But one deep mourner follows there, Whose grief outlives the funeral prayer; He does not sigh, he does not weep, But will not leave the sodless heap. Tis he who was the poor man's mate, And made him more content with fate; The mongrel dog that shared his crust Is all that stands beside his dust.

He bends his listening head as though He thought to hear a voice below; He pines to miss that voice so kind, And wonders why he's left behind. The sun goes down, the night is come, He needs no food—he seeks no home; But, stretched upon the dreamless bed, With doleful howls calls back the dead.

The passing gaze may celdly dwell
On all that polished marbles tell;
For temples built on churchyard earth
Are claimed by riches more than worth.
But who would mark with undimmed eyes
The meurning dog that starves and dies?
Who would not ask, who would not crave,
Such love and faith to guard his grave?
Owen Sound Times.

TEMPERANCE MEMORIALS OF THE GREAT HAVELOCK.

[An Address delivered by desire of Lady Havelock by Lieutenant-Colonel Wake-field to the Havelock Temperance Rifle Corps, in the Temperance-hall, Victoriastreet, Westminster, on Saturday evening, May 18th; Joseph Payne, Esq., in the chair.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wakefield said

My good friends, it is a proud moment to me to be called upon, not only by your-selves, but by Lady Havelock, the wife of one of the noblest men-the late General Sir Henry Havelock-(hear)-whom have had the pleasure and privilege of knowing for upwards of thirty-three years, to address you upon a subject which was one that was dear to him up to the last moment of his life. Of course, it will be interesting to you to hear from me any particulars of that noble hero, not only in reference to his general achievements, which are now emblazoned on the escutcheon of our nation, but also to note some of those facts, those stubborn and overwhelming facts, connected with the victory of the noble cause of abstinence and Temperance of which he was from his earliest youth the went to the East Indies together, and I know from my residence in that country, which extended over four-and-thirty uninterrupted years, the commencement of this great Cause of Temperance is to be entirely know, that in 1833, I meeting took place in the Town-hall of the subject was brought forward by those who felt that the great curse and evil, not only of the population in their civil, but also in their military capacity, was drink, and nothing but drink—(hear). My dear friends, you must well understand that in 1833 that noble Cause, to which, I trust the pulse of every man here beats as the heart of one man-(hear), -was not what it is now. No, it was a Cause that was condemned in every way, it was one that was overwhelmed with contempt and jeers. Thirty men joined that first society with an ensign. I did not belong to the regiment; but I have become convinced that Temperance was the great means in that hot country in which my lot was cast-that Temperance was the great means, with the blessing of God, of preserving my life and strength—(hear, hear). Well, I need hardly say, that had I not been a temperate, and very often for years together, a totally abstaining man, I should not have been here to tell the story. You can understand thoroughly well, that in a climate like India, where the constitution is awfully enervated by the height of the temperature, men would naturally suppose that stimu-lants would be more required than here; but my friend Henry Havelock found it otherwise, and I think it was in 1834 that I was quartered at a place called Kurnaul, in the North-West Provinces of Upper India, when Lieut. Henry Havelock, after having made the subject one of most prayer-ful consideration, spoke to the colonel of his regiment, Colonel, afterwards Sir Robert, Sale, who was killed at the battle of Mudki, in words like these: "Colonel, we have tried the lash, we have tried the Congee-house, we have tried taking the good stripe from a man's arm—we have tried everything that we could do—degrading nim from the position of non-commissioned officer to that of a private, and we have and all these things fail; let us try something else; let us try a united effort of moral suasion, and let us begin by being teetotallers ourselves"—(loud applause). God blessed those simple words, and God blessed that simple effort, and Lieut. Henry Havelock was enabled by the assistted-the matter to the commander hief of the day, to get £90 from what is alled the Canteen Fund, but what I would ally call the "Drunken Fund," which as devoted to the building of a Temperate Hall in that Cantonment of Kurnaul. and her Majesty's 13th Foot, been distinguished for its

ment-that the savings bank proved that the men, instead of carrying their money to the canteen and getting drunk, had put it aside for a wintry day. We had a little fund that increased continually. We reported this to the different regiments, and there were upwards of thirty-three Euroof the regiment—in having been by the side of Henry Havelock, who was permitted, through God's blessing, to be an instrument-mind you, a simple lieutenant in a marching regiment—an instrument in that great moral reform throughout Her Majesty's regiments in all India. I say and a pull altogether—(cheers),

