

## Desultory.

(From the London Review.)  
THE WORM-OUT PEN.  
BY CHARLES MACRAE.

Old stump, out worn  
By toil severe,  
Frail and forlorn,  
Why linger here?  
Thy light is fought,  
Thy victory won,  
Thy work is wrought,  
Thy day is done—  
New days, old pen,  
Have brought new men,  
And thou must rot,  
Abandoned, useless, and forgot.

In earlier times,  
To mould an age,  
Thy work sublime,  
On freedom's page,  
Made nations start  
With patriot fire,  
Or touched the heart  
To pity's lyre.  
That time is past,  
And thou art cast  
Unheeded down,  
Trod by the footsteps of the town.

Men understand  
A plough or wheel,  
A draper's wand,  
A sail or keel,  
But pens are things  
Which know no great  
And popes and kings  
Agree to hate;  
And while the crowd,  
Earth-born, earth-bowed,  
Can scarcely know  
For constant food of toil and woe.

But yet [maybe]  
A century hence,  
Men who can see  
With keener sight  
May chance to dig  
The relics out,  
And looking big,  
May cry, "Behold!  
The pen of might!  
That lived and fought!"  
This reward—  
Rot! poor old pen! Die! hapless land!

TREES IN CALIFORNIA.—Nature varies the oak tree in California into a large range of forms; scrub-oak, apple tree oaks, grand masculine structures that hold out their branches properly at right angles and superb, towering, spreading, arching forms that blend with the natural majesty of their stock the grace of the elm. But none of them have the fibre and muscle of the New England oaks. It is said that there is no timber in the State hard enough to make a good axe-handle out of. The most stalwart looking of the structure is in speaking of it, it is down, would be likely to break under in half a dozen places by the shock of its fall.

But however "brash" they may be, they are glorious to look at, when every downward branch is decked with delicate pendants of green moss. This moss is collected, boiled and dried, to be stuffed into cushions and beds. It is very hard to kill and requires long cooking in the hot water, and when cured, it comes out black and resembles hair. I saw many a tree whose blossoms would furnish ample stock for a bed. What a couch for a poet! *Star King.*

ORIGIN OF PAPER MONEY.—The Count de Tencin, while besieged by the Moors in the fortress of Alhambra, was destitute of gold and silver wherewith to pay his soldiers, who began to murmur, and beg the necessities of life from the people of the town. "In this dilemma," says the historian, "what does the Count do? He takes a number of small pieces of paper, on which he inscribes various sums, large and small, and signs them with his own hand and name. These he gave to the soldiers in earnest of their pay. How, you will say, are soldiers to be paid with little scraps of paper? Even so, and well paid, too, for the good Count issued a proclamation ordering the inhabitants to take these morsels of paper for the full amount thereon subscribed, promising to redeem them at a future day, in gold and silver. Thus, by subtle and miraculous alchemy, did this cavalier turn worthless paper into precious gold. And his late impoverished army abounded in money. The historian adds: "The Count de Tencin released his promises like a royal knight, and this miracle, as it appeared in the eyes of Agrippa, is the first instance on record of paper money, which has since spread throughout the civilized world the most unbounded influence."

THE PAPAL STATES.—The *Pervian Gazette* states that emigration from Viterbo continues on so large a scale that even the clerical party are frightened at the magnitude of the demonstration. The emigrants have signed an address to the Emperor of the French, in which they state they have left their native town in order not to have the grief of witnessing the restoration of priestly misgovernment by the flag of Salfermo.

The *Official Gazette* of Turin states, from Orbello, that a grand popular demonstration, in honor of the Marquis Lepoli, took place in the public amphitheatre. The cry of "Annexation for ever," was responded by the audience, who rose to a man with loud cheers. A subscription was immediately opened there for a bust to Count Cavour. At Perugia, on the 28th ult., Marquis Lepoli distributed the colors to the National Guard. They were the gift of the Marquesses Lepoli and the Prince Bonaparte. Marquis Lepoli's speech on the occasion was frantically interrupted by cries of "Viva il Re."

In the budget of Holland for next year, 4000 florins are put down for the encouragement of learning, and science.

A wag passing by a retailer's shop and seeing him measuring out molasses called out to him, "Sir, you have a sweet run of business."

A young printer on the verge of matrimony, was rescued from his perilous position by a hint that his intended expected a piano, and he incontinently mizzled.

