

Desultory.

(For the Carleton Sentinel.)

THE THREE CLASSES.

There are three classes of mankind,
And four at least of woman;
Some act right, principles of mind—
A bright and glorious crown.

Appearance, another class,
Driven into all the fashion;
And impulse makes the simple pass
Onward in guilty passion.

But I have seen in womanhood
A love that changes never;
That loving once the meekest mind,
Leaves ever and forever.

THETA.

THE CAPITULATION OF GAETA.—The surrender of Gaeta took place on the morning of Thursday week, after Francis II. had left on board the Mouette. The garrison are to remain prisoners of war until the surrender of Messina and Civitella del Tronto. One of the articles of the capitulation stipulated that Francis II. is to be free. Before leaving his Majesty addressed an earnest farewell to the troops, who were deeply affected, and cheered the King. The latter, with his brothers, the Queen, and Gen. Bascio, reached the Quirinal at Rome on Friday, and immediately afterwards his Holiness and his distinguished guests exchanged visits. Francis II. has fixed on Bavaria as his place of residence.

According to the account in the *Monitor*, the bombardment on the 11th and 12th was of extreme violence. The explosion of the powder magazines had rendered the rifled cannon useless; but the fortress still replied with other guns. The Neapolitan artillerymen displayed the greatest bravery; twice they silenced the guns of the Batterie des Capucins. On the 13th, although negotiations had been partially opened, the bombardment continued with the same violence; two batteries of the fortress were demolished, and then the capitulation was signed. It was the fortress that fired the last cannon-shot. It appears that from the demand to surrender to the moment the capitulation was signed the Piedmontese threw 50,000 shells into the fortress. On the 14th, the Sardinian troops occupied one-half of the town at 8 a. m. At the same time the Queen, the Princess, the Royal household, and the foreign ministers embarked on board La Mouette. The King passed the Neapolitan troops in review, who wept as they presented arms to him. An immense crowd was assembled, and the population shed tears. The King was very pale from emotion. Royal honours were paid to Francis II., as he embarked on board La Mouette. As the vessel left a salute of 21 guns was fired, and the flags were lowered from the batteries, while the garrison shouted "Long live the King!" though in the presence of the Piedmontese already in possession. On the 15th General Cialdini and the Army attended a mass for those who died in the struggle. General Cialdini published an order of the day announcing the taking of Gaeta, the tone of which is very moderate. It concludes as follows:—"Death throws a veil over all human quarrels. The dead are all equal. Be generous towards the vanquished. Your hatred cannot last. As a soldier, Victor Emmanuel fights and forgives." Gaeta has suffered much from the bombardment, and is now ravaged by typhus fever.

Victor Emmanuel received the news of the surrender on the same evening at Milan, whilst present at the La Scala Theatre. The building rang with "Viva!" In several of the Italian cities, at Naples, Turin, and Genoa, the houses were illuminated. At Rome there were several illuminations on the Corso.

