

absolute independence of the Venetians as regards Austria. The following are its most striking passages:—

"Excelsiency.—On learning the compact made as a result of the peace of Vienna, Venice, for thirteen centuries independent, a torch of civilization in the darkness of the medieval period, mistress of the arts and sciences, the promoter of industry and commerce. Venice, overthrown by the tempest that raged towards the end of the eighteenth century, was unjustly cancelled from the number of Powers. The Congress of Vienna, ignoring the rights and labors of that illustrious republic, without listening to her and with force alone for its reason, gave her over to the power of Austria. A foreign government, imposed by bayonets, odious to the people, could only reign by violence and fraud, and violence and fraud were the sole supporters of its rule. Taxes levied beyond all measure and at its good pleasure; persecutions and calumnies for men of intellect; the gallows and the dungeons for any one that breathed a word of liberty and independence; every branch of industry and commerce fettered or interdicted for the advantage of other parts of the empire; those sciences that somewhat favor liberty perverted or banished; stern and vice ostent, annual conscriptions, thereby depriving the land of its most robust youth, taking them away from arts, manufactures, or agriculture, and sending them away to the most remote provinces of the empire, there to oppress other nations—such a few words what Austria has done. A voice resounded from France, which said that it would make Italy free from the Alps to the Adriatic. Venetian youths hurried off to that voice, and enrolled themselves in the Sardinian army. They were deceived. The old yoke has instead been pressed down hard upon the neck of Venice. But let not Europe believe that Venice is resigned to it. Liberty and military despotism are now more insistent than ever. To their former outrages they add fresh ones; the assessments to the taxes are made, not in proportion to a citizen's means, but to his opinions adverse to the Government, they arrest individuals the most revered and without trial of any kind transport them to Josephstadt, ladies of illustrious rank, arrested and are led by night to the prisons, and subjected to the sentences of military tribunals; our homes are invaded by a ferocious and violent soldiery, who drive out the owners or what then up in the garrets, laying their hands on property, they carry off corn and cattle. Dismay and terror are everywhere. Assembled Venice will begin again the struggle if Europe does not come to her aid; and yet prouder and more unshaken she will persevere till she obtains her independence, for this is her right and her supreme need. One hope alone will still cheer Venice and other parts of Italy from resorting to extreme measures—the hope that a Congress of the Powers may remedy the mischief caused by the disastrous peace of Villafranca, by giving to Venetia an absolute independence of Austria.

Excitement in the Italian Duchies.—At Modena the arrival of the Tuscan army caused the greatest enthusiasm among the people. The National Guard is drilling and the volunteers are crowding to enrol themselves. In a very few days the Modenese will have an army altogether amounting to 10,000 men, who will fight to the last sooner than submit to the abhorred rule of Duke Francis V. Two demonstrations have already been got up at Florence by the intrigues of the Grand Duke. One was for the return of that unhappy sovereign, and the other in which a cry was raised for a republic. Similar demonstrations are to take place at Parma and Modena, but the grand intrigue is not to come off until the French have left Italy. Then the agents of the runaway sovereigns are to get up revolts, and Austria is to be called in to "maintain order." The late demonstration at Florence ended with the arrest of the two agents of the Grand Duke viz., Chevalier Martini and Signor Guarducci.

Earl Minto father-in-law of Lord John Russell is dead.

Napoleon has determined upon the erection of a new arch of triumph at Paris, in honor of his Italian victories. It will cost several millions, and will ostensibly be erected by subscription. The bas reliefs are already distributed for execution among the best sculptors in Paris.

The Turin correspondent of the London Post states that sixty Hungarians who escaped from the Austrian army were retaken, placed before a battery, fired upon with grape and all but 2 killed.

The French Government have determined to include in the accomplishments of the army a knowledge in the art of swimming.

