up an umbrella. Don't tease me any more with such nonsense. Enough of it—Basta!'

Herr Kraft got better, and he resumed his accustomed rich man's life—the constant yearning and busy schemes to become richer; but in his cupidity he never thought of Providence.

The moon certainly did not fall from heaven, but within the space of three years, one fine morning, as Herr Kraft was lounging over his breakfast table, and congratulating himself on being worth a considerable sum of money, the postman brought him a large packet of letters. His spirits fell the moment he had read them for they brought the startling and afflictive intelligence of a commercial crisis in a foreign country, which had caused the failure of many houses of old standing; and this failure had brought down several others.

Among these sufferers was Herr Kraft himself. Yes, the wealthy Kraft, dragged down by bankruptcy, was now a bankrupt! At that time bankruptcy was a more serious matter than it is now-a-days; a bankrupt never raised himself to fortune a second time, and there were then no instances of a man having failed several times, and yet being able to live on the fat of the land. However, credit, in those days, was a very different matter from what it is now. Herr Kraft had failed—the honorable ancient commercial house was ruined, its riches and its lustre annihilated in a moment. What during a century, and by the zealous labor of several generations, had been gathered, had been destroyed by a single storm, and scattered like chaff before the wind! The cash-keeper suggested—and it was true what he said—that the ready money which was lying in the chest might be easily removed and placed somewhere else in security, and that alone would be sufficient to yield a competence for any man for life. But Herr Kraft was a rigidly honest man, and had not the fall of the house thrown the cash-keeper out of bread, he would have discharged him for advising such fraudulent measures. Everything was given up, and as an honorable and respected, but a poor and ruined man, the lately so wealthy and renowned Herr Kraft took his departure, to his forefathers' abode.

Variety

MAMMOTH TREES OF CALIFORNIA. A late meeting of the Portland Society of Natural History, a paper was read by Dr. Wood upon the "Mammoth trees of California." This was suggested by very acceptable specimens of their wood, foliage, cones and seed, that had been sent to the Society's Cabinet by Mr. Dearborn of this city.

The paper commenced by stating, that these trees are, and though the estimation of some of those now standing in all probability dates back to the commencement of the Christian era, the fact of their discovery, when first made, was almost as surprising as the whole civilized world as if they had been created in a night. Though situated in the midst of a rich and fertile district, the discovery was the result of accident, made as late as 1850 by a lumberman who pursued his game a little farther than usual among the gorges and wilds of Sierra Nevada. His story how it was discovered, and it was not until he came and by actual measurement ascertained its truth, that at length the same established that trees far exceeding all others of the known world in enormous proportions had been recorded in America. Our wonder was excited by the discovery of these trees, but here trees were to be found, measured within two and a half inches in diameter as the largest of the forest did in circumference, probably doubled it in height.

The whole number of these trees, it is said, does not exceed five hundred, the eighty of which growing within a space of fifty acres, vary in size from forty two feet in diameter, and from 360 feet in height. One tree which was measured upon the ground measured ten feet and four inches in diameter and two feet in circumference. This tree had been cut down many years since, by the action of fire, and was broken at the top, falling against another tree of this point; it still measures more than twelve feet in diameter, and judging from the taper of the other trees, being the broken fragments which were projected in a line with the prostrate tree, as admitted on all hands to have been from 450 to 500 feet in height!

This grove is situated in a sheltered place, elevated upwards of 4000 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is very moist, made up of granitic sand and fine clay. The only rocks seen in the vicinity, are a compact gray granite, and round basaltic blocks on the hills, on one side of the valley about 90 miles S. E. of Sacramento, about equi-distant from Sonora and Yuma Hill, both of which districts were both deserted by emigrants and seekers.

The scenery in the immediate vicinity of the "big trees" is grand, and the trees themselves ascend through magnitudes of pines, cedars and firs, till they reach a zone of several thousand feet in height, and descend into the valley where the trees are found. The crest of Sierra Nevada is about thirty five miles from the lowest limit of the snow, about fifteen miles. It is said that the ground in the valley does not freeze to any great depth, and that it is covered in January to April with about thirty inches of snow.

The limited number of these trees is no less remarkable than that of the Sierra, should be to be known habit.

The "Mammoth Tree Grove," as it is called, has already become a place of resort, and many of its most remarkable trees have received fanciful names, as the "father tree," the "big tree," &c. &c.

A hotel has been erected here, and an engraved view of it surrounded from nature, of some of the principal trees was exhibited. A circular from its proprietor relating the attractions of this hotel, gives us also an idea of the extent of the forest, and of the fact that it has been practiced (if continued), threatens the destruction of these noble trees. It



NOTICE The Woodstock Cricket Club are requested to meet at the Office of Mr. Samuel Wain, on Wednesday evening next at 7 o'clock.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS. In two provinces of Denmark women are allowed to vote, and in a recent election for representatives several ballots were cast for female candidates.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Health depends upon the state of the blood when it passes into the veins to circulate through every fibre of the frame.

This season will be distinguished by the formal attire of the Princess Alice into the beau monde. After her confirmation, which takes place this Easter, at Windsor the presence of the Princess may be looked for at the following Drawing Room.

