

Desultory.

SABBATH IN THE COUNTRY.

The cracking wagon's in the shed.
The busy fall is heard no more;
The horse is litted down and fed,
The harness hangs above his head,
The whip behind the door.

The leather gloves and hooded mill.
To-day the woman thrives a mile;
The blacksmith's forge is in a still,
The wooden wheel of the old mill
Sleeps in the mill-dam wide.

The miller's hat is anchored where,
Far out the water lilies rise;
You see their shadows mirrored there,
The broad white clouds reflected there
Within the mill-dam deep.

The harrow's in the garden shed,
How, rake and grade are put away;
The garden stands the onion bed,
The garden from his work hath fled,
His holy Sabbath day.

Upon the wall the white cat sleeps,
By which the chum and milk-pan lie;
A drowsy watch the house dog keeps,
And every now and then he sighs
Upon the passers-by.

And sweetly over hill and dale
The silver sounding church bells ring;
Across the moor and down the dale
They come and catch the sun and gleam
Their Sabbath tidings bring.

From where the white-washed Sunday School
Peeps out between the poplars dim,
Which ever through their shadows cool,
Far out upon the ruyal pool.
You hear the Sabbath hymn—

From farm and field, and grange, and gray
From woodland walks and winding ways,
The old and young, the grave and gay,
Unto the old church come to pray,
And sing God's holy praise.

TRANSMIGRATION OF SOULS.—The New York

correspondent of a Western paper tells the following story for the benefit of some hard cases:

He says he once knew a man by the name of Reed, commonly known as "Old Reed." Reed was quite notorious in his way, and his religious belief was that after death he should reappear in the form of an animal, and he thought he would be a horse. Now "Old Reed" was a hard man and was not in the habit of treating his family as a religious man should. One day after his wife had suffered his abuses as long as humanity could endure, she concluded to give him a brief talking to—touch him on his religious belief. So, resolutely sending herself by his side, and looking him full in the face while a tear-dew glistened in her eye—for she was serious and thought perhaps he was correct in his faith—she commenced: "Reed, I wish to have a serious talk with you; I have something to say to you, and you must hear it. If I have a duty to perform, and I shall do it, and then, if you are miserable hereafter, it will not be my fault. You believe, Reed, that when you die you will turn into some animal, and you think you will be a horse. Now, if you keep on your present course, and continue to neglect and abuse your family, squandering your money for drink, and all the disgusting things you do, you will turn into some old rickety shilling horse, and some dirty old man-peddler will get you, and you will be hard-worked and hard-starved, and I shall see you every day before a rickety old wagon filled with clams. Such will be your eternity! But now, Reed, it isn't too late; your future may be a bright and happy one. If you will reform and turn right about and become a better man—be kind and affectionate to your family, and treat them as a Christian should, why, when you die, you will turn into a fine hundred dollar horse, and some West End hack will get hold of you, and give you a basket of oats a day, rub you down with fine straw, and have you doled and your tail cut."

He says "Old Reed" was straightway converted—was reformed—and is patiently waiting for death to introduce him to his coveted horse heaven—where are only "shell-holes" and "two-for-ty" nags with "pricked" tails.

MAINTAIN LAUREL.—Judge Bates, in a speech commemorating the death of a young member of the St. Louis bar, referred to the great mortality of the profession, and added: "Allow me to suggest that there is a lesson connected with this fact, which it would do well for us to heed. We are too little attentive, in our little and busy business life, to the health—we are too little attentive to the keeping of a sound mind in a sound body. We sacrifice the one thing in the hope of missing the other. I will state, so far as regards myself, that for nearly forty years, (and I believe I have labored as much as a man ought to labor,) I have made it a rule to work from one to three hours each day in the garden; and thus, though my star has long culminated, and I am going down the western slope of life with increasing infirmities, I find myself in a good state of health, and I attribute it to the fact that I have exercised my arms to labor in tilling the earth on a small scale; and I advise all my young friends to do the same thing."

Be not too proud or ashamed to occupy a subordinate position, but rather begin at the bottom and ascend. It troubles multiply, persevere. Should your abilities be insufficient for the proper discharge of your manifold duties, diligently labor to make yourself competent. Be constantly at the post assigned you, and be punctual to all your engagements, even of the most trivial importance.

—He who possesses a susceptible heart has an inexhaustible mine of sweet emotions.

—A fit of thoughtless freedom hath sometimes brought repentance for life.

