

believe that there is a wonderful vortex on the coast of Norway, with an eddy several miles in diameter and that ships, and even huge whales were sometimes dragged within its terrible liquid coils, and buried forever "in ocean's awful depths. The correspondent of the Scientific American, says;

I have been informed by a European acquaintance that the Maelstrom, that great whirlpool on the coast of Norway, laid down in all geographies, and of which we have heard such wonderful stories, has no existence. He told me that a nautical and scientific commission, composed of several gentlemen appointed by the King of Denmark, was sent to approach as near as possible to the edge of the whirlpool, sail around it, measure its circumference observe its action, and make a report, they went out and sailed all around all over where the Maelstrom was said to be, but could not find it; the sea was as smooth where the whirlpool ought to be as any other part of the German ocean."

We presume the above is correct. The latest geographers and gazetteers barely allude to the maelstrom. Colton, in his large atlas, gives the site upon his map, but does not allude to it in his description of Norway. *Harper's Gazetteer*, in its article on Norway says that "among the numerous islands on the west coast there are violent and irregular currents, which render the coast navigation dangerous. Among these is the celebrated *Maelstrom*, or *Meskenes-Strom*, the danger from which has been exaggerated, since it can, at nearly all times, be passed over even by boats." The romance of the Maelstrom has been pretty effectually destroyed.—*Baltimore Patriot*.

We learn that parliament was formally dissolved on Saturday, 21st ult. The Queen did not attend in person, and the royal speech was delivered by the chancellor, as follows:—My Lords and Gentlemen—We are commanded by her Majesty to inform you that in releasing you at this early period from your attendance in parliament, it is her Majesty's intention immediately to dissolve the present parliament in order to ascertain in the most constitutional manner the sense of her people in the present state of public affairs.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons—We are commanded by her majesty to thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the exigencies of the public services during the period that will elapse before the new parliament, which her majesty will direct immediately to be called, shall have been able to give its deliberate attention to these matters.

My Lords and Gentlemen—We are commanded by her majesty to express the satisfaction which she feels at your having been able to reduce materially during the present session the burdens of the people.

Her Majesty commands us to assure you that it is her fervent prayer that the several constituencies of the United Kingdom, upon whom will devolve the exercise of these high functions which by the constitution belong to them, may be guided by All wise Providence to the selection of representatives, whose wisdom and patriotism may aid her majesty in her constant endeavors to maintain the honor and dignity of her crown, and to promote the welfare and happiness of her people.

THE KORAN.—The Koran was written about A. D. 610. Its general aim is to unite the professors of Idolatry and the Jews and Christians in the worship of one God—whose unity was the chief point inculcated—under certain laws and ceremonies, exacting obedience to Mahomet as the prophet. It was certainly written in the Korish Arabic, and this language, which certainly possessed every fine quality, was said to be that of paradise. Mahomet asserted that the Koran was revealed to him during a period of twenty-three years, by the Angel Gabriel. The style of the volume is beautiful, fluent, and concise; and where the majesty and power of God are described it is sublime and magnificent. Mahomet admitted the divine mission, both of Moses and of Jesus Christ. According to Gibbon, the leading article of faith which Mahomet preached is compounded of an eternal truth and a necessary fiction, namely, that there is only one God and that Mahomet is the apostle of God. The Koran was translated into Latin in 1142, and into English and other European languages about 1703. It is a rhapsody of 3000 verses, divided into 114 sections.

NEVER SATISFIED.—Nobody is satisfied in this world. If a legacy is left a man he regrets that it is not larger. If he finds a sum of money he searches the ground for more. If he is elected to some high office he wishes for a better one. If he is rich and wants for nothing he strives for more wealth. If he is a single man, he is looking out for a wife; and if married, for children. Of these latter blessings some men have too many, some too few, some none at all. Man is never satisfied.

SPEAK KINDLY TO THY MOTHER.—Young man, speak kindly to thy mother, and courteously, tenderly, of her. But a little time, and you shall see her no more for ever. Her eye is dim, and her form is bent, and her shadow falls toward the grave.—Others may love you fondly, but never again, while time is yours, shall any one's love be to you as that of your old, trembling, weakened mother has been.

