

## Desultory.

## THE PRINTERS HOUR OF PEACE.

Know ye the Printer's hour of peace?  
Know ye an hour more fraught with joy,  
Than ever fell the mail of Greece?  
When raised by Venus' anointed boy?

'Tis not when round the merry ones,  
His nimble fingers kiss the types,  
Nor is it when, with lengthened face,  
The devil's study laid he grips.

'Tis not when news of dreadful note,  
His columns all with "minions" fill,  
'Tis not when brother printers quote,  
The effusions of his stump, "writs" quill.

'Tis not when all his work is done,  
His glimmering eye he lowers near,  
And hushes of the coming dawn,  
Grows weary of a pint of beer.

'Tis not when Miss Fanny's glass,  
Long advertisements meet his eye,  
And seem to whisper as they pass,  
'We'll grace our columns by and bye."

Nor is it when numerous names,  
His lengthened roll of vellum swells,  
As it were touched by conjurer's wand,  
Or grew by magic fairy spells.

No, reader no; the Printer's hour,  
His heart of real, sweet repose,  
Is not when with a magic power,  
His list of patrons daily grows.

But 'tis it when stern winter's dear,  
Comes robed in snow, and rain and vapor,  
He hears in whispers kind and clear,  
'We've come to pay you for the paper.'

**TAKING THE VEIL.**—The Journal de Loiret relates the following:—Mlle. Blanche de Beauval, a wealthy heiress of Orleans, France, was, above eight months ago, to have been married to the Viscount de Chambray, but as the bridegroom died in delicate health he was recommended to go for a short time to Italy, and the ceremony was postponed to October last. The Viscount, however, never reached his destination, having died on his way thither, and the lady, overwhelmed with grief, determined to take the veil. Her resolution was carried into effect a few days ago, at the Carmelite Convent in the Faubourg de Roule, at Orleans. At the hour fixed for the ceremony the chapel was filled with persons who had been invited to be present, and soon after a door leading from the interior of the convent opened, and Mlle. de Beauval, in the prime of youth and beauty, entered, leaning on the arm of her uncle. She was dressed in a bridal costume of white satin trimmed with lace; a wreath of orange blossoms adorned her hair, and a large white veil was over her head. She took the seat prepared for her, and the officiating priest delivered a short address. She then quitted the chapel, which is divided into two parts by an iron railing, closed by a curtain. In a moment after the curtain was drawn and she was seen on the other side of the railing on her knees. The priest approached and asked whether she still persisted in her resolution to quit the world, to which she replied in a firm voice, 'Yes.' On this, one of the nuns who was standing by removed the bridal wreath and veil from her head, let her beautiful hair fall on her shoulders, and then with a seissors severed the tresses close to the head. A murmur of regret was heard among all the persons present when this sacrifice was commenced. Mlle. de Beauval then left the chapel, but reappeared in a few minutes after, dressed in the garb of a Carmelite nun. She lay down on the steps of the chapel, a funeral dirge was thrown over her, the priest recited the prayers for the dead, and the 'De Profundis' was sung, while the persons in the chapel were retiring."

The London Globe has an exceedingly caustic article on the rumor that South Carolina desires an English Prince for her ruler. It says:—  
'We have no 'Black Prince' at present to suit their tastes, and indeed it requires a very strong imagination to contemplate one of the sons of our gracious Queen sitting on a south American throne, with slaves for half his subjects, and slave owners, the other. He should give the lion of England for the South Africa, or more elaborately assume armorial bearings. "Crest, a cat (of nine tails) rampant arms, negroes couchant in a field of cotton, blood-bounds rigid; supporters, slave drivers, armed; motto, "Live and lash."'  
It advises South Carolina to apply to Spain, or to the dethroned King of Naples for a ruler.