One of the most interesting circumstanflourishing condition of the Temperance associations in the different regiments ed themselves together, and had formed Temperance society that I believe ever trammels of this awful vice." Well, when sheepskin dress of the country. They wore was formed in any one of her Majesty's the man came to Henry Havelock he said these sheepskins. The said the second the man came to Henry Havelock he said these sheepskins. I merely mention to him—and I remember on so many occurrence. casions his saving it-"Well, my good Fort William, in the city of Calcutta, where man, you wish to take the pledge;" "Yes, sir, I do; I wish to get free from this awful habit." "Well, do you think now, that you will be able to do it in your own strength? If you really do come here solemnly and conscientiously desiring to get free from it, feeling that you have no strength of you own, in God's name-He will help you-put your name down."

> A year rolled on, and I have never forgotten the occasion on which that young man walked into the room, with a bright, sparkling eye, a healthy colour in his face, with that magnificent frame filled out and bred Englishman. He said, "By God's 1,400 camel loads of rum into Affganistan." goodness I have not only been enabled to I happened to be in the place where all abstain for a year, but the captain of my troop has allowed me to form a Temperance society in the troop-(cheers)-and we are going on well. And the captain of my troop says that although he does not go altogether the length that I do-that he would not altogether abstain-he is convinced that I am quite right to do so, and he is quite convinced that every man who works a gun is altogether better for doing it on water—(cheers). Well, I happened soon began to tell, and he became a noncommissioned officer—he was a private.— Shortly afterwards he was drafted off into what is called a staff appointment, and was sent with another officer to Australia; and I have no doubt, although I cannot positively declare it to be the case, he got a handsome salary, and is now probably sitcued from this awful vice. This is a reself especially now to the life of my noble friend. But I would first mention an instance which occurred in connection with this teetotal question. Now, I must tell you, my mind has undergone what I dare say the mind of many here has also undergone. I begt otell you, my friends, candidly, that there was a time when I was a most decided opponent to what is called the altation of principle. Oh! I was elequent; I had a storehouse full of arguments against it—(laughter). I remember quite well the Secretary of the Temperance League in Edinburgh, three years ago, coming into my house, a Mr. Spence, and talking to me for two hours upon the subject. The result was that I politely bowed him out of my house. However, some of his words stuck to me as a nail does to a board. I could not get rid of it, and I began to turn stuck to me as a nail does to a board. I could not get rid of it, and I began to turn this question over in my mind. This man was perfectly disinterested—he did not come to bother my life out in this way for nothing—his object was a good one.—
> However, some time rolled on before I the open field and in the defence of the terms of the strength of th

