

Desultory.

THE LIFE GAUGE.

They are who measure life by years
With false or thoughtless longer;
Some hearts grow cold before their time;
Others are always young.
Tis not the number of the lines
On life's fast filling page;
Tis not the pulse's adding throbs
Which constitute their age.

Some souls are swift among the free,
While others nobly thrive!
They stand just where their fathers stood—
Dead, even while their lives live!
Others, all spirit, heart, and soul,
Threats the mysterious power
To live in thrills of joy or woe,
A twelvemonth is an hour?

Seize, then, the minutes as they pass—
The woe of life is thought!
Warm up the colors—let them glow,
With life or fancy fraught.
Live to some purpose—make thy life
A gift of use to thee!
A joy, a good, a golden hope,
A heavenly argosy!

GARIBOLDI AND CAYOR.—There seems to be a growing conviction that Garibaldi and Carou have patched up their differences, and that the former has abandoned his intention of invading the Italian possessions of Austria during the coming spring. This impression derives force from the new and tortuous policy which Austria is again pursuing towards Hungary.—All the concessions which the Austrian government, in its alarms, feel inclined to make towards the Hungarians seem likely to be revoked, and the Magyars, if they are determined to achieve their liberty must do so themselves.—A letter from Paris, commenting on these circumstances says—"The Hungarians do not doubt for an instant that Austria will be as faithful and implacable as ever from the moment she ceases to trouble with fear. They regard the imperial ordinances as a defiance flung in the face of the country, and they are more than ever convinced that the concessions of the imperial patent, and which the Government has not even begun to execute." If this breach of faith is to be carried out, the probability is that the patience of the Hungarians will be exhausted, and they may be disposed to court, single handed, a collision with the troops of Francis Joseph. The same Paris letter contains this passage, which points to a defiance and struggle on the part of Kossuth's countrymen. "Hungary has declared, on many occasions, that what she demands is not a grace, or favor, or imperial concessions, but the restitution of what she has been robbed of—her rights; nothing more, but, most assuredly, nothing less."

A New Zealand girl was brought to England and became a Christian. When about to return, some of her playmates endeavored to dissuade her. They said "why go back to New Zealand? You are accustomed to England, now. You love its shady lanes and clover fields. It suits your health. Besides you may be shipwrecked on the ocean. You may be killed and eaten by your own people—everybody will have forgotten you." "What," she said, "do you think that I could be content with having got pardon and peace and eternal life myself, and not go to my dear father and mother who they may get it too? I would go I had to swim there!" —[Juvenile Miss. Herald.]

BRavery of the young Queen of Naples.—The young Queen, who by the bye, during the last bombardment has shown great courage has not as yet left Gaeta, but on the contrary, has sent orders to her milliner in Naples to send her a new set of riding dress, a costume of which she is very fond. This morning (writes a Naples correspondent) I had an opportunity of talking with a Neapolitan officer, and he told me that the young wife of Francis II is always to be seen in the place of greatest danger.

During the bombardment of the 24th and 25th December, two officers of her household were killed in the very room in which she was sitting, by the explosion of a shell. Altogether the danger was imminent, the Bavarian Amazon did not stir from her chair, and gave orders for the removal of the dead bodies in the coolest possible manner. The Spanish minister had also a narrow escape, for as he was lying in bed he received the unpleasant visit of a round shot, which smashed the washing stand opposite.

Lord Bacon observed, justly, that the best part of beauty is that which a picture cannot express. Lord Shaftesbury asserts that all beauty is truth. True features make the beauty of the face and true proportions the beauty of architecture, as true measure the harmony and music. In poetry which is all false, truth is still the perfection. Fontelle thus daintily compliments the sex when he compares women and clocks—the latter serve to point out the hours, the former to make us forget them. There is a magic power in beauty, that all confess—a strange witchery that enchants us with a potency as that of the magnet. It is to the moral world what gravitation is to the physical. It is easier to write about beauty in women, and its all-pervading influence, than to define what it is. Women are the poetry of the world in the same sense as the stars are the poetry of heaven. Clear, light-giving harmonies, they are the terrestrial planets that rule the destinies of mankind.

The degrees of crime are thus defined: Who steals a million is only a financier. Who steals a half a million is only a defaulter. Who steals a hundred thousand is a rogue. Who steals fifty thousand is a knave. But he who steals a pair of boots or a loaf of bread is a scoundrel of the deepest dye, and deserves to be lynched.