**SCENES AT AN EXECUTION.**—The Brookville (C. W.) Monitor thus describes some of the "incidents," at the execution of Edgar Barker, a lad 19 years of age, who was hanged at Brookville on the 18th December, for the murder of his cousin:—  
'In every direction in the neighborhood of the jail stood the crowd with more sinister looking faces among them than one would suppose could possibly have been collected together in that part of Canada. Hard-looking men, and brazen-looking women, and blackguard boys might be encountered at every step. As the necessary consequence of such an assemblage there was laughing and shouting, and some snatching, and ribaldry prevailing, with some fighting and drunkenness, leading one to question very seriously the propriety of public executions, which usually draw such indecent mobs together. Disgusted at this scene of degraded humanity, we quit the thickest part of the crowd, and passed along in front of the Court House where there were fewer people. But the general conduct was no better. A number of boys occupied the top of a fence, who were made targets for snatching by their fellows below. One rough looking fellow endeavored to climb to the top of the engine house, but slipped down amid derisive laughter. Another sturdy lad mounted some elevation at the corner of this building, and was made a target for a shower of snowballs without being driven down. Shouts of laughter, caused by the hard hits he received, actually prevailed as the unfortunate Barker ascended the fatal scaffold. What a look of horror the unfortunate man gave at the indecent crowd below, and then turned his back on them, the only rebuke in his power!'

Mrs. Parlington told Bonus, the other day, in confidence, that a young man had committed infanticide by blowing his brains up in a state of delirium tremens, and the coroner was holding a conquest over his remains.

**FIDELITY.** good humor and complacency of temper, outlive all the charms of a fine face, and makes its decay invisible.

'Do you mean to challenge the jury?' whispered a lawyer to his Irish client in California. 'Yes, if they don't acquit me, I mean to challenge every one of 'em.'

'As neither of us seems to be acquainted here,' said a wag to a friend of his whose wife had invited him to her party, 'suppose we go to the club.'

'You want nothing, do you?' said Pat. 'Bosh, and if it's nothing' you want, you'll find it in the jug where the whiskey was.'

## Agricultural.

## Winter Management of Sheep.

We have recently published several articles on the winter care of horses and cattle, and we are confident that the following articles on wintering sheep, which we copy from the *American Stock Journal*, will be perused with equal interest and profit, by all of our agricultural readers:

1st. *Sheep Should be Sheltered.* That sheep require a good, clean, dry place, wherein they can be sheltered from storms, must be apparent to all who will reason a moment upon the subject. Storms, where the wool becomes saturated with water, not only impair their health, but wash out the natural yolk of the wool, necessary for its continued growth. All good wool raisers are agreed in this, and shelter and keep dry their sheep, especially in winter. The farmer will find himself abundantly rewarded by taking a little pains in this particular. And even if he has no sheds for his sheep to continually occupy in case of a storm, it is a good plan to turn the flock in upon the barn until the storm is over. It will richly repay him for his trouble. In fact, I would rather my sheep should be shut up twenty-four hours, without food, than to be exposed to a long, cold storm.

By examining the fibers of wool upon the sheep's back you will find them to be hollow, like the hair upon our heads. If these fibers are suffered to collapse by means of exposure to the snows and rains of winter, the growth of the wool is retarded, and it will take a long time, with the best care and treatment, for nature to re-open the fibres and produce again that natural health and vigor.

Says a prominent wool-grower. The advantages of housing sheep are manifold. 1st. A large per centage of deaths are avoided. 2d. Much less food is consumed. 3d. A much heavier and better fleece is obtained. 4th. The flock comes through the winter in a much finer condition. 5th. The lambs are more vigorous and likely to live. In short, reason, economy and humanity, all conspire to teach the important lesson—*provide suitable shelter for your sheep.* And he who can and will not do it ought himself to sleep barefooted and alone on a couch of straw, with open windows, and under a leaky roof, where the winds go piping and careering through every crack of his cabin, for six months at least until he shall have learned to sympathize with the dumb beasts God has committed to his care and keeping.

2d. *Sheep should have water.* Many suppose that sheep can get along very well without water in winter, especially if they can get snow to eat. This is another great mistake. Sheep do not drink large quantities at a time, but require it often; especially if they are not fed with roots. Just observe the operations of your sheep during the day when fed with dry hay. They will run to the trough and take a few swallows of water, and then back to their hay; and that too when the ground is covered with snow, showing that they prefer water to snow. Sheep undoubtedly will winter without water, but common sense teaches us that they can, not do as well without as with it, for the fluids of the system must be supplied to keep up a healthy organization.

3d. *Sheep should be fed with roots.* That sheep require some kind of green or succulent food for winter use, I have demonstrated to my satisfaction. For a few years past I have fed potatoes and turnips to a portion of my sheep, and I know they have done much better than those which have been wintered without.