A young lady has discovered the reason why married men, from the age of thirty years and upward, are more or less bald: they scratch the hair off in dismay at their wives' long milliner's bills.

"Mr. Captain," said a son of Erin going aboard a ship in the port of Cork, "you looked so much like the mate that I took you to be the cook. Will you beater lending me the loan of your broad-axe to saw an empty barrel of flour in two, to make my cow a hog-pen?"

The human heart opens only to the heart that opens in return.

There is something inexpressibly sweet about little girls.—*Exchange.*  
And it grows on them as they get bigger. There now.—*Louisville Journal.*

We find self-made men very often, but self-unmade ones a great deal oftener.

One hour lost in the morning by lying in bed, will put back all the business of the day.

In the time that men lose in bewailing the perverseness of their fortune, they could gain a competency.

When a great man stoops or trips, the small men around him suddenly become greater.

## Agricultural.

Our Daily Bread  
From All the Year Round.  
(Concluded)

There follows a zone in Europe and Western Asia, where rye disappears, and wheat almost exclusively furnishes bread. The middle, or the south of France, England, part of Scotland, a part of Germany, Hungary, the Crimea and Caucasus; as also the parts of middle Asia where agriculture is followed, belonged to this zone. Here the vine is also found; wine supplanting the use of beer, barley is consequently less grown.

Next, comes a district where wheat still abounds, but no longer exclusively furnishes bread; rice and maize becoming frequent. To this zone belong Portugal and Spain, the part of France on the Mediterranean, Italy and Greece; further east, Persia, Northern India, Arabia, Egypt, Nubia, Barbary, and the Canary Islands. In these latter countries, however, towards the south, the culture of maize or rice is always greater; and, in some of them, several kinds of Sorghum (Doura) and pea (Poa Abyssinica) come to be added. In both these regions of wheat, rye only occurs at a considerable elevation; oats are more rare, and at least entirely disappear barley alone affording food for horses and mules.

In the eastern parts of the temperate zone of the Old Continent, in China and Japan, our northern kinds of grain are very unfrequent, and rice is found to predominate. The cause of this difference between the east and west of the Old Continent appears to be in the manners and peculiarities of the people. In North America, wheat and rye grow as in Europe but more sparingly. Maize is grown more in the Western than in the Old Continent and rice predominates in the southern provinces of the United States.

In the torrid zone, maize predominates in America, rice in Asia, and both these grains in nearly equal quantity in Africa. The cause of this distribution is doubtless an historical one, for Asia is the native country of rice, and America of Maize. In some situations, especially in the neighborhood of the tropics, wheat is also met with, but always subordinate to these other kinds of grain. Besides rice and maize, there are in the torrid zone several grains and plants which supply the inhabitants with food, either used along with rice and maize, or entirely occupying their places.

Such are in the New Continent, yams (Dioscorea alata) the manihot, (Lathyrus manihot) and the batatas. (Convolvulus batatas) the root of which, and the fruit of the pisang, (Banana musa) furnish universal articles of food. In the same zone in Africa, donra (Sorghum), manihot, and yams occur. In the East Indies, and in the Indian Islands, several palms and cycadees, which produce the sago; yams, batatas, and the bread-fruit, (Artocarpus incisa) are eaten. In the Islands of the South Sea, grain of every kind disappears: its place being supplied by the bread-fruit-tree and the pisang. In the tropical parts of New Holland there is no agriculture. Nature does all the work, the inhabitants living on the produce of the sago, of various palms, and some species of arrum.

In the high lands of South America the distribution is similar to that of the other degrees of latitude. Maize, indeed, grows to the height of seven thousand two hundred feet above the level of the sea, but only predominates between three thousand and four thousand feet, and is associated with the pisang and the vegetables; while, from six thousand to nine thousand two hundred and fifty feet the European grains abound—wheat in the lower regions, and rye and barley in the higher along with Chenopodium Rufo, as a nutritious plant must also be enumerated. Potatoes alone are cultivated at a height of nine thousand two hundred and sixty feet to twelve thousand three hundred feet.

To the south of the Tropic of Capricorn wherever agriculture is practised, considerable resemblance with the northern temperate zone may be observed. In the southern parts of Brazil, in Buenos Ayre in Chili, at the cape of Good Hope, and in the temperate zone of New Holland, wheat predominates, barley and rye make their appearance, however, in the most southern parts of these countries, and in Van Diemen's Land. In New Zealand the culture of wheat is said to have been tried with success; but the inhabitants make the Acrostichum furcatum their main article of sustenance.