—Reflection is a flower of the mind, giving out wholesome fragrance.

—Love one human being purely and warmly and you will love all. The heart, in this heaven, like the wandering sun, sees nothing from the dew-drop to the ocean, but a mirror which it warms and fills.

The Present rushes into the Past—Nothing on earth is doomed to last; Summer has ended, and Winter is near. Rain is streaming on moor and mere, Dead leaves are on the blast.

The shutters are up in the empty room, Nothing to break the hush of gloom—Nothing but gusts of plashing rain. Beating against the window-pane, Mingled with brine swirled up from the sea, And thoughts of that which used to be And cannot be again!

—A couple of old toppers in some way got into a quarrel, and for some time hurled all the approved blackguardism of the pot-house at each other, when one of them, determining to extinguish the other immediately, exclaimed:

"Go, I have no more to say. I scorn you as I do a glass of water."

In Rockland, Me., there is a Ten Pin Alley owned by one of the Churches, where Clergymen may be seen "getting up their muscles." The customary appendages of such places it is needless to say are omitted.

Napoleon Bonaparte used to say that "four hostile newspapers are more to be feared than a hundred bayonets."

"Good morning, Mr. Brown; what is the news to-day?"

"Oh, there's no news—my wife was sick yesterday, and didn't go out—no news, no news."

Mrs. G. of Boston says: "A muzzed urchin came to my door not long since, asking for pants which I thought would be a comfortable fit. Young America took the garments and examined each—but returned the pants, with a disconsolate look, saying, 'There ain't no watch pocket!'"

It is stated that Mr. Everett has undertaken to prepare a life of Franklin.

New York Herald.—The number of this Journal of the 8th inst., reports that it daily issues one hundred thousand copies.

Agricultural.

Selection and Management of Dairy Stock.

The report of the Committee of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture on Cattle Husbandry contains many valuable ideas, worthy of the attention of all interested in the subject. From that part devoted to Dairy stock, we select the following paragraphs:

The general aspect of the dairy animal is thinner, sharper, and more angular than a feeding animal. When selecting dairy cows we should look for a wide chest small head wide between the horns and eyes, small muzzle, thin, slim neck, sweeping smoothly into the shoulders at the withers thin, back straight, hips wide, and wide in the pelvis, and deep in the flank, ribs a little flat, belly somewhat large under large, extending well up behind and forward, her general appearance delicate and feminine, but, after all signs the best recommendation a dairy cow can present, is a list of long line of ancestors that have been famous for milk.

Heifers may come in at two years old, but are ennobled in health and constitution by the practice, and will not hold out in the dairy to so great an age as those that come in a year older. The best dairy bull should have a broad, short head, horns spreading from the side a little in front, and turning upwards, back straight, a little sharp at the withers, widening backward to the hips, slightly sloping rump, belly large and legs short and fine, tail long and tapering, with a heavy brush of hair at the end.

Such of the profit of a dairy cow depends upon a plentiful supply at all times of rich food. The variation in the quantity of milk they yield, is principally owing to the difference in the nutritive quality of the food they receive. Cows receiving food, poor in alimental matter, fall away in milk. Add to the nutritive properties of their food, and they immediately increase their flow. The quantity of milk then does not depend on giving a particular kind of food, but on giving a quantity equal to the support of natural waste of the body, and leaving a remainder to be converted into milk.

Farmers err very much when they undertake to keep more cattle than they have means to sustain in the best condition especially in winter. The result is, their cows come out of the stable in the spring weak and struggle through half the summer before they are in a condition to yield milk in quantity more than equal to paying expenses. Dairy cows should at all times be in good condition. They should receive their food at regular intervals; their milk should be drawn at stated hours and by quiet gentle milkmen, and they should be treated at all times with the utmost kindness. In short, every means in the power of the dairy farmer should be used to insure their tranquillity. Harsh treatment exerts a very injurious action on their milk, rendering it less buttery, and more liable to acidity.

Respiration is a species of combustion. At every breath we inhale oxygen of the atmosphere, which unites with and consumes the carbon or fatty matter of the food. When cows are worried or driven too rapidly, they breathe more frequently inhale more oxygen and more of the butyric portion of their food is consumed, leaving less to be converted into butyric acid milk. Warmth is a substitute, to a certain extent, for food. Cows when warm, and comfortable, will consume proportionately less food, and it is well known to all experienced dairymen, that their cows yield more milk in warm, pleasant days, or when they have the run of a warm well sheltered pasture, than on cold, rainy days, or when they run in cold, bleak pastures. When cold they inhale more oxygen; the result is a combustion, of more of the carbon or fatty portion of the food, and less remains to supply the lactical vessels with rich milk."