I raise some three hundred bushels of potatoes and one hundred of turnips, annually which I cut up together, and mix in a little old meal or wheat shorts, and my sheep do remarkably well upon such food. Especially is such food good for sheep about to have lambs, for it will make them have milk, should they lamb any time during the winter.

I think giving green feed to sheep in winter is generally overlooked by our farmers. European wool-growers consider this point of great importance. Morrell, in the *American Shepherd*, says "The feeding of green food, such as potatoes, apples, hemlock or pine-boughs, &c., is strangely disregarded by a large majority of American wool-growers. This is a prominent point of attention in German management; indeed, it is thus in every section of the continent, where fine-wooled sheep are cultivated. The sheep, if placed in localities suitable to its general habits, at no period of the year is so perfectly healthy and thrifty as during the season of pasturage; and from this the inference should be deduced, that succulent food is the prominent inducing cause. Confinement wholly to dry food does not comport with that variety of condiment which has been urged so frequently, and consequently if a provision is not made of something else, it will be followed by disorganized action of the digestive functions, producing costiveness and constipation. The disease so frequent and fatal in American flocks, called the "stretches," results from costiveness; but this is scarcely known in England, which arises from the large variety of food the sheep are supplied with during the winter months. In addition to this, further proof may be found in the fact that it is never known to attack the animal during the grass season. The writer speaks from personal observation, in stating that a supply of green food is indispensably necessary as a preventive of this disease.

In addition to green food operating thus it has a tendency to increase the wool and yolk secretions, and thereby those valuable properties of wool, such as elasticity, softness and softness, are increased and perfected; and withal, being conducive to health, the condition is improved, and consequently an augmented quantity of wool is a certain result.

These hints, though oft repeated, may have a tendency to do good if properly appreciated.

## Science in Agriculture.

The vegetable as well as the animal creation possess life, and the life of the one, as well as that of the other, is sustained by food; and proper feeding is as necessary to the development, vigor and perfection of the one as the other. A hill of corn is brought to its full growth and maturity in like manner as a calf is made to become a full grown ox—namely, by means of a sufficient quantity of appropriate food each according as its nature requires. Hence the demand for science in agriculture. By selecting the earliest pods, and the largest beans in the pods for seed, we are enabled to raise much earlier and larger beans than we should if we were careless in the selection of the seed. The same holds true in regard to corn, wheat, and every variety of grain. By this means, then, and by the application of proper fertilizers as food to the plants, our harvests may be made much more abundant; the quality of the grain better, therefore more marketable, which will insure it a ready sale at the highest price. Hence, we say that by always selecting the largest and earliest kernels of grain for seed, as much improvement can be made in the species of grain, as is made in breeds of stock by proper care and attention in that direction.

Germination and growth of seeds will follow almost any treatment, in almost any soil; but to secure the harvest in its full maturity and protection, the soil must be properly fertilized and prepared, the seed properly sown, and the plants properly cultivated until the time of harvest. Every farmer has noticed that some hills in his corn-field are much more productive than others; that some portions of the field yield much more abundantly than other portions. This may not be owing to any particular variation in the manner of cultivation; but all things else being equal, it is occasioned by a difference in the soil, which furnishes the sustaining elements upon which the growth of the plants depend. There is no magic or magical operation connected with it—nothing but what every practical, intelligent farmer is able to comprehend; nothing but what he can make practical, and cause the poorest or least productive of his ground to yield equal to the richest or most productive. Neither can the individual who is thus successful attribute his success to luck; but he has attained the best results simply by adopting the best means. He properly prepares, properly seeds, and properly cultivates; and with a favorable season he invariably gathers into his garner a bountiful harvest—which richly remunerates him for the expenditure of his labor and pains.

Hence, the necessity of being familiar with the action of different fertilizers and stimulants; of possessing a knowledge of the wants of different crops; and of the nature of the soil we cultivate—by which means we are enabled to make a proper application of manure to the soil, and feed our plants scientifically, or according as their natures require.

