

The Carleton Journal

SAMUEL WATTS, Editor and Proprietor.

Our Own and Constitution.

TERMS, \$3 if paid in advance.

VOL. XI.

WOODSTOCK, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1859.

NO. 43.

Business Cards.

C. R. PIKE,
DEALER IN
FLOUR AND CORN,
West India Goods and Groceries,
Corner of Maine and Milltown Streets,
CALAIS, MAINE.

D. K. CHASE,
CALAIS, MAINE.
Dealer in Hardware, Iron and Steel, Paints & Oils, Blacksmith Tools, Sporting and Blasting Powder, Guns & Pistols, Weigh & Grindstone Saws, Railroad Shovels & Picks.

D. K. C. is agent for W. Adams and Co's rollers and Fire-Proof Safes, Firebricks, Scales, and Bikes, and is the Proprietor of the

FRONTIER IRON COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Steam Engines, Railroad Work, Machinery for Lumber Mills, Compositions and Iron Castings, Ship and Cook Stoves, Windmill Machinery, &c.
CALAIS, MAINE.

G. D. KING & SONS,
CALAIS, ME.
WORLD inform the traders of Woodstock and the upper country generally, that they have and keep constantly on hand, at their Store in Calais, Me., a large Stock of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, &c., in part as follows:

Flour, Corn Meal, Rice, Tobacco,
Pork, Sugar, Saleratus, Soap,
Tea, Coffee, Candles, &c. &c.

All of which they offer to the Trade at the LOWEST PRICES.

Exchange made for Oats, Butter, and other Country Produce.

*Intending purchasers will please call before purchasing elsewhere.

DEMING & SONS,
MERCHANTS,
CALAIS, ME.
WILLIAM DEMING, Wm. Deming, Jr., C. L. Deming,
Agents for Steam Engines, Admired and Quality Boston & Worcester, Grand Trunk & Great Western Railroads.

ALLEN & SONS,
Wholesale and Retail
BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS,
Corner of Main and Union Streets,
Calais, Me.

Where will be found, at all times, all kinds of choice Confectionery, Baked Bread and Cakes of all kinds, Wedding Cakes, &c. &c. Also, a large and well-assorted stock of Cakes, Fancy Goods, Toys, &c. &c. All of which are had for the lowest cash prices.

See OYSTERS for the quality or call on.

All Orders addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

Woodstock and St. Andrews.
THE undersigned, having made an extension of the N. B. & CANADA RAILROAD to his Wharf, is prepared to STORE GOODS arriving from the United States and elsewhere, destined for the Upper St. John. He will also act as agent for re-shipment to their destination.

LUMBER by the down train piled, and if desired, shipped to any part.

St. Andrews, Nov. 30, [1859]. H. H. HATCH.

BARKER & HANVEY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SOAP AND CANDLES,
Rear of 135 Union Street,
ST. JOHN.

REMOVAL.
The Subscribers have removed from No. 2 to the more commodious premises,
NOS. 4 & 5 SOUTH WHARF,
where will be found a large stock of
Flour, Provisions and Groceries.
HAMILTON & UNDERHILL,
St. John, Aug. 7, 1858.

RANKINE'S
STEAM BISCUIT MANUFACTORY,
MILL STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.
THOMAS RANKINE, Baker, manufactures and keeps constantly on hand—

WINE, BUTTER, SEAGRAM, CRACKERS,
GRAHAM, BISCUIT, SEAGRAM, WAFER,
GEOGRAPHIC, CRACKERS, &c.

Orders delivered at Indian Town free of charge. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

J. E. CUTLER,
GENERAL AGENT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DEALER IN
FLOUR AND PROVISIONS,
No. 25 SOUTH WHARF, ST. JOHN, N. B.
June 5.

P. A. COSGROVE,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Clocks, Watches & Jewellery.
English, American, French & German
FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.
—ALSO—
Daguerotypes, Ambrotypes & Photographic Goods.
No. 17 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.
P.S. Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

HALL'S
HAT, CAP AND FUR STORE,
41 King-street, Saint John, N. B.

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF
HATS AND CAPS
In the Province, embracing everything New & Desirable in Style or Material.

For sale at a Small Advance on Cost, Wholesale or Retail, by

D. H. HALL,
MANUFACTURER & IMPORTER,
41 King-street, Saint John, N. B.
May 15, 1858.

GRANITE HALL,
No. 5 Dock-street.

