

Desultory.

For the Carleton Sentinel.

GODS SILENT VOICE.

Majestic silence reigns supreme,
Night's balmy influence falls on man;
He in the stillness of a dream,
Lies o'er his life from youth's extreme,
Till Reason's light from a small stream,
In floods of silent glory ran.

Not by the power of human skill,
The mind of mighty genius came,
While sleep's soft power of mortal will,
Some hidden Power—omnipotent skill,
Gave to their minds silent and still,
High Reason's light and living flame.

The silent dew falls—and the earth
Sends forth bright verdure to the spring;
Plants swell their buds—buds turn to flowers—
Trees grow and spread o'er earth their boughs—
Each rolls to life, and night their hours—
In cheerful silent speech, all sing.

Summer and Winter, cold and heat,
Scot-time and harvest come and go;
The Fount of Day's bright suns we meet,
Through myriads of miles they come to greet
Earth's face with beauteous richest smiles—
To beauty, light, and warmth bestow.

Each mighty thought, remote or near,
Through time that swells the world abroad;
Each word of mine in its sphere,
Rejoice—no mighty rush we hear,
Yet to the true, enlightened ear,
All speak the silent voice of God.

TUSA.

Amusing Blunder of an American Tourist.

Ralph Lase, the clever correspondent of the New York Express, tells the following laughable story in his last letter:

A rather singular story has been related to me by a professional eye-witness, of an American recently arrived in France by one of the New York and Havre steamers. I won't vouch for the entire authenticity of the anecdote, but it certainly has a probable look, and my informant is a gentleman of high respectability, though unfortunately addicted to jesting. According to his statement, then, the American in question, immediately after leaving the steamer and getting his baggage through the Havre custom-house, took the first train for Paris. He brought with him into the car a small valise and a copy of Murray's guide-book for France, which, from its dissipated appearance, had doubtless been purchased by some transatlantic tourist and carried over to America, where it has, perhaps, been presented to a friend, the actual proprietor, about to set out on his travels. As soon as the train was in motion, Jonathan plunged into his guide-book and carefully examined the particulars related of the route from Havre to Rouen and Paris. Among the rest was, of course, the information that the longest tunnel in France is on this line. A thought seemed to strike the stranger. Leaning toward a passenger seated opposite (no other than the gentleman who tells the story), he stammered in a very broken French, "Tunnel—combien de temps?" meaning "how long are we in passing it?" The other supposed the question to refer to the time which would elapse before the train would reach the tunnel, and answered, "half an hour." The American took his valise from beneath the seat, opened it, and drew forth a change of linen, which he coolly proceeded to unfold, to the intense astonishment of the other passengers—among whom, fortunately, there was no ladies. In due time the train entered the tunnel, and the car was plunged into Egyptian darkness, relieved only by an occasional instantaneous flash from the lamps. Presently the train again darted into the open air, and a roar of laughter burst from the fellow passengers of our Yankee abroad. He had understood that the time occupied in passing the tunnel was half an hour, and had determined to avail himself of the opportunity to make certain changes in his dress. The time actually consumed is about four minutes; and, as the light of day again rushed in at the windows, the free and independent citizen was discovered. Do you remember a pictorial history, stolen from the French and published in America some years ago, under the title of the Adventures of Bachelor Buttery? "One scene represents the bachelor 'turning over a new leaf.' I refer you to the caricature.

The Angels.

When we read the Scripture history of the angels who have visited the earth on missions of mercy, we learn lessons which should make an indelible impression upon the memory. Their beautiful presence—their benevolent attentions—their pure example, and their labors of love have contributed vastly to the sum of human happiness.

On whatever errands they come, they never fail to sanction the laws of truth, and to rebuke their violation. When the drunken Belshazzar made a feast for his nobles, and the vulgar joke and voluptuous song filled the palace with revelry, the armies and bloodless hand of an invisible spirit wrote his epitaph in his death, and Daniel who refused his luxuries, translated the lightning that blazed forth his doom. The heavenly messenger who visited Abraham under the oak manifested his respect for the laws of nature, by partaking of the milk offered by the hospitality of the patriarch and prophet. In the history of Agar we find the unfortunate woman wandering in a desert. Her child, faint with fatigue and perishing with thirst, excites her deepest sympathy. She bows in prayer, and an angel comes down on that stairway of sunbeams and leads her to a fountain of water in the wilderness.