Significant.—A caricature has been published in Germany, representing Napoleon III. as a barber, who is engaged in shaving Austria, already half-shaven. Russia is getting up from its seat, after having undergone the operation, and is good humoredly passing its hand over its well-shorned chin. Prussia is tying the napkin round its neck, while John Bull, who is looking in at the door, is told by the barber, "Wait a moment, one at a time!"

FRANCE.

Admission of the Empress to the Council of State.—The admission of the Empress to the Council of State since the return of the Emperor from Italy has occasioned much remark. His Majesty, on the first occasion of the Imperial Majesty's appearance, addressed a few words upon the subject to the Ministers assembled, merely intimating in a playful manner that her Majesty had executed the business entrusted to her during his absence with so much zeal and cleverness, that she should be allowed to witness the result of her care in the success which had attended every one of the measures executed under her superintendence, and added that it was a delightful thing for a Sovereign to have his Minister of the Interior always at hand. At the Council of State the Empress does not sit side by side with the Emperor, but opposite to him.

Pacific Disposition of the Government.—The French Government have given another pledge of their pacific intentions. Delegates from all the French railways were invited by Count Morny to a conference, at which he communicated a request of the Emperor Napoleon to give confidence in the preservation of peace by undertaking such works as could not be encountered during the war. This is, indeed, inviting the railway companies to spend money, which would be lost in case of war should be renewed. At this meeting Count Morny took this opportunity to announce to the railway people that the Government also has the intention to raise money, not this time to be employed in the pursuit of war, but in the service of peace.

THE ARMY OF OBSERVATION DISSOLVED.—The *Moniteur* contains the following:—"In consequence of the Emperor's decision of the 27th July, the army of Observation on the Rhine has been dissolved; nevertheless the Divisions of Infantry and Cavalry which are at the Camp of Châlons, and those which compose the Camp at Elba will remain established (*continues*), the first under the orders of Gen. Schram, and the other under Gen. Maissat.—Nothing will be changed at present as regards the other divisions in activity which formed part of the Army of Observation."

THE BRIBERY AT THE LATE ELECTIONS.—One of the principle subjects we see discussed in the British papers is the bribery at the late election. Out of ten vacant seats in the House of Commons, six are vacated in consequence of proofs of bribery and corruption practiced by the agents of candidates or of clubs in London. Money passed from hand to hand with a generosity beyond example. Sudden wealth was showered down on comparative paupers. Bank-notes of various amounts, from £5 to £50, were handed freely about. Strange gentlemen appeared with bags of sovereigns. Now it was a debtor suddenly released from prison, not that his creditor had relented, but that, by some mysterious influence, the debt had been paid. Threatened executions were withdrawn. Wives found themselves richer by £20 or £30, and the husbands were found voting for the Yellows or the Blues, according to the direction of their wives. Runners were repaid by their devotion to the Liberal or Tory cause more than they would have earned by honest labour in a month of days. Elections which should have cost two or three hundred pounds were found to have been won at the price of so many thousands.