DIED. At Woodstock, on the 24th instant, a fortnight after giving birth to a still-born infant, Victoria English, wife of Stephen Smith, M. D., and youngest daughter of the late Richard English, Esq., M. P. E., aged 21 years.

To arrive in a few Days. Es "Parkfield" from London. 6 HDS. fine Cordial Old Tom GIN.

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.

New Bonnets and Hats. JUST received from Boston, two cases new BONNETS and HATS.

Flour! Flour! SUPERFINE & EXTRA FLOUR for sale by JOHN EDGAR.

Horse Nails. A FEW kegs HORSE NAILS of a Superior Quality at 10 1/2 per lb for cash only.

Arrostook Clover Seed. VERY PURE, A small quantity for sale for cash only by JOHN EDGAR.

J. RICKETSON, CARRIAGE, SLEIGH, AND FURNITURE PAINTER, AND GILDER, Woodstock, N. B.

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

Painting! MR. JORDAN RICKETSON informs the Public that he continues the practice of his trade as a PAINTER and GILDER in his shop opposite the Hotel of Mr. Morehouse.

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

Furniture, &c. at Auction. WILL be sold at Public Auction, at the residence of the Subscriber, on Monday the 24 May next—if not sooner disposed of by private sale—the following articles—namely: 1 Horse, 1 Colt, 1 Cow, 1 Sleigh, Wagon and Harness, 1 Plough, a Saddle and Bridle, 3 Sleighs, 1 Piano Forte, a FEW in St. Luke's Church.

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

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

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.

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

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

AUCTION. WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Wednesday, the fourth day of May next, between the hours of one and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House at Woodstock, in the County of Carleton.—All that Lot of Land in the Parish of Wicklow in the County of Carleton aforesaid, and bounded as follows:—Commencing at a marked Boech Tree standing on the western side of a reserved road, and at the north eastern angle of Lot number two, in the fifth range located to Adam Stewart; thence running by the magnet west sixty seven chains of four poles each; thence north thirty chains, thence east sixty seven chains to the western side of the reserved road; thence mentioned; and thence south thirty chains to the place of beginning; containing two hundred acres more or less pursuant to a power of sale contained in a mortgage from David Oliver and wife to one Andrew J. Tracy, default having been made in payment of the money thereby secured, which said mortgage has been assigned to me; JANE BEDELL, Dated the 28th day of March, A. D. 1859.

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

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

Domestic Manufacture. THE Subscriber is now prepared to supply to all who may require them, ROLL LOZENS, in boxes of 6 lbs each, of his own manufacture, without any adulteration, and at a lower price than it costs to import a spurious article. Traders, by calling, will find a strong inducement to purchase in the shape of a liberal discount. JOHN C. McINTOSH, 45, Dock-street.

F. S.—On hand, CONNECTED CARDAMOM for sweetening the breath. J. C. McI. St. John, April 5, 1859.

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

Valuable Real Estate AT AUCTION. THE Subscriber offers for sale by Public Auction on Saturday the 30th April, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, two valuable building Lots, 40 by 100 feet each, being Lot No. 2 in Block U, in the Town Plot, and immediately in rear of the Court House.

Lot No. 8 on King-street, in Block II, being a corner lot, and opposite the residence of WELLINGTON HATCH, Esq., about 110 feet in length, and about 82 feet in depth.

Immediately after the sale of the above Lots, he will offer for Lease three building Lots, 25 feet front by 35 feet in depth, situated on the south side of the market square, and the fronting said Square; these are the most eligible Lots for business in the Town of St. Andrews. The Lessees will contain the usual Covenants of renewal, &c.

Terms and conditions for the Real Estate will be one-third of the purchase money paid down on the day of Sale, the remaining two-thirds in 12 months, with interest, to be secured by undoubted notes or mortgage on the premises, at the option of the vendee.

Several building Lots, and Wharf, at the head of the steam-barge landing, in sizes to suit, on Lease for any term of years, and such rent as may be agreed upon. JAMES BOYD, St. Andrews, April 12, 1859.

TO PRINTERS. Cortelyou's N. Y. Type Foundry! AND Printer's Warehouse.

(Established 1823.) No. 29 Spruce-street. THE subscriber will be happy to furnish to purchasers of Printing Materials with plain and Ornamental Types, Borders, &c., made from a combination of all the hard metals so extensively used by foundrymen. Also, German, Greek, Hebrew, and a new and elegant Font of Acute Music Type, from which the "Musical Review" and "Friend" are now printed; with Presses, and every article required for Printing, at the very lowest price, for cash or approved paper.

Old Type taken in exchange for new, at 10 cts. per pound. Second-hand Presses and Materials, and a complete Stereotype Foundry, with two Shaving Machines for sale cheap.