So it is from Genesis to Revelations, the angels are guests that never drink wine—never supply a vitiated taste with any beverage that can intoxicate. Let woman be the angel of the age in which we live—writing with a pen of flame in her white hand her denunciation of intemperance in all its forms, withholding every dangerous stimulant at the hospitable board, leading the lost and fanned to the fountains of living water, and standing with a sword of fire in the path of the false prophet, as the angel did when Balaam was stopped in his "mad career of sin and folly."

Don't LIKE THE MEAT.—Pat Flannery is not only an efficient officer, but something of a wag. Fond of a good joke, he never misses an opportunity of playing one. A few evenings since he was sitting on the Uncle Sam's corner, fronting the levee when a "long lank" Walsh deck-hand passed him, holding in one hand an acre of gingerbread, and in the other a huge bologna sausage. At almost every step he would satisfy the cravings of his appetite with a bite from each of the aforesaid articles. Pat no sooner saw him than he determined on a joke. As the Hoosier passed him, a rat ran across the sidewalk, at which he wickedly made a kick.

"Leave that alone!" yelled Pat, as if angry.

"What do you want a feller to leave that rat alone for?" asked the Hoosier.

"Because it belongs to me, and I don't want it abused."

"What on earth do you want with rats?"

"Make bologna sausages with them, sir."

The Hoosier waited to hear no more, but emptying his mouth of its contents, listened to the next rat grogery for a few crazy minutes, to take, as he expressed it, "the darned rat taste out."

Agricultural.

Purposes Served by Lime.

Professor Johnston, of Connecticut, an able agricultural chemist, gives the following information derived from carefully conducted analyses, of the purposes served by lime as an application to farm land, and is worthy of attention, especially at the present time when the subject is under consideration. Prof. Johnston's brief article, proceeding from a gentleman who has made agricultural science almost a specialty, is peculiarly appropriate.

The purposes served by lime as a chemical constituent of the soil are at least of four distinct kinds.

1. It supplies a kind of inorganic food which appears to be necessary to the healthy growth of all our cultivated plants.

2. It neutralises acid substances which are naturally formed in the soil, and decomposes or renders harmless other noxious compounds which are not unfrequently within reach of the roots of plants.

3. It changes the inert vegetable matter in the soil, so as gradually to render it useful to vegetation.

4. It causes, facilitates, or enables other useful compounds, both organic and inorganic, to be produced in the soil, or so promotes the decomposition of existing compounds as to prepare them more speedily for entering into the circulation of plants.

The fertilising properties of lime, then, appear to arise, in a great measure, from the force with which it attracts carbonic acid from the atmosphere or soil to which it is exposed. This attraction for carbonic acid is so powerful, that if lime be placed in contact with animal or vegetable matter they are decomposed or dissolved with great rapidity, and reduced to a fit state for entering the roots of plants. It is for this reason that we see such good results from the application of lime upon soils where green crops have been consumed on the land, or where any of the various plants used for that purpose have been planted in green. It also produces equally good effects, and for the same reason, in soils newly broken up; in fact, in all soils rich in humus or vegetable matter.

But the chemical action of lime is not confined to the decomposition of vegetable and other organic matter in the soil. It appears to be clearly established by the experiments of agricultural chemists, that this substance has also the property of setting at liberty the alkalies which are present in small quantities in the soil, favoring the formation of soluble silicates, which are useful to all of our crops of grain. Lime, however, not only acts chemically, but to a certain extent it is also useful by altering the mechanical nature of the soil. For instance, it renders clayey soils less tenacious; and it is also stated that it makes sandy soils firmer, and loamy soils soft, mellow and light. Such is briefly all that is known at present concerning the chemical properties of lime.

Weeds.

Let us remind our readers of the necessity of keeping the horse hoe and the carrot weeder actively employed among their crops. Keep down the weeds by destroying them early. Do not wait until they are visible, but by the continual stirring of the surface increase your fertility, and prevent the weeds from repeating themselves.

