

Desultory.

BE GENTLE TO THY HUSBAND.

Be gentle, there are hours when he
By anxious care is tossed;
And shadows deep lie on his brow,
By business trials crossed.

Be gentle, 'tis for you he toils,
And thinks, and strives to gain
Home comfort and home happiness;
Don't let him strive in vain.

Be gentle, though some hasty word
Should fall, it was not meant;
A smile a kind word will recall,
And many more prevent.

Be gentle, Oh 'twill soothe much care,
And make each burden light;
A gentle tone will smooth the brow,
And draw an answer bright.

Be gentle, though it may seem hard
To check an angry word;
Yet try, and it will surely bring
A full and rich reward.

CHINA—TERRIBLE SCENE IN CHINA.—The Canton Press gives the particulars of a frightful execution by wholesale of Canton river pirates by the Cantonese authorities. The pirates with their lorries were first enticed out of the river, and then a military and naval force was stationed ten or twelve miles below Canton to prevent their ascending the river above that point. The pirates attempted to get past this station in a boat, but were only partially successful, while the Chinese Commodore pursued and destroyed those who did. The Press says:—

"There sailed past his guard post three, some say ten, Canton lorries and tugs; others hanging out outside in case this detachment succeeded. They were attacked by the mandarin force; three were burnt, two ran up to take refuge at the Pagoda anchorage, and the rest made out to sea as fast as they could. The remainder of that day was occupied in pursuing and capturing the fugitive pirates who had escaped on shore. Next morning, the 20th, the mandarin armed boats were in pursuit of the two boats that had escaped up the river. They came up with them about noon, lying in the Pagoda. There they were attacked; their crews dashed into the stream to swim ashore, and while floating on the water some forty or fifty were speared and shot; a fine sight to be seen for foreign seamen and residents."

"Early on the morning of the 21st, it was evident from the packed throngs on the great bridge, and the hubbub around that something strange and novel and exciting had occurred. About 9 o'clock, some of the mandarin war-boats had come up with two prizes and two hundred captured pirates. The latter they commenced to land, each man under the guard of at least four marines brandishing swords, spears, matchlocks, or sporting gay flags. The captives were in a terrible plight, stripped, and naked, hands tied with awful tightness behind their backs, and feet scarcely able to walk, while they were driven along with the most barbarous savagery. Eight or ten had been beheaded on their way up the river, and two or three just as they went on shore, for showing fight, and their reluctance to move. The heads of these unfortunate were swung on poles, and swung before the eyes of the remainder, as a token of what awaited them very shortly. When all had been landed, they were marched across the bridge to the Northern end, and on the way, as if to gratify the public gaze, the heads of four were deliberately chopped off, and their corpses flung in the river below."

Thirty of the captives were executed at the Northern gate, when the remaining 170 were carried around to the South gate. The work was short; one after the other the whole lot were beheaded, and in half an hour the judges, troops, and staffs, mob were dispersed. The executions, of whom there were several, died to see who could do the largest amount of work; one succeeded in cutting off 63 heads, for which he would receive what he would consider a handsome douceur, as 500 cash is given for each capt. Commodore Woo, the hero of the day, went to the tribunal with a blue button, but returned to his fleet with a red one, honoured and applauded by all his co-mandants."

AN ENGLISH LAVENDER FIELD.—We take from Mr. Piesse's latest volume, the following fragment of a sight that may be seen at midsumtime in the bonny Hertfordshire meadows:—

There is one sight in old England that I love beyond measure, and that is a lavender field; it pleases from its intrinsic beauty. The lovely color of its flowers all the while is trying to "match," but can't exactly hit on the shade. Then its fragrance!—ha! ha! how inimitable, as the sprays wave with the breeze! It pleases a patriotic Englishman, simply because it cannot be matched "in all the world," and he is proud of it accordingly. In this little island, no less than about 270 acres of its precious land is devoted to lavender farming. Each acre yields six to twenty pounds of flowers. Every hundred pounds of flowers giving up by distillation, about one pound of the otto of lavender, and thus we learn that there is an average production of 7,000 pounds of lavender otto annually. It requires six ounces of this to make a gallon of lavender water, so that Britannia and her children—you know their names, Jamaica, Canada, Australia—together with a few visitors, America, Germany and Russia, use and take home with them the enormous quantity of 17,000 gallons of this favorite spirit. The lavender farms of England are situated at Mitcham in Surrey, and at Hitchen in Hertfordshire. At Mr. Park's farm, of the latter place, the lavender when in blossom is resorted to by all the bees for miles around. The sound of their hum in such vast numbers is quite enchanting; nor do the butterflies neglect to visit so luxurious a feast, the taste of which appears to be particularly grateful to them. The bees love for the lavender is so excess, that at the harvest time, as the sprays fall before the sickle and are tied up into sheaves, they will follow it even at a sacrifice of life into the still. Dear reader, should you feel inclined to leave the din and smoke of your native city for a peep at the lavender farm, go when July is old or August is young, and see Mr. Park's farm; he will greet you merrily and his guide wife will give you a hearty welcome."