was the seed of a great tree that was sown here, and spread through all the different regiments throughout the Presidencies of Englishman left his bones in the defiles of known him constantly to superintend the like the first. Let them bloom; but take Bombay, Madras, and Bengal. We wrote Cabul—he wrote to me from a place call- squad of officers when the temperature off the seed pods before they have time to to them that we had succeeded, that we ed the Boloun Pass, which they were then was nearer 90 than anything else, doing form, or the plant may perish. It will not had brought about a moral reform in the entering—it was one of the few passes into his duty patiently and perseveringly, comregiment, that the savings bank—for you the country, for the country is very inac- ing home to his quarters, taking his cup of below the places where the flowers were. regiment, that the savings balk local regiment regiment, that the savings balk local regiment regiment regiment, that the savings balk local regiment regiment regiment regiment regiment regiment regiment regiment. bank contemporaneously with this move- friend, that I can do more work than many thing but water. This went on for years. one on each branch which is in the best of the men that drink their wine." A cu- I remember quite well many officers of the situation to replace what you have nipped rious circumstance happened to this force. regiment who had a very great respect for off. Little by little, the principal stalk, It happened in this way: the inaccessibility of the country made it almost im- for their own drinking habits, used to give and your mignonette will no longer be an possible to carry one load of baggage more their money to the coffee-room, but they herbaceous plant, except at its upper exthan was absolutely necessary. The con- said we cannot abstain, we must drink our tremities, which will bloom all the year sequence was that instead of having a long beer; we must have our claret-we must without interruption. It will be truly a train of camels, with a grog barrel on each selves a Temperance society. I look back selves a Temperance society. I cannot express to upon this with joy. I cannot express to you the honour that I feel in having been you the honour that I feel in having been although not a part or portion the periodical selves a Temperance society. I look back side of them, there were no camels and no grog barrels—(cheers,) and the force entering in the whole regiment so perfectly free from the periodical fits of sickness which are incidental to all men in that country as Henry Havelock.

They all acknowledged this, and all that there was not a man in the whole regiment so perfectly free from the periodical fits of sickness which are incidental to all men in that country as Henry Havelock.

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They all acknowledged this, and all that a true mignonette, it will be found the mignonette will live from twelve to fitteen mignonette will live from twelve to fitteen will be found the mignonette will live from twelve to fitteen will be found moderate, and a true will be found moderate, and a true will be found moderate, and a true will be found moderate.

They all acknowledged this, and all that a true mignonette will be found moderate. that country; the old drunkards were the they could say was, "Well, I do not know first men to go off; they could not get sti- what it is, but Havelock is never sick : he mulants, and very soon, no doubt, they is always up to his work, he is always up died. Among other places we had to take very early, and he is always full of life was a very strong place called Ghuznee; and vigour, although he is a spare-looking we had to blow in the gate, and we lost a man." The history of it simply was this, this is encouraging, because it shows us good number of men. I am now speaking that he was an abstainer, and temperate in European and N. A. Railway. what one man can do. And if one man of a circumstance that has often been men- all things. But to go back to my friend can do much, how much more can we do tioned, but still I like to mention it be- in Edinburgh who came to persuade me to when there is a long pull and a strong pull, cause it proves the truth of my arguments. become an abstainer altogether. When The men after entering the place spread he went out of my house a little disheartto the right and left, Of course, as ened at not having gained his object, ces connected with our monthly meetings is always given on these occasions, the though he was very eloquent, my friend was receiving reports of the progress and order was, "do no commit any outrage;" Henry Havelock's career came upon my but I tell you plainly that when men are mind in full remembrance. I said, " Perunder fire, and are a little fuddled, they haps I am making a very great mistake throughout the length and breadth of just care as much for their officers as they after all. I should not wonder that if I India. We received accounts that in such do for anybody else, and I tell you what were to give up even my glass of wine I and such a regiment so many had associat- they will club their muskets, and say, "You should be a monstrous deal better. Then hold your jaw." Not so at Ghuznee. Al- I began to make enquiries. I asked this savings-banks; and in fact it was one of though under fire from the houses they re- man and that man-" What is the history the most cheering things to read of the ceived their orders from the officers not to of drunkenness?" "Oh," they said, "you progress of this great moral movement. fire. Not one of them did, and there was have only to look at the papers and you But there was one circumstance that I not an outrage committed in Ghuznee— will soon find that out." Presently I began specially remember because it occurred on there was not a woman or child maltreated, to find that there were sixty millions spent the spot, and that was connected with a there was not not a single complaint— yearly in drink in England, and then I betroop of horse artillery. A man came into | (loud applause.) I am sure you all feel | gan to find out how many thousands of our Temperance room—a fine frame of a and understand what the noble character of thousands of bushels of malt were made man, but with all the destructive marks of the Englishman is when he is sober. What into strong liquor instead of being made a victim to strong drink; he had all the is it? Why, a man that would not hurt into wholesome bread—(cheers). physique and all that appearance that or harm anything except in the service of showed that he had once been a his Queen and country-(cheers)-and it powerful and finely made man; but was illustrated here. Here were perfecthe had that mark that he can never make | ly sober men. My dear friend wrote in a mistake about—he had a complexion raptures to the Foreign and Home Temthat let you know he was a drunkard. He. perance Society. He says, "It gives me made no escort of it; he said, "I have immense pleasure to tell you that Ghuznee determined and unflinching advocate— just seen one of my comrades die of was taken by perfectly sober men. Was vent of mowing machines. There are corners (hear and cheers). It was my privilege to delirium tremens. God forbid that I not this a wondrous picture of what is call- and difficult places in almost every field that start with him in life. In 1822 we both should ever see another. I went to my ed sobriety? Time rolled on, our forces no mowing machine can reach, and these must clergyman, and said, Sir, I have seen one had to undergo all sorts of vicissitudes, a go untrimmed unless the scythe does duty. If of my friends—one of my brother soldiers climate of extreme heat in summer and of scythes must continue in use, let us learn how of my friends—one of my brother soldiers | climate of extreme neat in summer and of to use them and select the best, for they differ. Those are to be avoided that have poor steel, victim of this awful vice. How shall I could not reach them from Bengal, for they that are warped in bardening, that hang heavy get rid of it?" The clergyman very had to go through the whole of the Pun- at the point, that have weak backs, or backs owing to the individual and courageous exertions of simple Lieut. Henry Havelock, pledge but take it mind you, in God's stantly filled with hostile tribes. The conof H. M.'s 13th Light Infantry—(loud apstrength and not in your own—(cheers.) sequence was that half the men in the re-Make it a solemn religious act, trusting giments were without shoes or coats—they tools now-a-days, and the farmer who wants had the honor of belonging to the first that God will enable you to get out of the got what they called the "Posteen" or