A farmer once hired a Vermontor to assist in drawing logs. The Yankee when there was a log to lift, generally contrived to secure the smallest end, for which the farmer reproved him, and told him, always to take the butt end. Dinner came, and with it a sugar loaf Indian pudding. Jonathan sliced off a generous portion of the largest part, giving the farmer the wink, and exclaimed: "Always take the butt end."

Creditors never annoy a man as long as he is getting up in the world. A man of wealth only pays his butcher once a year. Let bad luck overtake him, and his meat bill will come in every morning as regular as breakfast and hungry children. Again we say never plead guilty of poverty. So far as this world is concerned, you had better admit that you are a scoundrel.

Lord Byron describes a party with which he dined as follows: "It was first silent, then talky, then argumentative, then unintelligible, then altogether, then marvellous, then drunk."

INISH SHERIFF—"Attention, company, and 'tind to rowl call. All of ye that are presint, say 'Here, and all ye that are not here, say 'Absent.'"

Agricultural.

The Gift of Good Judgment.

In casting our eyes over the community, we see not only a great variety in human faces and habits, but also an equal variety in the success to which different people arrive in the business of life.

Let two young men engage either in trade, agriculture, or mechanics, and one will vacillate continually between prosperity and adversity, while the other will steadily advance toward an honorable competency, which seems of its own accord to come forward to meet him. Now, why is this?

The chisel of chance does not sculpture so many models of success, neither can the power of mere circumstances prevail in so many instances. I refer it to the gift of judgment.

I know a man who began life without a dollar or a dollar's worth of anything. He rented a farm, went in debt to stock it, and what was the result?

He paid his rent and something on the stock the first year. Notwithstanding the fluctuating crops and fluctuating prices he went ahead, and now, in the prime of middle life, he owns, free and clear, all the stock and utensils of extensive operation, and although still on a rented farm, has money enough to buy one when he sees fit.

What is the secret of this man's success? It is not mere hard work. He is an industrious but not a hard-working man. Being a near neighbor of mine, I know how it is. And I say that the secret of his being able to pay six hundred dollars a year rent for two hundred acres of land, and get independent at it, is in consequence of his good, thoughtful management.

The evening before, he plans out the work of the next day, and allots to each man his share of it. His eyes are intently fixed upon his farm; stopping up holes through which sixpences are leaking, and opening fountains up which dollars are springing.

He has stables for his cattle and gutters on his buildings. He sows grass-seed like a spendthrift, and saves manure like a miser. And I must not forget to say that his wife is as good in the house as he is on the farm. She is not only a help-meet but also a help-milk.

I urge farmers and mechanics to do nothing without thinking. There is not one man out of three in any department of life who does as well as he knows how. A habitual care reflection would suggest an improvement.

In the rotation of crops, the preparation of land, the division of fields, selection of seed, and a thousand other matters, the farmer has need of the closest reflection. In certain quarters the idea is somewhat prevalent that agriculture is a dull routine of mere bodily toil. That the farmer should have a head is necessary to support his side, but whether there be any brains inside, is in some quarters thought to be a quite unimportant question. This is a great mistake. Nature must have thought necessary, or she would not have bestowed them.

Take a farm of one hundred acres, and on it you may find every variety of soil—clay, peat, gravel, loam, and sand. Now each of these soils requires different manures. Will any one say there is not here room for the exercise of judgment? There is a world of room! And what is more, its steady exercise will make a vast difference in the farmer's balance-sheet at the end of the year.

Ho! every one that readeth these lines—farmer, merchant professional, or tradesman—stop—think. Do nothing without thinking—take not a step—eat not a morsel—speak not a word—do not a deed—without the exercise of thy best guide and thy richest treasure—good judgment and common sense.—An Orange Country Farmer.

Best Kind of Horses for Farmers.

With the present mixed races both man and horse, it is a difficult thing to suit many dealers or supply the true wants of the farm. Among the different breeds of the horse at the present time, there are many good qualities, likewise some, evil or indifferent. The farmer who would like the Morgan race would dislike the Sampson or Clyde. One farmer seeks a brisk travelling team; another does not care for speed. Some farmers make use of their teams as though they were got to be used, calculating to make them return, in part at least, the original cost, and to pay their present keep or expense. Others, again, make a pet or plaything of the horse, and do the labor themselves. Wherever the wrong in either extreme, is not for me to apply, each person has, or ought to have, sufficient intelligence to know that his animals are subservient to him, and that there is considerable invested in them. A good team is the pride of any farm, and to keep them good should be the pride of man.

