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Woodstock Journal.

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

VOLUME 5.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1859.

NUMBER 40.

OUR PAPER.

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

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

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

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ADRESS.—The Editor of the Journal, Woodstock, N. B.

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By arrangements with the proprietors of the following periodicals we are enabled to offer them with the Journal at the low rates mentioned.

The Atlantic Monthly; an original American Magazine of the very highest merit, published at Boston by Phillips, Sampson, and Company. Price three dollars a year in advance. A new romance by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was commenced in the January number, and will be continued through successive numbers. Thirty thousand copies of this number was issued as a first edition. We will give the Atlantic and the Journal for four dollars a year.

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House of Assembly.

THURSDAY, March 24.

KING'S COLLEGE DESPATCHES.

At a few minutes past two the House went into committee of the whole upon the despatches and other documents relative to the disallowance of the Bill to suspend the grant to King's College, Mr. McClellan in the chair.

Mr. Steadman moved the following resolution, of which he had given notice yesterday:—

Whereas His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in his despatch to the Colonial Secretary of the 16th July last, relative to the Act passed at the last session of the Legislature, entitled "An Act to suspend the grant to King's College," urges objections to the said Act which are at variance with the clear and undoubted rights of the Legislature, and the best interests of the people of this Province; and whereas the said despatch was calculated to create an unfavorable impression on the minds of Her Majesty's Ministers, as to the position and policy of the said Act, and thereby to defeat the action of the Legislature; and whereas the responsibility of His Excellency's advisers for the opinions enunciated in despatches emanating from the Executive Government, relative to the local affairs of this Province, as also their duty to take the necessary steps to obtain Her Majesty's assent to the Act of the Legislature has been fully admitted; therefore

Resolved, That the despatch referred to is a reflection upon the Legislature, contrary to the just expectations of the people, and inconsistent with the principles of Responsible Government.

Mr. Steadman said that it was necessary for the House to know what was the constitution of this country, and what were the rights of the Legislature and of the people. It was necessary to know whether they had the right to legislate upon ques-

tions purely local. It was also necessary to know whether the faith of the Crown was pledged in this matter of the grant from the Civil List to King's College, and whether that would prevent legislation upon a matter which concerned us so dearly. It might be that the Legislature had not the right, of its own mere motion, to put an end to the arrangements made under the Civil List; but the question was, whether if we had proceeded upon the Imperial Government any alteration which we thought advisable, their consent could have been obtained. There was an other question; whether our Government had put the matter before the Imperial Government in such a manner as to obtain a carrying out of the wishes of this Legislature. With respect to the first point—what the constitution of this Province was, and what the rights of the Legislature were, he should quote from the report of the debate on the motion of want of confidence at the short session of 1854—a book known as the *Political Primer*. In that volume he found the principle laid down by Mr. Fisher, in the words of Lord Durham's Report, was that "the Crown must submit to the necessary consequence of representative institutions; and if it had to carry on the government in union with a representative body, it must consent to carry it on by means of those in whom that representative body has confidence." The basis laid down in Lord Durham's Report must be recognised as the constitution of this Province. The College Bill had passed the House several times. The Government should have placed the matter in the most favorable light before Her Majesty's Ministers; he thought that they had not done so. (Mr. Steadman here read from the Journals of 1857, page 63, from a despatch of Lord Grey, to show that contacts such as that of the Civil List, were not unalterable.) He read this only to show that where the Legislature could show that any institution had not done its duty, the British Government would not absolutely refuse to abolish it. He was not now going into the merits or demerits of the College; he intended to confine himself to the question whether the despatch of His Excellency was such a one as should have been written. He would take it for granted that the despatch was submitted to the Executive Council.

Hon. Mr. Smith.—"That assumption is contrary to fact."

Mr. Steadman. He did not care about that; he inferred from the principles of the Colonial constitution that they did see it. To show that he was right as to this being a question with which we could deal he would quote from the *Political Primer*, page 22, the opinion of the present Attorney General himself:—

"He (Mr. Fisher) had hesitated some time before he came to the conclusion to interfere with the salaries of incumbents; but upon much consideration he had made up his mind that the Legislature had a clear right to alter, amend, or revise the salary of any subordinate officer in the Province whenever the interests of the public required it, irrespective of the opinion of any Colonial Secretary, and it was simply a question of propriety."

This case of the College was precisely similar in all respects to that which drew from Mr. Fisher these remarks. In the same speech Mr. Fisher had spoken of the Judges Fees Bill, which had passed both branches in 1851, had been sent home for the Royal Assent, and had been disallowed, in these terms page 22:—

"Now where the opinion of the Legislature had been so clearly expressed it was the duty of the Government to give it effect. Instead of that, the representations of the Judges had been transmitted to the Colonial Office without an observation from the Council. If the Legislature had not authority to legislate upon such a subject they were powerless enough."

Hon. Mr. Smith.—"Do you quote the Attorney General's speech as only his speech, or as a part of the Constitution?"

Mr. Steadman. Only as his speech. The opinion of the hon. Mr. Smith himself was given on page 63 and 64:—

"He believed the Home Government did not wish to interfere with the local affairs of this Province." (Laughter.)

And a few lines below:—

"The Attorney General said he did not see the Judges' letters; but he ought to have seen them, and ought to have remonstrated against them. If he did not see them he knew their import, and the Government should have sent a despatch to counteract their effects."

These were the opinions of the hon. Mr. Smith in 1854. (Continued laughter.) He would also quote the opinion of Mr. Johnson. On page 83 he said, quoting from a speech of Mr. Gray's in 1851:—

"The Attorney General (Street) sheltered himself and his Government under the plea that they were not responsible for despatches written by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies. This plea would not, however, avail the Government, for he did not attempt to make the Government responsible for the doctrine enumerated in these despatches, but for their adoption of that doctrine. If the local Government were permitted to escape on a plea of this kind, the effect would be that so long as they conformed to despatches received from the Colonial Office, so long were they entitled to remain in power, as they were in no wise responsible for such despatches, no matter what the effect to the country might be."

And on page 83 the same gentleman said of the Government:—

"They were not only responsible for the acts of the Governor, unless they repudiated these acts by immediate resignation."

All these were sufficient affirmations of the principles of our constitution, and these doctrines should be carried out to the letter. Judging by these doctrines he (Mr. S.) contended that the Government ought to have seen this despatch, and if they did see they should have remonstrated with the Governor, and have told him that if forwarded to the Colonial Secretary they would resign. If they saw this despatch, and did not take this course, they were guilty of a gross breach of duty. If they did not see the despatch, he was at a loss to know how the Governor obtained the information which it contained. The despatch stated that the Governor "Viewed with deep regret the closing of the only existing Provincial Academeal Institution, more especially as I believe myself that steps hitherto untried might be taken for still further adapting it to the wants and wishes of the community, and for thus extending the sphere of its utility. This, Sir, is my own opinion, and that this opinion is shared by very many, both in and out of the Legislature, is clear from the grant to King's College was, during the last session, under the consideration of the House of Assembly, an amendment was moved to substitute for that Bill another measure, having for its object certain alterations in the constitution of the College; which amendment (all the members of the House being present) was only lost by the vote of the chairman."