## Frozen Plants

If this winter is like all that have preceded it in our day, many plants and vegetables will be frozen. Some still, clear night, Jack Frost will steal into the cellar, and turn the apples and potatoes into so many stones. He will also find his way into the lady's parlor or chamber, where she keeps her house plants, and, ah me! next morning, her sweet pots will be as rigid as the artificial flowers on her bonnet. The bundle of trees which I ordered so late, from—& Co's nursery, will be detained on the way, and I shall receive them all frozen as hard as logs. Now, what shall be done in these several cases? Shall the potatoes and apples be drenched with warm water to take out the frost? No: cover them with old mats or carpets, and let them thaw out as gradually as possible. And the dear flowers? Don't hurry them into a warm room to thaw them by the side of a stove, as you would a frost-bitten chicken. Let them remain where they were frozen; close the window shutters or drop the curtains so as to make the room quite dark, then sprinkle the plants with cold water direct from the cistern, and wait for the result. Do not allow the room to become warmer than 35° for 24 hours. If a few drops of spirits of camphor are thrown into the dish of water before sprinkling, it will be all the better. We treated a dozen plants in this way last winter, and the frost was so severe that it froze in drops on the leaves as we sprinkled them; but by keeping the room dark and cool an entire day, nearly every plant came out unharmed. We remember, a fuchsia which was in full flower at the time of the freezing; a week after it was still covered with blooms. A neighboring gardener had the misfortune, also, to have a large lot of geraniums frozen. In his anxiety, he hurried a part into a warm green house, and a part into a cellar. The first were nearly all ruined, the latter were all saved. The package of frozen trees must be taken to the garden, a trench dug large enough to receive them root and branch, and then they should be covered with soil. The gradual thawing in the dark will undoubtedly save them.

**BONE DUST FOR CABBAGES AND POTATOES.**—When I set my winter cabbage plants in 1858, I put a small quantity of bone-dust on each plant. I had scarce one that was club-footed. In 1859, I set my plants from the same grower, on the same ground, without the bone dust, and I had scarcely one that was not club-footed. I tried the bone-dust this spring on a single row of potatoes, putting about half a gill to each piece. The row came up some days earlier, and are larger and greener than those covered with manure.

To REMOVE THE SMELL OF PAINT FROM A ROOM.—Place a vessel full of lighted charcoal in the middle of the room, and throw on it two or three handfuls of juniper berries; shut the windows, the chimney, and the door close. In twenty-four hours the room may be opened, when the sickly, unwholesome smell will be gone.

## Hotels.

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

**CARLETON HOUSE,**  
BY THOS W. SMITH,  
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, likewise a good stable for horses, and he trusts those who visit him will find a good quiet home, as there is to be no spirituous liquor sold at the premises.  
JOSHUA SNOW.  
Woodstock, June 1, 1860.

**BARKER HOUSE,**  
QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON, 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 Railroads and Steamboats. Livery Stable connected with the House.

**AMERICAN HOUSE,**  
Re-Opened.  
THE 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. Establishing accommodation.  
S. B. ESTEY.  
St. John, N. B. April 1860.

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

**Russell House,**  
CANTERBURY STATION.  
THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has leased the House lately erected by ASA DOW, Esq., for an HOTEL, at Canterbury Station, and having furnished it throughout with

**NEW FURNITURE**  
of suitable description, is now prepared to accommodate all who favor him with their patronage.  
His long experience in this business and the satisfaction given to the Public heretofore warrants the assertion that nothing will be left undone to give perfect satisfaction to all.  
The Stables are commodious, and an experienced Horse and Saddleman in attendance. The Stage leaves this House for Woodstock immediately on the arrival of the Train from Saint Andrews.  
JAMES H. RUSSELL, Proprietor.  
Canterbury, Nov. 24, 1860.

**BARNUM'S EATING HOUSE,**  
INGRAND TRUNK DEPOT.  
PORTLAND, ME.  
Meals at all hours. Suppers and Collations furnished to Military and Fire Companies at short notice.

**Flour, Groceries, and Liquors.**  
Just Landing ex "Helen Mar," "Alma," and "Caledonia," from New York, and on hand:—  
4 Cases NUTMEGS; 10 cases CASSIA;  
20 and Oolong TEAS;  
85 Boxes TOBACCO, choice brands;  
45 Boxes SALT LARATS;  
18 Boxes BLUET;  
4 Cases BUTTER; 10 cases CASSIA;  
50 Boxes RAISINS;  
350 lbs FLOUR.

