

Miscellaneous.

—it was a calm, solemn truth which his soul embraced without a lingering doubt.

"We will speak of this in the morning," he at length said and retired.

When he came down to breakfast his face was lighted up by a look of calm, self-satisfied joy.

"My mother," he said, taking her hand "forgive me for the doubts I have held of your judgement. Half of this long night I have laid awake and pondered upon the subject we have talked so much upon of late. I can only say now that Ellen Varney is not what I could have wished. The woman who can fling away a loved object for so slight a cause is not surely the companion for a lifetime. She could not have loved me for what there was good or true in me. It cost me a pang last night—a torturing one—but it is past now.—I must away to business early this morning, but we will converse further upon the subject this evening."

"My dear Mr. Forbes," said Mrs. Varney, meeting that gentleman in the street—Ellen was with her—"so it seems that young St. Egbert will not purchase your store, after all."

"No—don't think he will, madam," replied the blunt old man.

"So I was informed. Poor youth! He must have spent a great deal of money lately."

"Yes—I think he must. He paid me seventeen thousand dollars in cash about a week ago."

"What? Paid you—seventeen thousand—a—"

"He bought my store, madam, over a week ago, and is now sole owner," said the old man, while Mrs. Varney was stammering.

"But I was told that he had to borrow money to—"

"Ah, yes, after having paid away twenty-three thousand dollars of his own, he wrote up to his mother for a few hundred, which she sent him, he being determined to buy for cash."

The scheming mother and daughter went home with a peculiar annoying little insect in each ear.

Very soon the old sign came down from the great brick store, and a new one went up in its place, with the name—"Vulcan St. Egbert."

"Mrs. St. Egbert, how could you tell me such a falsehood?" Mrs. Varney indignantly asked, as she met the former lady for the first time after the interview last alluded to between them. It was in front of St. Egbert's store they met, and Ellen was present.

"Surely," returned Mrs. St. Egbert calmly, "I told you nothing untrue."

"Did you not inform us that your son had lost one of his eyes?"

"Yes—I believe I did," answered the lady with a smile. "I told you that I saw by my son's letter that he had lost an—eye. If you will look at his sign you will see what I meant. Don't you see, he spells his name now, V-u-l-c-a-n, having left out the i. Before going into business he resolved to adopt the English method of spelling the Christian name. He conferred with me and I advised him to do it. Don't you think it sounds better, or at any rate that it looks better?"

"But—but—you surely meant for us to understand differently, for you spoke of his having one eye left."

"Ah—yes—I remember. I said that he had one left which he could use. I meant that if he clung to the i he could have it for use by spelling out his whole name—Saint Egbert. Don't you see?"

The indignant schemer was upon the point of giving vent to some very severe rebuke but the approach of a third party prevented it—and they separated.

Not many days after this Vulcan St. Egbert visited at the widow Lawrence's. Julia found it hard to compose herself, but she succeeded in doing it, and at length she conversed freely. The young man was astonished at the thought that now presented itself. Once he had preferred Ellen Varney to this noble, lovely being! But his eyes were open now, so was his heart; and ere he left the widow's cot that night he held not a thought of love which Julia did not know. She wept, for she could not help it, but her tears were gentle dews, distilled of heaven, giving new life to the once blighted bud, and causing it to blossom as the full rose.

Years have passed since then, and many—many times, has Vulcan St. Egbert blessed the hour that led his heart back to the widow's cot, and now he can truly say as he holds his wife to his bosom—"Thou art one of a thousand."

And Julia often answers—

"And the rest of a thousand can be easily found by those who can distinguish the false from the real. Noble women are plenty in our land."

Of our own course during the struggle now ended so far as our immediate neighborhood is concerned, we have nothing to regret; neither do we envy the humiliating and disreputable position, some of our contemporaries on the Government side have brought themselves into. Lies the most barefaced, assumptions the most impudent, and personal slanders the most malignant, have been their chief stock in trade, and alas for them! have brought no profitable return. It would have been easy for us and our editorial brethren on the Opposition side, to have met the lies of such prints as the *Head Quarters*, *Freeman* and *New Brunswicker*, by counter fabrications, or to have repelled them by strong, denunciatory denials. It would have been easy to have met their groundless assumption about the "factiousness" of the Opposition, and that their Candidates were the "People's Candidates," by counter assumptions of the same kind that, as the result has shown, would have been far nearer the truth; and it would have been easy to have degraded the personal reputations of their men far more effectually than they could defame ours, but *cui bono*? Did every honesty, decency and truth, gain by going to loggerheads with falsehood and blackguardism? We have never known it so, and till we do, even taking the lowest motives as our guides, viz., those of mere selfishness, we consider it better to abstain from such courses. We have considered it better for our own reputation as journalists, and for the success of our cause, to keep the undeniable facts of the case between the people and the Government before our readers, in plain and temperate terms, and the result has shown that this mode has been appreciated by the public rather than the other.—*Courier*.

