

DOCTOR SMITH'S
OFFICE IN HIS DRUG SHOP,
QUINN'S NEW BUILDING,
MAIN STREET.
Two doors South of B. Lynde's New Store.
WHERE his stock of DRUGS, PATENT
MEDICINES, HORSE MEDICINES,
STATIONERY, BOOKS, and FANCY GOODS,
will be found equal in quality and as low in price as
any in the market.
Woodstock, Feb. 5, 1869.

Dr. C. P. Connell,
WOODSTOCK, N. B.
Office and Residence, next to Honorable
Charles Connell's.

N. R. COLTER, M.D.,
(L. R. C. P. L. ENGLAND)
Office at H. R. Baird's Drug Store, Resi-
dence, opposite Methodist Church.
DR. COLTER has held public appointments
in Medicine and Surgery at St. Thomas'
Hospital, London. Consultation as above.
Woodstock, Feb. 7, 1868—pm 4-7.

Dr. REYNOLDS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
CENTRAL OFFICE:
UPPER CORNER, WOODSTOCK.
RESIDENCE—Mr. Archibald Plummer's,
Jacksonville Road. [22-41]

DR. E. CHURCHILL,
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE AT
ISRAEL CHURCHILL'S,
Main Street, Woodstock, N. B.
19-18

JOHN B. TRAFON,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
Fort Fairfield, Maine.
19-24

WILLIAM M. CONNELL
Attorney at Law, Solicitor, Conveyancer,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
INSURANCE AGENT, &c.
WOODSTOCK, N. B.

SAMUEL J. BAKER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor, Conveyancer, &c.
ANDOVER, Victoria County, N. B.
(South of Quebec River).
RESIDENCE—At Newcomb's Hotel.
[9]

JOHN C. WINSLOW,
ATTORNEY & BARRISTER.
AGENT FOR FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH & AMERICAN
Insurance Companies,
FULL DEPOSITS AT OTTAWA.
ALSO,
ESTATE AGENT.
OFFICE—Hon. Chas. Connell's Brick Building,
Queen Street,
Woodstock, Feb. 16, 1872.

WHITNEY HOUSE,
(Late "Caldwell Hotel.")
THIS undersigned having leased the
House formerly known as the "Caldwell
Hotel," and desiring to announce to the
Travelling Public that the House is now
open for their accommodation, after having been
thoroughly repaired, and every preparation made
for the convenience and comfort of its guests. No
pains will be spared by the Proprietor to render
his guests a comfortable home for the weary traveler.
OREN R. WHITNEY.
Woodstock, May 29, 1872—22

Donaldson House.
(POST OFFICE BUILDING).
THIS undersigned has removed to the
House formerly occupied by John
King Street. Having secured the entire
upper part of the building, he is prepared
to furnish the same in the most comfortable
manner to all who may call upon him.
THE TRAVELLER'S every want will be
attended to.
ROBERT DONALDSON, Proprietor.
Woodstock, May 3, 1872.

WOODSTOCK HOTEL,
RE-OPENED.
BEING thoroughly repaired, refitted, and fur-
nished, is now opened for the accommodation
of permanent and transient boarders. This
House is situated on the corner of King and
Queen Streets, and is the most desirable
place for the accommodation of the traveler.
J. MARSHALL, Proprietor.
Woodstock, May 13, 1870—28

Russell House,
ON
PARK STREET
NEAR THE
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
OTTAWA.
J. A. GOUIN, Proprietor.
March 16, 1868—13.

AMERICAN HOUSE
C. F. ESTEY, PROPRIETOR.
39 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.
Good Stabling on the premises. [20]

BARKER HOUSE,
Queen Street, Fredericton.
THE attention of travellers is called to this
and favorite first-class Hotel.
No pains spared to make visitors at home and
comfortable.
ROBINSON & COLBY, Proprietors.
Fredericton, Dec. 9, 1870—19-50

LONG'S HOTEL,
MOST FAVORABLY SITUATED.
Corner of King and York Streets,
FREDERICTON, N. B.
This is a strictly Temperance House.
GEORGE HUMBLE, PROPRIETOR.
Superior Stabling and a careful hostler.
—18

WILLIAM R. NEWCOMB,
STAGE HOUSE—TOBQUE.
Comfortable Extra Fare furnished at the
hottest possible for any point. [3]

ALBION HOTEL,
McGill and St. Paul Sts.,
MONTREAL, CANADA.
HAS, for twenty years, been the favorite res-
ort of the general travelling public in the United
States, as well as in Canada, when visiting Mon-
treal on business or pleasure. It is centrally
located on McGill Street, the great thoroughfare
and commercial center of the city, commanding a
magnificent view of the River St. Lawrence, the
Victoria Bridge on the left, and a fine view of
the city and harbor on the right.
The Hotel is furnished throughout in a superior
manner, and everything arranged with a view to
the comfort of guests.
As one of the largest hotels in the Dominion,
having an accommodation for 300 guests, with
kitchen in first-class style, the moderate sum of \$1.50
will be charged as heretofore.
The travelling community will consult their own
interests by remembering the Albion Hotel, when
visiting Montreal.
DECKER, STEARNS & MURRAY.