> other that would take the skin off your face before you can think, they did it all on cold water-(cheers). Now comes the painful part of my story. The wise men of those days -I hope we shall never have such another generation-(laughter)-began to say, " Oh, but the poor soldier is without his grog; we must send him some grog." The Governor-General, who, of course, is the greatest man in all India. very soon writes to the Commissariat. and all the noble appearance of a thorough- he says, "Make arrangements to send up these camels were being got ready and the grog being arranged. The camels started : they got their passage through Runjeet effect. Singh's (the King of the Sikhs) country, and through these passes up to Cabaul.-The Commissariat officer was a friend of mine, and a teetotoller. I am sorry to say it nearly broke his heart, for he had to serve out these rations. What was the consequence? From that day there were court-martials-from that day men were accidentally to hear something of the career guilty of striking their officers in the exeof this noble fellow. His sober habits very cution of their duty-coming under the frightful lash-coming under sentence of transportation for life, just for one act of passion, simply arising from drink-which they never would have done if they had been sober. I never knew a thing that convinced the officers of the army I belonged to of the truth of Havelock's "crotchet," as they called it. They said, it is a wonting in his chimney nook enjoying himself | drous crotchet! There is a great deal of with the remembrance of having been res- truth in it. After they had seen the army sober for upwards of eight months, with markable instance, and I could give you the greatest freedom from crime, the officers many more. However, I will confine my- not constantly in their regimentals sitting on court-martials trying their men—then comes in the liquor, and the old story—I say they had overwhelming proof, and I will defy any man to overcome it—it is stronger than an axiom of Euclid.