He (Mr. Steadman) held that the Lieutenant Governor could gather information only from the Legislature itself; the expression of the Legislature must be taken for the opinion of the country; or if the Governor, as advised by his Executive Council, does not think that the Legislature expresses the opinion of the country, he can dissolve, and by trying the particular question at issue at the polls, get, through the newly-elected Legislature, a true expression of the popular feeling. But he held that after the Executive had given their assent to the enactment of any Bill which had passed both Houses, it was a violation of our constitution to say that a large portion of the people outside the Assembly was opposed to it, and to make that an obstacle to its final allowance by the Imperial Government. The next point in the despatch to which he should direct attention was in the seventh clause. The Governor says:—

"Each of the three existing Professors came out from the mother country at the instance of the representative of the Crown

for the time being in this Province, and each, as you are aware, was appointed under the Royal Charter of 1828 to his Professorship by the Representative of the Crown, not as the head of the Provincial Government, but as Chancellor of the College, on behalf of the Crown; and there can, I think, be no question that each of them was, when the Professorship was offered to him, led to believe, what I believe was at the time true both in theory and in fact, namely, that the Professorships in King's College were held on a tenure similar to that on which similar offices were and are held in the Royal Academeal Institutions of Great Britain and Ireland."

Now, if that was the constitution of this country, he (Mr. S.) would like to know it. If His Excellency was to represent the College as its Chancellor, and not as Governor of the Province, he should like to know it. With respect to a provision for the Professors, he had no doubt but that the people of this Province would do towards them what was right and liberal, though he held that they had no right to be called upon to do anything for them, as they had not carried out that which they had been put in their places to do. He had no doubt but that some of the Professors were men in every way qualified for their positions, and had the institution been started upon a proper basis they would probably have made it universally satisfactory to the people of the Province; but unfortunately a proper commencement was not made, and unfortunately every endeavor which was made to suit the College to the wants of the country was resisted by the College Council. ("No! no!" from the Provincial Secretary.) He believed that every Bill for the reform of the College ever brought before the House had met with the determined opposition of the College Council. His own opinion was that in obtaining a Provincial University they had better commence anew; that the present College would never do any good. In that view of the matter—which was the view taken by the Legislature itself—he could not understand how His Excellency's advisers could allow such a paragraph to be put into the despatch.

But another startling paragraph in the despatch was in the same clause:—

"It is clear that if the Act 'to suspend the grant to King's College' should come into operation in its present form, these Professors, all of whom have quitted their Mother Country for that purpose, have expended a large portion, and the most valuable portion of their lives, as Professors in King's College, (one has been a Professor for 28, another for 22, and a third for 18 years), and who are men of great scientific and literary attainments, and whose success, therefore, in their respective lines, if they had remained at home, can scarcely be a matter of doubt, will be at once deprived of their income attached to their Professorships, the permanency of which income alone could have furnished any adequate motive for their quitting the mother country, and relinquishing their prospect of advancement there. The question then arises whether this Act can in the present form be sanctioned by the Crown consistently with the engagements entered into by the Crown with the Corporation of King's College, and with the Professors of the College who had office under the Crown."

He (Mr. S.) wished to know if they were to be told that this institution, without regard to consequences without regard to its effect, without regard to whether it had entirely failed in fulfilling its object, was to be unalterably fixed upon us. He believed that such a thing was entirely inconsistent with our constitution. He believed that we had a perfect right to legislate upon the matter, and that the Imperial Government, if the facts concerning the College were properly represented to them, would not hesitate to sanction the Act of last session. In the eighth clause of the despatch the Governor went on to "observe that it is an indisputable fact that the casual and territorial revenues of the crown were, previously to the surrender of these revenues by the Crown in 1837 to the

Province, under the sole control of the Crown, and in no degree subject to the control of the Provincial Legislature; and the character and purport of the negotiations which preceded the Civil List arrangement, as well as terms of that arrangement, render it an equally indisputable fact that the Civil List annuity of £14,500 currency, which was granted to the Crown by the Province, in exchange for the casual and territorial revenues, was placed by this arrangement on precisely the same footing as that on which the casual and territorial revenues stood previous to that arrangement." But he (Mr. S.) considered that the Crown held the casual and territorial revenues merely as the trustee of the people of this country, and for the advantage and benefit of the people of this country; any engagement which the Crown had made respecting it was on behalf of the Province, and that any change which could be made for our benefit should be made. If this was so he could not see how the Executive Council could consent to the introduction of such a passage into the despatch.

Hon. Mr. Smith.—"We did not consent to it."

Mr. Steadman. That was not the point. If they did not see it they ought to have seen it; that was good doctrine in 1854—why was it not good doctrine in 1859?

Hon. Mr. Smith.—"It is good doctrine."

Mr. Steadman. Then how was the Government to get out of the dilemma? He could not see any difference between the cases of 1854 and 1859. His personal feeling would lead him to support the men now in the Government; but he could not distinguish between their conduct in this matter, and the conduct for which they condemned the Government of 1854.

The last paragraph of the despatch referred to the Report upon the Act by the Attorney General in these words:—

"The Attorney General in his report on the Act has very properly stated that it affects the Civil List arrangement as well as the prerogative of the Crown."

He (Mr. S.) found no fault with this Report of the Attorney General; he made a report such as he should have made as the sworn legal adviser of the Crown. The opinion contained in that report, in connection with this despatch, had defeated the Bill. In making that report the Attorney General had done his duty; but what was the duty of the Executive Council in the matter? They should have made and had forwarded to the Colonial Secretary, a remonstrance, setting forth the reasons for the Bill, and the wishes of the country; and urged that the Civil List compact should be altered. The Attorney General while performing his duty as legal adviser of the Crown should have also performed his duty as political adviser of the Governor, and should have been joined in the performance of this duty by all the members of the Council. If the Attorney General, or any of his colleagues, had thought the Bill wrong, as interfering with the pledged faith of the Crown, they should have opposed it on the floor of this House, upon these grounds. Or, if they were going to say that they did not see the despatch he was only surprised that they should take such a position. The government of this country could sit down and write just such despatches as he pleased. In the case of the Prohibitory Liquor Law the Council, although its members differed in opinion upon the propriety of the law on the floor of the House, made a minute, showing what their opinions were as to the propriety of the final passage of the Law. Had they done so in this case it was just possible that their opinions would have prevailed, and the Act been sanctioned. The Colonial Secretary, no doubt, took it for granted that this despatch represented the opinions of the Council, more especially that he had before him no representation of any kind to show the reverse. The Council should have taken the position that His Excellency had no right to send home a despatch that did not meet their views, or otherwise, they should have resigned.

Hon. Mr. Smith.—"There would have been no fun in that." (Laughter.)

Mr. Steadman. If our Governors were given to understand that when in collision with the people they must give way, they would be cautious not to interfere. The correct version of the constitution was that "the King could do no wrong." That maxim applied equally well to the Governor of this Province: every act which

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Poetry.