Printers of newspapers publishing this advertisement (including this note) three times each, on the 1st of September, 1859, and sending me one of the papers, will be paid for it in Boech Tree standing on the western side of a reserved road, and at the north eastern angle of Lot number two, in the fifth range located to Adam Stewart; thence running by the magnet west sixty seven chains of four poles each; thence north thirty chains, thence east sixty seven chains to the western side of the reserved road; thence mentioned; and thence south thirty chains to the place of beginning; containing two hundred acres more or less pursuant to a power of sale contained in a mortgage from David Oliver and wife to one Andrew J. Tracy, default having been made in payment of the money thereby secured, which said mortgage has been assigned to me; JANE BEDELL, Dated the 28th day of March, A. D. 1859.

IN THE MATTER OF John Perkins, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR. NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed assignee of the estate and effects of John Perkins, an insolvent debtor, and has been duly sworn according to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Vic. Cap. 17: All persons indebted to the said John Perkins are required to pay to me forthwith all sums of money due from them; and to deliver to me the said property and effects; and all creditors of the said John Perkins are required to deliver to me, on or before the sixth day of June next, their respective claims and accounts against the said John Perkins.

DAVID MUNRO, Assignee. JAMES T. NASH, Secy. Dated this 12th day of April, A. D. 1859.

IN THE MATTER OF George Clowes, Jr., AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR. NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed assignee of the estate and effects of George Clowes, Jr., an insolvent debtor, and has been duly sworn according to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Vic. Cap. 17: All persons indebted to the said George Clowes, Jr. are required to pay to me forthwith all sums of money due from them; and to deliver to me the said property and effects; and all creditors of the said George Clowes, Jr. are required to deliver to me, on or before the sixth day of June next, their respective claims and accounts against the said George Clowes, Jr.

DAVID MUNRO, Assignee. JAMES T. NASH, Secy. Dated this 12th day of April, A. D. 1859.

Flour, Molasses, Tea, &c. THE Subscribers have in Store an extensive assortment of Staple Goods, suitable for the spring trade, consisting (in part) of the following articles:— 500 Barrels Extra State Flour; 500 Barrels Superfine do. do. 300 Barrels Alexandria do. do. 8-9 Barrels Kiln-dried Corn Meal; 20 Barrels Mess Pork; 120 Hds. Centogues Molasses of superior quality; 50 Chests Tea—English importation; 40 Half chests do.; 10 Barrels Beans; for sale low by HALL & FAIRWEATHER, St. John, March 27, 1859.

Cheese! APPLY in time for 10 Cakes, from Mrs. Murphy Giberson's Dairy for sale by DAVID MUNRO, Iron Works Store, Upper Woodstock, March 28th 1859.

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

EXTRAORDINARY BAZAR OF JEWELRY, WITH a PREMIUM to each Purchaser worth from TWO DOLLARS to TWO HUNDRED.

THIS IS NO LOTTERY, but a fair and legitimate sale, in which each purchaser gets the value of his or her money in a GOLD PEN, LOCKET, worth \$5; and in addition to the purchase, each person receives a PREMIUM OF JEWELRY, not less in value than \$5, and it may be worth \$3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 20, 30, 50, or even \$200!

Our Premiums are distributed in a fair and honorable manner, and as soon as the name of the purchaser is received with the \$5, his Pen and Locket and Premium, or gold Locket and Premium, are put up in a small box in a safe manner, and sent to the owner by Mail Free of Postage. Our plan, from long experience in the above business, has given general satisfaction, as each purchaser can sell or trade the above articles for all they cost him, and retain the Premium gratis.

We want a good AGENT in every part of the country to solicit purchasers; and Agents, to be successful, should have a Pen and Locket and Premium, or Locket and Premium, or both, to exhibit; and the first person becoming a purchaser at any place will receive the Agency for that neighborhood.

No Money Risked! We propose to let a person know what Premium he will receive before sending his money. Any Lady or Gentleman desiring one of the above articles, can first send us their name and address, stating whether they want the Pen and Locket, or Locket, and we will return their selection, and inform them by return Mail what Premium they are entitled to. They can then have the privilege of sending for it if they choose. We cannot however, give this privilege but once to any person; and we make them offer to establish the quality of our goods in a neighborhood. After a person becomes a purchaser, and accepts the Agency, we require all persons in that locality to send their \$5 in advance, through him.

And if any one is dissatisfied with their purchase, and an unbiased person competent to judge says the articles are not worth more than the money paid for them, and in some cases TEN or even FORTY times the amount, let such person return the goods, and we will freely refund the money.

Among our Premiums are articles suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, such as GENTLEMEN'S GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, GOLD VEST & GUARD CHAINS, GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS, GOLD WATCH KEYS & SLEALS, Gold Shirt Studs—plain and with settings; Gold Scarf Pins—new style; Gold Breast Pins, California Diamond Pins, Gold Rings, &c., &c.

FOR LADIES. We have Gold Watches, Florentine, Mosaic, Gold Stone Cameo, Garnet and Coral Breast Pins and Ear Rings, Gold Buttons, Gold Sleeve Buttons, Gold Belt Sides, Gold Rings, &c., &c. Also, Pianos, Melodeons, Musical Boxes, Accordeons, &c., &c.