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A CAT.—In Toronto, C. W., on Sunday week, a cat entered Trinity Church during service, and got into one of the pews, where it bit a Miss Goddard on the hand. The animal was subsequently caught by the sexton, Mr. Mulligan, and while he was carrying it out it bit him on the hand and scratched him. Mr. Mulligan regarded the wounds as trifling, and paid no attention to them. A few days afterwards his hand and arm began to swell in a fearful manner, and although physicians were at once called in, their skill was of no avail, and the man died in great agony. Miss Goddard was also very ill at last accounts, but hopes were entertained of her recovery.

Somebody has called childhood "a rose lawn between the cradle and school-house."

Agricultural.

Hints on Starting Garden Plants Early in Spring.

Various methods may be resorted to for procuring early vegetables and flowers, in all climates, and especially in the colder regions of the most Northern States, and of the British Provinces, as well as for securing the growth of those plants which will not ordinarily mature where the season is very short. Green-houses, hotbeds, and cold frames, are the most desirable, and these are destined to come into more extensive use, when people generally learn how simple, cheap, and valuable they are. Of these we speak from time to time; here we will only refer to one or two methods that may be adopted by all.

First, let it be remembered, that a soil deeply dug and thoroughly drained, is in a condition to receive seeds or plants much earlier than an ordinary soil, no matter how dry it may be. A free admixture of fermenting manure, like that from the horse stable, also tends to warm the soil.

The smaller seeds, lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower, turnips, tomatoes, many of the flower seeds, etc., may well be sown in cheap earthen pots, or in boxes of earth. These boxes, if water-tight should have gimlet holes in the bottom to drain off excess of water; an over dose of water with no drainage, will often stop or greatly retard the growth. Though not indispensable, it is always preferable to water at the bottom, letting only so much soak in as will naturally rise by capillary attraction. While the weather remains cold during the day, these boxes or pots may be kept in a warm, light cellar, or better still, in a room, slightly warmed by fire heat. But as soon as the out-door temperature during the day is above the freezing point, they should be left out in the sun, and only be brought in at night when there is a prospect of frost. It answers very well to leave them on the South side of a barn during the day, and remove them to the barn floor at night, covering with straw if need be to keep out frost. By a very little care of this kind any one may have an abundant supply of plants, ready to be transferred to the open ground when danger of frost is past.

Another method which has been highly commended by some, is this: Cut turf or grass sods into square blocks, or in long pieces; if grass sods, pare off a little of the grass side. Invert the pieces and plant in them various seeds, such as cabbage, lettuce, cucumbers, melons, corn, turnips, radishes, indeed anything which is desired to grow early. These can be laid closely together on the south side of the house, or barn, taking care to apply, from time to time, just water enough to keep them barely moist. On cold nights they can be covered with old carpeting, or blankets, and straw, until the plants begin to appear, after which the pieces should be temporarily removed to the cellar whenever there is danger of frost. As soon as the condition of the soil and whether renders it safe, the sods or turf may be cut into small pieces, each one containing one or more growing plants, and then set them into the ground. There is a double advantage in this process: a gain of one to three weeks in time is secured, and the sod or turf is an excellent material for promoting future growth and fertility. And one who will try this method for a single season, will not be likely to omit it afterwards. Three or four hours of time expended in this way, will secure a considerable supply of extra early products of various kinds.