EDUCATIONAL MEETING.—On the evening of Wednesday, 24th August, an Educational meeting was held in Hall of the Sons of Temperance. The Chief Superintendent and District Inspector were present. The primary object which the Inspector had in view in calling the meeting as appeared by subsequent results, was to give the Chief Superintendent and himself an opportunity of refuting certain statements made through the *Gleaner* of the 20th, in an advertisement signed "Trustees of Schools for the Parish of Chatham," having the writer's name suppressed! It came out at the meeting, that the whole article was concocted by the notorious Charles Lloyd, late of Dalhousie, that it had not even the usual signature of Dr. Pallen; and strange as it may appear it was written and published without the consent, or even the knowledge of Dr. Johnston the other Trustees! The Hall was crowded with the most respectable of all classes of Society Our Merchants, Ministers, Mechanics, Lawyers, and Honbls., with a large number of Ladies formed the audience. Mr. Fisher addressed the meeting in a most eloquent manner for nearly an hour, on the subject of Education, and was listened to with the deepest attention.—At the close of his remarks he expressed his sorrow for having to notice a matter not quite so pleasing as the subject upon which he had been speaking. He referred to the advertisement in the *Gleaner*, and requested Mr. Bennet to read the article in full. When Mr. B. had finished the Chief Superintendent stated that he felt so convinced of his having deserved better of the people for the efforts he was making in the cause of Education, and the continued success which was crowning those efforts in every section of the Province, that he was pained to see such an article put forth in a public paper. During the whole correspondence with the Trustees he had treated them with the utmost courtesy, and had paid them as much respect as he could have given to his own venerable father. He then went into particulars, and pronounced the whole article as far as it referred to him, false—in every particular untrue, and challenged proof! The utmost difficulty was undergone to procure from Mr. Lloyd some documents which Mr. Fisher wanted to read for the audience, but which he held on to with the utmost tenacity, and would not give them up. Mr. F. refused to go any further till they were handed to him and read for the meeting. The indignation of all present was so visibly expressed at the withholding of those papers, that Dr. Pallen, not quite so lost to a sense of shame as his confederate Mr. L., made his way across the Hall, and after a good deal of persuasion, they were given to Mr. F., who read the whole correspondence, which proved to be of an exceedingly courteous nature, and fully explained the honourable course which the Chief Superintendent had pursued throughout. In a most eloquent and masterly address, Mr. F. refuted every charge brought against him in the *Gleaner*, and he must have indeed been gratified with the sympathy expressed by the Chatham people, as well as by the attentive and respectful hearing which he received. As soon as the Chief Superintendent had done speaking, Mr. Bennet the District Inspector rose, and in a similar manner to that of the Chief Superintendent, flatly contradicted every assertion in the *Gleaner*, made in reference to himself, and demanded the proof which the Trustees had led the people to believe they had in such abundance. We need not say that no "respectable gentlemen" came forward to substantiate the assertions of the Trustees, for nobody that understands the honourable (?) motives by which those men have been actuated since they came into office, expected it. It is sufficient to say that Mr. Bennet in a masterly manner confuted the Trustees, and cast all the odium upon their shoulders. In the course of his address he paid a most handsome and gratifying tribute to the memory of the late John M. Johnson Esq., whose name, while held in the highest veneration by the public, the present Trustees in their eagerness to crush the Teacher of his choice, so wilfully disparaged. When Mr. Bennet was done speaking, Mr. L. took the platform, but most unfortunately something got wrong with his spectacles, and for some time he was prevented from getting along as well as might be wished. He finally got them adjusted and produced as proof (not several "respectable gentlemen" as had been promised, but) an old torn letter or copy of letter, ragged from usage, and written by Mr. Pierce to Mr. Bennet in October last. Whether the letter came to the meeting by Mr. Pierce's permission or was surreptitiously procured by Mr. Lloyd, we cannot say, it is sufficient for our readers to know, as they must have already anticipated, we received in it a most flattering recommendation from our contemporary! This was the Trustees only proof as to our ability as Teacher of a Superior School, and upon it, the whole superstructure of that lying libelous advertisement was built. We will not inflict further punishment upon the Trustees at present; it was sufficient that they stood before an audience of some 3 or 400 persons of the first respectability, in the unenviable position of wilful defamers, and conscious of their defeat in their efforts to crush an individual for the accommodation of a third party, they addressed Justice Williston who was seated on the platform near the Chief Superintendent, and stated aloud that they resigned their office of Trustees. The meeting broke up about 11 P. M. and our friends will be happy to learn that the efforts of the Trustees and their Promoters have had no other effect upon the Superior School, than to secure its future existence without trouble.

We received the following letter from Dr. Brooke of Fredericton by yesterday's mail:—

Mr. D. P. Howe having requested me to state my opinion of his qualifications as a Teacher, as tested by Dr. Jack of King's College, and myself, in his examination for license, after attending the training school here, in the year 1850, I now certify to the following effect:

1st. That Mr. Howe was one of between 30 & 40 Candidates for license as Teachers who were examined by us at the time mentioned above.

