

Desultory.

WHEN OUR SHIP COMES IN.

A little child dwelt by the flowing sea,
And her home was the home of poverty—
She ran with bare feet o'er the golden sand,
And gathered shells with her small brown hands.

Gay strangers came, in rich robes bright,
But little maidens shunned their sight.
And shaking her curls o'er her blushing face,
Sped away, like a fawn that flies the chase.

When the strangers were gone said the mother mild,
"What was it dimmed those, my darling child?"
And said, "My feet were bare and brown;
I had no bonnet, and this gown."

She held up the skirt of her faded frock,
Which was sadly rent by the jagged rock,
And said, with a deep and a long-drawn sigh,
"I had no bonnet, and this gown."

Then her mother smiled, with a grave, sweet grace,
And said, "When our ship comes in from sea,
You shall have garments and all things free."

"When our ship comes in," said the little one,
And away to the highest rock she ran,
And watched till night shadows dimmed the shore,
For the freighted ship and its treasure store.

Long and often, she watched in vain—
No ship for her sailed over the main.
How many watchtowers she had climbed,
For the ship that ever comes over the sea!

AN ORIENTAL DINNER.—The dishes endless, and the dimensions enormous; he declared that 200 persons might have dined from the meal presented to him. One of the dishes was a heap of pilaf, and on the top an enormous sheep entire, decorated with garlands. The sheep here are fed like the geese for Perigord pies; they are tied each under a mulberry tree, crammed with its leaves, and washed daily four times; they have also large tails. But the strangest part of the hospitality was the demeanor of the host, which ended in a fit, after which he lay on a sofa unable to move for two hours. It was not till after much cogitating that it occurred to Izet Pasha that he had been seized with was terror, and that he had been watching his movements, expecting a sign at some moment that should signify the close then and there of his youthful career. So this explained the enormous rations, by means of which the appetite of the Pasha would be so glutted that Sheikh Said would not at that time be required. However, the respite of two days had restored him to equanimity; and I never saw a young man who displayed a more thorough consciousness of longevity.

Prof. Fowler, the well known phrenologist of New York, is now in England. According to a Manchester paper, the professor, while speaking of military men, during a recent lecture, drew attention to one portrait, which he said was that of a man who came to his office about fifteen years ago, with the question, "What can I do best?" The professor asked what he did; he replied, "I make soap for a living." He then examined his head, and told him that of all professions a military career was the most suited to him, and that if he ever had the opportunity he should get the command of an army in the cause of right, for there his talents would show themselves to the greatest advantage. He had done so, and Garibaldi, that man, was now telling a tale on the destiny of Europe.

EARTHQUAKES.—The physical world appears to be as much disturbed as the political. Scarcely a foreign paper we take up but contains an account of a hurricane, earthquake, or similar disorder of the usual calm of nature. Professor Ansted reckons the historic times to the year 1850, to 7000. Of this number, only 750 occurred prior to the year 1500. During the three succeeding centuries, that is, from the beginning of the sixteenth to the end of the eighteenth 2804 earthquakes are recorded, being four times as many as in all the preceding centuries. From 1800 to 1850, there occurred no less than 3240, being at the rate of one a week; but only one out of forty of these was attended with serious consequences; this gives one earthquake in every eight months attended with accidents more or less fatal. In Europe, during the last ten years, 320 earthquakes have occurred, or about one in every nine days.

You cannot go into the meadow and pluck up a single daisy by the roots, without breaking upon a society of nice relations and detecting a principle more extensive and refined than mere gravitation. The hand of earth that follows the finny elements. A little social circle has been formed around germinating daisy. The sunbeam and the dew drop, here, and the soft summer breeze came whispering through the tall grass to join the silent concert. The earth took then daisy germ; and all went to show that flower to the sun. Each mingled in the honey of its influence and they nursed the "wee canny thing" with an element that made it grow. And when it lifted its eyes towards the sky they wore a soft carpet of grass for its feet. And the sun saw it through the green leaves and smiled as it passed on; and by starlight and moonlight worked on. And the daisy lifted up its head; one morning while the sun was looking, it put on its silver rimmed diadem, and showed its yellow petals to the stars.