Here is the point on which many differ. The idea of good horses implies something else than good looks. Perhaps I may be isolated in my views of what I judge requisite for farm work. How that is, let us see. All farmers know that it is a pride to have a very strong span of horses—a boast that they can draw great draughts, and do it easy. It is also a pride to know your team are fast walkers, and thus accomplish much in little time. A good team for farm purposes is that which brings in the greatest profit for money invested, or performs the most labor on the same acre and conditions. Good horses are deserving humane masters; they deserve no neglect.

For the farm, it is very necessary to have a good supply of the muscular, strong endurance, a patient disposition, calm, mild and gentle, not easily unstrung or frightened. They should be of just that disposition, that at the tenth trial to accomplish they will show the same willing, cheerful spirit. A farm team should not be

less than 1,100 lbs, weight each, nor over 1,300. As to team, were it possible to find such a compact, heavy quartered team, weighing 1,200 lbs, each of good disposition and constitution, would suit me very well. It may be true that in small horses we find greater personification of courage, ambition and will. I have seen many small teams as near perfection as could be seemingly; the objection always arises, 'Too light for the farm.' Suppose we place such a team to breaking heavy sward ground, what is the result? 'Ah,' says one, 'put on a third horse.' This is not always possible or prudent. The man of a small farm can hardly afford to keep an extra horse. He finds it better to have a little more power in the team. Then he is certain he can move light weights, and is not fearful of heavy bodies.

The extreme of the light animals is want of power being an objection, likewise is the extreme in the heavy ones an objection. The latter require more to sustain them than is profitable to the owner, and they are more liable to be slow and intractable. Every farmer should be his own judge of his wants in the team. If he intends much heavy labor, his team should correspond, and vice versa. Every horse is found wanting in some particular. Hence, it follows that we must choose those embodying the most natural qualities, and then perfect the wanting essentials by artificial means and devices.

Apiary in February.

There will probably be a few days, in this month, warm enough for the bees to fly out. They should be prevented from issuing when there is newly fallen snow on the ground. But if the snow is somewhat hard having settled or thawed a little, there is no harm in letting them fly. A few may fall and perish, but these will mostly be feeble ones that would very likely be lost, even if the ground were entirely bare. Keep the air passages open. Sweep out dead bees and filth during the turns of moderate weather.

If any change is to be made in the bee yard, let it be attended to this month, that each hive may occupy its summer stand before the bees fly out in spring. As each bee marks its locality when first leaving the hive can not be moved after a mile or more. Arrange the stands four or six feet apart, if there be room. Bees enough will be saved by it to pay, even if it be done at some inconvenience. If you intend purchasing bees this season, there will not be a better time for it than now, except where they are housed, in which case it is better not to disturb them until suitable day to put them out. Stocks that have been out through the winter so far, and are now in good condition, may be considered safe. For moving them, use a wagon with springs, unless you can take them on sleighs. If any that are out doors must be fed, it will not do to risk their finding food on the top of the hive; the weather may not be warm enough at all times for them to go there for it when they need it. It is quite necessary to take them to a dark warm room. Be sure that they find the honey; it may be necessary sometimes to invert the hive, and pour a small quantity of liquid honey directly among the bees to save them. When they are to be fed many times, a good way is to invert the hive, and cut out a little place in the combs for a saucer, into which the honey may be given as they need it. Honey in the combs may be given by simply introducing it instead of the saucer. The bees will be very likely to wax the saucer or comb fast when laid on their combs in this way; but no harm is done by breaking it loose when the feeding is finished.

HEIGHT OF WATER TROUGHS.—The natural mode of an animal's drinking is to hold his head on a level with the stream, which may be lower, but always as low as the ground; and anatomists will second me in saying that the throat of a horse is so formed that this position is necessary, in order that the water should have those parts of the throat which particularly need such refreshment. It may be urged that it is more convenient for a horse in harness to have the water brought up to him, instead of his having to lower his head to the water; but such is not the case. When the bearing rein (that painful relic of barbarism) is unloosed, a horse has no difficulty in putting his head to the ground; witness horses taking their bait as a proof, and the heat and pressure of the collar in drawing render the thorough washing and cooling of the throat more than ever acceptable. Besides the benefit conferred on horses and cattle by cutting down the cisterns to a reasonable proportion, they would be made available for the lesser animals.—Correspondent London Builder.