HOW TO CURE BACON.—In answer to a question—"how to cure bacon by the mild process"—the *Irish Farmer's Gazette* gives the following directions:

"Singe off the hair, and scrape thoroughly clean; when cut up, rub the flesh side well with common salt, and pack the pieces on top of each other on a tray with a gutter round it to catch the brine; once every four or five days the salt should be changed, and the fitches moved, placing those on top at the bottom; five or six weeks of this treatment will suffice to cure the bacon, when it may be hung up to dry, first rubbing them over with coarse bran, or any sort of sawdust except dust; if smoking be preferred, hang in a chimney; if not in a fire, any part of the kitchen not too near the fire. We are not acquainted with the Limerick mercantile process; the Wicklow is similar to that given above and practiced by farmers there.

MEAL FOR CATTLE AND SHEEP.—We refer again to this subject in order to answer some inquiries in regard to the amounts that would be requisite to feed out per day to individuals, or per head to cattle and sheep.

There can be but little trouble on this score, we think. The amount must be, in a great degree, regulated by the judgment of the feeder and the supply in his meal bin. To make it a little more definite, we will give an abstract of a letter from Johnstone of Geneva, N. Y., in the *Country Gentleman*, who has had as much practical experience in this mode of feeding as anybody.

For 100 sheep, he is in the habit of feeding out one bushel per day. This, you perceive, is a little more than two and a half gills per head. When fattening sheep he gives it 1 lb. of corn meal, or oil meal or barley meal per day. He thinks barley a better feed for sheep than corn. According to his experience, sheep will stand a daily feed of 1½ lbs. of oats or buckwheat. He thinks they cannot be lured with oil cake meal, and he has found that, fed with a mixture of one pound of grain and half

a pound of oil meal per day, a sheep will fatten very fast. He feeds the grain, or meal, twice per day—in the morning and at night—and at the same time gives a foddering of hay or straw three times per day.

To cattle he seldom feeds over four or five quarts of corn meal per day. He prefers having corn meal mixed with oil meal, buckwheat meal or meal of other grain. If he feeds more than five quarts per day, he prefers making up the overplus from some other meal than corn. To oxen that have been used to high feeding on corn, he often feeds a peck of meal to each daily—this fattens them fast.

In addition to the above directions we may add, or rather reiterate, the importance of keeping cattle dry and warm by littering or other care. Sheep will be found to eat freely a greater variety of forage than any other farm stock, and they like a frequent change. In very cold weather they seem to be fond of bog and swale hay, but in warmer weather they like good straw, corn leaves or good hay better.

GOOD JELLY FROM SOUR APPLES.—Perhaps all our lady readers are not aware that a very delicate jelly may be made from common sour apples, and it may be prepared at all seasons when you have apples on hand. To our taste it is preferable to any other. It is prepared thus: Pare the apples and stew them as you would for common sauce; then express the juice by straining the pulp through a flannel bag. To every pint of juice add from ½ lb. to a pound of sugar, according to the tartness of the apples used. Let the juice boil before adding the sugar. (In making all jellies, this previous boiling facilitates the process.) The time of boiling is usually from 15 to 20 minutes, but this can be tested, and should be stopped before the jelly toughens. Put into molds, bowls or jars as may be most convenient, and cover with paper to exclude the air. A few quinces with the apples improve the flavor for most persons.

American Agriculturist.

Fattening Turkeys.—Much has been published of late in our agricultural journals in relation to the alimentary properties of charcoal. It has been repeatedly asserted that domestic fowls may be fattened on it without any other food, and that too, in a shorter time than on the most nutritive grains. I made an experiment, and must say that the result surprised me, as I had always been rather skeptical. Four turkeys were confined in a pen, and fed on meal, boiled potatoes and oats. Four other of the same brood were also at the same time confined in another pen, and fed on the same articles, but with one pint of finely pulverized charcoal mixed with their meal and potatoes. They also had a plentiful supply of broken charcoal in their pen. The eight were killed on the same day, and there was a difference of one and a half pounds each in favour of the fowls who had been supplied with the charcoal, they being much the fattest, and the most greatly superior in point of tenderness and flavour.