Those who treat their stable manures properly, so as to destroy weed seeds, and those who use artificial manures, may, by greater industry, in a single season save half the expense of future weedings. Foul corners of fields containing weeds, should be thoroughly sowed, so as to kill all plants and if the soil contains a trace of lime, it will be restored to fertility and entire cleanliness the next season; but to secure this to a certainty, a light top-dressing of lime may be applied late in the fall. For such purposes neither salt nor lime should ever be plowed under. When placed on the surface the salt will be carried in by dew and rains, first, as a saturated solution, killing seeds and insects at the surface, and then by becoming diluted with the moisture of the soil. Lime, from the peculiar shape of its particles, will worry its way between the particles of sand and other constituents of the soil, passing downward until it reaches the surface of the sub-soil, where it will be detained, and in so doing neutralises the acidity much better than if plowed under the surface, and so missing contact with all particles of soil above itself. Some weeds may be got rid of by mere plowing, even when of large size; but many seed out so early a date after their first appearance that we are compelled to destroy the germinating power of the fallen seeds, before the land can be made truly clean of them.

Working Farmer.

Carrots.

Let us remind our readers again of the value of carrots. Two bushels of oats and one of carrots, are better food for a horse than three bushels of oats; and when used for light work the quantity of carrots may be increased and that of the oats diminished. With such food horses will enjoy good health and spirits, loose hide and shining coat and improved digestion. The usual method of feeding horses with oats being the lot of land now in possession of said Thomas Oliver, one hundred acres or less the same having been taken by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court against Thomas Oliver.

An apprentice lad who had been misbehaving, one day came in for a chastisement during which his master exclaimed, "How long will you serve the devil?"

The boy replied, "You know best, sir; I believe my indentures will be out in three months."

and oats. The dung of the horse so fed presents no whole oats, but is homogeneous in its character, while he is sustained with less amount of grain and hay.

The Bone plant has similar properties a thin slice of this plant thrown into a glass of water, renders it ropy and gelatinous, and for this reason it is a specific for summer complaint for children.

For fattening animals carrots are equally valuable and for milch cows they surpass any other food. When fed in mid-winter the milk is equal in flavor to that produced from clover in summer, while the butter made from the milk is finely colored and highly flavoured. A thousand bushels of carrots are sometimes raised on an acre of land, and when we remember that their value when fed with oats is equal to that of the oats themselves, of which fifty bushels is a fair crop per acre, we can readily see how profitable the carrot crop must prove to every farmer for his home consumption.

LAWNS.—Frequent mowing is one of the main features in keeping a lawn, and no fine lawn can be maintained unless this is attended to. It matters not how much skill and expense may have been incurred in its formation, if allowed to grow, the stronger foliaged grasses and clover will eventually smother all the finer kinds; annual grasses then gain a footing, and when winter approaches, the lawn is many removes from being a "thing of beauty."

On the contrary, we have seen many fine lawns that have had no particular care bestowed upon their preparation, rendered close and smooth by frequent cutting and rolling. One of the most ruinous practices is that of attempting to take a crop of hay from the first growth of the season; such a course will destroy the finest lawn. It is the grand secret in lawn keeping to mow very early and very frequent in the spring. At this period the coarse grasses soon spread and monopolize the surface; and when these are left unmolested even for a few weeks, before mowing, the lawn is partially destroyed for the season. Early mowing allows the finer grasses an opportunity to develop; frequent cutting causes the plant to spread and thicken, a close compact surface of grass is formed, which stands the hot summer suns; when under the opposite management it would be all burnt up.

We therefore advise those who have difficulty in keeping a velvet lawn, to see that they are not to blame for neglecting to mow early and frequently during the first stages of growth. We know that such is but too often the case, and many lawns that might be kept in beautiful condition, are destroyed by want of timely care in this respect.—Farmer and Gardener.

LIQUID MANURE.—Prof. Sprengel, the celebrated German chemist, asserts that each cow produces annually 18000 pounds urine, which contains of solid matter 900 pounds. This solid matter is fully equal to the weight of every cow kept on a farm for one year, is worth, when applied to the crops, more than \$20 annually, and so in proportion to all the rest of the domestic animals. It may be said that no other department of rural economy does the American farmer lose so much by neglect, as in the management of solid and liquid manures.