THOMAS R. JONES,
Wholesale & Retail Importer & Manufacturer of Every Description of

Clothing, Hats, Caps and Furnishing Goods;
—ALSO—
Cloths, Tweeds, Dressings, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, and Small Wares; Oil and Rubber Clothing.

Milliners, Signallers, Lace-makers, and Railroad Contractors, supplied on Liberal Terms.

*GARMENTS made to measure in a superior manner, and at the lowest prices.
St. John, Oct. 10.

PHENIX
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
90 General Life Assurance, Annuities, and Loss of Life at Sea.

Chief Office—1, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON.
Branches—16, Dale Street, Liverpool.
St. James' Chambers, Manchester.

THOMAS L. EVANS,
Agent for New Brunswick.

JAMES R. MORGAN, Esq., St. John, W. H. Garrison,
250, Fredericton.
Medical Examiner for Woodstock, Dr. G. A. Brown,
Woodstock, Jan. 1st, 1858.

BOSTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

Revere House,
And TREMONT HOUSE, on Tremont St.
The most desirable places in the city for the accommodation of the traveling public.

American House,
Hanover Street, Boston.
In the largest and best arranged hotel in the East, possessing all the modern improvements and conveniences for the accommodation of the traveling public.

Parker House,
School Street, Boston.
KEEP ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
A First Class Hotel. H. D. PARKER & Co., Proprietors.

ENAMELED CLOTH.
The undersigned, sole agent of the HOBART ENAMELED CLOTH, for the Province of New Brunswick, has on hand a large stock of this article, and is prepared to supply the same at the lowest prices.

ALLEN'S PATENT MANUFACTURED BY THE NATIONAL STEAM ENGINE WORKS, 100 DORCHESTER STREET, BOSTON.

AMBIOTYPE PHOTOGRAPHY AND ENGRAVING.
J. H. BROWN, 212 Washington Street, Boston.

BINNEY & CO.,
Paper, Twine, Straw Boards, ENVELOPES AND PAPER BAGS, Agents for the TABLED AND DRY GOODS, 100 DORCHESTER STREET, BOSTON.

WILLIAM G. TRAIN,
MANUFACTURER OF
OAKUM,
77 Commercial Street, BOSTON.

S. J. MYERS, 10 Hanover Street, Boston.
Sole Agent for the Province of New Brunswick, of the above Goods, and is prepared to supply the same at the lowest prices.

BOSTON ENGINE WORKS.
STATIONARY & PORTABLE ENGINES,
AND ALL KINDS OF STEAM ENGINES,
1252 & 1254 Lincoln Street, Boston.

CHEAP CASH PAPER WAREHOUSE,
Wholesale and Retail,
WILDER & CO.,
Nos. 28, 30, 32, & 34 WATER STREET,
Corner of Congress Street, BOSTON.

To Newspaper, Book and Job Printers.
GURNEY'S PATENT POWER CYLINDER PRINTING PRESS, is now on hand, and is the best ever constructed, simple, durable, and of great capacity. New papers printed in the most perfect manner. For particulars apply to J. STILES, 18 State Street.

Sewing Machines.
HUNT, WEBSTER & CO.,
EIGHT STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
For sale by
FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS,
Manufacturers and Saleswood,
Corner of Essex and State Streets, Boston.

EDWIN A. SMALLWOOD,
Manufacturers of Sewing Machines, and all kinds of Sewing Machine Supplies, 100 DORCHESTER STREET, BOSTON.

MACHINISTS' TOOLS.
Manufactured by Z. E. COFFIN, 99 to 101 State Street, Boston.

RUSSELL & FULLER,
Musical and Mechanical Instruments,
Agents for the Province of New Brunswick, of the above Goods, and is prepared to supply the same at the lowest prices.

MASON & HAMILIN,
MELRODSE AND GREEN HARMONIC,
CAMBRIDGE ST., COR. CHURCH ST., BOSTON.

TO BOOK & NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.
JOHN STILES, 18 State Street, Boston.

DILLINGHAM & BRAGG'S
Stereotype & Electrotype Foundry,
1 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.

JOHN HALL,
DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, SLATE, PAVER, &c.
Glazed Sashes on hand.
177 Blackstone Street.

WHITTELL & POXEN,
Manufacturers of all kinds of Carriages, Sleighs, and Coaches, Light Carriages, Sleighs, and Coaches, 100 DORCHESTER STREET, BOSTON.