SALT FOR SWINE.—A correspondent of the *Annalen der Landwirtschaft* states some interesting experiments to test the use of salt in fattening swine. He selected two pairs of barrow hogs weighing 200 pounds a piece. One pair received with their daily allowance of food two ounces of salt; the other pair, similarly fed, none. In the course of a week it was easily seen that the salted pair had a much stronger appetite than the others and after a fortnight the salt was increased to two ounces apiece. After four months the weight of the salted hogs was 350 pounds apiece, while that of the unsalted, five weeks later, reached only 200 pounds. This experiment was repeated with almost precisely the same results. The author feeds young pigs, according to their age, a quarter, to one ounce daily, breeding sows very little during pregnancy, and during the heat of summer withhold it in a great degree from all, as it induces thirst, and liability to disease.—*Homesstead.*

John Wesley says, "When I was young I was sure of everything; in a few years, having been mistaken a thousand times, I was not half so sure of most things as I was before. At present I am hardly sure of anything but what God has revealed to man."

Hotels.

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

CARLETON HOUSE,
BY THOS W. SMITH,
83 removed to James M. Dooley'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, like a good stabling for horses, and he trusts those who visit him will find a good quiet home, as there is to be no spirituous liquor about the premises.
JOSHUA SNOW.
Woodstock, June 1, 1860.

BARKER HOUSE,
QUEEN STREET, FREDRICKTOWN, 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. Stabling accommodation.
S. E. 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, near the RAILROAD, Canterbury Station, and having furnished it throughout with

NEW FURNITURE
of suitable descriptions, 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 hereunto warrants the assertion that nothing will be left undone to give perfect satisfaction to all.
The Stables are commodious, and an experienced Horse man always in attendance. The Stage leaves this House for Woodstock immediately on arrival of the Train from Saint Andrews.
JAMES H. RUSSELL,
Canterbury, Nov. 24, 1859.

BARNUM'S
EATING HOUSE,
INGRAND BRICK 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—
215 CHESTS and half chests Souchong, Congou and Oolong TEAS;
83 Boxes MALAGA choice brands;
45 Boxes SALERATUS;
19 Boxes BLUE;
4 Cases NUTMEGS; 10 cases CASSIA;
50 lbs RAISINS;
350 lbs FLOUR.
To arrive per Louisville from Boston—
65 dozen PAIRS; 35 dozen BROOMS;
25 Boxes CLOTHES PINS;
12 Pipes pure Malt ALCOHOL;
Solely expected from New York—
13 Hds. bright Porto Rico SUGAR;
To arrive and hourly expected per Hannah Foxnes, from Liverpool—
45 Hds J. DeKuyper & Son's GIN, large Anchor brand; 3 Pipes BRANDY;
35 Pans and qt. do, 100 cases Melan's Irish Malt WHISKY.
JOHN BRADLEY,
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 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 still 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. Woods', where he will be always on hand to make and trim Gents 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.
Gents and Boys garments Cut as low as anywhere.
Woodstock, June 13, 1860. JOHN E. SMITH.

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 out of that certain lot 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 lots, being a portion of, and bounded on the upper side by lot of land in possession of Demetrius Tompkins, and on the lower side by a lot of land in possession of J. Worth 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 the Supreme Court, against said John Tompkins, in favor of James N. Moore.
F. R. J. DIBBLE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Woodstock, Nov. 20th, 1860. Gmss.

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, in, and to the following lot, piece, and parcel of land and premises situated in the Parish of Wexford, in the County of Carleton, being the South half of lot, No. 22, in block three, said Parish of Wexford, and bounded on the north side by the upper side, by the North half said 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, and bounded on the east side by the lot of land now in possession of said John Tompkins.
F. R. J. DIBBLE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Woodstock, Nov. 24, 1860. Gmss.

CASH given for Hides at the CITY MARKET.
Woodstock, Nov. 17, 1860. 4m
Apostroph, Times, Pioneer, Herald, 4 mos.

Business Cards.

S. L. CARPENTER,
Counselor and Attorney at Law,
PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE.
Sept. 29, 1860. 1y

S. L. CHURCHILL,
HARNESSE 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.

HARNESSE MAKING.
N. CHURCHILL,
HARNESSE 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.