Through helpless infancy her throbbing breast was your safe protection and support; in wayward, testy boyhood she bore patiently with your thoughtless rudeness; she nursed you safely through a legion of ills and maladies.

Her hand bathed your burning brow, or moistened your parched lips; her eye lighted up the vigils, watching sleepless by your side as none but her could watch. O, speak not her name lightly, for you cannot live so many years as would suffice to thank her fully. Through reckless and impatient youth she is your counsellor and solace. To a bright manhood she guides your steps for improvement, not even forsakes or forgets.

Speak gently then, and when you, too, shall be old, it shall in some degree lighten the remorse which shall be yours for other sins, to know that never wantonly have you outraged the respect due to your aged mother.

INFLUENCE OF TEMPER ON HEALTH.—Excessive labor, exposure to wet and cold, deprivation of sufficient quantities of necessary and wholesome food, habitual bad lodging, sloth and intemperance, are all deadly enemies to human life; but none of them are so bad as violent and ungoverned passions. Men and women have survived all these, and at last reached an extreme old age; but it may be safely doubted whether a single instance can be found of a man of violent and irascible temper, habitually subject to storms of ungovernable passion, who has arrived at a very advanced period of life. It is, therefore, a matter of the highest importance to every one desirous to preserve a sound mind in a sound body, so that the brittle vessel of life may glide down the stream of time smoothly and securely, instead of being continually tossed about amidst rocks and shoals which endanger its existence, to have a special care, amidst all the vicissitudes and trials of life, to maintain a quiet possession of his own spirit.

A VALUED REASON.—Uncle Peter K., who flourished a few years ago among the mountains of Vermont as an inveterate horse dealer, was one day called on by an amateur of the "equine" in search of "something fast." The result is told as follows in the *Northern Gazette*.

"There," said Uncle P., pointing to an animal in a meadow below the house, "there, sir, is a mare yonder, who would trot her mile in two minutes and twenty seconds, were it not for one thing."

"Indeed!" cried his companion.

"Yes," continued Uncle Peter, "she is four years old this spring, is in good condition, looks well, and is a first rate mare; and she can go a mile in 2.20 were it not for one thing."

"Well what is it?" was the query.

"That mare," resumed the jockey, "is in every respect a good piece of property. She has a heavy mane, switch-tail, trots fair and square, and yet there is one thing why she can't go a mile in 2.20."

"What in the Old Harry is it then?" cried the amateur, impatiently.

"The distance is too great for the time!" was the old wag's reply.

RECTOR COURTEOUS.—While two little girls, one the daughter of a clergyman, and the other, the child of one of his parishioners, were playing together, they fell into an angry dispute, as children often will, in imitation of their seniors. To mortify and spite her antagonist, the layman's little girl saw fit to remind her of her father's well known poverty, and intimated, rather tartly, that had it not been for her father's benevolent interference, the poor minister would have been in the work-house.

"Well, I don't care," replied the other, if it hadn't been for my father, yours would have been in hell, long ago!"

A POLITICAL AGRICULTURIST.—Politicians who who want an office frequently make great pretensions to agricultural knowledge, and figure largely at the cattle shows. It is said that Gov. Wright, of Indiana, is one of this sort of "farmers," and in illustration thereof, the following good stories are related.

Not many springs ago, his excellency, in company with another distinguished citizen of Indiana, was riding into the country. In passing a beautiful field of grain, just beginning to head, the governor reined up his horse and burst into rapturous admiration of the wheat. Quoth Ned, "Governor, how much will that wheat yield to the acre?" "Oh, from seventeen to twenty bushels." "What kind of seed is that from, governor?" "Common winter. That is the best for this soil." "You are the president of the agricultural society, are you not, gov-

ernor?" "I am sir." "Delivered the address before the agricultural society of New York, last year?" "Yes, sir." "You are the author of an elegant passage about the cultivation of roots and tops?" "A mere trifle, Ned." "Well, you are the only ass I ever saw, who could not tell oats from wheat!"

A certain farmer, one of the governor's constituents, who had a profound admiration for his talents and practical knowledge, wrote to him for advice as to the best method of improving his stock of sheep. The governor's answer was instant, brief, sententious, sincere. "Get a *Hydraulic Ram*—better than the South Down for mutton, equal to the Merino for wool."