DR. F. MORRILL'S FEMALE SPECIFIC.
This medicine has been manufactured by the undersigned, and is the best ever prepared, and is the only one that will cure all the diseases of the female sex, and is the only one that will cure all the diseases of the female sex, and is the only one that will cure all the diseases of the female sex.

PERUVIAN SYRUP!
Solution of Protoxide of Iron.
Having successfully passed the ordeal of which no discoverer in the Materia Medica are subjected, must now be received as an established medicine.

DYSPEPSIA.
Affections of the Liver, Dropsy, Nephritis, Bronchitis and Consumptive Tendencies, Disordered State of the Blood, Hæmorrhoids, Scarcity of the Urine, Prostrated Effects of Lead or Mercury, General Debility, and all Diseases requiring a tonic or alterative Medicine, is now beyond question.

CAID.
The undersigned, having ascertained the beneficial effects of the "Peruvian Syrup" do not hesitate to recommend it to the attention of the public.

It is well known, as well as from the testimony of others, that it is a powerful tonic, and is the only one that will cure all the diseases of the female sex, and is the only one that will cure all the diseases of the female sex, and is the only one that will cure all the diseases of the female sex.

THE RUM FIEND.
By CHARLES MACKAY.
The Rum Fiend cast his eyes abroad,
And looked o'er all the world,
And thought he'd find his kindred
With his blood-brother's hand,
He took his place in the teeming street,
And watched the people go:
Armed and about with a buzz and a shout,
Forever to and fro,
For the multitude he saw,
Who offer themselves a sacrifice,
And die for the love of me!

Select Tale.
A NEW MIND.
"I will tell you that lady's story," said my friend, the doctor, after we had left the asylum, and while he was showing me the way back to the railway station; and you shall judge for yourself whether I am right or wrong in granting her privileges which are not enjoyed by my other patients, and in allowing her to spend some hours every day in the society of my wife and children."

After six weeks' absence, Mr. and Mrs. Carling returned to the simple story of the rector's courtship and marriage, which was given in fragments, by intimate friends, from his own lips, and from the lips of his wife.

Mr. Carling and Mrs. Duncan had met in Torquay. The rector, who had exchanged houses and dates for the season with a brother clergyman settled in Torquay, had called on Mrs. Duncan in his clerical capacity, and had come away from the interview, deeply impressed and interested by the widow's manners and conversation. The visits were repeated; the acquaintance grew into friendship, and the friendship into love—ardent, devoted love on both sides.

These particulars were all related, simply and unadornedly, before Mr. Carling ventured on the confession of his attachment. When he made his proposal of marriage, Mrs. Duncan received it with an excess of agitation, which astonished and almost alarmed the experienced clergyman. As soon as she could speak, she began with her usual earnestness and anxiety, for a week to consider her again on any account, until the week had expired. The next morning she and her maid departed for London. They did not return until the week for consideration had expired. On the eighth day Mr. Carling called again, and was accepted.

The proposal to make the marriage as private as possible came from the lady. She had been to London to consult her uncle, (whose health she regretted to say, would not allow him to travel to Cornwall to give his niece away at the altar;) and could not be too private and unobtrusive. The wedding was made public, the family of her first husband would expect cards to be sent to them, and a renewal of intercourse which would be painful on both sides, might be the consequence. Other friends in Scotland, would resent her marrying a second time, at her age; and she would distress her and annoy her future husband in many ways. She was anxious to break altogether with her past existence; and to begin a new and happier life, untrammelled by any connection with former times and troubles. She urged these points, as she had received the offer of marriage, with an agitation which was almost painful to see. This peculiarity, however, which might have irritated some men, and rendered others distrustful, had no unfavorable effect upon Mr. Carling. He set it down to an excess of sensitiveness and delicacy which charmed him. It was himself, though he never would confess it—a shy, nervous man, by nature. Orationation of any sort was something

Poetry.

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Armed and about with a buzz and a shout,
Forever to and fro,
For the multitude he saw,
Who offer themselves a sacrifice,
And die for the love of me!

There watched another he the heart,
His mental faculties were all at stake,
To one who staggered in,
Lung had she watched, and when he came
His thoughts were not on blood,
He could not look her loving look,
And she knew her friend,
"And his lip!" he said, "his lip!"

And every day, in the crowded way,
He takes his fearful stand,
And numbers his myriad worshippers,
With his blood-brother's hand,
And every day, the work and strong,
Whom, and what, and where, and how,
Blood warm, blood cold, young men and old,
Offer the blood their lives,
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Which he shrank from instinctively, even in the simplest affairs of life; and his future wife's proposal to avoid all the usual ceremony and publicity of a wedding, was more than agreeable to him.