THE BEAUTIFUL LAND.

BY BARRY CORNWALL. There is a land immortal The Beautiful of lands; Besides the aged portal A sentry grimly stands. He only can undo it, And open wide the door, And mortals who pass through it, Are mortals never more.

That glorious land is Heaven, And Death the sentry grim; The Lord, therefore, has given The opening keys to him. And ransomed sinners, sighing And sorrowful for sin, Do pass the gate in dying, And freely enter in.

Though dark and drear the passage That leadeth to the gate, Yet grace comes with the message, To souls that watch and wait; And at the time appointed, A messenger comes down, And leads the Lord's appointed, From cross to glory's crown.

Their sighs are lost in singing, They're blessed in their tears; Their journey homeward winging, They leave to earth their fears. Death like an angel seemeth; "We welcome thee," they cry; Their face with glory beameth— This life for them to die.

Select Story.

A Last Will and Testament.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "MOST GRANGE."

CHAPTER V.—CONCLUDED.

"Leave him nothing! Nothing! Is that justice?"

"Justice and mercy too. I leave him my silence; and that is more mercy than he deserves. He poisoned my child."

"Hush!" rebuked Mr. Kage.

"He poisoned my child," she persisted.

"Caroline, this is an awfully grave charge."

"It is a true one. I have known it all along. I knew it when the coroner's inquest was sitting; I knew it when you all went to put him in the grave. He had a bottle of laudanum in his dressing-room, but I believe none in the house, save myself, had noticed that he had it, and lucky for him they had not. That laudanum bottle had been there for weeks, untouched, but it was missing from its place the evening before Tom died. I looked for it, and it was gone; I wanted some to put in my tooth; was it not strange that that very night, of all others, I should have looked for it; and but that night?"

Mr. Kage made no reply. He was as one lost in thought.

"I went up to bed early that night, at eight o'clock, and, after I was in bed, I got up to fetch the laudanum bottle from his dressing-room. It was not there. I was thunderstruck at its absence, because I knew it was always there. Soon afterwards he came in, and when he saw me he started, like a guilty man, and hurried something under his coat as he went into the dressing-room. It was the bottle; I remembered it afterwards; and the next morning it was in its place, no one but himself having gone through my room that night."

"Allowing all this—I cannot disbelieve you—how could he have administered it to the child? Judith never left him."

"He did not administer it. Judith gave the poison."

"Judith!" uttered Thomas Kage.

"Judith; but not intentionally. She believed, poor woman, when she gave him his dessert-spoonful of mixture that evening, that she was giving him his proper medicine. The mixture bottle was taken away from the nursery mantelpiece, and the laudanum bottle substituted, while Judith had brought the child down stairs to me, and the nursery was empty. Afterwards, when the evil was done, and they had gone into the night nursery, the bottles were changed again, and he came sneaking down with the poison in his hand, little thinking I had been looking for it. I saw the next morning that some had been taken out."

"Were the bottles alike?"

"Exactly alike: green glass bottles; and about the same quantity of stuff in each, and the colour of the mixture and of the laudanum tallied. The labels were alike, and Judith cannot read writing."

"Tincture of Opium. Major Dawkes," was on the one: "The Mixture. Master Canterbury," was on the other. Judith came to me in distress, a few days after we arrived here, and said she must confess something that was preying upon her mind. It was, that after she had given the dessert-spoonful of mixture to the child that last evening, she was putting in the cork when her eye fell on the words of the label, and she thought they looked different; not the same she was accustomed to see; but she had concluded it was her fancy, and put the bottle on the mantelpiece again. The next morning, when she looked, the old familiar writing seemed to be returned to the bottle. Can you wonder," added Mrs. Dawkes in an altered tone, "that I have lived in fear—in nervous dread—that I dare not provoke an open rupture with him?"

"Did you do well to conceal these circumstances," inquired Mr. Kage, in a low tone.

"Had I known them—had they presented themselves to my mind at the moment of my boy's death, I should inevitably have proclaimed them to the world. But Fry was hasty with her opinion that he must have died in a fit, and I adopted it, in my wild grief. When the doctors had held their post mortem examination, and declared the cause of his death to be opium, then the truth flashed upon me: in a confusion of ideas at first; but, little by little, each distinct point grew, and stood out with awful clearness."

"He came down to my chambers that night, asking me to advance some of the child's money," murmured Thomas Kage.

"Oh yes, that was a part of his cunning scheme; to divert suspicion from him; and his stopping out all night, that was another," bitterly responded Mrs. Dawkes.

"Did you ever hint at your suspicion to him?"

"Only once. I could not; my very heart sickened, revolted against it. On the day of the inquest, after it was over, he came in to condole with me—hypocrite!—and suddenly said to him, 'That bottle of laudanum, which you keep in your dressing-room, was away from it the evening before Tom died; where was it?' He turned as white as ashes; his lips were ghastly and tremulous; as they strove to say it was not away from it, so far as he knew. That look alone would be sufficient to prove his guilt. I said no more: I only gazed steadily at him, and he turned away. I could not be the first to accuse him: he had been my husband; had any one else done so, I should have said what I know. I came down here the next day, with my dreadful secret: he comes sometimes, but we have lived an estranged life ever since: and she is here—my keeper."

Mr. Kage leaned his head upon his hand.

"Yes, I am here with my dreadful secret," she reiterated, and he is living in a whirl of gaiety, of sin. I sometimes wonder whether it is burdensome upon him also, in the silence of the accusing night."

"A dreadful secret, indeed!" he echoed, wiping his brow. "Caroline why did you tell me?"

"Not for you to accuse and betray him; not to repeat again: when once this conversation is over, you can bury it in the solitude of your breast, and leave him to his conscience, and the future. But I could not go to my grave, without telling you what has sent me there."

Mr. Kage sat thinking; thinking over the chain of events from their commencement. The foolish marriage of Mr. Canterbury with this young girl; the unjust will; the dangerous clause of the fortune reverting to her should the child die! Yes, dangerous; Mrs. Dawkes had called it by its right name; dangerous, should she marry a needy and unscrupulous second husband. "Oh, but it was an awful temptation!" he exclaimed aloud; "awful, awful to such a one as Dawkes. Poor man!"

"You say, 'poor man!' You pity him!"

"Not his guilty weakness in yielding to it; not his wicked sin; but I pity him for his exposure to the temptation. Better that Mr. Canterbury had left his money to his daughters, after the child; better he had left it to the county hospital."

"Did you think of this horrible contingency when you urged me, almost with a prayer, not to inherit what I—child?"

"Do not recur to what I thought," he sharply cried, as if the question struck an unpleasant chord within him. "I am given to flights of fancy, and don't know what I may have thought." Mr. Kage rose, took her hands as before, and bent over her. "I shall come in state to the front entrance to-morrow, Caroline, and pay you a formal visit: as though we had not met since you left London."

"Since the day of my boy's funeral," she repeated. "Do so; she will be in the room all the time: there's no chance of any visitor being allowed to see me alone. Good night, good night; we shall not meet many times in this world."

