

hardy, perfect adepts in all the requisite qualifications of a Woodman's life, willing, obedient, and respectful,—they are just the sort of men to be in the employ of Government; and Mr. Garden at the end of this year's service, will doubtless feel it his duty to recommend them to favorable consideration.

An unfortunate but ludicrous accident happened to a portion of the supplies forwarded for the use of the Commissioners and it cannot be better told than in the language of the Indian who was an innocent party to it. He says,

"Me go Beveridge get box, all same Tea Box, only more hebbly, Beveridge he tell me you take box Tree Brooks, den you gib em Garden,—den when me get Tree Brooks no see it Garden,—den me wait all night. Next mornin me see two men belong to Garden. One man he name John Bradley, nodder man he lib way down Fredericton, somewhere bout College. He tell me what you got? I says Box, where's Garden? He says dont know, let me see box. Me show em box, den he says come here John, I find em Garden's Brandy.—Den berry quick he take axe, break box, show me 10, 8, 11, 15 bottles best kind French Brandy.—When John he see Brandy, den berry glad. Todder men he drink, drink all day, all night, next day, tree days,—den when he come in Garden only left two bottles. Two men sleep when come Garden. He tell me what Hell's reason all gone my Brandy. Me speak I cant help it. Young man he says all belongs to me dat Brandy. I cant stop em drink Brandy. Beveridge tell me only you take box, he dont tell me 'bout Brandy; now you got box, me want you pay me my wages

Oh! sartin Garden berry mad. Great deal he swear. He says two days ago I not take one drop Brandy. Ferguson he get none too. Tomorrow must go way up Forks; now, only got two bottles, G—d damnation must he pay for it dese fellows.

Spouse Garden he not some fraid dat. ohn Bradley sartin he try lick him. Nebber I see Englishman so mad all same Garden. Me tell em, no use be cross Garden. Gubbinor he pay all 'spences—he says dont care d—d but 'spences—only too bad all gone my Brandy. I think now, no use ask Garden pay me my wages, when he so mad. Den I take canoe, start down Tobique. Just so far I can hear. Garden swear all time."

Surely, Mr. Editor, it was enough to make one curse. And, Temperance men as you are, in Woodstock, I think you can scarcely help sympathizing with poor Garden.

Yours truly,
A PERTH MAN.

From Late English Papers.

The progress announced by the notes that have been interchanged between the representatives of France, England and Austria, is even greater than the naval or military progress. They set forth the terms without which those three powers have contracted with each other not to recommence any negotiations of peace with Russia.

The conditions were known before, through the letter of M. Drouyn de Lhuys to the Viennese Government, on the subject of Count Nesselrode's note; but we now have them in their authentic shape, and we have a knowledge yet more important to possess as to the position of the German powers. The conditions for peace are not yet discussed; but France and England have bound themselves together not to renew negotiations for peace except upon four conditions, which include the freeing of the Danube from obstructions, the annulling of the Russian protectorate over any of the Turkish provinces or the Turkish Christians, and the reversion of the Treaty of 1841, so as to curtail Russian power in the Levant, Austria joins them in that contract and gives substance to her alliance by at once marching a strong army into Wallachia and Moldavia. It has been observed in disparagement of the important alliance thus effected, that Austria still maintains a neutral position not directly hostile to Russia, but enabling her to check her allies in their attack upon Russia.

On the contrary, the reserve which retains for the Three Powers severally a certain right of separate action beyond the terms of the compact, evidently leaves the Western Powers free to take their own course in a more active sense; while the armed neutrality which Austria preserves must effectually shut out the return of the Russians from the provinces which she occupies, since a direct attack from Russians would force her to fight in self-defence. The position of Austria now is exactly analogous to that of France and England, in the of 1853; and if she is so far behind us politically we may bear in mind, that while her complicated liabilities rendered it more difficult for Austria to concentrate upon a fixed course, the ground is so far prepared for the future, that she will be able to

make up her arrears in far less time than it took the Western Powers to make their advance.