With his blood-brother's hand, he took his place in the teeming street, and watched the people go: Armed and about with a buzz and a shout, forever to and fro, for the multitude he saw, who offer themselves a sacrifice, and die for the love of me!

There watched another he the heart, his mental faculties were all at stake, to one who staggered in, lung had she watched, and when he came his thoughts were not on blood, he could not look her loving look, and she knew her friend, "And his lip!" he said, "his lip!"

And every day, in the crowded way, he takes his fearful stand, and numbers his myriad worshippers, with his blood-brother's hand, and every day, the work and strong, whom, and what, and where, and how, blood warm, blood cold, young men and old, offer the blood their lives, "And his lip!" he says, "his lip!"

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DESCRIPTION OF ITALY.

The following description of Italy and its governments is taken from the New Orleans Picayune. It is an excellent account of that country and its affairs at the commencement of the present war, and it will be read with interest.

Geographically, there is a remarkable unity in Italy, for it is a peninsula bounded by gulfs and seas on three sides and by mountains on the north; but practically there has been no unity in Italy since the days of the Romans. For nearly a thousand years the greater part of Italy has been under the sway of French and German rulers. Those portions which have not thus been incorporated with Foreign States have been divided into smaller States; and there has never been a time when there was either concert of action, a common object or a principle of feeling of nationality in Italy.

There are now eight different governments in Italy wholly independent of each other, and some of them having ancient and intense animosities towards the other. Of these are four in what is known geographically as Upper Italy; three in Central Italy; and one, the Kingdom of Naples, covering southern Italy and the Islands of Sicily. The Kingdom of Sardinia is the most important of the States of Upper Italy; yet some of its possessions are quite as much German or French as Italian. It has the nearest approach to a constitutional government of any country in Europe, and though a small kingdom, with a population of only between five and six millions, it has been made by the talents and energy of the House of Savoy which rules there, an important State in Europe.

The next in magnitude and population are the Austrian provinces, which go by the general name of the Kingdom of Lombardy and Venetia. The population exceeds five millions, and many portions of the territory have been German dependencies for centuries—some of them indeed since Charlemagne conquered the ancient Lombards a thousand years ago. The Lombard Kingdom includes the Duchy of Milan, originally subject to Spain, and five wards formally ceded to Austria. She renounced it under the compulsion of the French Directory to be made in the Cis-Alpine Republic; but it was restored to her by the Vienna treaty of peace in 1815. Mantua and other principalities which made up the Lombard government have belonged to Austria for about one hundred and fifty years. Venice and the Sicilian history of the Cis-Alpine Republic were only attached permanently in 1815. The government of these countries is an absolute military despotism issuing from Vienna.

Upper Italy contains besides these two rival Kingdoms of Sardinia and of Austria Lombardy, two independent governments, the Duchy of Modena and the Duchy of Parma. Each about the size of one of the large parishes in this State, but contain about half a million of inhabitants. Parma has been successively ruled by native princes—by French, and by Spaniards. Its rulers since about 1750 have been the princes of the House of Spain. Napoleon in 1815 incorporated two thirds of it into the French Empire, and gave the other third to Prince Borghese, the husband of one of his sisters. The Congress of Vienna gave the life estate of the whole to Marie Louise—Napoleon's widow—since whose death it has reverted to the original heir of the Spanish line.

The Duchy of Modena was a part of the German Empire, and the present reigning family is Austrian—the heiress of the old race of Este married an Austrian Archduke in 1806, and their descendants now inherit. It is very German in its tastes.

The independent States in Middle Italy are three—the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, the States of the Church, and the little Republic of San Marino. Tuscany too is ruled by a house of Austrian descent. Originally a part of the German Empire, it became enlarged by the abilities of the Medici to the Grand Duchy of Tuscany. The present Grand Duke is a descendant of Francis Stephen, Emperor of Germany, the husband of the great Maria Theresa, heiress of Austria. Bonaparte created it into the Kingdom of Etruria, and subsequently annexed it to the empire of France, in 1815 it was restored to the old line.

Next to Tuscany are the States of the Church, of which the Pope is the elective head, holding by temporal power by virtue of his election as pope. The States are not large but they are numerous and populous, the population being three millions in an area of about 17,000 square miles. There are twenty one provinces, cities, duchies and districts, some of which have been under the Papal government almost since the time of Charlemagne, and others were added by donation from German and French monarchs, in the middle ages. The government was entirely despotic until some slight changes were effected after the revolutionary triumph of 1848, but the population is deeply discontented, and the power of the pope is only maintained by the presence of protecting armies of Austria and France.