"Caroline," he lingered to whisper, an anxious look arising to his own face, "are you prepared for the next?"

"I think of it as a rest from weary sorrow; I think of it as a loving place of pardon and peace: I wish I was better fitted for it."

"Why do you not send for Mr. Rufort?"

"She would not let him come: not to see me alone."

"She must let him; she shall let him."

"Let me get the will made first, and I shall be more at ease."

"Good night, my dear child. Keep up your spirits."

Mrs. Dawkes touched a bell, and Fry came flying out of a room at the end of the corridor, one close to the new beize door. Thomas Kage saw the door as he looked that way. Fry conducted him down the dusty stairs, and out at the rusty door; and he went on his way, lost in pondering over what the night had brought forth.

Once more a stately funeral issued from the rock. It was in May: Mrs. Dawkes had lingered longer than expected by herself, by her medical attendants, or by Mr. Rufort, who, towards the last, had been much with her. A telegraphic message, sent by his sister, apprised Major Dawkes that the end was at hand, but he did not hurry himself to obey it, and arrived when the closing scene was over. Mr. Rufort put into his hands a note left by his wife: it simply gave directions for her funeral, mentioning those she wished to attend it, and desiring that the Miss Canterburys should be at the Rock the day it took place. Major Dawkes was all snivelly. Had his late wife wished that the whole parish should be there, he would cordially have invited them. The magnificent mansion, with its costly appendages, and eight or ten thousand a year, was a golden nugget for Major Dawkes to have dropped into— and that there was any doubt that he dropped into it, never for the faintest shadow of a moment crossed his mind. "You see now the utility of my taking care that Caroline made no will," he observed to his sister, complacently rubbing his hands. "She might have been bequeathing part of the money to those Canterbury women. I shall set you comfortably for life, Harriet."

The funeral of Mrs. Dawkes issued, we say, from the Rock. Upon its return, after leaving her in her silent home, several of the followers re-entered it. Major Dawkes a little wondered why they did so, for he supposed their business to be over, but he politely marshalled them to the library. In that room sat the four daughters of the late Mr. Canterbury; Olive, Mrs. Rufort, Mrs. Dunn, and Millicent. Mr. Norris, who had come up with the gentlemen, addressed Major Dawkes. "Shall we proceed now, sir, to read the will?"

Major Dawkes looked at him. "Whose will?"

"Your late wife's, sir."

"Mrs. Dawkes made no will."

"Pardon me, major; Mrs. Dawkes executed a will, all in due order. She wrote to me a few days before her death, stating it would be found in the large drawer of this bureau, quite at the bottom, beneath the leases and other papers." The lawyer touched a piece of furniture as he spoke, but the widower smiled with incredulity. "When and where did she execute it, pray?"

"In this house, some months ago," replied Mr. Norris. "I made it."

Miss Dawkes spoke up, in a somewhat intemperate tone. Mrs. Dawkes made no will in this house; and you never were here, Mr. Norris."

"I beg your pardon, madam. I came here and took Mrs. Dawkes's instructions, and when the will was prepared I came again, and brought witnesses with me to attest her signature." He spoke so calmly, in so matter of fact a tone, that the major was startled. He turned a look, full of evil, upon his sister.

"It is false," she cried: "it is a conspiracy concocted amongst the Canterbury family to deprive you of your rights. I will pledge myself to the fact that Mrs. Dawkes made no will; she could not have done so without my knowledge."

Your not having been cognisant of this is easily explained, madam, returned Mr. Norris. "Mrs. Dawkes became possessed of an idea that she was not quite a free agent in her own house: she therefore caused the beize door to be erected, which you know of, to shut in her apartments, and she unfastened the small postern door in the south wing, which opened to them, and so admitted her visitors. You can inquire of her maid, or the butler."

"The postern door?" gasped Miss Dawkes: "I did not know there was one."

"Possibly not; you are a stranger here, and the door is very much hidden by trees," remarked Mr. Norris.

"The shortest way to settle it, is to look in the drawer and see if there is a will," interrupted Mr. Carlton, of the Hall. "I am told that I am one of the executors."

"You are," said Mr. Norris. "And Lord Rufort is the other."

Lord Rufort sat still in his chair, too stately to be moved by that, or by any other information, and there was a pause. "We wait, sir," he said to Major Dawkes.

Major Dawkes was at bay. "My lord, there is no will. I will equally pledge myself to it with my sister. It will be useless to examine the place."

"As you please, Major Dawkes," said Mr. Norris. "The will was made and signed, in duplicate; and I took charge of the other copy." To guard against possible accidents, Mrs. Dawkes said. "I have it with me."

Major Dawkes, felled, and dolefully at bay, searched for the key, and opened the drawer. There was the will. He could have gnashed his teeth, but for those around. He sat down, and bit one of the fingers of his black kid gloves. "She may have left half the money away from me after all!" thought he.

The will began by premising that no person whatever was a party to its contents; that it was her own unassisted act and deed, biased by a sense of justice alone. There were a few trifling legacies to servants and friends; and then Mr. Norris cleared his throat, and Major Dawkes was red with expectation.

"I bequeath this mansion, the Rock, and all that it contains, plate, furniture, books, pictures, to Olive Canterbury, absolutely. I bequeath the whole of the money of which I may die possessed, the lands the house (save and except the Rock), to the four daughters of my late husband, George Canterbury, to be shared by them in equal portions. I bequeath to Thomas Kage my gold watch and chain, with the locket, key, and seal attached, and I beg him to accept them as a token of gratitude for his unwavering kindness to me and his solicitude for my welfare. And I bequeath to my present husband, Barnaby Dawkes, my sum of five-and-twenty pounds, wherewith to purchase a mourning ring, which he will wear in remembrance of my dear child, Thomas Canterbury."

Such, shorn of its technicalities, was the will. Major Dawkes sat, a pitiable object to look upon, the perspiration breaking out in drops over his livid face; and it was his entire disinheritance, or the peculiar allusion to Thomas Canterbury, that caused his skin to wear that deathly hue? He was a ruined man; yesterday he stood on a high pinnacle, vaunting in his wealth and position; to-day he was hurled from it, and hurled from it forever. He felt reckless. "I dispute the will," cried he, in his desperation. "Mr. Norris, you will take my instructions, preparatory to setting it aside."

Mr. Norris smiled. "You forget that I am solicitor to the Canterbury family."

"Why you might just as well tell the sun not to shine, as try to set aside a plain will like that, major," cried Mr. Carlton.

"Though I sympathise with your disappointment, Dawkes," he added, "and cannot imagine how you could so mortally have offended your wife, as to be cut off with nothing."

"Very strange, indeed!" remarked Lord Rufort.

"And 'Very strange, indeed!' murmured everybody else, with the exception of Thomas Kage.

The Honorable and Reverend Mr. Rufort stepped forward, and held out a small parcel towards Mr. Kage.

"It is the legacy mentioned in the will," said he; "Mrs. Dawkes gave it into my charge to convey to you." And Thomas Kage rose and took it, a vivid flush of bygone recollections dyeing his face.