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

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

JOSHUA S. TURNER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DEALER IN
Provisions, Fruit and Groceries,
No. 32 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. Bayard, Esq., Tobique, 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,
PASTRY COOK,
AND DEALER IN CHOICE FRUITS, BOX-DOES, ETC.,
51 and 52, Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B.

Candies in Great Variety, to suit the Trade; Soda Water and Syrup of all kinds.
Wedding Cake, Charlotte de Russes, and Table Ornaments in the highest style of the art. Cakes, Pastries, Tea, Coffee, and Ice Creams always on hand.
Private Families, Parties, Balls, Picnics 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, Soap, Tea, Coffee, Candles, &c., &c.,
All of which they offer to the traders at the LOWEST MARKET RATES.
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, I 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. MONTGOMERY,
St. John, June 1, 1860. 45 Dock-Street.

D. K. CHASE,
CALAIS, MAINE,
Dealer in Hardware, Iron and Steel, Paints and Oils, Blacksmith's Tools, Sporting and Blasting Powder, Guns and Pistols, Welsh and Griffin's Saws, Railroad Screws and Pins.
D. K. C. is agent for W. Adams and Co's Colopated Fire-proof Safes, Fairbanks' Scales, and Blaisie, Marble & Co's Powder Manufactory.

DEMING & SONS,
MERCHANTS,
CALAIS, ME.
WILLIAM DEMING, JR. C. L. DEMING.
Agents for Steamers, Adair, Adair, and Queen; Boston and Worcester, Grand Trunk and Great Northern Railroads.

F. A. COSGROVE,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
English, American, French and German
FANCY GOODS AND TOYS,
—ALSO—
Daguerreotype, Autotype 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, Doekings, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, Small Wares, Oil and Rubber Clothing.
Milliners, 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. 19 4m

BERRYMAN & OLIVE,
(OPPOSITE COMMERCIAL PALACE),
11 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.
—IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN—
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
HARDWARE,
HARNESSE MOUNTING, &c.
ALWAYS ON HAND—Axes, Saws, Screw Bolts, Malleable Castings, Enamelled Cloth, and a general assortment of Carriage Trimmings. Also—Carpetmen's and Joiners' Tools, in great variety.
C. G. BERRYMAN.
St. John, Nov. 19, 1860. W. H. OLIVE.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,
And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Diseases.

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Freckles, Itchiness, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, Ind., Feb. 1860.
I am a native of Lowell, Ind., and I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous Tendency, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it ran in the blood, and I was obliged to use a powerful medicine, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was obliged to read in the Lowell Messenger that you had prepared an alternative (Sarsaparilla), for a new form of your preparation, that you had made for your countrymen, and I at once procured a bottle, and used it till it cured me. I took it as you directed, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a meal, and used about three bottles. Now my health is sound, and I feel as well as ever. I am now a healthy man, and I feel that the disease is gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the greatest benefactors of my race, and remain ever gratefully,
Yours,
ALFRED R. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Scrofula, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scaled Head, Ringworm, Scaly Eyes, Dropsy.
Dr. Robert M. Peck writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept. 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of Dropsy, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of your Sarsaparilla. He writes: "I was attacked of Malignant Erysipelas by large doses of the same, says he cures the common Erysipelas by its constant use."

Brucellaemia, Colic, or Swelled Neck.
Zebulon Sloan of Proctor, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me of a Swelled Neck, which was swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhoea or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Obstruction, Female Diseases.
Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes: "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your Sarsaparilla, saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alternative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in the case of the Scrofulous diseases. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhoea, and I am now a healthy man, and I feel that the disease is gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the greatest benefactors of my race, and remain ever gratefully,
Yours,
EDWARD S. MARROW, of Newbury, Ark., writes: "A dangerous ovarian tumor on one of the females in my family, which had resisted all the remedies we could employ, was at length completely cured by your extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought that the tumor was so large that it could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.
Dr. J. C. AYER, Sir: I have been afflicted with a painful chronic Rheumatism for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and which rendered my life miserable. I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of Syphilis, and of the Scrofulous diseases. One of my patients had Syphilis ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his head, and he had a violent attack of a scrofulous eruption on his face, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to your Sarsaparilla, and he is now a healthy man, and I feel that the disease is gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the greatest benefactors of my race, and remain ever gratefully,
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Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Prostration, &c., &c., &c.
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