I merely mention all this to show you

the privations they had to undergo. They

I remember some of his arguments to me, which were these: "Now, my dear friend, I know you are a perfectly temperate man: I know you do not care for a glass of wine, and I know you hate and detest what is called a glass of grog. But the great question is, how can you talk to men to get them to leave off what they that when you yourself indulge in the use of it?" I was not convinced them, how!

The secret question is arguments to hungry men sometimes, but blessed be God, they were never drunken men. These are circumstonces which we can bring forward at all times; and though a man may laugh and sneer, he must admit the force of such arguments. My friend, General Havelock, up to the day of his death, I believe you are well aware, was a tetotaller for upwards of eight and twenty years uninterrupted. In appearance he was a very spare man; he was a capital horseman and a first-rate soldier. I remember perfectly

arose something better than all that. This ber especially at the commencement of the the hottest months that we have in India, proper height. When they have grown was the seed of a great tree that was sown Affganistan War—and you have heard it was part of his duty to superintend the two or three inches longer, and are going him, but who had a much greater respect and also the branches, will become woody,

(To be Continued.)

FARM AND GARDEN.

SCYTHES.—Having is at hand, and every farmer should get his tools ready, especially the scythe. The scythe will continue an implement of husbandry notwithstanding the adscythe that will last several years, is cheaper at a dollar and a half than three fifty cent ones. Having selected a scythe, the first operation is grinding. Not every one who can hold a scythe on to a grind-stone knows how to do it well. Good eye sight is indispensable to exhad to sleep on the ground and to march through the snow, to go through snow at one time and under a blazing sun at an-More of the cut of the scythe is lost in sharpening than in mowing. Therefore, grind thin and whet but little if you wish to mow easy.

> How to Increase the Size of Fruit .-Prof. Dubrenil, in an article in the Journal de ' Acadamie d' Horticulture de Gand, points out some of the principal operations whereby the size of fruits may be increased :-

1. Grafting the trees on a weak species of stock,-for instance, the pear on the quince. 2. Pruning so as to deprive the tree of a certain portion of its shoots. By this means the sap which would have been absorbed by the parts cut off, goes to increase the size of fruit. Summer pruning, which has for its object the removal of a large number of shoots by disbudding and pinching, has the same

3. Let the bearing shoots be as short as possible, and in immediate connection with the main branches. Fruit growing on the stem is always larger than that situated at the extremities of long slender branches. 4. Thinning out the fruit when too nume-

5. Shortening the principal branches at the winter pruning, and checking in the summer the vigorous shoots.

6. Supporting the fruit, so that their weight may not become a strain upon the foot stalk. 7. Moderating the amount of evaporation from the fruit. Fruits covered by leaves are larger than those on the same tree not shaded. It is necessary, however, in order that shading may not affect the quality of the fruit, to expose i when full grown to the direct action of the sur To diminished evaporation must be attributed the considerable increase of size which always takes place in fruit introduced into bottles soo after it is set. The mouth of the bottle being closed after the portion of the branch from the dry action of the air, and is constantly surrounded with a moist, warm atmosphere, which keeps the epidermis pliable, and stimulates the growth of the tissues.

8. Moisten the fruit with a solution of sulphate of iron (copperas.) One of Prof. D.'s pupils, by moistering an Easter Beurre pear, from the time it was fairly set, once a fortnight, obtained a fruit so large that it could scarcely be recognized. 9. Ringing the shoot or branch immediately

below the flowers. This should be done whe

MIGNONETTE AS A TREE.—Buy a pot of ordinary mignonette. This pot will probably contain a tuft composed of many hout a moral revolution in the defence of the decision that the only way in which I could gain any influence in this matter was to take the pledge as my friend, Henry Havelock, had done, for I must tell you that when he commenced this movement, the first thing he did was to commence it with himself—(cheers).