An extraordinary affair is related to the Rennes journals. The wife of a small farmer went to the police of Morlaix, and, stating that she had just murdered her three children, begged to be taken into custody. She said that she and her husband had long lived on bad terms, and that he had frequently beaten her, and even expressed a wish to see her dead. Fearing that he would murder her, and her children would be reduced to misery, she resolved to kill the latter. Accordingly, on that day she had taken the two elder, a girl aged seven, and a boy, aged four years, to a deep rivulet at some distance, and had, in spite of their cries, thrown them in. Whilst they were struggling in the water, she went home, and put her youngest child a girl, aged three months, into a tub of water. Then she returned to the rivulet, and finding both children dead, got out the bodies and placed them on the bank; next she went home, and finding the youngest child dead in the tub, placed it on a bed, after which she locked the door, and carried the key to her husband, who was working in a field, at no great distance; she then entered the town and gave herself into custody. The story proved correct. She is supposed to be mad.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST THE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF ROME.—It is interesting and satisfactory to know from the Parliamentary Blue Book, just published in Great Britain, that England has remonstrated with Louis Napoleon on his Italian policy, once and again.—These papers contain dispatches from Lord John Russell, remonstrating with France for increasing her army at Rome, and for detaching King Francis at Gaeta. His Lordship considered that the latter act involved "a useless expenditure of blood, life, and money." On the subject of the French occupation of Rome, "Her Majesty's Government regret that it ever took place, and that none of the many opportunities which have occurred for putting an end to it have been taken advantage of."—Henceforward, the French Government will, by its own confession, recorded in facts which are stronger than words, become solely responsible for maintaining, in the territory which will continue to be subject to the Pope, a system of government which makes its subjects discontented and unhappy." On the state of public feeling in Rome there occurs the following extract from a dispatch addressed by Mr. Odo Russell to Lord John Russell, dated Rome, Sept. 28, 1860.—"In Rome the population looks so ardently for King Victor Emmanuel and his army that every family in every house, from the poorest upwards, has secretly prepared, on the chance of his arrival, a national flag with which to welcome his Majesty. The police detected, but too late, the sudden sale of every bit of red or green stuff in every linen-drapery or haberdashery shop in Rome that could be turned into a national flag; but they could not punish the offenders without putting nine-tenths of the population into prison." Referring to the perilous position of Austria in Venetia, Lord John Russell says, the present respite should be employed by that Power in revising her whole system in regard to her Italian subjects.—"The dominion of Austria in Venetia is precarious and unpopular, while the union of Genoa and Turin is cemented and confirmed. If we look for the reason of this instructive example, we shall find that, whilst the Austrian government has done everything to depress, to irritate, and to humiliate the national feelings, the Piedmontese Government, on the other hand, has done everything to cherish, to flatter, and to exalt it."

Agricultural.

Planting Trees.

Persons intending to plant trees should begin to think of the matter now, so as to be ready to enter upon the work, as soon as the opening of the ground will permit. If the selection of the land, the selection of the trees, the varieties to be used and the distance apart at which they are to be set, are to be left until May, when the lark is whistling on the top of the maple, the work will probably be done in such a hurried manner as to cause many mistakes. All these preliminaries may be arranged by the sitting-room or kitchen fire, and may be aided by suggestions of the woman, or by those of the sons who are to assist in the labor. This is the engineering, or planning part of farming, and never should be left to be decided upon when the time has come to do the work, any more than the carpenter should decide what kind of a barn he is to build for you when he has got his force together to raise it.

Having decided what distance shall be preserved, they may be set off, and then the holes should be dug as deep as possible. It would have been better had the earth been thrown out last fall. The holes should be large—never less than four feet in diameter by eighteen to twenty-four inches deep, and if six feet in diameter, they are all the better. The earth thrown out should be turned over two or three times, so that it may all receive portions of the rain that falls, and the energizing influence contained in the atmosphere. Under this process, that which was taken from the bottom of the hole will be greatly improved. It may answer to dig the holes a foot deep, and spade the bottom six or twelve inches; but the process is not so thorough as that of throwing the earth entirely out.

Before setting the tree, the black top soil should be thrown into the bottom of the hole with a sufficient quantity of other black soil near to fill the hole up to within two or three inches of the surrounding surface. If it can be afforded, a little well rotted compost may be mingled in with decided advantage. In this manner a complete root bed is formed for the new comer; one favorable to excite numerous fibrous roots, because it is rich, light, and capable of attracting both heat and moisture. In such a position, the tree will soon start into active and vigorous growth and be likely to continue this habit for several years, as the roots will not be soon checked by coming in contact with hard and cold soil.

Great care must be observed not to set the tree too low in the soil. A good rule is to leave the crown of the root just on a level with the surface. If there are plenty of roots, and one or two of them come up quite near the surface, while all the others are well below out of the upper ones, as they will be likely to throw up suckers continually.

Trees should be selected that have been formed in the nursery, as those that have not been materially checked in growth by frequent alteration in their amount of top. When trees in the nursery are formed, those may be selected that are much alike in size and figure, and the planter may have before him an orchard not only of good fruit producing trees, but those doing him credit in their symmetry of form.

Fifty trees, such as we have described, and set as suggested above, will be more productive than one hundred of an indifferent description, and set in a careless manner.—*New England Farmer.*

Prevention of Crib-Biting.