United States Hotel,
PORTLAND, MAINE.
THE above popular Hotel, centrally situated
in the business quarter of the beautiful
Forest City, and in close proximity to the lead-
ing places of interest, is now open to the public.
It has been thoroughly renovated, refitted,
and enlarged, and is now open to the public.
Billiard Room, Billiard Parlor, Billiard Room,
Trunk Office, and Billiard Room, Billiard Room,
in connection with the house.
Permanent and Transient Boarders accommo-
dated on reasonable terms.
K. CRAM, Proprietor.
August 15, 1872—15-33

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General News.

**BRITISH CAPTURE OF A SLAVE—HAR-
ROWING ACCOUNT OF DISASTER, PRIVATION
AND DEATH IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.**—*London
Sept. 13.*—The British ship "Daphne" has
been captured to-day in execution of the
publication by the Admiralty of a despatch
from the commander of the British steam
sloop "Daphne." He announced the capture
by his vessel of a slave ship in the Indian
Ocean near the Seychelle Islands. The taking
of a slave is now a-days an occurrence rare
enough in itself to arrest public curiosity,
but when the announcement of such capture
is accompanied by details of grossly criminal
inhumanity and the most intense and hor-
rible suffering on the part of the human be-
ings, who are intended for sale like cattle,
there is a fold case for public excite-
ment, anger and disgust. This was the temper
of the London people on learning to-day that
the slave captured by the "Daphne" started
recently on her voyage with 300 victims
ironed and stowed away in the hold, and that
the remaining 175 were emaciated and in the
last degree by reason of the privation.
The Seychelle Islands are well known to
the commanders of both war vessels and
sloops. They are situated in the Indian
Ocean, about 1,100 miles from the continen-
tal coast of Zanzibar, and at the same
distance from the island and city of Zanzibar
and some 700 miles from the coast of
Cape Ann, Madagascar. The group consists
of five little rocky barren islands named Mahe,
Braslin, Bird, Schouten, and Dennis, of which
Mahe is the largest. Their locality is re-
garded as one of the most dangerous known
to navigation, in that they are surrounded by
countless sunken rocks the perils of which
are denoted only by some seven or eight
rocks that rise a few feet above the surface
of the water. All captains of ships are fa-
miliar with the channels between the islands
and rocks, and whenever they are chased
they neighborhood always shape their course
to reach the Seychelles as soon as possible
thence their pursuers through their narrow
channels, which are not navigable by ships
of more than 100 tons, and in disappearing behind
headlands. The United States, a group
exactly similar to the Seychelles, and about
100 miles distant from them, are also con-
sidered by sailors almost as a port of refuge
when pursued.

It is a source of great regret that so many
fathers of families bring their children up in
idleness, without thinking how necessary it is
that they should have a calling to which they
may earn their livelihood. This is it that we
see an entire family thrown into distress by
the sudden death of a father, and when we
hear of a father who has taken precaution in
time, and thoroughly educated his children to
face the world in times of emergency, we do
not think we can afford to neglect the educa-
tion of our children. A case in point comes to our notice from Mis-
souri, where a man had a large family of 11
boys, whom he trained to follow his own
profession. Owing to some confusion about
the ownership of a horse he had in his posses-
sion, a number of his unruly neighbors made
a great deal of trouble for him, and one day
they so far forgot their duty as to break into
his house and steal his horse. The father, who
was a man of great energy and industry, and
the duty they owed to society that they
left him on a tree, having first taken the pre-
caution to tie his hands behind his back, and
place a rope about his neck, and when he
was hanging, unfortunately, they forgot to give
him any support for his feet, and he was there-
fore strangled. Had he been a careless father, his
children would have come to grief, but as it
is they are not left destitute, for he had
thoroughly trained them in all the burglarious
business, which he himself had followed with
success for many years. The father's death
was a great loss to the community, and it
shows that a man should be careful to train
his children to follow his own profession, and
that they should be able to support themselves
in the event of a sudden calamity.