Telegraph.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.—If you invest money in tools, and then leave them exposed to the weather, it is the same as loaning money to a spendthrift—a dead loss in both cases.

If you invest money in books, and never read them, it is the same as putting your money into a bank, but never drawing either principal or interest.

If you invest money in fine stock, and do not feed and protect them, it is the same as dressing your wife in silk to do kitchen work.

If you invest your money in choice fruits and do not guard and give them a chance to grow and prove their value, it is the same as putting a good hand into the field with poor tools to work with.

If you invest your money in a good farm and do not cultivate it well, it is the same as marrying a good wife, and so abuse and enslave her as to crush her energies and break her heart.

If you invest your money in a fine house and do not cultivate your mind and taste as to adorn it with intelligence and refinement, it is as if you were to wear broadcloth and a silk hat to mill.

If you invest your money in fine clothes and do not wear them with dignity and ease, it is as if a plowman were to sit at a jeweller's table to make and adjust some hair springs.

If you invest your money in strong drink it is the same as turning hungry hogs into a growing cornfield—ruin will follow in both cases.

If you invest your money in every new wonder that flaming circulars proclaim, it is the same as buying tickets at a lottery office, where there are ten blanks to one prize.

If you invest your money in the "last novel" it is the same as employing a tailor dandy to dig your potatoes.—*Valley Farmer.*

MANAGEMENT OF CREAM IN COLD WEATHER.—For some reason not yet known, the cream skimmed from milk in cold weather does not come to butter, when churned, so quickly as that from the same cow, in warm weather. Perhaps the pellicles, which form the little sacs of butter in the cream are thicker and tougher. There are two methods of obviating this trouble in a great degree. One is, to set the pan of milk on the stove, or in some warm place, as soon as strained, and let it remain until quite warm—some say, until a bubble or two rises, or until a skin of cream begins to form on the surface. Another mode recommended, is to add a tablespoonful of salt to a quart of cream, when it is skimmed. Cream thus prepared, will generally come to butter in a few minutes when churned. It is thought the salt acts upon the coating of the butter globules and makes them tender so that they break readily when beaten by churning.

There is a family in Ohio so lazy that it takes two of them to sneeze—one to throw the head back, and the other to make the noise.

Hotels.

CARLETON HOUSE,
BY THOS W. SMITH,
Proprietor.
Is removed to JAMES McDONALD'S building on Main St., Woodstock, where transient and permanent Boarders can be accommodated on the most reasonable terms.
A Good Order in attendance.

NOTICE.—The subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has rented the House and premises near the Episcopal Church, owned by Col. Dibble, and that he intends keeping a few permanent as well as transient Boarders, who will find a good quiet home, as there is to be no spiritual liquor about the premises.
JOSHUA SNOW.
Woodstock, June 1, 1860.

BARKER HOUSE,
QUEEN STREET, FREDERICKTON, N. B.
H. FAIRWEATHER, Proprietor.
Extensive Livery Stables in connection with the above.

BANGOR HOUSE,
BANGOR, ME.
G. W. LARRABEE, Proprietor.
The Largest and Most Central House in the City.
Nearest to Bathing and Steamboats.
Livery Stable connected with the House.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
Re-Opened.
This Subscriber has taken the above well-known House, situated in King Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Transient or Permanent Boarders in a style fully equal to any Establishment in the City. A share of public patronage is solicited. Stabling accommodation.
S. B. ESTLEY.
St. John, N. B. April 1860.

F. W. BROWN
WOULD inform his friends and the public generally that he has purchased a complete stock of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES
since the fire, and has

RE-OPENED HIS DRUG STORE,
on the site of the lower corner of the late BLANCHARD HOUSE, where may be found, in addition to the above a good stock of

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, School Books, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Confectionery & Garden Seeds, &c., &c.,

with many other articles too numerous to mention
Woodstock, May 17th, 1860.

DR. GEORGE A. BROWN
WOULD inform his friends and the public that he all continues the practice of his profession. Office at the above establishment, where his Professional advice and assistance in the preparation of Medicines may be had at all times.

The Liverpool and London FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED IN 1835.

Thomas Brocklebank, Esquire, Chairman.
Joseph Christopher Esq., Secy., M. P., and Francis Haywood Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Swinton Boubt, Esq., Secretary.