Mr. W. Shirley, M. R. C. V. S., of Twickenham, writes that "the habit of crib-biting may be prevented without the application of either a strap around the throat or a muzzle, by merely having the manger of the stall or box, in which the crib-biting horse is placed, lowered to a level, or in some cases a few inches below his knees.—Under these circumstances the animal will not be able to indulge in his favorite but unhealthy practice." He adds that "it is now four months since I discovered this fact, and during this time I have tried it with many invertebrate 'cribs' and always with success. I think therefore, that I may now venture to direct the attention of the profession to the circumstance, that it may be fairly tested by all who, like myself, are interested in every thing appertaining to the horse."

J. A. C., in a late London paper, thus alludes to the above paragraph:—"Mr. W. Shirley expresses himself so modestly about his discovery of a prevention from crib-biting, that I am sure he will derive more pleasure from my hearty confirmation of his plan than he can feel annoyance from hearing that, for some years, I have practiced the same with abundant success. I use a cow-box, placed on the ground, not fastened in any way, with sides sloping at an angle of 45 degrees, and 8 or 10 inches square at the bottom. As though bent on having some fun in exchange for the laugh he finds we have against him, my horse amuses himself frequently by carrying or tossing his feeding-box about, but I defy him to indulge in his depraved taste; his dwelling-box, mind, being carefully constructed so as to avoid any possible point of attachment on which he might fasten his teeth or fix his chin. The rationale is plainly this: In crib-biting the windpipe is invariably and necessarily curved by the animal: here, the windpipe is straightened. The same method would not stop a wind-sucker, as he seeks no fulcrum by means of which to perform his more deeply-developed trick, than which none is more odious. The improved condition of my horse is just what might be expected: instead of being pot-bellied and thin, he is just the reverse. For those who do not use their provender chopped, I may add, I should give the hay on the ground; the objection to a rack fixed unusually high being, that a horse is not, like a giraffe, constructed to stretch his neck upwards as long as feeding requires, without injury, though he can do so downwards."

MAPLE SUGAR.—The Maple Sugar season is hard upon us, and those who have a good "sugar bush," as a collection or grove of rock maples is sometimes called, should be patting their forces and apparatus in order. There is one thing we would impress upon all maple sugar makers as being absolutely necessary for success in the market, and that is cleanliness in all the operations. Some of you do not need this caution at all, but some of you need to have it whispered in your ears morning, noon and night. We were struck last spring, when the maple sugar and candy and syrup came into market, with the great difference there was in the article as it came from the hands of the different manufacturers. Now this difference arose, in a great degree, from the difference there was in the several individuals while manufacturing it. The raw material upon which each bestowed their skill was undoubtedly very much alike in reality. The sap, as it comes from the tree, is clean and pure. Hence, whatever dirt or impurities are found in the manufactured syrup must come from some other source.—*Maine Farmer.*

SICKS OF A GOOD OX.—At a recent Legislative Agricultural meeting held at the State House, in Boston, Mr. Sheldon of Wilmington, gave the following as his rule of judging of a good ox:

"You should stand before him and be sure he has a fine hazel eye, large nostrils, long from the eye to the nostril, broad at and above the eyes, rather slim horns, toes straight out before him, straight in the knees, bosom full, back straight, and ribs round and wide as his hips. If you find these points, said the speaker, you need not ask of what breed he is, but if you want one, buy him. He said that he had found that a black-eyed ox was not to be depended on, as he will kick and be ugly, while a short-headed ox will start quick from the whip, but he will soon forget it."

ROSE PESTS.—Mr. James H. Park, of Brooklyn, N.Y., a florist of experience, writes to the editors of the *Independent*, that to remove every kind of pest for the rose, it is only necessary to syringe the plants about once in two weeks with an infusion of alianthus leaves, which he makes as follows: Take as many young leaves or shoots of alianthus as can be pressed into half the depth of a common pail. Pour on boiling water until the pail is full. Let the water stand fifteen minutes, then pour it off and add to it about thrice the quantity of clean water which use when cold. Syringe thoroughly, particularly under the leaves, and begin early in the season before the enemy has its vantage ground taken.