HOW TO HAVE GOOD POTATOES.—Is thus set forth by Bro. Drew, of the Rural Intelligencer:—

"Would you have potatoes, this year, free of rot? We will not affirm that, by our recommendation, you certainly will secure this object, but we will tell you how we think, you may. Set yourself, now, about the business of sprouting the tubers.—Level off your dung heap and spread a lot of potatoes on that; or fill a box with them, mixed with earth, and put in the kitchen, or any other warm room, where they will sprout early. By the time the frost is out of the ground, these will be sprouted an inch or two long, and then plant them out, in good soil—the warmer the better,—and they will attain their growth and maturity before the muggy weather of summer strikes them with rust. The tops will not then blight, and you are sure of good potatoes. Try it and see."

BEAN POLES.—Now is the time to cut them. Let us tell you what to cut and how to cut them. If possible, cut chestnut or some other durable timber for your poles, which should be five or six inches in diameter at the butt, and 8 feet long. Set these two feet in the ground twenty feet apart in the rows, and the rows wide enough to plough between, and stretch No. 8 wire from post to post, six feet above the ground, and plant your beans in a drill under the wire. A willow or apple sprout, or some preserved broom corn stalks, stuck one end in the ground and the other tied to the wire, will serve you better than poles, and won't cost half as much. Try it. The same plan will do for hops. We recommend the rows to run north and south.

Special Notices.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM TEXAS.

TRAVIS, CO. TEXAS, Aug. 14, 1854.

Messrs Fleming Brothers—Dear Sirs:—There were several cases of Chills and Fever in my mother's family at the time we received the McLane's Liver Pills ordered in my letter of June 12th, and a few doses administered in each case produced the desired effect, thus demonstrating the efficacy of these celebrated Pills in that disease.

Mother has not been troubled with the sick head-ache since she has commenced taking these Pills, and as we have but few of them left, you will please send us another dollars worth. Direct, as before, to Austin, Texas. Respectfully yours,

MEREDITH W. HENRE.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. OF PITTSBURGH, PA. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug stores. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING Bros.

THE WORLD'S OPINION MUST HAVE

its due weight in all matters of importance, and who wonders that the Balsam of Liverwort and Hound's-foot is universally esteemed. It cures Colds; it cures Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption,—and is to day really raising the despairing to life. Buy it and try it. It is for sale by Weeks and Potter, General Agents 154 Washington street Boston.

Wm. T. Baird Agent for Woodstock.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Every head of a family should keep a supply of these great specifics at hand. No household can safely dispense with them. External injuries, which would result in the loss of a limb, or the crippling of a joint, if treated in the ordinary modes, may be cured with despatch and without pain or hazard, by the use of the Ointment. Erysipelas, boils, sores, and all external ailments, are removed with equal facility and certainty, by the application of this great curative; and the manifold diseases of the stomach, liver, and intestines, so often fatal in this country, yield invariably to the sanative operation of the Pills.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX

BITTERS.—More lives have been saved during epidemics by these well known and world renowned medicines than by any other ever invented or patented in this or any other country. Being of purely vegetable compounds, they are well adapted for travellers, and as a certain cure for fevers, agues and other disorders. Sold at 335 Broadway, New York.

W. T. BAIRD, Agent for the County of Carleton.

A. P. HAYWOOD, Agent for Houlton.

BOARD.

A LONDON MEDICAL PRACTITIONER can be consulted at Mr. DRYER'S, Lower Simonds.

The above, who has been Assistant Physician to the College of Civil Engineers, Putney, London, will take in two or three respectable patients, suffering from Chronic Disease of such a kind as would require constant attendance to render success practicable.

For Terms, apply to H. REYNOLDS, at Mr. Dryer's, Lower Simonds.

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 or 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 various prevalent diseases of the summer and autumn months; and especially is it used for the eradication of humors from 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 fulfilment 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 *factions* has been applied to the Opposition by the present Government; but I do not consider 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,—due 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, uncalled 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 to the Government with reference to its intention respecting the Railroad from Fredericton to Woodstock, and the remarks 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 Bend 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 £23,000, 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 me, 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 10, 1857.