On the march up from Reggio, Garibaldi and his staff had contrived, after many hours fasting, to produce a large joint of beef; this they proceeded to roast, the Dictator himself undertaking to turn an extemporary spit. (A ramrod) while the others prepared the rest of the dinner. One staff officer in spurs, and wearing a heavy cavalry sword was mildly cutting up tomatoes and onions, while a priest of goodly presence was mixing something in a tin pot; suddenly the holy man looked up from his labour of love and saw the most beautiful white Garibaldi, in deep thought, was walking some distance off. An aid-de-camp was appointed to the spit, but the mischief was done, and when the reverend father had "blessed the meat," he turned to the Dictator, said sternly, "General, the man who deserts his post in war time—" "Should be shot," interrupted the self-carved Dictator.

Have you ever watched an icicle as it formed? You noticed how it froze one drop at a time until it was a foot long or more. If the water was clean, the icicle remained clear, and sparkled brightly in the sun; but if the water was but slightly muddy, the icicle looked foul, and its beauty was spoiled. Just so our characters are forming. One little thought or feeling at a time adds its influence. If each thought be pure and right the soul will be lovely, and will sparkle with inspiring light; but if impure and wrong, there will be little deformity and wretchedness.

How many sick ones wish they were healthy; how many beggar men wish they were wealthy; how many ugly ones wish they were pretty; how many stupid ones wish they were witty; how many bad ones wish they were married; how many Benedictines wish they had tarried; single or double, life's full of trouble; riches are stubble, pleasure's a bubble.

How long did Adam remain in Paradise before he sinned?—An amiable spouse to her husband. "Till he got a wife," calmly answered the impatient husband.

Some old bachelor probably wrote the following:
"Twixt woman and wine
Man's lot is to snare;
'Tis wine makes his head ache,
And women his heart."

Shingled roofs, whitewashed with lime, last nearly twice as long as roofs which receive no treatment to render them durable.

"Mr. Jones, why do you wear that bad hat?" Because, my dear sir, Mrs. Jones says she will not go out of the house until I get a new one.

Agricultural.

The Contented Farmer

Once upon a time, Frederick, king of Prussia, surnamed "Old Fritz," took a ride, and espied an old farmer plowing his acre by the way side, cheerily singing his melody.

"You must be well off, old man," said the king. "Does this acre belong to you, on which you so industriously labor?"

"No, sir," replied the farmer, who knew not that it was the king.

"I am not so rich as that, I plow for wages."

"How much do you get a day?" asked the king further.

"Eight groschen," (about twenty cents) said the farmer.

"That is not much," replied the king; "can you get along with this?"

"Get along and have something left," "How is that?"

The farmer smiled and said—"Well, if I must tell you; two groschen for myself and wife; and with two I pay my old debts; two I lend away, and two I give away for the Lord's sake."

"This is a mystery which I cannot solve," replied the king.

"Then I will solve it for you," said the farmer.

"I have two old parents at home, who kept me when I was weak and needed help, and now that they are weak and need help I keep them. This is my debt, towards which I pay two groschen a day. The third pair of groschen, which I lend away, I spend for my children, that they may learn something good and receive a Christian instruction. This will come handy to me and my wife when we get old. With the last two groschen I maintain two sick sisters, whom I would not be compelled to keep—this I give for the Lord's sake."

The king, well pleased with his answer, said—

"Bravely spoken, old man. Now I will also give you something to guess. Have you ever seen me before?"

"Never," said the farmer.

"In less than five minutes you shall see me fifty times, and carry in your pocket fifty of my likenesses."

"This is a riddle which I cannot unravel," said the farmer.

"Then I will do it for you," replied the king.

Trusting his hand into his pocket, and counting him fifty brand new gold pieces into his hand, stamped with his royal likeness, he said to the astonished farmer, who knew not what was coming—

"The coin is genuine, for it also comes from our Lord God, and I am his paymaster. I bid you adieu."—*German Reformed Messenger.*

Ashes.

"Would you advise the mixing of unleached wood ashes with barn-yard manure?" says one. "With Peruvian guano?" says another. "With Nitrogenized Phosphates?" says a third. We answer to all, "No."