2nd. That he was one of a very few (I think it was only another) who were recommended by us for a first class license.

3rd. That he was examined, not only on the ordinary branches of Education, but in all the higher ones required of Teachers receiving such a license as he obtained.

4th. That after our appointment, the examinations of Candidates who had attended the Training School were of the most stringent character, so much so that had complaints were made, and even remonstrances addressed to the Board of Education, against what was considered their extreme severity.

The examinations are quite ignorant of Mr. Howe's attainments in the art of Teaching, that being a matter in regard to which they had no means of judging; but the fact that, (as I believe,) he was one of two out of so large a number, who, after so strict an examination, obtained a 1st class license, proves sufficiently that they considered his requirements in literature and science of a high order.

JOHN M. BROOK, D. D.
Manse, Fredericton 29th August, 1859.

Prof. A. B. Parker, of Nova Scotia, is fully authorized to take subscribers for our paper. All sums paid to him will be acknowledged either in the first or second issue after such payments are made. Four columns at least on the first page of the *Col. Times*, will be devoted in future to Phrenology; and as Mr. Parker stands as one of the First Practical Phrenologists of the day, this Department devoted to his favourite science, will be found exceedingly interesting. Mr. P's Prospectus will appear in our next. He has lately been delivering a series of lectures in Newcastle and Nelson, and intends going to Bathurst, Dalhousie, Campbellton and Belledune within a few days for the purpose of lecturing, holding Phrenological examinations, and taking subscriptions for the *Col. Times*.

Editor's Notice.—All sums due upon the *Col. Times* up to the 1st June 1859, when the paper was suspended must be paid before the 10th of October next. If not paid before that time, they must necessarily go out of our hands, and be collected by our securities to meet the Composition of our Creditors, which falls due very soon after the period named above. As the sums are all small, varying from one to four dollars, we trust that those who may be indebted will come within the present month and settle up. We shall be exceedingly sorry if any of our old patrons be put to unnecessary expenses, and would much prefer, to have them settle, while the whole matter is under our own control. The winding up of the old affair is an absolute necessity, to meet our creditors' demands.

Under the impression that we had left the Province, an anonymous writer in the Fredericton Reporter has attacked our private character. Such an attack where the writer in maligining the character of an individual, suppresses his own name, is cowardly and contemptible, and in the present instance would not be noticed only that we wish to say to said writer, that if he or any other party wish to hear from us that they can address their letters to this office, where they will receive every respectful attention they may be desiring of; and further we intend visiting Fredericton in a few weeks on business connected with this paper where said anonymous writer can have an opportunity of a personal interview with us

A. B. PARKER.

Subscribers at Newcastle will in future receive their Papers by calling at the Post Office for them. The Postmaster is the only local Agent, authorised to receive payments for the Times.

'Our Legion of Honour.'

RECEIPTS FOR THE PRESENT VOLUME.

Chatham.—Levi Parsons, 2s. 6d., Richard Stapleton, 2s. 6d., Duncan Davidson, 2s. 6d., Robert Caie, 5s. Mrs. John M. Johnston, 2s. 6d., John McDonald, 2s. 6d., Archibald Cameron, 2s. 6d.

Newcastle.—Hon. Peter Mitchell, 6s., Thomas F. Watt, 2s. 6d., Sheriff Mitchell, 2s. 6d., Jas. Withers, 2s. 6d., William Smith, 2s. 6d., Thomas Phillips, 2s. 9d., Donald McLeod, 2s. 6d., James Copp, 2s. 6d., Dominic Hiale, 2s. 6d., James Douceto, 1s. 3d., Alexander Murray, 2s. 6d., Martin Burke 2s. 6d., Henry Vye, 2s. 6d., George W. Willard, 2s. 6d., John Haws Esq., 5s. James Russel, 2s. 6d., John Finn, 2s. 6d., John Coughlan, 2s. 6d., M. M. Sergeant, 2s. 6d., John Murray, 2s. 6d., John Wyse, 2s. 6d., James Wright, 2s. 6d., John Robinson, 2s. 6d., W. J. Millar, 2s. 6d., Larry Kenna, 2s. 6d., R. P. Whitney, 2s. 6d., Duncan Camel, 2s. 6d., Alexander Ferguson, 2s. 6d., Ebenezer McKay, 2s. 6d., Thomas Copp 2s. 6d.