There is also in Middle Italy the little Republic of San Marino—a single Democracy of about 8,000 souls—occupying a little rocky in the mountains, about five miles across, and with an area of about thirty square miles, which has kept its separate independence for about fourteen hundred years.

In southern Italy there is the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, which is commonly known as the Kingdom of Naples. The continental part contains about 32,000 square miles, and six and a half millions of people. The islands including Sicily, 10,000 square miles and over two millions of inhabitants. Naples like the rest of Italy, has become a dependency, first of one and then another of the great Kingdoms of Europe, with brief intervals of independence. The first race of kings was of Norman extraction. The next was that of the Imperial House of Germany. The Pope conferred the throne then on the House of Anjou, of the continental family of France. A race of Spanish rulers succeeded, and for two hundred years Naples was a constituent part of the Spanish monarchy. About 1759 Charles III. of Spain gave it to his third son, the Emperor Ferdinand II. of Naples. His descendants now reign there and are bitterly detested.

We have thus cursorily run over the list of the States into which Italy is divided now. They have never at any one time been under one government, or under similar governments. They are all with the exception of Sardinia, governed absolutely, and mis-governed; and they are not more or less in a state of great discontent, and ripe for movement against their rulers. But there is no evidence that they have any common ideas of what sort of government would better promote their happiness, or any general notion of the future, except that of getting rid of their rulers if they can. Among such diverse, long separated and incompatible races it is, we think, in vain to look for the realization of that dream of enthusiasm, a united, regenerated and free Italy.

CHINESE ANOMALIES.—In a country where the petticoats have no fractures, and the women wear no magistrates no sense of honor; where the roads bear no vehicles, and the ships no keels; where the old men fly like; where the needle points south, and the sign of being puzzled is to scratch the antipodes of your head; and the seat of honor is on your left hand, and the seat of intellect in the stomach; and to wear white garments is an insolent gesture, and the seat of honor is to put yourself in mourning; we ought not to be surprised to find a literature without an alphabet, and a language without a grammar, and we must not be startled that this Chinese language is the most intricate, cumbersome, unreluctant vehicle of thought that ever obtained among any people.

Good manners is the art of making those around us easy. Whoever makes the fewest persons uneasy is the best bred man in the company.

Of all earthly music, that which reaches furthest into heaven is the beating of a loving heart.

—Becher.

THE NEW KING OF NAPLES.—Since the timely and fortunate demise of George IV. of England, no sovereign has died in Europe, or on any other part of the globe, who has left behind him a general feeling of thankfulness for the world in a day of a disgraceful secession, and that a man made idiotic by flattery and power, has been taken away from the throne of self degradation. He has been raised, as must have already gone over the grave of Ferdinand II. of Naples, had of late years intensified all his evil qualities, as a ruler, by surrendering himself to the guidance of his queen, an Austrian princess the daughter of the Archduke Charles, who devoted herself to bringing Naples practically within the scope of the Austrian policy in Italy.

The last months of the King's life were a kind of living death, in which he tasted such agencies both physical and mental as the bitterest of his enemies and the most injured of those whom he had oppressed, must have regarded as an expiation of the wrongs they had suffered at his hands. But during all this time the Queen Maria Theresa, and her adherents were constantly at work to secure the succession to the crown for her own eldest son, the Count de Trani, to the exclusion of the lawful heir, the Prince Royal Duke of Calabria, son of the King by his first wife, a Princess of Sicily. Her intrigues of the usual succeeded, it might have been difficult to prevent the joy of Naples over the death of Ferdinand II. from breaking into open rebellion against the whole reigning dynasty. They have, however, failed; and the Duke of Calabria has ascended the throne as Francis II.

The new sovereign is understood to be more Italian and more liberal in his tendencies than the member of the royal family, except his uncle, the Count of Syracuse. But he is a very young man having been born in 1836; and he has just been united to a Bavarian Princess, whose sympathies are, of course, strongly Austrian.

It is, therefore, by no means certain what direction the new government will give to the policy of Naples, though there can be little doubt that a decidedly Austrian bent on their part, with a few more victories of Montebello in the North, would lead to the ruin of the Kingdom of Naples in a very short time. The future policy of Naples is one of the most interesting of the many uncertainties which darken the present aspect of Italian affairs.—N. Y. Times.