HORSE RADISH.—Like most other plants delights in a deep rich loam, and moderately moist, provided the moisture be furnished regularly by a constant supply of water. Ditch banks and their immediate vicinity will answer well for horse radish provided they are not occasionally wet too long a time. This root will not grow in poor soil, nor beneath the drip of trees. It is a native of Europe, and is used for medicine, salads, and succors. The root rasped or scraped, and used either plain or soaked in vinegar. Its medicinal effect is said to be to stimulate the glands to activity. The root, when freshly grated, assists digestion, and is therefore in high repute as a table condiment, as it is supposed by some to prevent scurvy.

Worth Remembering.

The following were Jefferson's ten rules to be observed in practical life.

- 1st. Never put off till to-morrow, what you can do to day.
- 2d. Never trouble others for what you can do yourself.
- 3d. Never spend your money before you have it.
- 4th. Never buy what you do not want, because it is cheap.
- 5th. Pride costs us more than hunger, thirst and cold.
- 6th. We never repent of having eaten too little.
- 7th. Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly.
- 8th. How much pain have those evils us which have never happened.
- 9th. Take things always by their smooth handle.
- 10th. When angry count ten before you speak, if very angry, a hundred.

LICE ON CATTLE.—Justus G. Lewis writes the Prairie Farmer that if animals are washed all over with soft soap of about the consistency of very thin batter, it will not take the hair or injure the animal in the least and it will destroy the lice. One application is usually enough. It is the best remedy he ever tried or read of.

MINCE MEAT.—Six pounds of currants, three lbs. of raisins stoned, three lbs. of apples chopped fine, four lbs. of suet, two lbs. of sugar, two pounds of beef, the peel and juice of two lemons, a pint of brandy, half an ounce of mixed spice. Press the whole into a deep pan when well mixed.

An apprentice lad who had been misbehaving, one day came in for a chastisement during which his master exclaimed, "How long will you serve the devil?"

The boy replied, "You know best, sir; I believe my indentures will be out in three months."

Hotels.

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

Oct. 13, 1860.

CARLETON HOUSE,
BY THOS W. SMITH,
Woodstock, N. B.
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 accommodations. S. B. ESTEV.

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 stable for horses, and he trusts those who visit him will find a good quiet home, as there is to be no spiffy things 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 accommodations. S. B. ESTEV.

St. John, N. B. April 1860.

PRESQUE ISLE EXCHANGE,
SUMNER WHITNEY,
PROPRIETOR,
MAIN STREET,
PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE.

Oct. 13, 1860.

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

Meals at all hours. Suppers and Collations furnished to Military and Fire Companies at short notice.

PHENIX 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 have the attention of the public generally called to see the Stock of New Goods just received, comprising Black Cloths, Black Goods and Fancy Doe 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 26, 1860.

CLOTHING.
THE SUBSCRIBER begs to acknowledge the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and to call attention to his

SMALL STOCK, consisting of SUPERFINE BLACK, BROAD, BEAVER and PILOT CLOTH,

DOESKINS IN VARIETY, WOLF AND BEAK CLOTH, FANCY VESTINGS, &c., and that he is now prepared to do

ANY WORK IN THE TAILORING LINE with which he may be favored. Prices moderate. CUTTING promptly attended to, and a GOOD FIT warranted, or no sale.

Shop near the Weigh Scales, Queen Street. GEORGE C. FOWLER.

Woodstock, October 27, 1860.

MEDICAL ADVICE
DR. LAURENT, M. D., Honorary Member of the London Medical Society, &c., &c., may be CONSULTED personally or by letter on the various forms of Local and Constitutional Debility, daily at his residence,

37 BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

Patients residing in the Colonies, with whom a personal consultation is impossible, can be successfully treated by correspondence, on forwarding a detailed statement of their case, accompanied by the usual fee of £1 sterling.

For more complete instructions, they are recommended in the first instance to procure, from the Local Agent Dr. LAURENT'S WORK.

SELF-PRESERVATION.
A Medical Treatise on Nervous Debility and Functional Disorders, particularly in reference to the Infirmities and Disorders of the Generative System, with numerous Engravings and Descriptive Cases.