Those who have a few old baskets will find the following plan a good one: Put into the baskets a quantity of good soil, with rotten chips with or without some well rotted manure, as may be needed by the soil used. Plant in each basket a few melon, cucumber, squash, or pumpkin seeds. The basket can be carried in or out according to the state of the weather. After the plants are in vigorous growth, and the weather suitable, set the baskets in the soil, one in a hill, without disturbing the contents. If the sides and bottoms of the baskets be not pretty open, a number of holes should be punched through. The roots will find their way out into the surrounding soil. By starting early, so as to have large vigorous plants growing in the baskets of earth by the time the weather is settled, you may have cucumbers ready for the table almost as soon as other people have plants coming up, and melons and other products proportionately early.—*American Agriculturist.*

Proportion of Flesh and heat Producing Element in Food.

All, however, depends upon the ratio of flesh and heat-producing elements being the right one; and it would appear that this proportion differs according to the object of the feeding. Wolf, who directed much attention to this subject states, as the result of his experiments, that for maintaining animals at a moderate weight they should be as 1 to 8, for young cattle as 1 to 7, and for fattening as 1 to 5 or 6. He found by actual experiment that the production of milk was largest when the two classes was in ratio of 1 to 7; but his conclusions with regard to fat cattle must be taken with reservation. The most important point which he has brought out, is the very high value of Rape-cake; and it is interesting to know that in this respect his results bear out the repeated recommendations which chemists have given of that substance. He has shown that one pound of rape cake will produce one pound of milk, and under favorable circumstances, still more; and its effect was better than that of an equal weight of grain. It appears, also, that in feeding it is equivalent to more than twice its own weight of hay. The great difficulty which is encountered in the use of rape-cake is that cattle dislike its taste; and if they are supplied with a full quantity of turnips or straw, they will consume just a sufficient quantity of these foods to maintain an average weight, and reject the

rape-cake. The way in which this is to be obviated is said to be quite simple. Of course it will not do to diminish the quantity of other nutriment given to the cattle, for that would defeat the object of the feeder.—But part of the more bulky food, such as turnips, must be replaced by some substance, such as grain, containing the same nutriment in a smaller bulk; and then the craving for a sufficient quantity to fill the stomach will induce the animals to consume the rape, and after a few days they will become accustomed to the taste. Both rape and flax are readily grown in Canada, and our farmers would do well to avail themselves more largely of the valuable substance for feeding purposes.—*Canada, Agriculturalist.*

Fowl Manure.

No manure obtained by the farmer is as valuable as the manure from the poultry house. Of this there is no question. In what way is it best to use it? The manure is made only in small quantities, and it may be that, as a general thing, much of it is wasted. It may be thrown with other manure, muck and refuse, on the compost heap, but our plan was to save it for special purposes, and we generally use it in the vegetable garden where it is not only valuable but convenient. When dry it may be sown with onion, or other seed, in the drills at planting time; and four or five quarts put into a barrel of rain water, makes a most superb liquid manure for any beds of young plants that need stimulating. In this form we use it for our melons and cucumbers as soon as they appear above ground to put them out of the way of the "bugs," and on beds of cabbages, cauliflower, plant, &c., for the same purpose. Celery plants, after being set out in trenches, may be hurried up amazingly by watering two or three times a week, with this liquid food. If magnificent sweet corn is wanted, half a pint of dry hen dung, finely scattered in each hill, will give it, no mistake. If you have been able to grow only hard, hot, wormy radishes, next spring sow the seed in very shallow drills, not too early; in a warm sheltered place; then cover the bed with the liquid of hen manure, each alternate night; and if the season is as favorable as ordinary, you will have no cause to regret the trial. A little charcoal dust is better than coal ashes.—*New Yorker.*

SOW GRASS SEED THIS MONTH.—The grasses have many enemies, and it is frequently necessary to re-sow fields where the seed has not taken well, or where the roots have been eaten badly by worms. Wherever the grass is deficient, whether in pasture or meadow, it is a good plan to sow seed at this season. As a rule seed enough is not used when meadows are laid down to grass. After several years of experimenting, we have never found seed to "take" so well as when sown upon the frozen ground, say in the morning, in the latter part of March or early in April. The alternate freezing and thawing of this early season opens crevices in the soil, and furnish the seed with that very slight covering which it needs; the heavy spring rains also help to bury it. The use of the bush, harrow and the roller would make the covering still more sure, but we have never failed of a good "catch" without resorting to them. In a few weeks the young clover and herds grass make their appearance, and yield a tolerable crop the first season. This is a great deal better than bare patches in the meadow, which will soon be grown over with sorrel or weeds, if not occupied by grass.—*Agriculturist.*