To arrive per Louisville from Boston:—  
65 cases PAIRS; 35 cases BROOMS;  
35 Boxes CLOTHES; 10 cases CASSIA;  
12 cases pure Molasses ALCOHOL;  
Daily expected from New York:—  
13 Bbls. bright Porto Rico SUGAR;  
To arrive and hourly expected per Hannah Fowles, from Liverpool:—  
45 Bbls J. DeKuyper & Son's GIN, large Anchor brand; 3 Pipes BRANDY;  
35 Pipes, and gr. do, 100 cases Mehan's Irish Malt WHISKY.

JOHN BRADLEY, 24, Dock Street.  
St. John, October 18, 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 HOTEL, 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 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.

**SOMETHING NEW FOR THE PEOPLE!**  
**A Fashionable Tailoring Establishment.**  
UNCONNECTED WITH SLOPS.

JOHN E. SMITH begs to announce that he has opened a TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT at his dwelling, Main street, two doors above Dr. WOOD'S, where he will be always on hand to make and trim Coats and Boys' garments of all kinds, and will furnish, if required, on the most reasonable terms for CASH. For style and workmanship the garments will show for themselves.  
JOHN E. SMITH.  
Woodstock, June 1, 1860.

**SHERIFF'S SALES.**  
To be sold at Public Auction at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Woodstock County of Carleton on the 27th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P.M. All the right, title, improvements, claim and demand of John Tompkins, of or in or to all that certain piece or parcel of land and improvements situated in the Parish of Peel, in the County of Carleton, in the rear of the front of River lot, being a golf lot, and bounded on the upper side by lots of land in possession of Dennis Tompkins, and on the lower side by a lot of land in possession of J. W. Thibault, being the land and premises at present occupied by said John Tompkins.

The same having been taken and seized, under, and by virtue of an execution, issued out of Supreme Court, against said John Tompkins, in favor of James N. Moore. F. R. J. DIBBLE, Sheriff.  
Sheriff's Office, Woodstock, Nov. 20th, 1860. 6mos.

To be sold at Public Auction, in the Town of Woodstock, County of Carleton, in front of the Sheriff's Office, in Woodstock, on the 27th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P.M. All the right, title, interest, claim, demand, and possession of Thomas Oliver, of or in and to the following lot, piece, and parcel of land and premises situated in the Parish of Wicklow, in the County of Carleton, being the South half of No. 22, in block three, said Parish of Wicklow, and bounded as follows: on the upper side by the North half of lot No. 22, occupied by Irvine and on the lower side of land owned by the estate of Edward McCollum, being the lot of land now in possession of said Thomas Oliver, one hundred acres more or less, the same having been taken by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court against Thomas Oliver.

W. J. DIBBLE, Sheriff.  
Sheriff's Office, Woodstock, Nov. 24, 1860. 6mos.

CASH given for Hides at the CITY MARKET.  
Woodstock, Nov. 17, 1860.  
Aroostook Times, Pioneer, Herald, & nos.

## Business Cards.

**S. L. CARPENTER,**  
Counselor and Attorney at Law,  
PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE.  
Sept. 29, 1860.

**S. L. CHURCHILL,**  
HARNESS MAKER.  
Repairing attended to. All Work warranted to be done in the best style. Prices low.  
Shop, 2nd floor 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. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangement of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from these disorders.

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

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

**JOSHUA S. TURNER,**  
COMMON SENSE REMEDY,  
AND DEALER IN  
Provisions, Fruit and Groceries,  
No. 22 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. Beveridge, Esq., Quebec, N. B. H. N. West, Fish River, do.

**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. C. DECKERT,  
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER,  
PASTRY COOK.  
AND DEALER IN CHOICE FRUITS, BOX-BOONS, ETC.,  
51 and 52, Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

Candles in Great Variety, to suit the Trade; Soda Water and Syrups of all kinds; and all the latest and most fashionable Cakes, Charlotte de Russ, and Table Ornaments in the highest style of the art. Cakes, Pastry, Tea Buns, and Ice Creams always on hand.  
Private Families, Parties, Balls, Pic-Nics and Excursions supplied at the shortest notice, on reasonable terms.

**G. D. KING & SONS,**  
CALAIS, ME.  
WOULD inform the traders of Woodstock and the up-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, Salted Meats,  
Tea, Coffee, Candles, &c., &c.  
All of which they offer to the traders at the LOWEST Prices.

Exchange made for Oats, Butter, and other country Produce.  
Intending purchasers will please call before purchasing elsewhere.