Home Offices,
37, Castle Street, Liverpool;
20 and 22, Beakley, in the Strand, London.
Capital—Two Millions Sterling.
Paid up—£820,374 2s. 3d. Sterling.

Constitution.
Unlimited liability of Stockholders.

Fire Department.
The Company undertake to insure at this Agency, upon every description of property at reasonable terms. Their policy includes the risk from lightning. Claims payable in cash without deduction on proof of loss.

The Premiums for 1856 amounted to £232,270 10s. 6d., stg. Losses paid, in 1856, £108,366 10s. 6d. stg.

Life Department.
The conditions which the Company conduct this branch of their business will be found very favorable for the insured. Their rates are as low as those of any other responsible Company, with unlimited security.

No charge for Stamps or policies in either Department. Please apply to

EDWARD ALLISON,
Agent for New Brunswick,
88 Prince William St., St. John, or to
George Kerr, Esq., M. P., Chairman;
D. G. McLaughlin, Esq., Bathurst;
M. S. Leves Esq., Hillsburgh;
James Rolston, Esq., Moncton;
William T. Ross, Esq., St. Stephen;
James MacLaughlin, Esq., Woodstock;
Thomas H. Barker, Esq., Fredericton.
May 30

FIRE! FIRE!!
IN CONSEQUENCE of the late disastrous fire, the subscriber was compelled to remove his store to the south side of the Bridge, to a building owned by Mr. John Knealy, where he has received a large and well selected stock of

ENGLISH & AMERICAN GOODS
—CONSISTING OF—
Coulburs, Orleans, Delaines, Calicoes, Targers;
Madras, Blue Patterns, in all the newest styles;
Calicoes; Grey and white Cottons; Bed Tick, Striped Shirting, Blue Drillings, Cotton Flannels, Red and White Flannels, Black and White Linen Thread; Hosiery, &c., &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING,
Coats, Vests, Pants, Shirts, Drawers, Braces, Belts, Silk Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Shirt Collars, Overalls, &c., &c.

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers
In great variety, which will be sold cheaper than any in the market.

GROCERIES, FRUIT, &c.
Tea, Tobacco, Saleratus, Candles, Soap, Pipes, Pepper, Nutmegs, Allspice, &c.

CROCKERY, HARDWARE, &c.
Owing to the scarcity of money, the subscriber will sell the above Goods cheaper than can be had elsewhere. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is bound to sell at any advance on cost.

JOHN BENAHS.
Woodstock, May 29th, 1860.

PHOENIX ROW, AND OLD ENGLAND FOR EVER!!
THE Subscriber, having engaged one of the best workmen in the city of St. John to assist him in his business, would invite the attention of the public generally to call and see the Stock of New Goods just received, comprising Black Cloths, Black Dressings and Fancy Dress in variety; Black and Navy Velvets; Silk Vestings in variety; Satin, plain and fancy, and a variety of Goods and Clothing made up in his Establishment, too numerous to mention.

He would kindly thank his customers generally for their liberal patronage before the fire, and would solicit a continuation of the same; but in consequence of his loss sustained in the late catastrophe, must inform his customers that

MR. CREDIT HAS DIED SINCE.
Garments cut and made to order in any style and fashion, at moderate charges. Business Stand where the Blanchard House stood.

JOSEPH DENT.
Woodstock, May 26, 1860.

SPINNING WHEELS. 100 SPINNING WHEELS for sale at the **EAGLE FURNITURE STORE.**

CHAIRS.—Three thousand CHAIRS, now manufacturing and for sale at prices from 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. each, at the **EAGLE FURNITURE STORE.**

CITY MARKET.
"THE WOULD BE WISE," and we still exist, thanks to the regenerating influence of enterprise. Notwithstanding the "crack of matter and the crash of worlds," of falling Timber, the

CITY MARKET,
Phoenix like, has arisen from its ashes and taken its place in the centre of Phoenix Row, dispensing its

REMOVAL.
ALFONSO H. FOGG, & Co.
Have removed their LARGE STOCK of **HARDWARE, &c.,**
To the Store lately occupied by **CHAS. B. SMITH, ESQ.**
Moncton, Sept. 10, 1860.

DOCTOR SMITH
Has removed his **RESIDENCE**
To the house next below Mr. Grover's.
Woodstock, Aug. 25, 1860.

Business Cards.

PRESQUE ISLE HOTEL.
J. WHITNEY,
PROPRIETOR,
MAIN STREET,
PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE.
Oct. 13, 1860.