Unexceptionable References given whenever required. N. B.—In sending your names, write the State, County, and Town plainly, so as to avoid letters being misdirected. ANGLE & CO., 102 CANAL STREET, (Old No.) NEW YORK.

NEW BRUNSWICK & CANADA RAILWAY & LAND COMPANY. (limited).

WHEREAS the Manager, before going to England, by advertisement dated the 16th of February last gave notice that it might be found necessary, or desirable, from the state of the weather affecting the works, to discontinue the running of the Passenger and Freight Trains between St. Andrews and Canterbury during the month of May; and whereas it is now found that the Works have not been affected as was then anticipated,— FURTHER NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That a Passenger and Freight Train (mixed) will be continued between St. Andrews and Canterbury on alternate days according to the following advertisement, viz:—

Leave St. Andrews, 9.30 A. M. do. Canterbury, 12 M. Arr. Canterbury, 3.30 P. M. " St. Andrews, 5.50. " J. J. ROBINSON, Commissioner. St. Andrews, March 30, 1859.—4f.

To Intending Assurers. ENTRANTS before the approaching Annual balance (5th April) will be ranked in all future divisions of Profits—as of one year's longer standing than later Entrants. LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND, 2 Hanover Street, Edinburgh.

This Association, now of twenty years standing, is one of the most extensive Life Assurance Institutions in the Kingdom. The Assurances are almost all on First Class Lives, and the funds are invested principally on First Class Securities over land.

DURING THE LAST SIX YEARS The new Assurances were 6378 for £3 016, 691, 0 0, being an annual average of 1063 for £502,731, 16 0. The Annual Income is now £138,000 sterling. The Policies are unusually free from liability to forfeiture.

NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH. Head Office, St. John. DIRECTORS— FRANCIS FERGUSON, Esq., W. H. ADAMS, Esq., ALEX. JARDINE, Esq., REV. W. DONALD, M. A., HON. J. A. STREET, SAMUEL D. BERTON, Secretary. Application may be made to HUGH McLEAN, Agents for Woodstock.

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

Dated the eighth day of March, 1859. A. K. SMEDDES WETMORE, Clerk of Peace for County of Carleton. A. N. GARDNER, Sol.

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

Dated the thirty-first day of January, 1859. A. K. SMEDDES WETMORE, Clerk of Peace for the County of Carleton.

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

Dated the second day of February, 1859. A. K. SMEDDES WETMORE, Clerk of Peace for County of Carleton.

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

Dated the second day of February, 1859. A. K. SMEDDES WETMORE, Clerk of Peace for County of Carleton.

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

Dated the twenty-fifth day of January 1859. A. K. SMEDDES WETMORE, Clerk of Peace for County of Carleton.

IN THE MATTER OF James J. Montgomery, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR. NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed assignee of the Estate and effects of James J. Montgomery, an Insolvent Debtor; and has been duly sworn according to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Vic., Cap. 17. All persons indebted to the said James J. Montgomery are required to pay to me forthwith all sums of money due from them, and to deliver to me the said property and effects; and all creditors of the said James J. Montgomery are required to deliver to me, on or before the 27th day of July, next, their respective claims and accounts against the said James J. Montgomery.

Dated the 12th day of April, 1859. DAVID MUNRO, Assignee. ROBERT HARPER, Secy.

For Sale. THE Subscriber offers his property at Upper Woodstock for sale, and possession given on the first of May, next. On the premises is a comfortable four roomed Office, Stable and large Barn, a good garden and young Orchard with nearly six acres of excellent Land attached under good cultivation and well fenced. Should the property not be sold prior to the first of May next, it will be leased for one or more years, and further particulars apply to Francis W. Winslow, Esq., at Woodstock or to the subscriber at St. Andrews. H. M. G. GARDNER, Woodstock, March 3, 1859.

Nails and Glass. 3/4d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. CUT NAILS. Also 6 inch SPIKES. 7/2; 8x10; 9x12; 10x14; 10x16; 14x20; WINDSOR GLASS, for sale low by JOHN EDGAR, Feb. 8, 1859.

Just Received MEDICAL HALL. A new and full supply of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINE of every description, HORSE MEDICINES, & Perfumery.

English and American, Old Brown Windsor Soap, Clavon's Iodine Soap, Transparent Hair Pomphor Balls for Chapped Hands, Hair Brushing Soap, Paraffin Cream, Hair Shampoo, Tricopherous, Rosemary and Oil, Cocaine, Hair Dyes, &c., &c.

Brushes. Varialish, Paint, White-Wash, Black Wash Lead, Scrubbing, Comb Brushes, &c. nice assortment of English Hair, Tooth Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Gutta-Parcha Toilet Combs, Combs, Back and Side Combs.

Also direct from New York: A quantity of Stationery and Children's Books; a nice selection of Novels, School Books, Portmannales, Wallies, and Ink.

Confectionary. Candied Citron and Peel, Flavoring Extracts for Cakes, Marmalade, Corn Starch, Brown, T. Arrowroot, Yeast, Biscuits, Ginger Spices of all kinds, Dye Stuffs.