Unleached wood ashes have a much higher value as manure than is usually accredited to them, and they should never be mixed with top-dressing manures, as they force out the ammoniacal portions. Wood ashes unleached are worth in many districts, as a manure, fifty-cents per bushel when they are sold to soap boilers at twenty five cents. These farmers, if they would treat themselves as they are treating their oils, would be blest one day instead of repudiating the Sangrado. Unleached wood ashes contain large amounts of Potash, and exactly in the condition most available to a majority of crops. When mixed with swamp-muck, river-mud, woods, earth, chip-manure, head-lands, weeds etc., Wood ashes assist materially in their integration, and in the development of their inorganic constituents to a condition capable of feeding crops, but when mixed with stable manures the decomposition is too rapid to permit the absorption of the ammonia, by the less valuable portions. When soils are deficient of potash—and we have yet to find the soil that is not—wood as this may be sown directly on the surface and the potash contained in them will find its way into the soil by the action of dew and rains, and as it is not volatile, the surface of the soil is the proper place for its deposit. It is true that it may find its way to the soil through compost, composed of otherwise inert materials; thus, spent manure may be reduced by the potash to a fine powder, well suited after such treatment for composting with stable manures, which in turn, will be rendered in a better condition for the use of plants. Thus the potash performs the double service: first of forwarding the decomposition of inert matter, and secondly, of furnishing potash eventually to the soil; but it should never be brought in contact before its application to the soil with manures of a highly putrescent character, nor with artificial manures containing ammonia in any form.

As a top-dressing for grape vines, wood ashes are very valuable.

The difference between leached and unleached wood ashes is very great; for the soap boiler not only abstracts all the caustic potash the ashes are capable of yielding by lixiviation, but he comports with it caustic lime, so as to render all the carbonates capable of rendering up their alkalis; and thus leached ashes contain no potash for the use of the farmer. Their chief value consists in a minute proportion of phosphate of lime, much less than could be bought, for one-fifth the money, directly in the form of potash phosphate of lime.

SELECTING ANIMALS.—A white, deep chest in all animals, is an indication of robust constitution, and is no doubt, the point of shape to which breeders should look when selecting either males or females. It is not enough that a bull or cow should have a full breast in front, but the width should extend back along the brisket, and show itself just under and between the elbows. Fullness through the region of the heart is indispensable in either sex.

Provide a quantity of light colored gravel, clam shells and old mortar, for your hens to pick upon, to supply their mill-stones during the winter.

A hunter bags his game. A coquette sacks hers.

A royal soul may belong to a beggar and a beggarly one to a king.

The less tenderness a man has in his nature, the more he requires from others.

MILKING OFTEN.—We find the following item going the rounds, without any mark of paternity, and give it that farmers may reflect and experiment upon it, if they think it will pay.

"I have never practised milking more than twice a day, because in spring and summer other farm work was too pressing to allow of it; but there is no doubt that for some weeks after calving, and in the height of the flow, the cows ought if possible, to be milked regularly three times a day—early morning, noon, and night. Every practical dairy-man knows that cows thus milked give a larger quantity of milk than if milked only twice, though it may not be quite so rich; and in young cows, no doubt, it has a tendency to promote the development of the udder and milk veins. Frequent milking stimulates an increased secretion, and therefore ought never to be neglected in the milk dairy, either in the case of young cows or large milkers, at the height of the flow, which will ordinarily be for two and three months after calving.

The charge of this branch of the dairy should generally be trusted to women. They are more gentle and winning than men. The same person should milk the same cow regularly and not change from one to another, unless there are special reasons for it."

WATER TROUGHS SHOULD BE KEPT CLEAN.—Pure water is a great luxury to the palate of a thirsty horse, and every man who is fortunate enough to be the owner of so noble an animal, should see that the wants of the same are properly provided for. Unfortunately, very few persons realise the importance of supplying domestic animals with pure water; yet they stand in need of it whenever thirsty, and as a matter of profit to ourselves and charity to them, we should see that their wants are well supplied. Pure water is very nutritious, and as a nutritious agent, its value is impaired when of inferior quality, or when mixed with indigestible foreign substance, such as is often found in watering troughs located by the way-side. Some very interesting experiments have been made on horses belonging to the French army, in view of testing their endurance as regards the deprivation of water, and it was found that some of them lived twenty-five days on water alone. If is a singular fact that seventy-five per cent of the weight of a horse's body is composed of fluid.

PRESERVATION OF ROOT CROPS.—So that they be kept dry and free from frost, roots can be well preserved, both in the cellar and in heaps above ground. When wanted for occasional or daily use during the winter, it is more convenient and safe to have them stored in cellars. In this case, unless the bottom of the cellar be perfectly dry—free from moisture even—a few scantling or poles should be laid on the cellar bottom, boards or planks upon them so that a space of three or four inches be left between them and the floor, and the roots placed upon them. It is better also, that bins be constructed by temporarily putting up pieces of scantling perpendicular, and laying boards edgewise against them inside, as the roots are put in, and occasionally divided off by boards or straw; also, were quantities of more than fifty bushels are stored together. The roots should be dry when stored, as, if dirty and wet, they are apt to decay from their excess of moisture. When stored the cellar should be made frost-proof, and then kept as low a temperature above frost as possible and always dark, as light and warmth will inevitably cause them to sprout. Thus stored, they will keep six months easily.