Prussia refuses to join in this new compact, and her refusal constitutes a distinct separation from the Western Powers and from Austria. It can originate in nothing but the desire to serve the purposes of Russia. The desire may be aided, no doubt, by the hope of deriving a profit from the transit-trade of Russian produce, so long as she can retain the position of a neutral; but it is unlikely that the position will be long permitted to her. No longer an ally Prussia is an enemy, and if she pretends to enter the conference of the three Powers, she can be present only as a spy.

The correspondent of the Times gives the following account of the great fire at Varua:—

"On the evening of the 10th August flames burst forth from the warehouses and shops of the bazaar, just opposite to the great store of provisions belonging to the French army. The flames were first seen to proceed from a wine-shop, which was established there and they soon spread with fearful rapidity, rendering all efforts to extinguish them unavailing. They extended to the other warehouses and shops of the bazaar, or mercantile part of the town, has been consumed, with the exception of M. Charnot's mill, the magazines of Salic Pacha, and those of M. Tedeschi, the Austrian Consul. The fire soon reached as far as the gate of Tash Keupri. All the provisions of the British and French army have been burnt. The flames spread round the powder deposits, and it was a mere chance that the whole town was not blown up. The Turkish powder magazine not having room for all the powder of the British and French armies, it had been stored under sheds near the bazaar. The wooden roofs of these buildings were so rotten that the soldiers could not stand upon them to ply the pumps, or otherwise to ward off the fire; and detachments of British and French soldiers were ordered down, and removed the barrels one by one from their dangerous situation. They were luckily in time to effect this salvage, otherwise Varua, myself, and all that were in it, would have been blown up to a certainty.—Fifteen houses had to be knocked down near the powder sheds, whose wooden walls were so hot before all their contents had been removed, that you could not put your hand against them. We may be said to have had a great escape. I do not think that this event will retard the expedition to the Crimea, though the provisions have been lost, as the greater part of those destined for the expedition had already been embarked. The bad state of the army's health, especially of the French, and the existence of cholera to an alarming degree amongst the fleet, may however prove a great impediment. The men are much disheartened.—Teis fire may, after all, have done some good, and the old saying—"It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good"—find an application. The cholera has certainly mitigated its fury within the last few days, and it is generally believed that the air has been purified by the conflagration. Some persons have been arrested on the suspicion of being incendiaries—they are Greeks, Ionians I believe. It is not known for certain how the fire originated, and I incline to believe its origin to have been accidental. It is however very possible that it may have been purposely increased. Some men have been taken up who have been caught plundering. Transports and ships of war laden with pontoons, flat boats, &c., continue daily to arrive from the Bosphorus, and all the preparations for the expedition are preceeded with the greatest energy.—The 21st is now spoken of as the day of sailing.—It is however to be doubted whether they will start so soon. No British or French troops have as yet been embarked. Ten thousand troops are to join; part have already arrived on board British and French steamers."

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A CAT.—On the evening of July 1st, a poor woman at the West end of the city, while carrying a pail of water from the kitchen up stairs, accidentally trod upon a cat which was lying in her way. The cat turned and bit her in the leg. The wound was washed and suffered to heal, and no further notice was taken of it. About a fortnight after the leg and foot showed unmistakable signs that all was not right. The symptoms were loss of sleep, loss of appetite, constant sickness at the stomach, convulsive starts of the affected limb, which had now become very painful from the toes to above the knee. Application was made to an eminent surgeon, under whose skillful and judicious treatment the virus has been arrested. The patient is now considered out of danger, though still in a very weak state. The cat has been destroyed.—*Post.*

JAIL ESCAPE.—The escape of prisoners from the jail in this city, has got to be a matter of such

common occurrence as only now to excite the wonder that any of its occupants will consent to remain within its walls, if they can possibly do better outside. On Friday night last, that notorious scamp, Whelpley, whose former criminal and crazy adventures have been duly chronicled and admired, accompanied by another rogue named Seymour, vacated their quarters by sawing the iron bars of their window and squeezing themselves through an aperture 7 by 14 inches. They have not yet been taken. The jailor, Mr. Pettengill, offers a reward of \$500 for their recovery.—*Gospel Banner.*