**Ships' Bread, Biscuits, Confectionery, Syrup.**  
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 import.

JOHN C. McINTOSH,  
45 Dock Street.  
St. John, June 1, 1860.

**D. C. CHASE,**  
CALAIS, MAINE.  
Dealer in Hardware, Iron and Steel, Paints and Oils, Blacksmith Tools, Sporting and Blasting Powder, Guns and Pistols, Welch & Griffith's Saws, and all the latest and most improved articles of D. C. Chase & Co. Agents for W. Adams & Co's Celebrated Fire-Proof Safe, Fairbanks' Scales, and Bibles, Marble & Co's Powder Machinery, &c.

**DEMING & SONS,**  
MERCHANTS,  
CALAIS, ME.  
WILLIAM DEMING, JR. & S. L. DEMING.  
Agents for Steamers, Adelaide, Atlantic, and Queen; Boston and Worcester, Grand Trunk and Great Western Railroads.

**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.

**GRANITE HALL,**  
No. 5 Dock Street.

**THOMAS R. JONES,**  
Wholesale and Retail Importer and 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, Millinery, Shipbuilders, Lumbermen, and Railroad Contractors, supplied on liberal terms.  
GARMENTS made to measure in a superior manner, and at the lowest prices.

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

**DOCTOR SMITH**  
Has removed his  
RESIDENCE  
To the house next below Mr. Grover's.  
Woodstock Aug. 2, 1860.

**J. DAVIS WILDER,**  
PROFESSOR OF  
Ornamental and Chrysotype  
PAINTING.  
Brushes, Paints, Oils, &c., for sale.  
Rooms at A. P. English's Hotel, Woodstock.  
Nov. 10 46m

**BERRYMAN & OLIVE,**  
(OPPOSITE COMMERCIAL PALACE.)  
11 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.  
—IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN—  
ENGLISH and AMERICAN  
HARDWARE,  
HARNESS MOUNTING, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND—Axes, Springs, Screw Bolts, Malleable Castings, Enamelled Cloth, and a general assortment of Carriage Trimmings. Also—Carpenter's and Joiner's Tools, in great variety.  
St. John, Nov. 10, 1860. W. H. OLIVE.

## AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and com-  
plaining? Are you out of order,  
with your system clogged, and  
your feelings uncomfortable?  
These symptoms are often the  
prelude to serious illness. Some  
of sickness is creeping upon  
you, and should be averted by a  
timely use of the right remedy.  
Take Ayer's Cathartic Pills,  
and the disorder humors—par-  
tially the blood, and let the fluids  
move on, and you will be cured in health  
again. They stimulate the func-  
tions of the system, purify the  
blood, and remove the obstructions  
which make disease.

It is natural to suppose, that if the bowels are  
regularly opened, the system will be purified,  
and the blood renewed, and the  
general health improved. While in this  
condition, the system is able to resist the  
invasion of disease. What is true and apparent in this  
condition of the system, is also true in many of the  
most dangerous and distressing diseases. The same  
purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions  
and derangement of the natural functions of the body,  
they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same  
means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will  
neglect to employ them when suffering from these  
disorders.

Statement from leading physicians in some of the  
principal cities, and from other well known public per-  
sons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1855.  
Dr. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that  
is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter  
of her nervous prostration, and her hands and feet were  
numb for years. Her mother has been long ill, and  
only afflicted with blotches and pimples on her face and  
in her hair. After our child was cured she also tried  
your Pills, and they have cured her.

As a Family Physic.  
From Dr. H. C. Cartwright, New Orleans.  
Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent  
qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are  
mild, but certain and effective in their action on the  
bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily  
treatment of our families.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.  
From Dr. Edmund Bagge, Baltimore.  
Dear Bro. AYER: I cannot answer you what  
complaints I have cured with your Pills better than to say  
that we cure with a purgative, and I am a successful  
physician, and I have cured many of the most  
great dependence on an efficient cathartic in my daily  
conflict with disease, and believe me to be a true  
friend to the best we have, of course value them highly.

From Dr. J. C. Ayer, St. John, N. B.  
Dr. J. C. AYER: Sir I have been afflicted with  
the worst headache any body can have, by a dose or two  
of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach,  
which they cleanse at once.  
Yours with great respect, ED. W. FLEMING.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, New York City.  
Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints.  
Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their  
purpose as a purgative, but I find them to be a most  
valuable remedy in all the cases of bilious