SCRATCHES.—Scratches are soreness and swelling at the joint in the hollow above the heels of the horse, caused by morbid secretions which should excrete at this point, but which from some cause form a sore. The cause is easily to be found in bad grooming, lack of exercise, with high feed, or a general unhealthiness of the system, and hence the flow should not be suddenly checked. For mild cases, at any rate, give, say four ounces of aloes and one ounce of ginger, in some molasses and water, and when the dose operates, after washing thoroughly, apply burnt alum pulverized charcoal and sulphur, oiling the surface. Before the operation of the cathartic medicine, the thorough washing of the diseased spot and binding on wet compresses is advisable; a water poultice is better than any other. An animal in poor flesh should at once be put on a generous diet, (not stimulating,) and be well groomed and exercised, and the disease will usually be easily checked.

HONEST LABOUR.—All honest labour, be it the merest handwork, brainless and mechanical drudgery, dignifies human life. Better is it to break stones or to turn a mangle than to do nothing. Good roads and clean linen are products of human industry which we need not be ashamed of having a hand in creating. Let us do the best we can. If it be not permitted to us to do work of one kind, let us brace ourselves up for work of another. And to all of the great guild or brotherhood of workmen let us hold out a hand—a hand of assistance, if need be; anyhow, a hand of fellowship. If the work be of much account in the eyes of the world let us be content. All service ranks the same with God. Let us rejoice that we are permitted to serve. Whether at the council-board of the nation, at the head of the regiment of horse or only behind a counter.

A HOT-BED IN THE KITCHEN.—A peck measure, an old box or earthen pot may be filled with proper soil, and tomatoes, lettuce, radishes, cabbages, and other edibles started successfully without the cost of anything but a little pleasant care—and the pleasure of seeing them burst into life and grow, will repay all this, to say nothing of the fun of eating them. Will the women see that this is done?—*N. E. Farmer.*

GOOD FARMING DEFINED.—A capital definition of good farming was given by Mr. Kane at an agricultural discussion in Dorsetshire, England. He said he fed his land before it was hungry; rested it before it was weary; and weeded it before it was foul.

CLIMATE OF PEKIN.—Sir John Herschel states that in the climate of Pekin the winters are, on an average, ten degrees colder, and the summers nineteen degrees warmer, than in London. The annual amount of rain is about one-twelfth greater. The temperature of solar exposure is, of course, very great in summer.

"Pa," said a little boy, pointing to a pile of hoopskirts, "are them white things at the store windows, con traps or bird cages?"

"Well, son, they might very well be called bird cages, though many a poor coon has been caught by them."

"There's more in that fellow's head than you suspect." "No, there ain't," said Dick, "for I always thought he ain't."

Hotels.

PRESQUE ISLE HOTEL.
J. WHITNEY,
PROPRIETOR.
MAIN STREET,
PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE.
Oct. 13, 1860. 3m

CARLETON HOUSE,
BY THOS W. SMITH,
15 Woodstock, where transient and permanent Boarders can be accommodated on the most reasonable terms.
A Good Order in attendance.

NOTICE.—The subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has rented the House and premises near the Episcopal Church, owned by Col. Noble, and 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 spiritous 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, situate 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.
S. B. ESTEY.
St. John, N. B. April 1860.

PRESQUE ISLE EXCHANGE,
SUMNER WHITNEY,
PROPRIETOR.
MAIN STREET,
PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE.
Oct. 13, 1860. 6m

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-herd 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, 1860. 1f

BARNUM'S
BAKING HOUSE,
IN GRAND TRUNK DEPOT.
PORTLAND, ME.
Meals at all hours. Suppers and Collations furnished to Military and Fire Companies at short notice.