In this object was a good one.—However, some time rolled on before I came to the decision that the only way in which I could gain any influence in this garrison were upon cold water—(cheers). They did their work like men; they workled all day, and they sometimes got only half, sometimes only quarter rations; they were in the ruddiest health; they were hungry men sometimes, but blessed be tremity of this shoot will put forth a bunch for the pot was a good one.—However, some time rolled on before I came to the decision that the only way in which I could gain any influence in this garrison were upon cold water—(cheers).

They did their exploits both in the open field and in the defence of the of flower buds, that must be cut off entirely, leaving not a single bud. The stalk, in consequence of this treatment, will put out a multitude of young shoots, that must be a multitude of young shoots, that must be allowed to develop freely until they are about three inches and a half long. Then select out of these, four, six or eight, according to the strength of the plant, with equal spaces between them. Now, with a please of whalebone, make a hoop, and may 16.

Two targe Stables have been mises, capable of accommodation of the plant, with equal spaces between them. Now, with a please of whalebone, make a hoop, and may 16.

ed themselves—(cheers). But out of this | when he was on hard service. I remem- well in the months of May, June and July, | attach your shoots to it, supported at the

Bailways, &c.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. O'N and after 1st May next, Trains will run be tween St. John and Shediae, as follows:

-LEAVE-Sussex down. Shediac. 6.45 A. M. 8 A. M. 8 A. M. 5.30 Р. м.

The two first Trains from St. John run through, the third to Sussex only. The morning Train from St. John and the Afternoon Train from Shediac are Express Trains for Passengers and Mails. All the other Trains will carry Passengers and Freight. By Order. apr15 R. JARDINE, Chairman.

New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company, (Limited.)

ALTERATION OF TRAINS. O'N and after MONDAY, May 13th, 1861, a mixed Passenger and Freight Train will leave St. Andrews MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 8.45 A. M., arriving at Canterbury at 2.30 P. M. Returning—will leave Canterbury TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS at 9 A. M., arriving at St. Andrews at 3.10 P. M.
(Signed) HENRY OSBURN,
St. Andrews, May 15, 1861.—etf Manager.

UNION LINE!



Reduction of Fare and Freight

consideration of the very general depression in Trade at the present time, the Proprietors have determined to reduce the rate of Fare on and after MONDAY, 8TH JULY, INST., to and from

One Dollar and a Half. They have also, from the 1st instant, reduced the rate of Freights on Barrels to Ten Cents,

and a proportionate Reduction on Casks, etc. For particulars see Handbills. THOS. HATHEWAY, Agent, 1861. 40 Dock Stree globe, fmn, nbkr-2w

UNION LINE. Summer Arrangement

A STEAMER of this Line will leave INDIAN TOWN for FREDERICTON every morning, (except Sunday,) at 9 o'clock.

RETURNING—Will leave Fredericton every morning (except Sunday) at 7 o'clock; connecting at Fredericton with steamers to Woodstock and Upper Country.

NIGHT BOAT. Steamer "FOREST QUEEN" leaves Indiantown for Fredericton every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY Evenings, at 6 o'clock. Returning, leaves Fredericton the alternate evening

same hour.

If ALL WAY FREIGHT must be prepaid.

Those accountable for Baggage, unless when placed in charge of an Officer of the Steamer.

THOS. HATHEWAY, AGENT, june 17 tf

Steamer EMPEROR!"

UNTIL further notice, will leave Pettengell's Wharf for Digby and Annapolis, on Monday and Thursday mornings at 8 o'clock,—For Wind sor—on Tuesday and Friday Eveeings at about

igh water.

The steamer will not be accountable for Baggages unless when put in charge of an officer of the boat.

THOS. HATHEWAY, Agent, april 15, tf.

40 Dock Street. Ticket Office of Grand Trunk Railway and

Bay State Line of Steamers.

THE Subscribers are prepared to issue Tickets for the Grand Trunk Railway to all points West.

Also—for New York, via the Fall River Line. ANSLEY & TUFTS. INTERNATIONAL

STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Two Trips a Week for EASTPORT, CALAIS, PORTLAND, and BOSTON.