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

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

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

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

OUTLAY FOR LIFE ANNUITY. MATERIALLY LESSENE. Life Association of Scotland, (founded 1769), 2, Hanover St. Edin.

Under a policy of £500, and upwards, only one half the first six years' premium is required, the other half remaining at interest, as long as the policy holder lives. First year's payments for policies of Age 30. Ave 40. Ave 50. 45 11. 3. 25 11. 1. 21 12 4. The annual income of the Assured £138,000.

TO INTENDING ASSURERS. Returns before the approaching balance (5th of April) will be ranked favorably in the division of profits, as of one year's longer standing than later entrants. Applications should be made to HUGH McLEAN, Agent for Woodstock.

St. Andrews, Jan. 21st. WM. WHITLOW. AS just received Es Schooner "Lion" from New York: 300 lbs Superfine and Extra Flour; 25 do Heavy Mess Pork, 400 Bags Corn Meal; 13 Hogsheads } Prime Retailing; 19 Tierces } Molasses; 12 Barrels } 4 lbs White Beans; 13 boxes Cheese; ALSO IN STORE— 100 lbs Extra Ohio Family Flour; 50 do do Philadelphia do; 60 qts Codfish; 100 do Pollock Fish, Axes, Tea, Coffee, Spices, Dried Apples, Soap, Cacao, Burning Fluid, Albertine Oil, Buckets, Brooms, Boots, Shoes, and Crockery, Parlor, and Shop Stoves, &c. with a quantity of other goods, as in his Store in Water Street Post Office.

A CARD. THE Subscriber has, in connection with his BAKING ESTABLISHMENT, secured the services of a superior man from Scotland, and being desirous none but the very best material at all times be prepared to supply, as well as private families, and with the various articles in this establishment description and quality, a himself that his Goods will give him respectfully solicits from his public, a call, before purchasing. JOHN C. McI. St. John, April 28, 1858. 45

P. S.—Ship Bread, Fine Biscuits of Fancy Cake on hand, as usual, and at this Establishment, will be anywhere in the City and vicinity charge.

PHENIX Life Assurance Co. FOR GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCES, or Less than Ten.

Office.—1, Leadenhall St. LONDON.—16, DALKE STREET, ST. JAMES' CHURCH, THOMAS L. EVANS, W. BROWN, JAMES R. MACDONALD, JOHN W. H. SMITHSON, &c. Medical Examiner for Woodstock. Woodstock, January 21, 1858.

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

IN THE MATTER OF Isaac L. Cornelison, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR. NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of Isaac L. Cornelison, of Wakefield, County of Carleton Farmer, made pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly 21st Victoria, Chapter 17, I appoint the sixth day of May next, at my office in Woodstock, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the creditors of the said Isaac L. Cornelison, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act. Dated the thirty-first day of January, 1859. A. K. SMEDS WETMORE, Clerk of Peace for the County of Carleton.

IN THE MATTER OF Darius Dickinson, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR. NOTICE is hereby given that on the application of Darius Dickinson, of Wakefield, County of Carleton, Lumberer, made pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly 21st Victoria, Chapter 17, I appoint the ninth day of May next, at my office in Woodstock, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the creditors of the said Darius Dickinson, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act. Dated the second day of February, 1859. A. K. SMEDS WETMORE, Clerk of Peace for County of Carleton.

IN THE MATTER OF John Dickinson, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR. NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of John Dickinson, of Wakefield, County of Carleton, Lumberer, made pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly 21st Victoria, Chapter 17, I appoint the ninth day of May next, at my office in Woodstock, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the creditors of the said John Dickinson, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act. Dated the second day of February, A. D. 1859. A. K. SMEDS WETMORE, Clerk Peace County of Carleton.

IN THE MATTER OF Alexander Jackson, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR. NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of Alexander Jackson, of Richmond, County of Carleton, Laborer, made pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly 21st Victoria, Chapter 17, I appoint the second day of May next, at my office in Woodstock, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the creditors of the said Alexander Jackson, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act. Dated the twenty-fifth day of January 1859. A. K. SMEDS WETMORE, Clerk of Peace for County Carleton.

IN THE MATTER OF James J. Montgomery, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR. NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed assignee of the estate and effects of James J. Montgomery, an insolvent debtor; and have been directed according to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Vict., Cap. 17. All persons due to pay to us forthwith all sums due from them, and to deliver to us all property and effects; and all creditors of James J. Montgomery are required to send to us, or before the 27th day of next, their respective claims and against the said James J. Montgomery. Dated the 12th day of April, 1859. DAVID MUNRO, Assignee. ROBERT HARPER, Secy.

For Sale. The Subscriber offers his property at Upper Woodstock for sale, and will be sold prior to the first of May next, unless he is leased for one or more years. For particulars apply to Francis E. W. Esq., at Woodstock or to the subscriber at Andrews. H. M. G. GARDNER, Woodstock, March 3, 1859. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. CUT NAILS also 6 inch SPIKES. 10x10, 10x12, 8x10, 9x13, 10x12, 10x16, WINDSOR GLASS, for sale by JOHN BROWN, Woodstock, Jan. 21, 1859.