"I wonder you had not a better mem-

ento than that; a good legacy for instance," exclaimed the unceremonious Mr. Carlton to Thomas Kage. "You were her nearest relative, save her mother."

"When my brother gives his opinion that the will has been concocted, he only states what is no doubt the fact," interposed Miss Dawkes. "Perhaps you were one of her advisers in it, sir."

"Indeed, no," returned Mr. Rufort, to whom the lady had spoken; "I had nothing to do with the will in any way. Mrs. Dawkes once said to me, that her pecuniary affairs were settled, and that is all I ever heard. Had any one asked me, previous to this hour, to whom her fortune was most likely left, I should have answered to her husband."

"Major," whispered Mr. Norris, as there was a general rise to leave, "you will give up possession at your earliest convenience. Not at your inconvenience, you know; Miss Canterbury would not wish that."

"Give up possession? Ay, give up possession of all; his day was over. He watched their carriages drive away, and entered upon his future; a future compassed about with the stings of guilt and remorse. What had he gained by his dark deed? Not the golden Utopia he had promised himself, but poverty, and guilt, and shame. His wife gone, her money gone, and the Rock gone; all the good things were gone from him for ever; and he tore his hair, in his wild rage, as the thought came over him that, but for that dark deed, he would be rejoicing in them yet."

Thomas Kage alighted at the house of Miss Canterbury, with herself and Millicent.

"Shall I come in?" he asked.

"Shall you!" echoed Olive; "why should you not?"

"What has passed this morning bars my right to do so; at least, on the previous footing," he continued, when they had entered. "Millicent," he added, going up to her, "this is a cruel blow, for it ought in justice, to deprive me of you. But it is only what I looked for."

"What now?" cried Olive.

"I have got by dint of scraping and saving, a thousand pounds laid by in the bank, to purchase furniture, and such-like; Millicent is now worth something like a hundred thousand. How can I, in honor, still ask her to become my wife?"

Millicent Canterbury turned red and white, and hot and sick, and finally burst into tears. Olive on the contrary felt inclined to laugh.

"It is the first time I ever heard a rising barrister—looking forward to the Woolstack, no doubt, in his own vain heart say that a hundred thousand pounds was a thing to reject, or quarrel with! Would you have liked it to be a million, still?"

"Miss Canterbury!"

"Ah, Miss Canterbury, indeed! Look at Letta. I dare say she has had her visions, as well as you; the Lord Chancellor and his wig rule England, and she rules the Lord Chancellor, may have been one of her ambitious flights for the far-off future. No slight temptation to a young lady, let me tell you; and now you want to upset it all!"

"It is the money which upsets it."

"Poor child!" cried Olive, advancing and stroking Millicent's hair, "you have cause for tears. He says he will not give you a home now, and I am sure I will not give you one; I won't harbor a rejected and forlorn damsel at the Rock."

"What am I to do?" he quickly asked.

"Do!" echoed Miss Canterbury, in a different tone. "Ask Millicent. Money separates you! What next? I never was ashamed of you till now, Thomas Kage."

She left the room; and the next moment Millicent was sobbing on his breast, and he holding her to it. Separate, indeed!

"Mrs. Dawkes's will, in a different way, is as strange a one as my father's," observed Miss Canterbury to him. Can you account for it?"

"I do not wish to account for it," was the evasive reply of Thomas Kage.

"I think, with Mr. Carlton, that it is very strange she left nothing to you. But I have a suspicion you stopped her doing so."

"I told her I would not accept it if she did."

"But why?"

"The money, in point of fact, is yours; and Mr. Canterbury's property has not been accepted a shilling."

"Well, you are honest, Olive, looking at him. Our own money should be ours!" she continued. "If together, luck or haply, whom it was left."

"Indeed it did not," was Mrs. Kage; and he knew she did. "Be assured, Canterbury; that an prosperse to life has proved. And be you assured for it is a stern truth."

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The money, in point of right, was not hers to leave; and what claim had I on Mr. Canterbury's property? No, I would not have accepted a shilling."

"Well, you are honorable!" exclaimed Olive, looking at him. "But to think that our own money should have come back to us!" she continued. "It did not bring, altogether, luck or happiness, to those to whom it was left."

"Indeed it did not," warmly replied Thomas Kage; and he knew it far better than she did. "Be assured of one thing, Miss Canterbury; that an unjust will never prospers to the inheritors. All my experience in life has proved it to me."

And he was assured of it, also reader, for it is a stern truth:

Variety.

HOW TO ECONOMISE AND CONDUCT A HOME.

One of the most charming, if not the most charming of phases in which woman presents herself to the eyes of man is her position as mistress of a well-regulated household. The love he bore her before marriage she has obtained—she has now to maintain and secure it as long as she lives. Hearts are easier gained than kept; it therefore demands more solicitous attention on the part of the wife to her husband to achieve this, than it did when she was simply the bride elect—the courted, the flattered, the homaged idol. Then she was dressed with scrupulous taste; her face wore smiles, but if occasionally pouts appeared, they were simply such as could be chased away by the expected and never-doubted kind word, and helped to bind yet closer the love existing.

But after marriage the husband is behind the curtain; he sees his wife as she is; the neat or full dress is not the only attire presented to his gaze, nor are any defects, trifling though they may be, carefully hidden from sight, as before marriage, he arrives, therefore, at a more proper estimation of the prize he has gained in the lottery of marriage, and it remains solely with the lady to make him feel that his prize is worth having. Her chief study, therefore, should be to resemble, as nearly as possible, the picture she presented when her husband came a wooing, and to maintain that kind and amiable demeanor, that loving thoughtfulness and endearing tenderness which gained his affections, and will prevent their being estranged.

The destiny of man and woman, husband and wife, is the same; each has certain duties to perform, which of themselves combine for their mutual advantage, as truly and beautifully as the ingrafting of two trees will produce one excellent fruit. Injustice, false position, want of temper, and all the many little outeries which women and men make who are bound together by matrimonial ties, would grow fainter and yet fainter, were each to have some charity towards the other's failings; would they but remember that they must live together for the whole of one of their lives at least, and endeavor, by mutual forbearance and consideration for each other's feelings, in private and in public, to go smoothly on hand in hand in kindness and good-will. Happier, far happier, must they of necessity be, than when governed by the paltry pride which forbids each giving way to the other. They ought not to forget that there really is no division, that one is the central part of the other, as though they were of one body, one mind; their interests are mutual, are entirely identical; any injury in position is felt by both; wealth, want, happiness, and woe, are alike shared between them, and that which belongs to one is the property of the other; they should therefore, have but one mind, one impulse, one object, that of producing each other's happiness and securing their own.

She who has been the sharer of his pains, sorrows, and troubles, should be made the partner of his joys, pleasures, and his felicitous anticipations of the future; and doubtless, would become so, did she strive to place herself in a position to command it. She must not expect to do this by exhibition of temper at trifles, or by unreasonable jealousies or expectations; by extravagant wants, or yearnings for pleasures beyond her reach. No, although she has won her husband, she has got to keep him—to keep his heart, his love, his attention.