Dalhousie.—Robert Wilson, 2s. 6d., John Edgar, 2s. 6d., William Noble, 5s., Walter Elliot, 2s. 6d., Alexander Muir, 2s. 6d., John Urquhart, 2s. 6d.

Chatham Head.—William Craig, 2s. 6d., Barnaby's River.—James Gaynor, 5s.

Upper Nelson.—David Newman, 2s. 6d., Thos. Parker, 5s., William Wilson, 5s., Duncan McEachern, 5s., William Allison, 5s., Rowland Crocker 5s., Charles Delano, 5s., William G. Crocker, 5s., Daniel Hart, 5s., John W. Giggly 5s., Thomas Mullins, 5s., Francis P. Henderson, 2s. 6d.

Northesk.—John Tooslay, 2s. 6d., Henry Oldfield, 2s. 6d., Albert Y. Steeves, 5s., William Matchet, 5s., Robert Forsyth, 5s., William Dawson, 5s., David Whitney, 1s. 3d., John Clarke, 2s. 6d.

Blaichville.—David McKay, 2s. 6d., J. Jardine 2s. 6d., James O'Brien, 2s. 6d.

Blissfield.—John Morrison, 5s.

Indianston.—James Close, 2s. 6d.

Boiestown.—Alex. W. Hovey, 2s. 6d., Chas. Amos 5s.

Kingston.—Jonathan Dickenson, 2s. 6d., William Johnstone, 2s. 6d.

Bartibogue.—George, Smith 2s. 6d.

Lower Newcastle.—Robert Russel, 2s. 6d., Robert Innis, 2s. 6d.

Napan.—Joseph Thompson, 2s. 6d., William Wilson, 5s.

Malpeque, P. E. I.—D. McGougan, 2s. 6d.

Summerside, P. E. I.—J. McLellan, 2s. 6d.

Williamstown.—William Graham, 5s.

Bathurst.—Thomas Baldwin, 5s., Charles Meahan, 5s., John Gallacher, 2s. 6d., John Watson Esq., 5s., B. Packard, 5s., James R. Doucette, 2s. 6d., Robert Eddy, 5s., James Eddy, 2s. 6d., Patrick Tobin, 2s. 6d., Rev. Charles Gascon 5s., James Smith 2s. 6d., John A. Ramsay, 5s., Wesley C. Beales Jun., 5s., James Mitchell, 5s., Patrick Doyle, 2s. 6d., Norman Buchanan, 2s. 6d.

St. Peter's Village.—John Ferguson Esq. 5s., Anthony Rainey, 2s. 6d., James Rait 2s. 6d., Thomas Seaton, 5s., James Meahan 2s. 6d., George Wilson, 2s. 6d., Henry McCullough, 2s. 6d., Joseph H. Pitre, 2s. 6d., William Morrison, 2s. 6d., Wm. Daly, 2s. 6d., Robert Wall, 2s. 6d., Abraham Grant, 2s. 6d., Dr. Gordon, 5s., Cornelious Hotchkies, 2s. 6d., James Willis, 2s. 6d., Hugh Chambers, 5s., Hilirion Hachur 2s. 6d., Thomas A. Malanson, 2s. 6d.

Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will 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. See advertisement in another column.

New Advertisements.

Henderson's Hotel.

The Subscriber wishes most respectfully to announce to the travelling public, that he is now prepared to offer the most comfortable accommodations to those who may patronize him.

Parties favouring him with a call, will find everything to conduce to their comfort and convenience, a well supplied table and moderate charges, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. The situation is quite central, immediately opposite the Wesleyan Chapel.

There is also excellent stabling for Horses on the Premises.