Thus it appears, in regard to the predominating kinds of grain, that the earth may be divided into five grand divisions or kingdoms: the Kingdom of Rice, of Maize, of Wheat, of Rye, and lastly of Barley and Oats. The first three are the most extensive; maize has the greatest range of temperature; but rice may be said to support the greatest number of the human race.

Corn was the chief export from Britain under the Romans, and in the fourth century the armies of Gaul and Germany depended for their subsistence upon these annual supplies. In the year 359, some of the Roman colonies situated in the Upper Rhine, having been plundered by their enemies the Emperor Julian built a fleet of eight hundred barks, which he despatched to Britain for corn. The historian Zosimus states that, on its return, the inhabitants of the plundered towns and villages received enough not only to last them during the winter, but after they had sown their lands in the spring, to leave them sufficient for their subsistence until the next harvest.—Malmebury says that in the reign of Stephen, London was a granary where corn could always be bought cheaper than anywhere else. King Richard, after his return from the East, issued a prohibition against the exportation of corn, "that England might not suffer from the want of its own abundance. The violation of this law is stated to have been punished with merciless severity; some vessels having been seized in the port of St. Valery laden with English corn for the King of France, Richard burned both the vessels and the town, hanged

the seamen and also put to death some monks who had been concerned in the illegal transaction. After all this wild devastation, the king divided the corn among the poor. In 1382, a general proclamation was issued, prohibiting, under penalty of the confiscation of the vessel and cargo, the exportation of corn or malt to any foreign country, except to the king's territories in Gascony, Bayonne, Calais, Brest, Dherburg, Berwick-upon-Tweed, and other strong places belonging to the King. Twelve years afterwards, all English subjects were allowed to export corn to any country not hostile, on paying the dues.

The grain of wheat, like that of all other grasses, is popularly called a "seed," but botanically it is a fruit; because, in its ripe condition, it is enclosed in the head-like shell (pericarp) corresponding to the loose pod of such fruits as the pea or bean. This husk is formed of a much firmer substance than the body of the grain, and, in the process of grinding becoming separated takes with it the outer layers of the grain itself. These outer layers differ from the central mass; while the body of the seed is composed of cells densely filled with the white starch granules which give the characteristic appearance to fine flour, the outer layers contain no starch, but oily and albuminous matter instead. Bran contains the husk, the coats of the seed, and the envelope of the body of the seed.

If a portion of the flower be formed into a stiff paste, and then thoroughly washed the water will carry off a considerable part of the dough, assuming at the same time a milky appearance, and a tenacious solid will be left behind, which is called the gluten. The milky liquid, if allowed to stand, will deposit a sediment, which is the starch. These are the chief ingredients in flower, and the albumen and gluten are what are termed nitrogenized substances, having, chemically, a close resemblance to the flesh of animals.

That the skin or cuticle of grasses contains a large proportion of silica is proved by its hardness, and by large masses of vitrified matter being found wherever a hay-stack or heap of corn is accidentally consumed by fire. It is said that wheat-straw may be melted into a colorless glass by the blow-pipe, without any addition, that barley-straw will melt into glass of a topaz yellow color.

LICE ON CALVES.—A number of years ago I had a yearling that grew poor, and I could not help it. Its breathing became so loud that it could be heard several rods. I thought it would die. One of my neighbors told me that he had heard that sour buttermilk was good. I procured some, and washed it from head to foot; and in three days his breathing was very regular, and he was as smart as need be. I had no more trouble with him.—*Rural New Yorker.*

## Cracked Hoof in Horses.

This disease, says a late writer, also called sand-crack, only occurs in the hoof that is dry, hard, brittle, and contracted. The hoof in a natural, elastic condition, can be bruised, but not split up, if double the force that splits the dry, contracted hoof is applied. This crack occurs most generally at the quarters, and almost always in the fore feet, they being almost alone subject to contraction. If the crack extends through the hoof, it causes very painful lameness.

For the treatment of this disease, Dr Dadd prescribes as follows: "The foot must first be carefully examined to see that no dirt has worked in under the hoof; the loose parts of the horn must be cut away; a pledget of tow, saturated with sulphate or chloride of zinc, or tincture of myrrh, should be applied, and a bandage carefully put on to keep it in place, and keep out the dirt. As soon as the new horn has grown down a little, draw a line across the top of the crack with a drawing knife or firing iron, and apply a little tar or hoof ointment. If the crack is at the toe, a shoe, with a band running across from the heels to a little below the coronet in front, and united by two screws, will often be all that is required, and the horse may be kept at work; but in quarter-crack it is unsafe to use the animal, particularly if it extends through to the soft parts. If the frog is in a healthy condition, which is rarely the case, a bar shoe, eased at the quarter, will be found beneficial."