S. L. CARPENTER,
Counselor and Attorney at Law,
PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE.
Sept. 20, 1860.

S. L. CHURCHILL,
HARNESS MAKER,
Repairing attended to. All Work warranted to be done in the best style. Prices low.
Shop, a few doors above the SENTINEL Office, Phoenix Row, Main Street.

HARNESS MAKING.
N. CHURCHILL,
HARNESS MAKER.
All work executed in the best manner, with promptness and at satisfactory prices.
Shop a few doors above the SENTINEL Office, Phoenix Row, Main Street, Woodstock, N. B.

PRESQUE ISLE EXCHANGE,
SUMNER WHITNEY,
PROPRIETOR,
MAIN STREET,
PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE.
Oct. 13, 1860.

N. R. KIMBALE,
DENTIST,
WOODSTOCK.
Office in Dr. Smith's New Building.

STODDARD & BAKER,
HARNESS MAKERS,
And Importers of
Boots and Shoes, Shoe Findings, Harness Monnages, Trimmings, French Calf, Sole and Harness Leather, &c.
Phoenix Row, East Side, Main St., Woodstock, N. B.

JOSHUA S. TURNER,
Commissioner of the Public Lands,
AND DEALER IN
Provisions, Fruit and Groceries,
No. 25 WATER STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.
CONSIGNMENTS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

HENRY P. FISHER,
SURVEYOR OF LUMBER,
INDIAN TOWN,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
Respectfully announces that he is prepared to receive and take charge of TIMBER, LOGS, and other Lumber, and attend to the sale of the same if required. Any Lumber consigned to him will receive his best attention.
References, B. BURNING, Esq., Quebec, N. B.
H. N. WEST, Fish River, Me.

J. D. UNDERHILL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And Importer of
Flour, Meal, Pork, Tea, Sugar, Molasses,
TOBACCO, &c., &c.
4 SOUTH WHARF, ST. JOHN, N. B.

EXCELSIOR CONFECTIONERY!
Manufactured by
J. G. BECKETT,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER,
PANTRY COOK,
AND DEALER IN CHOICE FRUITS, BUNS, &c., &c.,
51 and 53, Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

G. D. KING & SONS,
CALAIS, ME.
WOULD inform the traders of Woodstock and the surrounding country generally, that they have kept 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,
Park, Sugar, Saleratus, Soap, &c., &c.,
Tea, Coffee, Candles, &c., &c.,
All of which they offer to the traders at the LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Exchange made for Cattle, Horses, and other country Produce.
* * * Intending purchasers will please call before purchasing elsewhere.

Ships' Bread, Biscuits, Confectionery, &c.
THE Subscriber (as usual) thankful for past favors, would intimate to the public that having always on hand a good supply of each of the above articles, he is prepared to fill all orders entrusted to his care, with promptness and fidelity. No need to say.

JOHN C. MCINTOSH,
45 DUCK-STREET,
St. John, June 1, 1860.

D. K. CHASE,
CALAIS, MAINE,
Dealer in Hardware, Iron and Steel,
Blacksmith Tools, Sporting and Plating Tools, Guns and Pistols, Welch & Griffith's Saws, Railroad Shovels and Picks.

"D. K. is agent for W. Adams and Co's Celebrated Fire-Proof Safes, Edinburgh Scales, and C. B. Marble & Co's Powder Manufactory."

DENNIS & SONS,
CALAIS, ME.
Agents for Steamers, Admirals, and Queens; Boston and Worcester, Grand Trunk and Great Western Railroads.

ALLEN & SONS,
Bakers and Confectioners,
Corner of Main and Union Streets,
CALAIS, MAINE.

Where will be found, at all times, all kinds of choice Confectionery, Hard Bread and Cakes of all kinds, Wedding Cake, &c., &c. Likewise, a large and well selected stock of Cigars and Fancy Goods, Toys, &c., &c., all of which can be made for the lowest cash prices.

Also, OYSTERS, by the quart or gallon.
* * * All orders addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

W. B. SANCTON,
Manufacturer of
SOAP AND CANDLES,
STORE, 42 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

F. A. COSGROVE,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
English, American, French and German
FANCY GOODS AND TOYS,
—ALSO—
Daguerreotype, Ambrotype and Photographic Goods.
No. 75, Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.
P. S.—Orders from the country promptly attended to.

GRANT HALL,
No. 5, Duck Street.