GRASS SEEDING WITH OATS VS. WHEAT.—A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer gives his experience on this subject as follows:—

"I have tried sowing timothy and clover for future seeding with winter wheat, and of late years with oats in Spring. The latter I like best; it is little more work, but I think one year with another it is the most satisfactory. I plow the land on which I intend sowing the oats late in the fall; soon as frost will admit in spring I plow it again crosswise of the Fall plowing, sow my oats, harrow them in, and sow my grass seeds. In this way, if the land is as it should be, dry and friable from drainage, my seed gets well covered by the wash of the first rain; grows readily, is no more shaded by the oats than by the wheat plant, and has better hold of soil with its roots to bear the heat of sunshine after the oats are harvested."

SWEENEY IN HORSES.—The sweency is a shrinking of the muscles of the shoulder usually caused by a sudden strain in drawing, or by alighting hard upon the fore feet after a jump. We have had considerable personal experience with this difficulty in horses. If taken fresh, it is best to bleed the horse in the leg from the vein on the inside of the arm, called the plate vein, which will allay the inflammation; but for an old case, this is nearly useless.

Also physic the horse, and apply fomentations upon the shoulder-blade and the inside of the arm. In all cases, take off the shoes, and give the animal rest in a pasture, or on a dirt bottom in a large stall. If the case is not of too long standing, it is well to rub the shoulder with penetrating oils, like oil of spike. Our practice was to rub with a corn-cob, and hemp crash cloth. When once seated, be careful of over-driving and cooling off, as you would for a case of founder. A long rest in the pasture is the best remedy we ever tried.—*Cultivator.*

TESTING SEED CORN.—A correspondent of the Nebraska Farmer, after describing his method of selecting Seed Corn in the field in Autumn, and keeping it in a moderately warm, dry place all winter, says that in the Spring he tests it as follows: He rolls or wraps each ear in paper, twists the little end, and shears off the paper at the big end, down even with the ear. He then draws out the ear carefully and shells it. If the shelled corn of any ear does not fill the paper, it is rejected. In this way he sorts out the heavy kernelled and small cob grades, and is improving his crop.

Hotels.

PRESQUE ISLE HOTEL.
J. WHITNEY,
PROPRIETOR,
MAIN STREET,
PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE.

Oct. 13, 1860. 3m

CARLETON HOUSE,
BY TIOS 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 Outlet 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. Pihle, and that he is desirous of 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. J. H. SNOW.

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 STREETS.
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 accommodated. S. D. ESTEY.
St. John, N. B. April 1860.

PRESQUE ISLE EXCHANGE,
SUMNER WHITNEY,
PROPRIETOR,
MAIN STREET,
PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE.
Oct. 13, 1860. 3m

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 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 heretofore warrants the assertion that nothing will be left undone to give perfect satisfaction to all.

The Stables are commodious, and an experienced Horse always in attendance. The Stage leaves this House for Woodstock immediately on arrival of the Train from Saint Andrews.

JAMES H. RUSSELL, Proprietor.
Canterbury, Nov. 24, 1859. 1f

BARNUM'S
EATING HOUSE,
IN GRAND TRUNK DEPOT.
PORTLAND, ME.

Meals at all hours. Sappars and Collations furnished to order. Fine Confectionery and short cakes. **Flour, Groceries, and Liquors.**

Just Landing ex "Helen Mar," "Anna," and "Caledonia," from New York, and on hand:—
215 CHESTS and half chests Souchong, Ceylon, and Olong Teas;
85 Boxes TOBACCO, choice brands;
45 Boxes SALERATUS;
10 Boxes BLUE;
4 Cases BUTTER; 10 cases CASSIA;
50 Boxes RAISINS;
350 Bbls FLOUR.