Just Received AND FOR SALE AT THE "MEDICAL HALL," A new and full supply of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, OF every description, and ORSE MEDICINES, &c. Pertumery. English and American, Old Brown Windsor Soap, Claver's Honey Soap, Transparent Balls, Sopor Balls for Chapped Hands, Military Laving Soap, Panaristion Cream, Hair Oils, Hair Oil, Tricopherous, Rosemary and Castor Oil, Cassaine, Hair Dyes, &c., &c.

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

Confectionery. A large Variety. Candied Citron and Lemon Peel, Flavoring Extracts for Cake &c., Marmalade, Corn Starch, Brooms, Tapioca, Sago, Arrowroot, Yeast Powder, Ginger, Popcorn, 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, Tallow Seal, Olive Turpentine, Turpentine, Coach and Furniture Varnishes, Burning Fluid, &c.

ON HAND. A quantity of Curtis & Perkins' Pain Killer, which will be sold at 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 Jy.

OUTLAY FOR LIFE ASSURANCE MATERIALLY LESSENEB. Life Association of Scotland, (founded 1838). 2, Hanover St. Edinburgh. Under a policy of £500, and upwards, payment of only one half the first six years' premiums is required, the other half remaining unpaid, interest, as long as the policy holder pleases. First year's payments for policies of £2000. Age 30. Age 40. Age 50. Age 60. £11 12 4 £17 3 11 £11 3 11 £11 12 4

WM. WHITLOCK. Just received Ex Schooner "Alma," from New York: 400 bbls Superfine and Extra Flour; 200 do Heavy Mess Pork; 400 Bags Corn Meal; 13 Hogheads Prime Retailing Molasses; 12 Barrels Molasses; 12 Tierses White Beans; 4 bbls Cheese; 100 do Pollock Fish, Axes, Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Spices, Dried Apples, Soap, Candles, Tobacco, Burning Fluid, Albatross Oil and Lamps, Buckets, Brooms, Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers, Cooking, Parlor, and Shop Stoves, Common Fats, with a variety of other articles, for sale at his Store in Water Street, near the Post Office. (2nd.)

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

PHENIX Life Assurance Company. FOR GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE Annuities, or Loss of Life at Sea. OFFICE.—1, Leadenhall Street, London. BRANCHES.—16, DALE STREET, Liverpool. ST. JAMES CHAMBERS, Manchester. THOMAS J. EVANS, Agent for New Brunswick; JAMES R. MACSHANE, Esq., 21, John; W. H. SMITHSON, Esq., Fredericton. Medical Examiner for Woodstock, Dr. G. A. BROWN, Woodstock, Jan. 21, 1859.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND. NINETEENTH REPORT. THE Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Association was held within the Head Office, on the 31st August, current, in terms of the Charter and Act of Parliament—Sir JAMES FORREST, BART., of Comiston, in the Chair.

There were submitted to the Meeting the Annual Report by the Directors on the Progress of the business, 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 1217 for £266,483 Of which the Directors accepted 1007 for £50,841 The Annual premiums being 18,811 Annuities on 24 lives were purchased for \$752, 19s per annum at the price of 9487. 7s. The Policies that became claims on the Association by deaths during the year amounted to \$7 for 43,968s.

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 Repurchase of 25 per cent. (7s. per ls.) 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 special 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. Sir James Forrest, of Comiston, Bart., Chairman. Wm. Y. HERRIS, Esq., of Spottis. ALB. KINCAID MACKENZIE, Esq., Banker. Lieut-Col. R. V. FRASER, H. E. I. C. S. JOHN BURNERD, 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., M. D., F. R. S. E., Medical Officer. WILLIAM WOOD, Esq., Accountant, Auditor. Messrs. MELVILLE & LINDSAY, writers to the Signet, Law Agents. JOHN FRASER, Manager.

NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH. Office, No. 74, Saint John Street, St. John. FRANCIS FERGUSON, Esq., Rev. WM. DONALD, A. M., Hon. J. A. STREET, Directors. W. H. ADAMS, Esq., ALEXANDER EARDINE, Esq., JAMES WALKER, M. D., Medical Officer. With Agencies throughout the Province. SAMUEL D. BERTON, Secretary. H. McLEAN, Agent for Woodstock. Dr. G. A. BROWN, Medical Officer.