THE new and splendid Steamer 'NEW BRUNS-WICK,' Capt. E. B. WINCHESTER, will leave Reed's Point Wharf, St. John, Every MONDAY, Morning, at 8 o'clock; and the Steamer EASTERN CITY, Capt. E. FIELD, will leave same wharf, St. John, Every THURSDAY Morning, at 8 o'clock, for Eastport, Calais, Portland, and Boston.

Passengers by this line will take the steamer "QUEEN" for St. Andrews, Robbinstown, and Calais; a connection is also formed for passengers desirous of taking the Railroad from Portland to Boston.

FARE by Rail and Steamhoat to Boston. FARE by Rail and Steamboat to Boston,....\$6.00

" Portland.... 4.50 Meals extra. Berths and State-Rooms secured or board the boat, or at the office.

Returning will leave Boston on Mondays and Thursdays at 72, and Portland 5 P. M. For further ANSLEY & TUFTS,

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

No. 541 King Street.

THE Subscriber wishes to intimate to Public that he has taken the Building having it newly and comfortably fitted up, is now prepared to receive Transient and Permanent Boarders. From the pleasant situation of this House (fronting on King Street), and its central position, being in the immediate vicinity of the principal business establishments, he is satisfied in offerposition, being in the immediate vicinity of the principal business establishments, he is satisfied it offers every inducement to Visitors and Travellers to make it their Home. His tables will be always supplied with the Best and Choicest the Market affords, while his PRICES will be found as reasonable as any respectable Hotel in the City.

WILLIAM ALLINGHAM,

UNION HOTEL. UNION STREET. (Between Charlotte & Sydney-sts., South side.

Miscellaneous.

CRAWFORD'S HOTEL.

THE Subscriber informs the Public that he has taken the building formerly he has taken the building formerly known as JOHNSTON'S HOTEL, and having it Newly fitted up, IN COMFORTABLE STYLE, is now prepared to receive Transient and Permanent BOARDERS. From the pleasant situation of this House (fronting on King Square) and its central position, being in the immediate vicinity of the Principal Business Establishments, he is satisfied it offers every inducement to Travellers to make it their home. His tables will always be supplied with the BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS, while his prices are as reasonable as any respectable Hotel in the City. Superior Stabling and an experienced and attentive hostler on the premises.

J. CRAWFORD, J. CRAWFORD,

NORTH AMERICAN HOUSE, No. 7 KING'S SQUARE.

ses. Jan 10

always in attendance. E. W. FLAGLOR.

BAPTIST SEMINARY. FREDERICTON.

PRINCIPAL, - - - REV. C. SPURDEN, A.M. PRECEPTRESS, - - MISS C. MAGEE. First Term commences 6th Jan. 1861.

TUITION PEES, MALE DEPARTMENT. Under 10 years of age, - - 10s. a Term Between 10 and 14 years of age - 15s. " ,, 15s. " 20s. " Above 14 years of age, - 20s. ""
Fuel each Spring, Autumn
and Winter Term, - 2s. 6d.
Board 10s. a week. Half to be paid in advance

Students if possible will bring their own beds. Bed 1s. a week, if furnished by the Committee. YOUNG LADIES, TUITION FEES. Each Term of eleven weeks, - -

Fuel as above. French extra. Dec. 14th, 1860. C. SPURDEN. HORTON ACADEMY

THE first term commences January 7th, and L closes June 20th. Principal,— Miss Alice T. Shaw, graduate of Mount Holyoke Seminary.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Teacher of Music-Miss Lizzie Lawrence Drawing—Miss Annie D. Shaw.

Board and Tuition in all the ordinary nglish branches with Latin and French \$20 per quarter.

Music with the use of Piano \$6 per quarter. Drawing in pencil and Black and Colored Crayon \$4 per quarter.