To arrive per Louisville from Boston:—
63 dozen PATES; 35 dozen BROOMS;
25 Boxes CLOTHES; 12 Pkgs pure molasses ALCOHOL;
Lately imported from New York:—
13 Hubs, light Porto Rico SUGAR;
To arrive and hourly expected per Hannah Fowles, from Liverpool:—
45 Hds J. DeKuyper & Son's "GIN," large Anchor brand; 3 Pipes BRANDY;
35 Pans and 40, 100 cases Melan's Irish Malt WHISKY.

JOHN DRALEY, 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 HOUSE, where may be found, in addition to the above stock of

Paints, Oils, Dry Stuffs, Stationary, School Books, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Confectionary & 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 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. Brown'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. JOHN E. SMITH.
Woodstock, June 19, 1860.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
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, 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 Winklow, in the County of Carleton, being the South half of lot, No. 22, in block three, said Parish of Winklow, 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 lot, No. 22, occupied by James N. Moore, 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.

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. 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.

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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. 24, 1860. 8mos

CASH given for Hides at the CITY MARKET.
Woodstock, Nov. 17, 1860. 4m
Arcostock 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,
HARNESS MAKER,
Repairing attended to. All Work warranted to be done in the best style. Prices low.
Shop, 5 & 6 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.

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,
COMMISSION 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.
T. 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: R. HERRING, 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. C. BECKITT,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER,
AND COUNTRY COOK.
AND DEALER IN CHOICE FRUIT, BOX-BOSS, 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 Cake Ornaments in the highest style of the art. Cake, 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,
C. L. A. S. M. E.
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, Pork, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, Sausages, Soap, 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.
* * * Intending purchasers will please call before purchasing elsewhere.

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

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

D. K. CHASE,
CALAIS, MAINE.
Dealer in Hardware, Iron and Steel, Paints and Oils, Blacksmiths' Tools, Sporting and Blasting Powder, Guns and Pistols, Welch & Griffin's Saws, Railroad Shovels and Picks.

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

DEMING & SONS,
MERCHANTS,
CALAIS, ME.
WILLIAM DEMING, JR. C. L. DEMING.
Agents for Steamboats, Adelaide, Admiral, 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—
Daguerrotype, 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, Deskings, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, and Small Wares; Oil and Rubber Clothing.
Millinery, Shipbuilders, Lumbermen, and Railroad Contractors, supplied in 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.
Horton, 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 Crystallographic
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,
HARNESS MOUNTING, &c.

Always on Hand—Axes, Springs, Scawels, Malles, Castings, Enamelled Cloth, and a general assortment of Carriage Trimmings. Also—Carpenter's and Joiner's Tools, in great variety.
C. G. BERRYMAN.
St. John, Nov. 10, 1860. OLIVE.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and com-
plaint? Are you out of order,
with your system deranged, and
your feelings uncomfortable?
These symptoms are often the
prelude to serious illness. Some
of the most common and reliable
remedies are Ayer's Pills, and
take Ayer's Pills, and obtain
the "doctors' humors" and
the blood, and let the blood
move on unobstructed in health-
ful channels. The pills are
made of the most pure and
wholesome ingredients, and
act gently on the bowels, and
restore the system to its
natural functions. They are
not only a safe and reliable
remedy, but they are also a
valuable means of preventing
disease. They are sold in
bottles of 10 and 25 pills each.
Beware of cheap imitations.
The name "AYER'S PILLS" is
blown in glass, and is on the
wrapper, and is on the bottle.
If you are sick, feeble, and
complaint, take Ayer's Pills,
and you will be cured.

From a Forfeiting Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1853.
DR. AYER'S PILLS are the paragon of all that
is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter
of all her troubles, and I have been enabled to travel
insecure for years. Her mother has been long
only all with blotches and pimples on her skin, but
in her hair. After our child was cured, she also took
your Pills, and they have cured her. MORRIS.

As a Family Physic.
From Dr. E. W. Carter, New Orleans.
Your Pills are the price of purity. Their excellent
qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are
safe, and very certain. I have used them in all the
cases of the bowels, which have been in the daily
treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Pains Stomach.
From Dr. Edward B. Phillips, Baltimore.
DEAR BRO. AYER: I cannot answer you what com-
plaint I have cured with your Pills better than to say
that I have cured many of the most distressing
cases of headache, and I have been enabled to travel
insecure for years. Her mother has been long
only all with blotches and pimples on her skin, but
in her hair. After our child was cured, she also took
your Pills, and they have cured her. MORRIS.