The intense excitement of yesterday and the proceeding day leaves us in scarcely a fitting condition of either mind or body to contemplate with calmness the unprecedented result of the first contest of this General Election. But it is patent to all, that the stronghold of Toryism has been stormed and taken. On the most favorable ground to the Ministerialists for a trial of strength, they have been met, fought, and vanquished. Vanquished did we say? Thrashed, routed, put to flight, no soldier of the Liberal ranks wounded and four Ministerialists dead on the field!

"The Tory host to the War went forth
In the ranks of death you'll find 'em."

His honor, the Speaker of the late House of Assembly, though he made a thought he made a tough fight, has been compelled to succumb. Mr. Goddard, who, poor innocent man, deserved a more merciful fate; and Mr. Devereux, who should never have consented to be made a stop-gap, are all among the lowly. Mr. Joseph Lawrence, the great man of the people, the especial favorite of the working man, the great sham representative of bogus progress, lies as he lied before, and in spite of all his vain-glorious boasting, with the whole of his palm upon the whole of his little heart, is where such turning machines should be—among the inanimate political creation.

And where are Messrs. Wilmet and Gray? Tell it not in Gath! let it not be heard in the streets of Ascalon! that the princes of the great ministerial party, the great and virtuous and self constituted governors of the people, are at the very bottom of the poll! The people's candidates! The friends of the working man! The silk and tissue worshippers of the bone and sinew of the Province! In the House, Yes! but how? By a bare and scanty majority of a very few votes. Poor ministerialists, in the House and out of it "factious Opposition" dogs your every movement.

At the time we write, it is even asserted that the return of the Attorney General is still uncertain, and that the Hon. Mr. Simonds may yet be the fourth member returned for the county of St. John. Such a question however can be of little interest to Liberals: the Attorney General is not a great deal more mischievous than the Hon. Mr. Simonds, and both of them would be a cheap exchange for the Machiavelli of the party, the Hon. Duncan Wilmet.

We may be sure of this, that the whole Province will nobly respond to the shouts of victory that go forth from the Liberals of St. John, and that though this General Election may not put an end at once to "factious opposition" it will build up a strong Liberal administration.—*Leader*

Well! The Freeholders have had their say—and have promptly, and very properly sent the *People's Speaker* to the right about, and requested that bright genius, Mr. Goddard, to bear him company! And the city, too, has pronounced judgement—and Tilley and Harding are in, having fought side by side,—to the great credit of the *Freeman's* malign-

nantly false prediction,—and having conquered together! Ah! Our remarkably shabby opponents are handsomely thrashed, and have not even the shadow of an excuse for a complaint against the righteous judgement of that PEOPLE to which they insolently dared to appeal, or, to speak more plainly, to whom they with atrocious mockery and hypocrisy, pretended to appeal.

For the present, Sir, the work in which you have so well done your part, is done and handsomely done, but we have still as in a future number of the *Leader* I will take the liberty to shew, some very indispensable work to do as to the future.—We have battered down the old Sebastopol of the Obstructives; we must now take such steps as shall, for all time to come, render it impossible for them to begin to try to lay the first foundation stone of a new one.—*Correspondence of the Leader*.

The *Head Quarters* of this week, speaking of Mr. Fisher, says:

"But where are his liberal measures? Perhaps some will say look at the Election Law; but they may not be aware that when he first introduced the Election Bill he was requested by Conservatives to strike out the intricate machinery, and the property qualification, and extend the franchise to all rate-payers, and refused to do so!"