USE THE FANNING MILL THOROUGHLY.—It will pay to clean grain thoroughly before offering it for sale. A careless or dishonest man has little reason to congratulate himself upon having sold a quantity of chaff, cockle seed, and other foul stuff, for the price of wheat. Dealers in grain have sharp eyes for anything that affects the market price, and they readily detect wilful or careless neglect to properly clean the crop, and a reduction of from two to four or more cents per bushel is the consequence. It requires but a few pounds weight of refuse among grain to greatly damage its appearance. An amount which would bring fifty cents if sold at the price of wheat, will reduce the market value of twenty-five bushels from four to five cents per bushel, thus entailing actual loss, instead of gain, as some, by their practice, seem to suppose. Grain merchants sometimes take great advantage of the fact, that foreign matter in grain deteriorates the market value below the actual damage caused by its presence. They put large quantities of poorly cleaned grain through the fanning mill, take out one or two cents per bushel in the weight of foul seeds, etc., and are able to sell the improved grain at four or five cents advance per bushel, all of which might have been realized by the producer, in return for a few hours extra labor.

CURING OR PICKLING BEEF.—To eight gallons of water add two pounds of brown sugar, one quart of molasses, four ounces of saltpetre, and fine salt until it will float an egg.

General Sanford, of New York, has caused an arrest of Colonel Corcoran, of the 69th Irish regiment, for refusing to order the regiment out for parade at the reception of the Prince of Wales.

**Hotels.**  
**CARLETON HOUSE,**  
BY THOS W. SMITH,  
Proprietor.  
Is removed to James McDougall'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 C. A. Dible, 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 about 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. Stabling accommodation.  
S. B. ESTEY.  
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 he may be found, in addition to the above a good stock of  
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Stationary, School Books, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Confectionary & Garden Seeds,  
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.

**The Liverpool and London FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
INCORPORATED IN 1853.

Thomas Brocklebank, Esquire, Chairman.  
Joseph Christopher Ewart, Esq., M. P., and Francis Haywood, Esq., Directors.  
Swinton Road, Esq., Secretary.  
Home Office,  
37, Cannon Street, Liverpool;  
20 and 28, Poultry, London.  
Capital—Two Millions Sterling.  
Paid up—£250,374 2s. 3d. Sterling.  
Constitution.  
Unlimited Liability of Stockholders.

**Fire Department.**  
The Company continue 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 £227,270 10s. 5d., s. g. Losses paid, in 1856, £108,366 10s. 6d. s. g.

**Life Department.**  
The conditions on 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.  
See章程 for Stamps or policies in either Department.  
Please apply to  
**EDWARD ALLISON,**  
Agent for New Brunswick.

98 Prince William St., St. John, N. B.  
George Kerr, Esq., M. P., Chairman;  
D. G. McLachlan, Esq., Bathurst;  
M. S. Levy, Esq., St. John's;  
James Robertson, Esq., Moncton;  
William T. Rose, Esq., St. Stephen;  
James McLachlan, Esq., Woodstock;  
Thomas H. Barker, Esq., Fredericton.  
May 29

**FIRE! FIRE!!**  
IN CONSEQUENCE of the late disastrous fire, the subscriber has concluded to remove his store to the south side of the Bridge, to a building owned by Mr. JOHN KELLY, where he has received a large and well selected stock of  
**ENGLISH & AMERICAN GOODS**  
—CONSISTING OF—  
Glasses, Ornaments, Dealers, Cutlery, Cargoes;  
Muslin Dress Patterns, in all the new styles;  
Calicoes; Grey and White Cottons; Bed Ticks, Striped Shirting, Blue Drillings, Cotton Flannels, Red and White Flannels, Black and White Linen Thread; Hats, Caps, &c.  
**READY MADE CLOTHING,**  
Coats, Vests, Pants, Drawers, Braces, Belts, Silk and Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs, Shirt Collars, Overalls, &c.  
**Boots, Shoes and Rubbers**  
In great variety, which will be sold cheaper than any in the market.  
**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**  
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 the stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is bound to sell at any advantage on cash.