The gold hunters who left here some time since to prospect on the St. Maurice have returned.—They state that the same stratification prevails as in California, and report favorably of the mining capabilities of the district. They have brought a specimen of the St. Maurice Gold dust, which may be seen at Mr. A. Robichon's. The formation of a company for mining purposes is spoken of.—*Three Rivers Inquirer.*

GLASS BRICKS.—Among the more recent inventions patented by manufacturers, we hear of one by Mr. Summerfield, of the glass works, Birmingham Heath, England, for what are termed chromatic glass, or glass-faced groved bricks. By Mr. Summerfield's process, red or any other clay may be combined with glass, and this will secure durability, entire resistance to moisture, and give an ornamental appearance to the building. The form of the brick is, also, by means of a grove at the side and end, made so as to add greatly to the strength of the erection, the joints by this means being brought so close together, and the mortar acts as a bowell from the shape of a grove.—*London Builder.*

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, for the Cure of Wounds in the Legs.—Extract of a letter from Mrs. Simpson, of Bramley, near Leeds, dated October 16th, 1852 "To Professor Holloway.—Sir,—I was afflicted for eighteen months with a very bad leg, in which there was three deep wounds. I tried all kinds of remedies, and was under the care of different surgeons here and at Leeds, but derived no benefit from their treatment, I was at length advised to have recourse to your Ointment and Pills, and am happy to say that by the use of these valuable medicines my leg was completely cured, and is now as sound as ever it was."

W. T. BAIRD, Agent,
Woodstock, N. B.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPS.—The 71st Regiment embarks for England at two o'clock this afternoon on board the *Cleopatra*.

Yellow fever still rages violently in the Southern States, and cholera continues its ravages in Pittsburg, carrying off the citizens by scores. A packet ship from London arrived at New York on Tuesday which had lost twenty-one of her passengers by cholera, on the passage. A packet from Havre had lost 45 of her passengers by the same disease.

Washington despatches intimate a speedy and mutually satisfactory adjustment of the Central American difficulty between the United States and Great Britain.

The New Orleans papers of the 13th inst., state that the true origin of the terrible riot in that city on the 9th and 10th inst., is difficult to be ascertained. As near as the truth can be derived at from the conflicting accounts, it appears that it originated from an Irishman killing the dog of H. T. Sherman, because he attacked him and tore his clothes. Mr. S. followed the Irishman, and endeavored to get a watchman to arrest him. The latter refused, on the ground that he would be exceeding his duty. A quarrel then ensued between the two, which resulted in the arrest of Mr. S.—This was on Thursday. On Saturday night fifty or sixty persons repaired to the residence of Mr. Sherman, in consequence of rumors that his house was to be attacked by the watchmen and the Irish. Nothing occurred during the night, however, beyond the firing of a few pistols by the party assembled there, in order, it is alleged, to attract the watchmen to the spot. Then followed the general row on Sunday, during which several were shot and badly wounded.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN SAVANNAH.—A gloomy Sabbath—Yesterday was, perhaps, the gloomiest Sabbath that most persons in our community have ever spent.

At one of the churches (the Catholic) which has a congregation in times of health varying from 12 to 16 hundred souls, there was yesterday but 160 to 200.

The pestilence is on the increase; and it is impossible to get nurses for the sick.

The ground throughout the city is covered with prostrate trees and decaying leaves, the result of the storm and everything looks gloomier and sadder than before. *Savannah News.*

CANADA.

QUEBEC, September 20.

PARLIAMENT AT QUEBEC.—The debate on the Gov. Gen's address was to have ended by agreement last night, but the opposition persisted, and the House sat all night; and now, at noon to-day is still sitting.

The test vote on the amendment to the paragraph relating to "Clergy Reserves" stood 80 for Ministers and 33 against them.