When was this, or who were the Conservatives that made this request? Was it when the amendment "that every male British subject that had been assessed and paid his taxes should have a vote," was moved, that this occurred? Why, when that was the case, the only three supporters it had were Steadman, Cutler and Connell, while, Gray, Wilmet, Hayward, Montgomery, McPherson, McPhelin, and every Tory in the house left their usual place in the opposition, and joined the government against it. Surely the *Head Quarters* believes that all the copies of the Journals of 1855 are gone the way of the miss-paged sheet, the absence of which led the *Courier* to miss a certain dispatch lately; or that every one has lost their recollection since two years ago, or else it would never so palpably fly in the face of a publicly recorded truth.—*Cour.*

Special Notices.

LIVER COMPLAINT.—This dangerous and often fatal disease had long baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, when the discovery of Dr. McLane's Liver Pills solved the difficulty, and presented to the world the great specific, which has attained such wide celebrity for its certainty of cure. This successful remedy was the result many years' study, in which the symptoms were narrowly observed, and are thus described by the Doctor himself: "Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, and sometimes in the left, under the edge of the ribs—the patient being barely able to lie on the left; pain sometimes under the shoulder-blade, often mistaken for rheumatism; sickness of stomach, and loss of appetite; bowels mostly costive, but sometimes alternate with lax; dull, heavy sensation in the back part of the head; loss of memory, with uneasiness of having neglected something, dry cough, weariness and debility; feet cold or burning, and prickly sensation of skin; low spirits, lassitude, disinclination to exercise, although satisfied it would be beneficial. In fact, patient distrusts every remedy."

Have you any, or all of these symptoms? If so, you will find a certain remedy in Dr. McLane's Pills. Prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh.

"Purchasers will please be careful to ask for Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of Pittsburgh, Pa. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. McLane's genuine Liver Pills, also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores,—none genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS."

THE DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, in the incipient state, affect very particularly the mental powers. When young persons of a sedentary turn complain of their aches and pains in the head, noises in their eyes, hemorrhage of the nose, a purification of the system becomes necessary, and this can be easily and safely attained by a few doses of the Moffat Life Pills, and Phoenix Bitters. Sold by the Proprietor, W. B. Moffat 335 Broadway, New York, and his Agents.

W. T. BAIRD, Agent for the County of Carleton.
A. P. HAYWOOD, Agent for Montreal.

SPEED OF WHALES.—A boat attached to a sperm whale, in the Pacific, was drawn 32 miles inside of an hour, and the probability is, that a whale will go at the rate of 70 miles an hour. The most pleasant speed we know of, is that of Mrs. M. N. Gardner's Indian Balm of Liverwort and Hoarhound, which cures Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Consumption, Spitting Blood, &c., in a few hours. Weeks & Potter, 154 Washington street Boston, General Agents.

Wm. T. Baird Agent for Woodstock.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Impurities of the blood are often developed in disgusting eruptions, ulcers, tumors, scrofulous sores, boils, and other external affections. For all these distressing and dangerous complaints, Holloway's Ointment is literally a healing balm. It neutralizes the malarious morbid, or seeds of disease in the exterior secretions, and dispels the inflammation. Nature does the rest. The experience of every human being who has tested the efficacy of the Ointment is the same. It has never failed. When the internal organs are alone affected, as in liver complaint, dyspepsia, and irregularities of the bowels, a few doses of the Pills afford certain and permanent relief.

DR. STONE'S LIQUID CATHARTIC.—Somebody says that the Americans "consume" more medicine than any other nation in the world, and the assertion is undoubtedly true; for, besides supporting an army of physicians—"regulars" and "quacks"—we swallow every kind of nostrum that is put into the market, no matter whether it comes from a wise man or a fool. There are, however, several standard medicines, which the long they are used, the more popular they become; and among the number, we know of none that so well enjoys the confidence of the public as Stone's Liquid Cathartic. It is particularly recommended for rheumatism, neuralgia,

pains in the head, side, stomach, and the violent diseases of the summer and autumn especially is it useful for the eradication of the blood.—*American Citizen. Lowell.*

New Advertisements.

To the Electors of Carleton.

GENTLEMEN: In the exercise of your franchise you will shortly be called upon to elect Members to serve you in the General Assembly of this Province; and having been solicited by a large number of Freeholders to allow myself to be put in nomination, I beg to announce to you my intention to comply with their request.

During the short time which I have had the honor to serve you, Gentlemen, in a legislative capacity, you have the assurance of what you may expect from me in future, should you think proper to return me. In my fulfillment of the pledges made you at the hustings, I have but carried out the views I have always maintained, viz., an adherence to the Liberal party and its principles. The question which is now agitating the Province is of vital importance, not only to the people of our day, but to future generations—the great question now at issue is, Will we be ruled by men who believe in their inherent right to govern, or by those who believe in their responsibility to the people? I need scarcely say that it is by the latter class I desire to be governed, and that Responsible Government is the form of government which I approve of.