**JOHN LENAHAN.**  
Woodstock, May 29th, 1860.

**PHOENIX ROW,**  
AND  
**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 call and see the Stock of New Goods just received, comprising Black Cloths, Black Dressings 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 he is unable to do so.

**MR. CREDIT HASLED 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  
**EAGLE FURNITURE STORE.**

**CHAIRS.**—Three thousand CHAIRS, now manufacturing and for sale at prices from 25 cts. to 75 cts. each, at the  
**EAGLE FURNITURE STORE.**

**CITY MARKET.**  
THE WORLD MOVES, 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

to all that come within its lucious influence. Here the frugal Housewife can ally her coming fears by obtaining material for a "lasty" kind of gown, a "lasty" saloon, or a "Tibet" from the "herds of the stalls," or the "firstlings of the flock."  
Or, in other words, where materials may be obtained for a "Fast Dinner," for a favor.  
**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.**  
Houlton, Sept. 10, 1860.

**DOCTOR SMITH**  
Has removed his  
**RESIDENCE**  
To the house next below Mr. Grover's.  
Woodstock, Aug. 28, 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. 29, 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. KIMBALL,**  
**DENTIST.**  
WOODSTOCK.  
Office in Dr. Smith's New Building.

**STODDARD & BAKER,**  
**HARNESS MAKERS,**  
And Importers of  
Boots and Shoes, Shoe 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,**  
**COMMONS MERCHANT,**  
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.  
Houlton, N. B. June 1, 1860.  
H. N. Mace, Fish River, N. B.

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

**EXCELSIOR CONFECTIONERY!**  
Manufactured by  
**J. G. BECKETT,**  
**WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER,**  
PASTRY COOK,  
AND DEALER IN CHOICE FRUITS, BOX-BOYS, ETC.,  
51 and 52, Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

Candies in Great Variety, to suit the Trade; Soda Water and Syrups of all kinds.  
Wedding Cake, Charlotte de Russes, and Table Ornaments in the highest style of the art. Cakes, Pastries, Tea, Coffee, Buns, and Ice Creams always on hand.  
All of which they offer to the trade at the LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Exchange made for Oats, Butter, and other country produce elsewhere.

**G. D. KING & SONS,**  
CALAIS, N. B.  
Would inform the trade 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, Salerates, Soap,  
Tea, Coffee, Candles, &c., &c.  
All of which they offer to the trade at the LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Exchange made for Oats, Butter, and other country produce 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 directed to his care, with promptness and fidelity. No need to import.

**JOHN C. MONTGOMERY,**  
St. John, June 1, 1860.

**D. K. CHASE,**  
CALAIS, MAINE,  
Dealer in Hardware, Iron and Steel, Paints and Oils, Blacksmith Tools, Sporting and Blasting Powder, Guns and Pistols, Welch, A. Griffith's  
Saws, Railroad Shovels and Picks.  
D. K. is agent for W. Adams and Co's Celebrated Fire-Proof Safes, Fairbanks' Scales, and Bibles, Mangle & Co's Powder Machinery, &c.

**DEWEY & SONS,**  
**MEROX & SONS,**  
CALAIS, N. B.  
WILLIAM DEWEY, WILLIAM DEWEY, JR., C. L. DEWEY,  
Agents for Steamers, Adelaide, Admiral, and Queen; Boston and Worcester, Grand Trunk and Western Railroads.

**ALLEN & SONS,**  
Wholesale and Retail  
**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 Crackers 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, GISTERS, by the quart and gallon.  
All orders addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

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

**F. A. CONGROVE,**  
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN  
**CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY,**  
**FANCY GOODS AND TOYS,**  
Daguerotype, Ambrotype and Photographic Goods.  
No. 75, Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.  
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Wholesale and Retail Importer and Manufacturer of every description of  
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Cloths, Tweeds, Dressings, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, and Small Wares; Old 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.

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**A Fashionable Tailoring Establishment,**  
UNCONNECTED WITH SLOPS.  
JOHN 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 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.  
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Woodstock, June 13, 1860.

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Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order with your system? Do you feel your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the result of various causes. Some of the most common are constipation, indigestion, and a general debility of the system. These symptoms are often the result of various causes. Some of the most common are constipation, indigestion, and a general debility of the system. These symptoms are often the result of various causes. Some of the most common are constipation, indigestion, and a general debility of the system.

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