Boarders are expected to furnish bedding, towel

and light for their own rooms.

The Domestic department conducted on the Mount Holyoke System.

Pupils not boarding in the Seminary will be charged for tuition from \$2 to \$5 per quarter ac-

cording to the branches studied.

A. S. HUNT. The commencement has been unavoidly post ooned for one week.

Valuable Suburban Property FOR SALE. CEDAR CLIFF, the well-

known valuable and beautiful Property, occupied by the sub-scriber near the Crow's Nest, will T. U be sold in whole or in lots to suit purchasers.
This Property contains about 3 acres, a portion of which is under the highest cultivation, has a neat GOTHIC COTTAGE, with Out-buildings

Green Houses, &c., &c., and its proximity to the Railway Depot and the City, make it a most desir-able residence. For house building lots the situation cannot be surpassed. 1 erms favorable THOMAS McHENRY,

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Piano Forte Manufactory, 119 Prince William Street. THE Subscriber is constantly manufacturing In-struments of superior tone and finish (with all

the modern improvements, which he can positively recommend as good articles.)

Purchasers desirous of procuring a sterling PI-ano, Forte, at a fair rate, will find it an advantage to examine the Instruments at this establishment as I am convinced the most fastidious will be thoroughly satisfied of the superiority of these Instruments (in their adaptation to this climate,) over those imported from foreign markets. Piano-fortes bought at this establishment are warranted

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THE Subscriber, in retiring from the Livery Stable business, begs to return thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the liberal support he has received during the past 25 years, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same to his Successor's, Messrs. Brown & Hamm-HENRY AUSTIN.

Co-Partnership Notice ARCHIBALD BROWN, JOSEPH B. HAMM.

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THE Subscribers having purchased the above establishment from Mr. Henry Austin, and added to it that of the Phonix Stables, formerly conducted by Mr B. Hamm,—they are now prepared to urnish all kinds of fit-outs usually found in an establishment of the kind. BROWN & HAMM.

Successors to Henry Austin.

Medical.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

of disease : SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, SUCH AS TUMORS, ULCERS, SORES, ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BOILS, BLAINS, AND ALL

SKIN DISEASES.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1850.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: 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 fered 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. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from anything. In fact the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that anything you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease is gone from my system. You can 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, Tetter, and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring-worm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y.,
12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate
case of Dropsy, which threatened to terminate fatal-

ly, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of Malignant Erysipelas by large doses of the same; says he cures the common Eruptions by it constantly.

Bronchitis, Goitre, or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan, of Prospect, Texas, writes
"Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from
Goitre—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had
suffered from over two years." Leucorrhea or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterin

Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes
"I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous com-plaints for which we employ such a remedy, but es-pecially in Female Diseases of the Scrofulous dia-thesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leu-corrhoma by it, and some where the complaint was caused by ulceration of the uterus. The ulceration

caused by ulceration of the uterus. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes: "A dangerous ovarian tumor on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

New Orleans, 25th Aug., 1859.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th Aug., 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of Venereal and Mercurial Disease. One of my patients had Symbilitic plears in his threat, which were conhad Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were con-Suring his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration of the face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mer cury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her

joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M.D. Rheumatism, Gout, Laver Complaint.
INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co, Va., 6th July, 1859.
DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been afflicted with a painful chronic Rheumatism for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me if two weeks, and restored mygeneral health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an Affection of the Liver, which destroyed my health. I tried everything. been afflicted for years with an Affection of the Liver, which destroyed my health. I tried everything, and everything failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for one years from no other cause than derangement of the Liver. My heloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young

of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Shingus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries, and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the Agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

choly, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative powers of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigoous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a reme dy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for hem all that medicine can do. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

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Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bron
chitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass
any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence
of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs
and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the
civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even fumilies, among them who have munities, or even fumilies, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As we know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of the remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon making the cures which have won so strongly upo he confidence of mankind. PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,

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