The honeymoon is very agreeable, the chain is yet round him; the first two or three months of married life are pleasant too, the chain—say of flowers, if the symbol is not approved of—is still twined around him; but to keep the old image, it must be riveted; that rivet must be forged in the flames of love and kindness, and every link united. If this is done earnestly and lovingly, the chain will be worn with pleasure, and not a link will sander while God pleases the bonds to exist.

The principle of giving and taking should be fully borne out; if the husband bring home a smiling countenance, a good humored frame of mind, his wife should greet him with a countenance resembling his own; and even if his brow be clouded with fatigue, care, annoyance in business, it is her duty—a tender one it should be—to chase them away, soothe him, and by her gentle attentions remove much of the care and gloom oppressing him. She will, she must be repaid, and in that coin which is most valuable to her—fervent and enduring love.

She must not forget that she is "a wife." She must acquaint herself with the intonation of that term in its fullest acceptation. "Wife" does not mean a woman nor a lady only—nor a mistress—nor a slave—nor a mother—nor a nurse—nor a teacher, a companion, a tool, nor a plaything; but she is all these united together, in one beautiful, harmonious whole.

In society, she is a woman; in the parlor, a lady; in the nursery, a slave; in the dining-room, a mistress; in her chamber, a mother; in the sick-room, a nurse to her children—a teacher, a companion to her husband.

What more happy, though laborious—what higher, even though humble office, therefore, than that of a wife? What more blest position, if properly comprehended and truly fulfilled, than that of a wife? Could all women thoroughly comprehend the nobility of the attributes that elevate a true, good, and pure wife into an exaltation worthy of the proudest homage they would not fritter away their happiness in the pursuit of things which ever turn out weakness, vanity, a delusion, and a snare.

Let us record her attributes, her dignities; and let her look into them with a full appreciation of their importance, not only to her own well-being, but to the dearest interests of those whom she loves. She is in society an indispensable member, in the parlor she is the presiding genius; the sunshine in the garden; in the nursery, what if a slave? the slavery is dictated by the purest sympathy, the most noble purpose; in her drawing-room she is a queen; in her chamber, the spirit of bliss, the wisest-teacher and best physician to her children; to her husband the most valuable assistant, the sincerest and unfeigned counselor, the best, most loving, and loved companion.

What is a home without a wife? She is the lamp that destroys darkness—the angel putting loneliness to flight; and is, or may be, the dispenser of every blessing the mind of man can conceive, or the soul can sigh for. It has been graphically said, and we subscribe to it, that "home without a wife is a 'strange land'—a heat without brains—a heart without conscience—a ship without sails—an ocean without waves—a world without religion—a heaven without God."

Were women universally to look upon the duties and position of a wife in this light, and endeavor, by their own earnest, loving efforts, to arrive at the position here indicated, they would be rewarded by having more of their husband's society, more of the proceeds of his labors spent on and around them, and all his love, which, thus directed, could not fail to secure their happiness.

A BEAUTIFUL PARAGRAPH.—The following lines are taken from Sir Humphrey Davy's Salmonia: "I envy no quality of the mind or intellect in others—be it genius, power, wit, fancy—but if I could choose what would be most delightful, and I believe most useful to me, I should prefer a firm religious belief to any other blessing; for it makes life a discipline of goodness; breathes new hopes, varnishes and throws over the decay, the destruction of existence, the most gorgeous of all light; awakens life even in death, and from corruption and decay calls up to beauty and divinity; makes an instrument of torture and shame the ladder of ascent to Paradise; and far above all combination of earthly hopes, calls up the most delightful visions of palms and amarantus, the gardens of the blest, and security of everlasting joys, where the sensualist and sceptic view only gloom, decay, annihilation and desolation."

We frequently find negro sermons, hard-shell sermons, canal boat Baptist discourses, and such like eloquent harangues, floating in the columns of the press. The majority of these, however, are fabrications and frequently very deficient in the raciness which characterizes the genuine article. They bear the same proportion to the originals that Newark cider does to pink champagne. Here, however, we have a real and undoubted darkey sermon, which was taken down phonographically, as uttered by a "colored expounder" named "Daddy Jim," before a congregation of whites and blacks, in a cabin near the Seminary Buildings, Limestone Springs, S. C. It commences, as follows, with an invocation:

"Don dat dwellst way up 'mong de bins and de cherubims. Don has said whar two or tree of dy childrens are a gadered together as teachers, and s'ingin along ting, dare Don will come to bress. Be pleased to mount de white gospel steed, and take a gentle ride round de territory, an stop awhile at Hell's gate, shorten Satan's chains, and sink him one thousand tadoms lower. Bress all de bond and de free bond; bress our dear massa and our missus; may dey draw together like de match horses of de ancient time, and may de springs of de body rise up and call em blessed."

Then comes the sermon: "Gentlemen an ladies—My text on dis occasion, mought be found, if I mistake not, bout de 9th verse of de 2d Peter, 3d chapter; De Lord knoweth how to delib'rate de ungodly out ob temptation."

"Kind hearted and tender heartedly I'm a gwine to speak a few words to you dis evening, and reskover to you how dat de Lord hab care of all you ungodly ladies and gentlemen. Hence we receive how dat God Almighty told Noah to build a big ship and he put into it a he and a she of every kind. Den de big ship and gen come along, and say, 'Whar de old man gwine to get enuff water to float his big ship?' Bym by, den Noah he go in de ark, an all de ungodly ladies and gentlemen kept on a singin' an a dancin', a fiddlin' an a cock-fightin', and a marryin' and a givin' in marriage. Den de doors ob de ark was shut, an' de doors ob heaven was opened, an' de rain gan to ascend and resound up de earth. Den de water a come up to de first floor. Dey say, 'Neeer mind, fiddle up!' and dey went to de second floor.—Den de water it come down, and dey und' der heads out der winder and say, 'Noah! ain't you gwine to let us into your ark?' 'No, I see fail.' Den dey hold on to de eaves and dormer winders, an de water come up ober dem and take 'em down de stream.—Hence we receive 'dat de Lord knoweth how.' &c.

"De Lord commanded Jonah to go prophesy gin Ninevah. Den Jonah went aboard ship, and a big hurricane come, an Jonah, he an de captain, hab a big talk, an dey trow Jonah oberboard. Den a big whale swallow him. Den Jonah he tink it all ober wid him, sure, but bym by he gan to pray, an de more he pray de more de whale 'gan to grow sick. Finally he trow up, and Jonah gits on de dry ground. Hence we receive, &c., &c.

"De great king, Nebuchednezzar, gin out word dat whom call on dename ob de Lord for free day de lion hab him. Den Daniel he go straight home, an open all de winders, an pray to God Almighty. Den de ungodly men dey take to de king and he put him in de lion's den. Next mornin', 'fore de crack ob day, de king go to de den an say, 'Ho Daniel! lion bite you?' Den Dan say, 'No, O king! I feel 1 lib for ever. De Lord he shut de lion's mouf, so he not bite me.' Hence we receive, &c., &c.