ALEXANDER J. HENDERSON.
Chatham 5th July 1859.

TO TEACHERS.

The First Quarterly meeting of "THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE" of Northumberland will be held in Mr. McNeil's School Room Chatham, on Saturday 10th inst. Commencing at half past one P. M. All Teachers male and female who can make it convenient to attend are particularly requested to do so. Matters of much interest will be brought before the meeting.

Sept. 1st. 1859.

GLASGOW WARE HOUSE.

SATTINETS! SATTINETS!!

The SUBSCRIBER has received per the MORIE LEODIE a few pieces of SATTINETS, COTTON FLANNELS, and DENNIMS which will be sold at a low price.

Chatham Aug. 1st.

FOR 1859 1859

—AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.—

The powerful Steamship

"ARA BIAN."

M. Steen Commander,

Will leave CHATHAM for QUEBEC, calling at BA THURST, DALHOUSIE, NEW CARLISLE, MIMOUSKI, RIVIERE DU LOUP, as follows viz.

Wednesday, 29th June, Wednesday, 10th August
" 13th July, " 24th "
" 27th " 7th Sept.

And every alternate WEDNESDAY, until further notice.

Returning, will leave CHATHAM for SHEDIAC calling at RIVIERE DU LOUP, every alternate Friday.

Connecting with SHEDIAC and MONCTON Railroad, for ST. JOHN, BOSTON, &c.

*. For Passage or freight apply to WILLIAM MUIRHEAD, Agent for Chatham.

STEAM BETWEEN QUEBEC.

Miramichi, and Pictou.

The first Class, Clyde Built, Iron Steamship "Lady Head,"

150 HORSE POWER.

Wm. Davison Commander.

ONCE A FORTNIGHT, BETWEEN Quebec, Miramichi, and Pictou.

Calling at Gaspé, Paspébie, and Dalhousie down and up.

Will leave Quebec on Saturday the 6th August, and every alternate Saturday.

Will leave Pictou on Friday the 12th August, and every alternate Friday.

Will leave Miramichi, as follows:

For PICTOU, Tuesday 6th August.
" QUEBEC, Saturday 13th "
" PICTOU, Tuesday 23rd "
" QUEBEC, Saturday 27th "
" PICTOU, Tuesday 31st Sept.
" QUEBEC, Saturday 10th "
" PICTOU, Tuesday 20th "
" QUEBEC, Saturday 24th "

For Passage or Freight apply to W. J. FRASER & CO. Agents.

Chatham, Aug. 5th 1859.

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For Passage or Freight apply to W. J. FRASER & CO. Agents.

Chatham, Aug. 5th 1859.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

MRS. WINSLOW

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and Relief and Health to your

Infants.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH, that what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED IN A SINGLE CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by anyone who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations and speak in terms of high commendation of its virtues. We speak in this matter "what we know" after ten years experience, and LEBOR OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS.

THOUSANDS OF CASES

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system.

will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC,

and overcome convulsions, which if not speedily remedied, would end in death. We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from any of the foregoing complaints, or not. Let your PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between the relief that will be sure, yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE, to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used.

Full directions for using it will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the face-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principle Office, No. 13 Cedar Street New-York.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS!!

MORSE'S GEOGRAPHY

PINCKNEY'S LARGE HISTORY

LENNE'S GRAMMAR

1st BOOK OF LESSONS

DAVIS P. HOWE.

Chatham 15th Aug. 1859.

BURKE & NOONAN.

Have just opened a large supply of new

Spring and Summer Goods.

COMPRISING—

SHAWLS, CLOTHS, TWEEDS, &

MANTLES, MISSES' HATS,

DOESKINS, BONNETS, PRINTS,

CAPS, FACTORY COTTONS,

FLOVERS, MUSLIN DRESSES,

COBURLS, ORLEANS, HATS,

MUSLINS DELAINES, ROOTS,

SHOES, READY MADE CLOTHING

—Together with—

Groceries, Liquors,