The address in answer to the Royal speech was passed, and the Minister sustained on every division by overwhelming majorities.

Lord Elgin is not likely to leave Canada until he gives the Royal assent to the Clergy Reserves Secularization Bill.

The gold hunters who left here some time since, to "prospect" on the St. Maurice have returned. They state that the same stratification prevails at in California, and report favorably of the mining capabilities of the District. They have brought a specimen of the St. Maurice gold dust, which may be seen at Mr. A. Robinson's. The formation of a company for mining purposes is spoken of.—*Three Rivers Inquirer.*

WOLVES.—Near Sydenham, on the Garafraxa road, the wolves are destroying sheep in great numbers; forty eight head were killed in one week. Bears are also testing the quality of pork in the same neighbourhood.—*Middlesex Prototype, Sept. 16th.*

We learn that a movement has been made in the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Stormont and Glengary to memorialize Parliament to appoint an officer to superintend the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway.

QUEER PLACE FOR A TOAD. One of the operators of the House Telegraph, informs us that while repairing the telegraph wires at Fairfield a few days since, a live full grown toad was found under the glass insulator, on the top of a pole, which was a chesnut, perfectly smooth, twenty-five feet high and not near any tree or building. How his toadship came there, or how long he had occupied his aerial, but precarious position, is a matter for curious speculation.—*Hartford Courant.*

Somebody says as somebody only can say, that "Prosperity has often the same effect on a Christian, that a calm sea has on a Dutch mariner, who frequently, it is said, under such circumstances ties up the rudder, gets drunk and goes to sleep."

The telegraph from Charleston says that the passengers and crew of the ship *Delia Maria*, from Liverpool, recently wrecked off Charleston, had been heard from all safe.

The riots in Salamanca have been suppressed the juntas dissolved, and the civil Governor reinstated.—Arrangements are now in progress by which news arriving off New York will be transferred by carrier pigeons, from a distance of 20 or 30 miles outside of Sandy Hook, to the telegraph office at New York.

—On Saturday, during the height of the gale a Charleston, S. C., a very large alligator was observed promenading one of the principal streets.—He was soon despatched.

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

This article has been thoroughly introduced, and is now universally used throughout the entire Union; British Provinces, Canada, Bermuda, and West India Islands; and its power and influence is fast becoming felt wherever civilization has obtained a foothold. Its mild and soothing influence upon diseased parts—effectually curing in all cases—virtues so diametrically opposed to all other medicines of the kind used—has obtained for it its world-wide reputation. A brief summary of its power is given in the following beautiful

ACROSTIC.

Mustang liniment! The mass hails with joy
Earth's healing treasure, whose virtues destroy
Xerosis, that foe to luxuriant hair;
Ich, that the finger nails hopelessly tear;
Cancers, whose gnawings so fearfully tell;
Acute Rheumatism and Chronic as well;
Neuralgia, Toothache, that agony swell;
Mustang—thy progress is upward and on!
Ulcers yield to thee like a dew to the sun.
Scrofulous sores that the doctors perplex;
Tumors of all kinds that bother and vex;
Aches, Cuts, and Bruises, and vile running sores—
Nuisances—keeping us locked within doors;
Gout, palsied limbs and a host of such ills;
Lame stricken cripples are raised on their legs,
In joy, quailing pleasure's bright cup to the draught,
Nature's great remedy—on with thy work!
Inflammations expelling wherever they lurk!
Men, women, and cattle, like evils must bear,
Each one in like manner this blessing can share
Next thing we say—though the truth may sound strange
That if we don't cure—we give back the change.
TO FARMERS & LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS AND
all who have the care of Horses or other animals, this
LINIMENT is of immense benefit. All the Express Com-
panies of New York City are using it, and have unani-
mously certified in its favor. Proof documents at our
office.

To Country Merchants.

Every store should be supplied with this valuable
LINIMENT, as it pays a good profit, and sells rapidly.
Sold in Woodstock by
W. L. FERGUSON.