Flour, Groceries, and Liquors.
Just Landing ex "Helen Mar," "Alma," and "Caledonia," from New York, and on hand:—
215 CHESTS and half chests Souchong, Congou and Oolong TEAS;
85 Boxes TOBACCO, choice brands;
10 Boxes SALT, CRUTCHES;
10 Boxes BLUE;
4 Cases NUTMEGS; 10 cases CASSIA;
50 Boxes RAISINS;
500 Boxes FLOUR.
To arrive per *Louisville* from Boston:—
65 dozen PAIRS; 35 dozen BROOMS;
25 Boxes CLOTHES PINS;
12 Boxes Pure Molasses ALCOHOL.
Daily expected from New York:—
13 Hhds. bright Porto Rico SUGAR;
To arrive and *hurry expected per Hannah Fowles,* from Liverpool:—
45 Hhds J. DeKuyper & Son's GIN, large Anchor brand; 3 Pipes BRANDY;
35 Bales and cts, 100 cases Mehan's Irish Malt WHISKY.

JOHN BRADLEY,
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 a good stock of

Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Stationary, School Books, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Confectionery & Garden Seeds,
&c. &c.

with many other articles too numerous to mention.
Woodstock, May 17th, 1860.

DR. GEORGE A. BROWN
WOULD inform his friends and the public that he is continuing the practice of his profession. Office at the above establishment, where his Professional advice and assistance in the preparation of Medicines may be had at all times.

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. 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, the most reasonable terms for CASH. For style and workmanship the garments will show for themselves.
Gents and Boys garments Cut as far as anywhere.
JOHN E. SMITH.
Woodstock, June 19, 1860.

SHERIFF'S SALES.
To be sold at Public Auction at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Woodstock County of Carleton on the 27th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. All the right, title, improvements, claim and demand of John Tompkins, of, in or to all that certain lot piece or parcel of land and improvements situated in the Parish of Peel, in the County of Carleton, in the rear of the front of River lots, being a gore lot, and bounded on the North side by a lot of land in possession of J. W. Smith, on the lower side by a lot of land in possession of J. W. Smith, being the lot of land now in possession of said John Tompkins.

The same having been taken and seized, under, and by virtue of an execution, issued out of Supreme Court, against said John Tompkins, in favor of James N. Moore. F. R. J. DIBBLE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Woodstock, Nov. 20th, 1860. 6mo

To be sold at Public Auction, in the Town of Woodstock, County of Carleton, in front of the Sheriff's Office, in Woodstock, on the 27th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. All the right, title, interest, claim, demand, and possession of Thomas Oliver, of, in, and to the following lot, piece, and parcel of land and premises situated in the Parish of Weymouth, in the County of Carleton, being the South half of lot No. 23, in block three, said Parish of Weymouth, and bounded as follows: on the upper side, by the North half said lot No. 23, 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 and more or less, at same having been taken by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court against Thomas Oliver.
F. R. J. DIBBLE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Woodstock, Nov. 24, 1860. 6mo

CASH given for Hides at the CITY MARKET.
Woodstock, Nov. 17, 1860. 4m
Arenot's Times, Pioneer, Herald, & News.

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, 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.

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, Trappings, French Calfs, 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: B. Devanour, Esq., Tobique, N. B.
H. N. WEST, Fish River, N. B.

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

EXCELSIOR CONFECTIONERY!
Manufactured by
J. G. BECKETT,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER,
PASTRY COOK,
AND DEALER IN CHOICE FRUITS, CON-DESS, 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. 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,
CALAIS, ME.
WOULD inform the traders of Woodstock and the up-country generally, that they have and keep constantly on hand, at their store in Calais, Me., a large stock of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, &c., in part as follows:—
Flour, Corn Meal, Pork, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Candles, &c., &c.
All of which they offer to the traders at the LOWEST MARKET RATES.
Exchange made for Gold, Dollars, and other country Produce.
* Intending purchasers will please call before purchasing elsewhere.

Ships' Bread, Biscuits, Confectionery, Syrup.
THE Subscriber (as usual) thankful for past favors, desires to 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, Blacksmith's Tools, Sporting and Hunting Powder, Guns and Pistols, Welch & Griffith's Saws, Railroad Shovels and Picks.
D. K. Chase is Agent for W. Adams and Co's Celebrated Fire-Proof Safe, Franklin's Scales, and Bibles, Marble & Co's Powder Manufacture.