"De Lord he said to de angel Gabriel, 'Go git your silver trumpet.' Den he blow to de north, and blow to de south, and blow to de east, and blow to de west, and all de ungodly ladies and gemmen go down to hell; but de righteous dey had a gold-on crown on der head, silver slippers on der feet, and white robes comin' down to der toes, an golden harps in der moufs.' &c., &c.

GROWING OLD GRACEFULLY.—There is a great deal of art in knowing how to grow old. No man likes to think of it, and especially no woman. It is not pleasant to resign the charms and pleasures of youth, to notice the dull yellow hue stealing over the once round blooming cheek; to have the dimples and the whiteness die out from

the soft hand; to watch the gathering crow's-feet, in ugly lines, beneath the bright eyes; to sadly comb out, day by day, the gradually thinning hair, and see it crossed here and there by silver lines, which remind one, as gently as may be, that we have passed the Rubicon, and can never more return. Some rebel against this fated necessity; they stoutly resist the encroachment of time, and use various expedients to conceal its ravages. It is all of little use, however. Slowly, but surely the stealthy steps advance, and mock the affection which would assume the airs of youth, when the reality is no longer there to give grace and beauty to the picture. Better it is to boldly meet the unwelcome visitant, treat it kindly, assume with dignity the responsibilities with which advancing years invest you, and Time, who silly gives wicked wrinkles to those who treat him harshly, will pass lightly over you, smiling his approbation.

HINTS AND HOME THOUGHTS.—"Good breeding never forgets that self love is universal;" and again, "Sin has many tools, but a lie is the handle that fits them all." I suppose you know that truth may have its fanatic as well as error. "Precept is instruction written upon the sand; the tide flows over it, and the record is gone. Example is engraven on the rock, and the lesson is not soon lost." Fate is less capricious than is imagined. Nearly all men have through life, in their several grades, the same average of opportunities. It is he who can seize and connect them, and by keen sight and ready experience calculate on their recurrence, for whom men have their applause, and fortune her garden. What a world of gossip would be prevented, if it were only remembered that a person who tells you of the faults of others intends to tell others of your faults! Virgulous indignation is said to be only the handsomer sister of anger and hatred. Begin now; if you have determined to try to improve your manners, morals, or condition. Candour is a safer guide than envy or malice.

IMPORTANCE OF TRUTHFULNESS.—In childhood, if ever, the bad passions must be weeded out just as they begin to appear. The weeds are easily removed from a garden before they have taken deep root. And here, first of all, let every tendency to prevarication and lying be checked. Truthfulness is the foundation of character. Let the manfulness, moral dignity and imperative duty of always speaking the truth, be inculcated. Let the meanness, the turpitude and guilt of lying and prevarication be equally inculcated. Every sentiment of honor, and the whole moral sense, should be arrayed against lying, under every form and degree. Speak the truth in all things, on all occasions, under the strongest temptations not to speak it; in the face of shame and suffering, speak it; speak it if ye die for it; for there is no gain or advantage to be put in the balance against speaking the truth. Thus ought we to teach our children, from the earliest dawn of moral apprehension. These three things once gained, viz, the habit of implicit obedience, the habit of prayer and undeviating truthfulness, and then the way is open for every gracious influence, and every form of holy nurture. You have now withdrawn your child from the circle of worldly snares and unholy powers, and brought him to the place where heavenly order reigns, where sacred altars are kindled, and where angels pay their visits.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers, Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Childrens teething. It has no equal on earth. It greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful female Physicians in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in millions of cases. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhoea in children whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. Positively safe to give immediate relief to infants suffering from Wind Cholice. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold. Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy. PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS A PERLANS, New York is on the outside wrapper. For sale by Dr. Smith, at Proprietor's prices

Here's for Comfort! By Greene's ACCOMMODATION LINE, ON THE NEREPIS ROAD.

THE Subscribers have commenced running a Line of Stages on the Nerepis Road, leaving Saint John every Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and Fredericton every Monday, Wednesday & Friday, at the same hour. Books kept at the Waverly House, and Saint John Hotel, St. John, and at the Barker House, Fredericton. The subscribers' Mail Line will leave at the usual time, and all light freight and parcels left at R. Armstrong's, Dock Street, will be delivered as soon as possible after the arrival of the Stage in Fredericton. It is the intention of the proprietors to make passengers as comfortable as possible, when they travel by either of the above lines. JAMES GREENE, THOS. E. GREENE St. John, Dec. 17, 1855.

DEMING & SONS, CALAIS, ME. Offer for Sale Low for Cash 80 HDS Superior Mascovado Sugar. Duty paid at St. Stephen, 10 Hds. Burning Oil, Albertine Oil, with a large assortment of Lamp, Chimneys, Wicks, and Shades, A large assortment of

Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers, 5 Boxes Heavy Sueting, 2 Cases Heavy Mixed Sueting, 50 cts. yard India Rubber Machine teltin and packing all worth, at manufacturer's prices. A good assortment of Groceries at Wholesale, "Gait's Mark" Flour and Meal in bbls & bags.

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

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON. Is the largest and best arranged Hotel in the New England States; is centrally located, and easy of access from all the routes of travel. It contains all the modern improvements, and every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the travelling public. The sleeping rooms are large and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished for families, and large travelling parties, and the house will continue to be kept as a first class Hotel in every respect. LEWIS RICE, Proprietor. Boston, Jan. 7th, 1855.

FRONTIER HOUSE, MAIN STREET, CALAIS, MAINE. Nathan Higgins, Proprietor. THE attention of travellers from the Upper St. John is called to this Hotel. It is situated almost in the centre of the business portion of the city. Every attention paid to the convenience and comfort of travellers and permanent boarders. Calais, Jan. 9th, 1855.

AT WILLIAMS' Hat, Cap, Fur, Boot, Shoe AND RUBBER STORE, CORNER OF UNION AND MAINE STREETS, CALAIS, MAINE. CAN always be found the largest and best ASSORTED STOCK in the City. To the Cash buyers at wholesale of ROSSUTH HATS we will offer such inducements as cannot be beat THIS SIDE OF NEW YORK. NO SECOND PRICE! The highest market price paid for ship and manufacturing FURLS. Calais Dec. 17, 1855.

JUST ARRIVED. Ex. "Barradine" from London. 4 HDS choice Brandy, (Hennessy), 2 do Fine Port. Also a choice selection of Cordials, comprising 6 dozen Orange Boven, 6 do Noyau, 6 do Mint, 6 do Shrub, 6 do Ginger Brandy, 6 do Pale Bitters, and 20 do Boxes Sarsaparilla. For Sale by the Subscriber, THOS. LLOYD EVANS, Next door to the British House, Woodstock, Jan. 6th, 1855.

By Railway. JUST RECEIVED FROM ST. Stephen a fine article of MUSCOVADO MOLASSES, which will be sold at 2s. 3d. per Gallon. ALSO, PARAFFINE LAMPS VERY CHEAP, from 5s. upwards. Together with PARAFFIN OIL and WICKING, and spare chimneys for Paraffine Lamps. JOHN EDGAR, January 13.