How CARROTS AFFECT HORSES.—Carrots are the most esteemed of all roots for feeding qualities. When analyzed, they give but little more solid matter than any other root, 85 per cent, being water; but the influence in the stomach upon other articles of food is most favorable, conducting to the most perfect digestion and assimilation. This result, long known to practical men, is explained by chemists as resulting from the presence of a substance called pectine, which operates to coagulate or gelatinize vegetable solutions, and favours the digestion in all cattle. Horses are especially benefited by the use of carrots. They should be fed to them frequently with other food.

RATS—POTATO BUG.—In reply to D. N. D. in the October number of the *Genesee Farmer*, for 1860—in relation to driving and keeping rats from corn cribs and granaries. Place some gas tar in them and dab some in their holes, and they will leave the premises at once. The tar can be obtained at any place where gas is manufactured for burning, at about six cents per gallon, and a gallon will drive them from the premises. As to the potato bug I have had them on my potatoes in dry seasons several times, and I thought to the detriment of the crop. I sowed slack lime on my potatoes and they left in 24 hours, try it, it will not cost much.

J. K. JENKINS.—*Gen. Farmer.*

SAWDUST AS A BEDDING AND AS MANURE.—"Dry sawdust," says a correspondent of the *New England Farmer*, "is one of the best articles for bedding horses and cattle; to take up the urine and keep the cattle clean. But hard wood is the best, and should be used freely for bedding, even if you have to go miles for it; it will answer every purpose of going to Peru after guano." Such sawdust put on land right from the saw, especially on a thin, dry soil, is of considerable value, as an experiment mentioned by the writer above quoted proves.

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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 Office 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. Blakes, 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 spiritual liquor about the premises. JOSHUA SNOW.

Woodstock, June 1, 1860.

BARKER HOUSE, QUEEN STREET, FREDERICKTOWN, N. B.

H. FAIRWEATHER, Proprietor. Extensive Family Stables in connection with the above.

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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 street, where may be found, in addition to the above a good stock of

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, School Books, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Confectionery & Golden 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 is continuing 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 1833.

Thomas Brocklebank, Esquire, Chairman. Joseph Christopher Ewart, Esq., M. P., and Francis Haywood, Esq., Deputy Chairmen.

No charge for Stamp or Policies in either Department. Please apply to

EDWARD ALLISON, Agent for New Brunswick. 68 Prince William St., St. John, or to George Kerr, Esq., M. P., Chairman; D. G. McLachlan, Esq., Deputy; M. S. Levy, Esq., Secretary; James Robertson, Esq., Montreal; William T. Ross, Esq., St. Stephen; James McLachlan, Esq., Woodstock; Thomas B. Barker, Esq., Fredericton.

May 30

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

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

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, Tea, Tobacco, Salerates, 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 LEXAHAN.

Woodstock, May 29th, 1860.

PHENIX ROW, OLD ENGLAND FOR EVER!!

THE Subscriber, having engaged one of the best workmen from the city of St. John to assist him in his business, would invite the attention of the public generally to a complete stock of New Goods just received, comprising Black Cloth, Black Dressing and Fancy Dress in variety; Black and Fancy 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 continuance 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 29th, 1860.

SPINNING WHEELS, 100 SPINNING WHEELS for sale at the

CHAIRS.—Three thousand CHAIRS, now manufactured and for sale at prices from 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d., each, at the

CITY MARKET, "THE WORLD MOVES," and we still exist, thanks to the regenerating influence of enterprise. Notwithstanding the "crash of matter and the crash of money," 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

GOODS TO all that come within its lucious influence. Here the General Housewife can find, for her domestic material for a "hasty bowl of soup," broil of Salmon, or a "Tibbit" from the "herds of the stalls," or the "firstlings of the flock."

In other words, where materials may be obtained for a "Fast Dinner," fit for a lawyer.

JOSEPH SPAULDING. Woodstock, June 6, 1860.

REMOVAL. ALMON H. FOGG, & Co. Have removed their LARGE STOCK OF

HARDWARE, &c., To the Store lately occupied by

CHAS. B. SMITH, ESQ. Heulton, Sept. 10, 1860.

DOCTOR SMITH Has removed his

RESIDENCE To the house next to Mr. Grover's. Woodstock, Aug. 26, 1860.

Hotels. 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 Office in attendance.

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