DEMING & SONS,
MERCHANTS,
CALAIS, ME.
WILLIAM DEMING, WILLIAM DEMING, JR., C. L. DEMING, Agents for Stouffville, Adelaide, Admiral, and Queen; Boston and Worcester, Grand Trunk and Great Western Railroads.

F. A. CONGROVE,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
English, American, French and German
FANCY GOODS AND TOYS,
Daguerreotype, 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. 3 Dock Street.

THOMAS R. JONES,
Wholesale and Retail Importer and Manufacturer of every description of
Clothing, Hats, Caps and Furnishing Goods,
Cloths, Tweeds, Doerings, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, and Small Wares; Oil and Rubber Clothing. Millinery, Shipbuilders, Lumbermen, and Railroad Contractors, supplied on liberal terms. All the above and GARMENTS made to measure in a superior manner, and at the lowest prices.

REMOVAL.
ALMON H. FOGG, & Co.
Have removed their LARGE STOCK of
HARDWARE, &c.,
To the Store lately occupied by
CHAS. B. SMITH, ESQ.
Houlton, Sept. 18, 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 C-estaltotype
PAINTING.
Brushes, Paints, &c., &c., for sale.
Rooms at A. P. English's Hotel, Woodstock.
Nov. 10.

BERRYMAN & OLIVE,
(OPPOSITE COMMERCIAL PALACE)
11 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN—
ENGLISH and AMERICAN
HARDWARE,
BUSINESS MOUNTING, &c.

ALMON HAND—Axes, Springs, Screw Bolts, Malleable Iron Trimmings, &c.—Carpenter's and Joiner's tools, in great variety.
C. G. BERRYMAN,
St. John, Nov. 19, 1860. OLIVE.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the following varieties of Diseases:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Eczema, Itch, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1860.
J. C. AYER & Co., Gentles: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach; sometimes it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried various remedies, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was induced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alternative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from my reputation that any thing so successful would not be long in coming. I obtained and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful or two, and used almost three bottles. Now and then my skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My face is now clear and bright, and my feelings that the disease is gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully,
Yours,
ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetters and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.
Dr. Robert M. Peck writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1860, that he has cured an Erysipelas of Dropsy, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of your Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of Malignant Erysipelas by large doses of the same; says he cures the common Erysipelas by its constant use.

Broucheite, Gout, or Swelled Neck.
Zachariah Sloan of Prosser, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me of a Swelled Neck, which was swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhoea or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.
Dr. J. B. Clanning, of New York City, writes: "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agents, saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alternative in the numerous complaints for which we employ it, and remedy, but especially in the cure of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhoea, and Ovarian Tumor, and Uterine Ulceration, by the use of your Sarsaparilla. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge is more effective than your Sarsaparilla in the cure of Leucorrhoea, and Ovarian Tumor, and Uterine Ulceration. I have cured many cases of Leucorrhoea, and Ovarian Tumor, and Uterine Ulceration, by the use of your Sarsaparilla. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge is more effective than your Sarsaparilla in the cure of Leucorrhoea, and Ovarian Tumor, and Uterine Ulceration. I have cured many cases of Leucorrhoea, and Ovarian Tumor, and Uterine Ulceration, by the use of your Sarsaparilla. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge is more effective than your Sarsaparilla in the cure of Leucorrhoea, and Ovarian Tumor, and Uterine Ulceration. I have cured many cases of Leucorrhoea, and Ovarian Tumor, and Uterine Ulceration, by the use of your Sarsaparilla. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge is more effective than your Sarsaparilla in the cure of Leucorrhoea, and Ovarian Tumor, and Uterine Ulceration. I have cured many cases of Leucorrhoea, and Ovarian Tumor, and Uterine Ulceration, by the use of your Sarsaparilla. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge is more effective than your Sarsaparilla in the cure of Leucorrhoea, and Ovarian Tumor, and Uterine Ulceration. I have cured many cases of Leucorrhoea, and Ovarian Tumor, and Uterine Ulceration, by the use of your Sarsaparilla. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge is more effective than your Sarsaparilla in the cure of Leucorrhoea, and Ovarian Tumor,