GEO. F. CAMPBELL offers his services to the public as an Auctioneer and Commission AGENT. St. Andrews, Jan. 13, 1855.

Tight Binding



St. John Marble Works,

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

JAMES MILLIGAN, Proprietor.

They have also on hand a great variety of finished Monuments, Tombstones, and Head Stones...

THE BRITISH REVIEWS AND Blackwood's Magazine.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO SUBSCRIBE.

L. SCOTT & Co., New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals...

- The London Quarterly (Conservative.)
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EARLY COPIES. The receipt of Advance Sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to them...

Table with 2 columns: Periodical Name, Price per annum. Includes London Quarterly, Edinburgh Review, etc.

POSTAGE. The Postage to any part of the United States will be but Twenty-four Cents a year...

Premiums to Non-Subscribers. The Nos. of the same Periodicals for 1857, will be furnished complete, without additional charge...

Special Offer for 1856, '57, '58, and '59. Splendid offer for 1856, '57, '58, and '59, together.

For Blackwood's Magazine, 25 00
For any one Review, 6 00
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Now is the Time to Subscribe. Resolutions must, in all cases, be made direct to the Publishers...

LEONARD SCOTT & Co., No. 45 Gold Street, New York.

WOODSTOCK Clothing Store!

DAVID BROWN informs his customers and the Public generally, that, having made recent additions to his STOCK OF GOODS...

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

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

BROAD CLOTHS, Milton and Sattara Cloths, Pilot, Beaver, Whitney, Siberian and Bear CLOTHS;

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

CLOTHING, IN Over Coats and Under Coats,

VESTS AND PANTS, HATS AND CAPS, remarkably cheap.

Gent's Finishing Goods, Consisting of Shirts, Shirt Fronts and Collars, Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Neck-Ties, Under-Shirts and Drawers, &c. &c.

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

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

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

Those who wish to examine the Stock, or to purchase, will please find the shop under the sign of the "Woodstock Clothing Store," Woodstock, Nov. 18th. Water Street.

ROBERT BROWN, WOULD AGAIN CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC TO HIS FALL STOCK OF GOODS,

CONSISTING OF—MANTLES, SHAWLS, IN WOOLLEN AND PAISLEY;

SILKS, DELAINES, CASSIMERES, COBURGS, ORLEANS, All Wool and Cotton PLAIDS,

CALICOES and GINGHAMS, DRESS MATERIALS, Grey and White COTTONS;

Berlin Hoods, in choice styles, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Lace, Embroideries, Stamped Muslins, for working stays, Hdkchiefs, Suits and Suit Collars,

Blankets and Flannels, in all choice colors, for Shirts & Horse Bags.

FURS, in Fitch, Stone, and Mountain Martin, Squirrel, &c.

Sleigh Robes, in Shawl and Buffalo.

Hats and Caps in new styles. Ladies' BOOTS, SHOES, OVER BOOTS and RUBBERS.

Gents. and Childrens BOOTS & RUBBERS, warranted a prime article.

All of which will be sold very cheap; BUT NONE ON CREDIT!

Special & Important Notice. ROBERT BROWN, FOR THE first time since commencing business begs to remind those persons indebted to him that all accounts standing over three months, if not paid before the first of January, '59, will be handed to a lawyer for collection; and he hopes people will comply with the above request, so as not to put him to the necessity of suing. Necessity will be given from this day forward.

WOODSTOCK, Nov. 18th, 1858.

NOW OPENING AT THE WOOLLEN HALL A General Assortment of Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, &c., which will be sold cheap.

New Brunswick and Canada Railway & Land Company.

Punctuality, Expedition and Economy. The Public is respectfully informed that arrangements have been made for running a FOUR HORSE COACH daily between Woodstock and the Station at the Howard Settlement in connection with the trains from St. Andrews.

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

—Place by the Stage may be secured at the Coach Office, near the Post Office, and at all the principal Hotels in Woodstock, and passengers taking a through ticket at St. Andrews are guaranteed a conveyance onward from the Howard Settlement to Woodstock, even should the regular coach be full. Parcels and Express Freight will be carefully attended to and delivered with dispatch on the most reasonable terms.

JULIUS THOMPSON, St. Andrews, Nov. 27, 1858. Gen.

New Regular Line of Packets

St. John and St. Andrews. The fast sailing and commodious Packet Schooners SPARTAN, N. Mountson, Master;

HENRY GOLD SMITH, TATTON. Will leave the North Market Wharf, St. John, on MONDAY and THURSDAY, in every week.

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

This Packet runs in connection with the St. Andrews and Woodstock Mail, and a landing can be effected at any of the numerous ports for travellers to the upper sections of the Province, as well as for the transportation of all kinds of merchandise and Produce.

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

Tailoring!!

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

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

This is the Place! of every description suited to the season of the year—Parries purchasing their own clothes have their garments cut or made to measure on the shortest possible notice, and in all cases a perfect fit warranted. Recollect the "Woollen Hall" is the Place.

W. SKILLEN, Woodstock, Nov. 25, 1858.

New Store AND New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER Respectfully informs the public that he has commenced business in the store formerly occupied by W. F. DIBBLE, Esq., where he intends keeping a

Grocery & Provision STORE, with an assortment of DRY GOODS, Glass, Crockery, Hard Ware, Wooden Ware, &c.

He trusts by LOW PRICES and a strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. W. F. SMITH, Woodstock, November 18, 1858.

Special Notice. AS I intend winding up my present credit system; those persons indebted to me whose accounts were not settled last year will please attend to them at once, otherwise they must not be surprised if they receive notice to pay from another quarter where costs will be added. G. STRICKLAND, Woodstock, July 1, 1858.

EARthenware, FALL IMPORTATION. 100 CRATES of Common EARthenware, assorted for the Country trade. WHOLESALE, by F. CLEMENTSON, 29 Dock Street.

First Fall Goods. Just opened at the WOOLLEN HALL A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FALL GOODS, in every design and make. W. SKILLEN, Oct. 12.

A CARD. THE Subscriber has opened an office over Wm. O. Shaws Store, in the Town of Woodstock, where he will be prepared to attend to business as an Attorney and Notary.

A. N. GARDEN.

R. R. R.

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

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

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

Radway's Ready Relief, WAS CURED. Rheumatism, In four hours. Numbness, In one hour. Croup, In ten minutes. Diphtheria, In five minutes. Whooping Cough, In two minutes. Sore Throat, In five minutes. Stomachic Pain, In ten minutes. Cholera, In five minutes. Diarrhoea, In five minutes. Spasms, In five minutes. Convulsions, In five minutes. Headaches, In five minutes. Toothaches, In five minutes. Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, &c., &c., In five minutes.

Persons afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fulness of Blood, and all Females who are subject to Irregularities, Hysteria, &c., are particularly recommended to take these Pills. They are pleasant to take—elegant in taste, and free from any deleterious or poisonous ingredients. Mothers nursing should likewise take one or two of these Pills once per week. They will not only keep your system healthy and regular, but will protect your infants against Cramp and Head Ache, but will invest every child, thus suckled, with a sweet disposition.

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VOLUME 5.

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