SECTION I.—The Physiology of the Generative Organs. SECTION II.—Puberty—Manhood—The Morale of Generative Physiology—True and False Morality.

SECTION III.—Marriage in its Social and Physical Relations—Happy and Unhappy Unions—How to secure Healthy Offspring.

SECTION IV.—Youthful Abuse—The secret causes of nervous Debility, Impotence, in Man, and Sterility in Man and Women.

SECTION V.—Spermatorrhoea, or Chronic Impotence—Its Causes, and Moral Consequences—The Sterility of Age.

The object of this work is not to maintain any particular hypothesis, but to enable every one to understand for himself the structure and functions of the organs concerned in the fulfilment of the Physical Obligations of the Married State; to acquaint him with the consequences arising from excesses; to prevent unnecessary misapprehensions from unfounded fears, and to indicate what those fears are well founded the means of speedy relief.

The work is not crowded with the technicalities of ordinary professional books, nor does it present the conclusions of a characterless man, but is a practical work, on the subject.

"SELF-PRESERVATION" may be had in a sealed envelope, price one shilling sterling of Messrs H. Galt, and Co. St. John, N. B.; E. G. Fuller, Express Agents, Halifax, N. S.; or the author will forward it, post-free, on receipt of Colonial postage stamps to the amount of Eighteen pence sterling.

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 to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land and improvements situate in the Parish of Peel, in the County of Carleton, in the rear of the front of River lot, being a gone lot, and bounded on the upper side by lots of land in possession of Dennis Tompkins, and on the lower side by a lot of land in possession of J. Worth being 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. DIBBLEE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Woodstock, Nov. 20th, 1860.

To be sold at Public Auction, in the Town of Woodstock, on the 27th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

All the right, title, interest, claim, demand, and possession of Thomas Oliver, of or to the following lot, piece, and parcel of land and premises situated in the Parish of Wicklow, in the County of Carleton, being the South half of lot No. 22, occupied by Irvine and on the lower side of land owned by the estate of Edward McCollum being the lot of land now in possession of said Thomas Oliver, one hundred acres or less the same having been taken by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court against Thomas Oliver.

F. R. J. DIBBLEE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Woodstock, Nov. 24, 1860.

Business Cards.

Dr. BELL,
Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c.,
RESIDENCE,
JOHN BEDELL'S Esq. Woodstock

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

S. L. CHURCHILL,
HARNESS MAKER,
Repairing and Altering. 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.
H. 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.

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

STODDARD & BAKER,
HARNESS MAKERS,
And Importers of
Boots and Shoes, Shoe Findings, Harness Mountings, Trimmings, French Calf, Sole and Harness Leather, &c., &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.

J. D. UNDERHILL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND Importer of
Flour, Meal, Pork, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, TOBACCO, &c., &c., &c.
4 South Wharf, St. John, N. B.

G. D. KING & SONS,
C. L. A. & S. N. B.
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., &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.

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

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

DEWING & SONS,
MERCHANTS,
CALAIS, ME.

WILLIAM DEWING, WILLIAM DEWING, JR., C. L. DEWING, Agents for Steamers, Adair's, Adams, and Quebec, 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—
Daguerotype, Ambrotype and Photographic Goods.

No. 75, Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.
P. S.—Orders from the country promptly attended to.

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

JOHN R. SMITH begs to announce that he has opened a new 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 guarantee, if he has 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 R. SMITH.

Woodstock, June 13, 1860.

NEW STORE
NEW GOODS.
J. SNOW
Has opened a GROCERY STORE, nearly opposite the City Market, where may be found constantly on hand, a choice assortment of

Family Groceries,
which will be sold as low, if not a little lower, than any other store in this town, for prompt payment.

East side Phoenix Row, Woodstock, June 22, 1860.

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, Doenies, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, and 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.

The Liverpool and London FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, INCORPORATED IN 1835.

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

Home Offices,
37, Castle Street, Liverpool;
20 and 22, Poultry, London.
Capital—Two Millions Sterling.
Paid up—£300,000 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 excludes the risk from lightning.

Claims payable in cash without deduction on proof of loss.