A CARD. H. REYNOLDS, CONSULTING SURGEON, &c. may be consulted at Mr. Edward Grass' Jacksontown, near Mitchell's Mill at the Creek. Having practised for a length of time in London and its vicinity, he hopes to be found competent to give the best medical advice in all cases submitted to him. He is ready to attend as a physician in critical cases. Consulting fee half price of Physicians fee. He expects all those who have received advice from him and who are able will give him an honorable call. JACKSONTOWN, Dec. 10th, 1858. FLOUR, RISH, SALT, SUGAR, & MOLASSES.—Just received and for sale for cash or country produce. JOHN EDGAR. N. B.—Wanted 16 tons buck wheat Meal, and 2000 bushels oats. Highest price given. J. E. Woodstock, Dec. 15, 1858. Golden Fleece, St. Stephens, New Brunswick. H. & P. CULLINEN, IMPORTERS OF British and Foreign DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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, Gin, Jamaica Rum, Scotch Whiskey, Case Holland, Old Madeira—Bottled, Do Port—in wood and bottle, Do Sherry, do do, Do Catalonia, do do, Champagnes, Claret, Bottled Ale & Porter, Lemon Syrup, Low & Crushed Sugar, Brown Sugar, Golden Syrup, Molasses, Green & Black Teas, Java and Cuba Coffee, Flour and Meal, Oatmeal, Pearl and Pot Barley, Rice and Split Peas, Ground Rice, Smoked Hams, Mould & Drip Candles, London Spirit Candles, Russian Ice do, Belmont do do, Old Windsor Soap, Castile Soap, Yellow and Common Soap, Wash Boards, Tubs and Pails, Brooms and Whisks, Patent Starch, London do, Indigo and Blue, Washing Soda, Carbonate Soda, Saleratus, Salt—in Bars & Bags, White Wine Vinegar, Cider Vinegar, Groats and Barley, Hecker's Farina, Smoked Herrings, Sorb Brushes, Blacklead Brushes, Blacklead, Blacking—Paste and Liquid, Matches, Wickling, Burning Fluid, Olive Oil, Whiting, Bath Brick, Tobacco, various brands, Pipes, Cream Tartar, Saltpetre, Arrow Root & Sago, Whole & gr. Cinnamon, Ditto, do. Ginger, Ditto, do. Alspice.

Havana Cigars, Chochole, Extra Quality Cheiving Tobacco, Fredericton, June 25, 1857. Real Estate for Sale. TO be sold and possession given immediately. That VALUABLE FARM situated within the limits of the Town of Woodstock, between the main high way leading up the river, and the street passing the residence of Charles Connell, Esq., being a part of the Anthony Baker farm, (so called) and containing 120 acres more or less. The above Farm will be sold in lots of from one to ten acres, to suit purchasers. Farmers and others wishing to purchase Real Estate within the town of Woodstock, will thus have an opportunity, which will never again occur of doing so, with but a small outlay of capital, and on the most reasonable terms. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber. SAMUEL BAKER, Woodstock, Lower Corner, April 6th 1858.

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 Madruknak, containing 156 acres, having a good frame barn thereon and about 22 acres on the north branch of the Madruknak, adjoining the Boundary Line; and also, a HOUSE and LOT and a number of building lots at the Upper Corner. For particulars apply to the Subscriber, or to B. R. KETCHUM, or to F. E. WINSLOW, at the Central Bank Agency. JAMES KETCHUM, Woodstock, April 29, 1858.

JUST RECEIVED AT IRON WORKS STORE, UPPER WOODSTOCK. 104 SACKS SALT: 30 bbls. S'fine FLOUR 20 bbls. No. 1 HERRINGS; 1 bbl. RED WOOD; 2 chests Extra Southing TEA; 4 hds. MOLASSES; 6 Cook STOVES; 2 Agricultural BOILERS. DAILY EXPORTS.—2 doz. each Blue and White WARMS, which, with the Goods in Store, will be sold cheap for Cash or Country Produce, on delivery. DAVID MUNRO, oct. 7. APPLES & ONIONS.—10 BBLs Baldwin and Greening Apples; 5 bbls Onions; 1 bbl. Pickles. For sale by MYSHALL & RICHIE, Fredericton, Nov. 19, 1858.

NEW GOODS AT THE BRITISH HOUSE. CENTRAL MONEY GOOD AT THE BRITISH HOUSE! THE WINTER STOCK OF THIS Establishment is now complete and without exception is the largest and cheapest stock of DRY GOODS ever imported into WOODSTOCK.

The stock consists in part as follows: Silks, Velvets, Shawls, Mantles, Ribbons, Lace Netts, Blouses, Curtains Hdks., French Merino Coburg, Lustres, Plaids, Prints, Gingham, Bedtick, Blankets, Flannels, Jeans, Sheetting Cottons, Warps, Druggists, Door Throws, Carpet Rugs, Druggists, Door Covers, Napkins, Towels, &c., &c., &c. CLOTHS, Pilot Devon Kerseys, Lambskin, Sealskin, Windsor Cord, Broad Cloth, Cassimeres, Sateenets and Doekins.

MADE CLOTHING, in great variety. Particular attention is requested to this department as the Winter clothing is all new and made with the greatest care under the superintendance of Charles McCabe. Orders executed on the shortest notice and to fit or no sale. On hand and for sale very low, Flour, Fish, Salt, Tobacco, Saleratus, Tea. Remember the British House. P. S.—The above-mentioned goods will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce at the BRITISH HOUSE, second door from the Bridge Woodstock, Dec. 9, 1858.