The recent hasty dissolution of the House of Assembly I conceive to be unprecedented in the British Provinces. The term *factious* has been applied to the Opposition by the present Government; but I do not conceive it at all applicable: it was their non-introduction of progressive and liberal measures which brought upon them the opposition of those who had determined to stand out boldly in advocacy of the rights of the people. I shall go more fully into this matter on the day of nomination, and endeavor to point out to you the utter inability of the present Government to carry on, with success or beneficial results, the business of the country.

Should you, Gentlemen, honor me with your confidence, you may rely on my best endeavors to promote your interests, as also those of the Province generally.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
CHARLES PERLEY.

Woodstock, April 10, 1857.

To the Electors of the County of Carleton.

GENTLEMEN: Yielding to the wishes of a large number of Electors in various parts of the County, I shall be before you at the approaching election as a candidate. My views as to the measures needed, and the policy to be pursued, at the present crisis, are these:

The promotion of Education is of the very first importance. I shall do all in my power to further the passing of a good School Law.

Municipal institutions should be, by Act of Assembly, immediately established in every County in the Province, and local legislation, as far as possible, transferred from the Provincial to the local authorities.

Our system of Government requires that the Heads of Departments should hold seats in the Legislature; but the Legislature should be purified by the exclusion of all persons holding office under Government. The number of Members in the House should be increased at least one half, in order to strengthen the party which neither holds office nor expect it, and which will therefore take no part in the strife for place. The Elective Franchise should be extended to all Rate-Payers upon property.

The only correct test of a Government is their measures. If these are good the Government should be supported; if bad, opposed.

Common sense, alike with common justice, require for any new Government a fair trial,—time to prepare and bring forward their measures, and for these measures a calm, impartial and dispassionate consideration.

These are the principles by which I wish to stand or fall; and by these I shall, if elected, be governed in my parliamentary life.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant,
JAMES R. TUPPER.

Woodstock, April 11th, 1857.

Electors of Carleton!

IN June, 1856, a sudden and unexpected dissolution of our Provincial Parliament took place, but one month after the close of a protracted session, during which, in all the measures introduced by them, the late Government was sustained.

Equally sudden, unequalled for, and of like questionable constitutionality, is the present dissolution; and I think you will agree with me that the conduct of our present Ministry stands out in bold relief, without precedent, without parallel.

The course pursued by Lord Palmerston, who stands at the head of the Liberal party in England, and Mr. Disraeli, the present leader of the Tory party, and acquiesced in by the Parliament, is quoted by our Provincial Tories as condemnatory of the Liberals; when I meet you at the hustings, on Nomination-Day, I will endeavor to explain to you that the line of policy pursued by Lord Palmerston is identical with that of the Liberals in this Province.

I trust, likewise, to be able to convince you that, throughout the late Session, the Opposition (so-called) have pursued a course strictly parliamentary, and one in which, the well-being of the people of this County being involved, they were fully justified.

I will also show you, I hope satisfactorily, you being the jury to decide on the occasion.

1st. That the best interests of this country have been sacrificed in order that the Tory party should retain power, and the present incumbents, the worthy representatives of that party, remain in office.

2nd. That the interest of that most important portion of the country comprising the valley of the St. John has been shamefully overlooked and recklessly sacrificed: this the reply of the Attorney General to my question, put the Government with reference to its intention respecting the Railroad from Fredericton to Woodstock, and the marks of the Surveyor General and Chairman of the Board of Works, abundantly testify.

3rd. That the public funds of the country have been squandered by the present Government in order to retain power, as exemplified in the character of the Railroad operations at St. John,—as likewise between the Bent and Shediac, to build which latter responsible parties offered for £25,000, which offer was refused and the contract given to favorites, thereby involving an expense, up to the 1st February, of £33,000, and the work then not more than half completed.

At the hustings I shall go more fully into these and other incidental matters, explaining most fully my own views, and leaving it to the independent electors of Carleton to say whether in these views they coincide with us, and to testify by their votes whether they wish me to represent them in General Assembly.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant,
CHARLES CONNELL.

Woodstock, April 12, 1857.