TAXATION.—Those who regard the present
taxation of Canada as excessive, and
there are a great many persons who do so,
will be pleased to read the following:—
The taxation in the Dominion is \$4.75
per head, as the outside of Great Britain
and Ireland is \$12.12, or nearly two and
a half times the amount of our proportion. In
the United States it is \$15.00, or nearly three
times that of Canada. But the taxation of
the other British Colonies places Cana-
da in a still more favorable light. In New
Zealand the taxation per head is \$2.00, or
less than one-half of ours. In South Africa,
\$2.45; and in New South Wales, \$2.80.
This Canada is taxed only in the proportion
of one to four of the United States, and
less than one-sixth of South Africa, and
less than one-tenth of New South Wales, and
less than one-fifth of the United States.
It is points that immigrants would do well to
consider.

LONGEVITY IN ENGLAND.—The mortality
returns for the year 1871, which have
just been completed, record the death of 718
persons registered as 95 years old and up-
wards when they died. During the year 1871
there were registered at the following ages:
27 at 104, 101 at 102, 102 at 103,
103 at 104, 104 at 105, 105 at 106, one at
107, one at 108, and one at 109.
Of these registered centenarians 25 were males
and 44 females. The return shows that
from 1861 to 1871 inclusive the registered
deaths at 100 years of age and upwards
amounted to 559—males, 231 males and
328 females—so that on an average, 21 men
and 67 women go to their graves every year,
with the renewal of their existence at the
age of 100 years. It is worthy of notice
that the Registrar-General, "that the ex-
perience of life assurance societies in England
supplies only one case of an individual com-
pleting its hundred year." The man
and woman who had attained the reputed
ages of 108 and 109, respectively, resided—
the former at Ledbury and the latter at
Chester.

WAGES IN EUROPE.—Sixty cents a day is
considered good wages for a workman in
any of the European countries except Great
Britain, where the wages are somewhat higher,
in the Tyrol silk region and in Italy, they
often do not get more than ten cents. In the
country in Germany the wages are not high,
pay. Women there often get but five cents.
In Sweden, men often work from four o'clock
in the morning till nine in the evening, and
do not get more than ten cents. In Prussia
many poor women in Berlin were hired to
keep stockings for the soldiers for five cents.
The profits of the poor who keep petty shops,
sell trinkets in the streets or at fairs, and
do not average more than three or four per
cent. Barbers in Berlin, since the raising of
their prices, get five cents for hair cutting
and two-and-a-half cents for shaving. Serv-
ants at hotels get from three to eight dol-
lars a month. Servant girls in private fami-
lies often get but ten dollars a year. Some-
times these classes cannot get work at any
price.

HIS MAJESTY'S PRESENT.—A few days
ago, the interesting god-child of the Queen
of the British Empire, the Lady Victoria
Alexandrina Blackwood, daughter of their
Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales,
Countess of Dufferin, was the recipient of a
very beautiful locket, with her name en-
graved; the centre contains a very magnifi-
cent medallion portrait of Her Majesty the
Queen, surrounded by diamonds, the whole
being encircled by a ring of pearls, and the
locket is artistically arranged with pink
coral, the whole forming a rare work of
art, pleasing to the eye, and of great value.
The locket is a gift from the noble family
of the Duke of Devonshire, and has been
presented to her by her father, the Duke of
Devonshire.

THE LARGEST BRIDGE IN THE WORLD.—
The London Bridge gives the following di-
mensions of a bridge to be constructed over
the Firth of Forth. The structure will be
by far the largest bridge ever erected, and
will be 150 feet in height, and will contain
nearly 100 spans. The greatest span in the
centre will be 1,200 feet wide, or nearly a
mile in length. The bridge will be of iron,
and will be supported by four massive piers,
which are without parallel for any similar piece
of architectural construction; and the smaller
spans or spans will be 150 feet in width,
being considerably beyond the average di-
mensions of the largest spans in ordinary
bridges. It will cost at least \$10,000,000.

The men at work in the granite quarry at
Jonestown, Maine, one day recently, by the
use of three loads of powder, about 75 pounds,
started 30,000 cubic feet of granite at one
blast. This immense mass of granite, which
the ledge could not be split into blocks of any
desirable size by drills and wedges.

Many musicians are so seldom honored with
royal decorations it is worthy of note
that the Emperor of Austria, in 1871, de-
cided to honor the Emperor of Austria, the talented pro-
fessor of singing at the Viennese Conservatory,
the Cross of Merit.