SAINT ANDREWS. On Hand 1st January, 1859. 1200 Bbls. Superfine and Extra Flour, 50 do Kiln-dried-Corn Meal, 55 do Mess Pork, 100 hds Porto-Molasses, 40 bbls. Best Sugar, 40 bbls. Standard Crushed Sugar, 650 sacks Salt, 50 bbls. Quoddy River Herrings, 50 half-bbls. do do, 200 qrs. Codfish, 95 do Pollock, 6 bbls. Porter's Burning Fluid, 5 Hds. best Burman Mustard, 200 lbs Painted Pails, 20 do Brooms (assorted), 5 bbls Beans, 10 Bags Coffee, do in 1-lb papers, 5 packets Java, do in 1-lb papers, 4 boxes Ground do, 10 do best quality Saleratus, 15 do do do in 1-lb papers, 5 do Extract Logwood, 100 lb Vitriol, 10 do Manila Bedcords, 10 boxes Tobacco Pipes, 50 do Pale Yellow Soap, 10 do Common, 15 do Mould Candles, 40 sides Sole Leather, 65 salted Hides; For sale Wholesale and Retail at my store near the Railroad Terminus, St. Andrews, at St. John's Prices. jan. 8. C. M. GOVE.

Better Late than Never!! By Railroad at the BRICK BUILDING, MAIN STREET. JUST Arrived 1 case of White Cottons, 1 case Calicoes; 1 Stripe Shirtings and Roll Linings; 1 Bale Blankets. As the above goods has been much later arriving than expected, they will be sold very cheap in order to effect a quick return of the money. Remember none on Credit. R. BROWN. Woodstock, Dec. 23, 1858. Dr. W. Odforde. Residence at R. DONALDSON'S, Woodstock, June 1st, 1858. Sugar, Tea, Pork, &c. The Subscribers have now in store:— 3 HDS. BRIGHT SUGAR; 5 BBLs. CRUSHED SUGAR; 8 Chests TEA; 18 1/2 do. do; 5 Bbls. New York City Mess POBK; 6 Boxes TOBACCO; 26 Bbls. Cans Preserved SALMON; 10 BBLs. BISCUITS; 60 Bags Licorpool SALT; The above, together with a good stock of Wines and Spirits, are offered low for Cash. MYSHALL & RICHIE, Fredericton, Feb. 16, 1859.

Logs Wanted. 300,000 FEET Birch, Rutternut, Basswood, Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Logs wanted, for which furniture will be given in exchange. Also Furniture exchanged for every kind of Country Produce, at market prices, at the EAGLE FURNITURE STORE, near R. & S. Davis' Mills, Woodstock, South side the Bridge. May 6, 1859.

THE GREATEST Medical Discovery, OF THE AGE. Dr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR from the worst scurfy down to a common pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases, (both chancery 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 biliousness. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly eruptions on the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most severe case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum. Five to eight bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of scurf. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I have peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effect of it in every case. So sure is the remedy will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I have never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising; first that it grows in our pastures, in some places so plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1841—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, 1833, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day—in April, 1854, I sold over one thousand bottles per day of it. Some of the wholesale Druggists who have been in business twenty and thirty years, say that nothing in the annals of patent medicines was ever like it. There is a universal praise from all quarters. In my own practice I always kept it strictly for humors; but since its introduction as a general family medicine, great and wonderful virtues have been found in it that I never saw posted.

Several cases of epileptic fits—a disease which was always considered incurable, have been cured by a few bottles. O, what a mercy if it will prove efficacious in all cases of that awful malady—there are but few who have seen more of it than I have. I know of several cases of dropsy, all of them aged people cured by it. For the various diseases of the liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side, Diseases of the Spine, and particularly in diseases of the Kidney, &c. the discovery has done more good than any medicine ever known. No change of Diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults one table spoonful per day—children over ten years deersert spoonful—Children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no directions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day. The Principal Office for the State of Maine and the British Province, is at the Drug and Medicine Store of H. H. HAY, 15 and 17 Market Square, Portland, (Me.) to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold by all respectable Druggists throughout the United States and British Provinces. Price \$1 00. AGENTS. W. T. Baird, Woodstock; J. W. Raymond, do.; Willard Sawyer, Upper Woodstock; A. W. Raymond, Grand Falls; Benj. Beveridge, Tobique; Stephen H. Estabrook, Upper Wicklow; S. G. Burpee, Upper Simonds; N. W. Raymond, Middle Simonds; Mack Traflet, Houlton Me.

On Consignment. 200 BBLs. FLOUR, (Heavy Mess.) 12 do Bean, 7 hds. Barbadoes Molasses, 4 boxes Tobacco, 10 qts Codfish, 2 kgers Saleratus. G. B. STRICKLAND, Woodstock, Feb. 23, 1859. EQUITABLE Fire Insurance Company or LONDON. Capital £500,000 Sterling. J. C. WINSLOW Agent for Woodstock. INTERNATIONAL Life Assurance Society of LONDON. Capital £500,000 Sterling. WOODSTOCK AGENCY. J. C. WINSLOW Medical Examiner.

Brandy on Consignment. THE Subscribers have now on consignment, and offer for sale— 30 Quarter Cases Brandy; I-Hennessy & Otard Dupuy & Co Brandy. The above is offered at ver low rates for cash or approved payment by MYSHALL & RICHIE, Fredericton, Feb. 23, 1859.

