#### Poetru

The Mother's Resignation. "Twas an hour of fearful anguish, pale and worn the mother lay, Gazing on her only darling as his life blood ebbed

and leave her now?

No! the thought produced but frenzy, with a firm but gentle grasp,

Closely to her throbbing bosom, in her arms the babe she clasped.

ch shall never take my jewel, I will all his power defy,

ch a mother's arms around thee, thou shalt

Thee I've loved with that devotion, none but mother's heart can know,
Thou wert all to cheer my pathway, through this weary world below,
Pledg of him who sleepeth deeply till the judgment bid him wake,
Round my heart thy links are riven, baby, for thy father's sake. Oft from grief from pain and anguish I in fear did backward shrink,

Must I of the cup of sorrow be compelled the drege

to drink?

Death, with harsh forbiding aspect, brace thy grasp from off my heart,

I will not give thee what thou askest, will not from my life light part.

Once a circle, all unbroken, every gem so bright, and fair, Gathered round the olden hearth stone, joy and Gathered round the olden hearth stone, jey and happiness were there,
One by me, those jewels faded. from loves circlet dropped away.

Some beneath the sea sleep deeply, one in distant climes doth lay,
Scattered far and near they slumber who were all in all to me;
I am weary of life's burdens, and my soul would fain be free,
I alone of all that band of love am left to linger on,
But we'll meet again in glory when the victory is won.

All my loved ones have departed; yet methinks I see them now,
With the crowns their Lord hath given, shining bright on every brow;
They are waiting, now, are calling, without stretched arms of love,
Their beckoning for my baby, they would bear him homeabove.

Fow appears a form of glory, oh, his smile is sweet As he whispereth gently to me, "Let the children come to Me."

Can I keep my darling longer, in this nome of pain and woe? To a brighter purer mansion, on His breast my boy

Now unclasp the icy fingers, lay the tiny form to rest,
Close the eyes on all things earthly, they will open mid the blest;
Press one kiss upon the forehead, raise the eye of faith on high,
Where upon the Saviour's bosom, see my angel baby lie. Daby lie.

Now a voice of sweetest music comes in whispers soft and low,

I will not leave the comfortless, I'll ever with the I will be all in all to thee-thy Saviour and thy

God,
Because thy Father loved thee, thou hast passed beneath the rod.
June 25, 1861.

## Temperance.

Band of Hope Union. The Sixth Annual Meeting of this Association was held on Monday evening last, chair was taken at half past six o'clock by Samuel Guerney, Esq., M. P. On the platform were the Revs. R. Maguire, W. M. Statham, G. Lamb, W. Acworth, W. W Robinson, Hugh Allan, D.D., Newman Hall, L.L.B., and J. B. Smith, of Dublin; Messrs. Joseph Payne, W. J. Haynes, John Thwaites, T. Hudson Garnett, W. Tweedie, J. L. Gane, G. Howlett, J. Burns, R. Rae, T. Fewster, J. Phillipps, W. R. Sel-way, W. A. Venning, M. Ambler, John Taylor, F. F. Williams, S. Insull, and J. W. Worley. A choir of upwards of six hundred children, selected from the various Bands of Hope in the metropolis, occupied the orchestra. The vocal arrangements were under the direction of Mr. Smith, who ducted them with so much success at the last annual meeting. Several Temperance melodies were sung by the children during the evening in a most admirable manner, and the good singing was evidently appreciated by the audience, who vociforously encored several of the pieces. The hall was crowded with a delighted auditory

A hymn having been sung by the chil-dren, the Rev. W. W. Robinson offered

The Rev. W. M. Statham moved the following resolution :- "That this meeting, viewing with deep regret the preva-lence of the drinking customs, the insidi-ous and fascinating nature of alcoholic beverages, and the great activity of those engaged in the traffic, pledges itself to support the Band of Hope Union in its endeavours to promote the principles of entire abstinence from intoxicating drinks amongst the young." He said he liked the name "Band of Hope." He understood that there was to be a meeting of rifle volunventure to affirm there would not be a better chorus or better singing than they now had, for that was the music of the heart— the music of those who were, after all, Britain's best defenders—(cheers). Nations had declined even when their armies had en mightiest; but he had yet to learn nat any nation had lost her position, her re-eminence, or her power, if she had t her moral virtue, and held fast to that hich was the aim of this society to pronee. The name "Band of Hope" implied nity and expectancy. Persons could do hen united what they could not do alone. ted; and they could not be better can in such a cause as that they could be promote. The day was when true and God-fearing min-ould awake to the fact that the great of most of the evils in their

drinking customs of society. No man toxicating drinks-(cheers) ! knew the force of a habit but he who had been bound by it. The labour expended dom of thought, independency of mind,—
in the cause was not in vain. Many of They wished the children to grow up indeour works might die, but this would never pendent, for they soon would be the leading acdie. Even forests which once waved in heaven's breeze were now fossil remains beneath the ocean; cities which once had their halls and banquet-rooms now slept in caverns of the earth; but truth should the minds of the children should bring forth fruit a hundred-fold, and those who were engaged in Bands of Hope were planting that everlasting truth which nothing could destroy—(applause).

The Rev. George Lamb seconding the notion. He said he considered this country privileged to be a great one; her language bade fair to be spoken by the majority of the human family; our institutions were noble; our hand of benevolence had been stretched out to the relief of the famine-stricken of other lands; our missionaries had gone forth to the ends of the earth to unfold the glorious Gospel of the Divine Redeemer; but notwithstanding the greatness and the glory of our country there was one dark blot upon it, and that was the abounding of intemperance upon every hand. If we could collect together the whole of the drunkards of the country into one town, what a fearful sight should we there behold !--what oaths and curses would be heard! and while poverty and desolation were seen on every hand it would be found that in the midst of all there were persons fattening by the destruction of those who were ruined by the intoxicating cup. It would be seen, also that there were vast numbers of the honest and industrious and sober population of the country engaged in supporting this town of intemperance; but this was not the only evil, for the children of the drunkards were also sufferers, and others who were not inebriates were hastening onwards in order to become so. He rejoiced in the success which had resulted from the efforts of those engaged in the Temperance cause; and not only had multitudes been benefitted in reference to the present world, but if they would see all the good that had resulted from the labours of total abstainers, they must not only go to the reformed drunkard's house and see the delightful and blessed change that had been produced there, but they must turn aside the veil and look into yonder company before the throne of the living God! And while Temperance men had been

attempting to reclaim the drunkard, they

had also addressed themselves to the work of prevention. Like persons in a leaky ship they had been employing their pump; but, yet hard as they had toiled, the water was still rising, and what was then to be done? A happy thought occurred to some one to found these Bands of Hope. He ition from the God of heaven, from whom the water, the men and women engaged in Bands of Hope were determined to stop the leak—(applause). It was ever found that the first impression made upon the human mind were those of the most lasting character. An ancient King of Egypt was desirous that the record of his deeds of glory should be handed down to distant posterity. Accordingly he had a monunent erected, and this monument was to be coated with a certain kind of plaster. and on it was to be inscribed his deeds of glory; but he took care that no other name should appear on the monument but his own. The builder, however, was ambitious of his own name being inscribed there as well as that of the King; but that was not to be allowed on any consideration. The builder, therefore, on the naked stone itself cut his own name, and then it was covered with the plaster, upon which the name of the king was to be inscribed. The builder knew that the time would come when by the winter's frosts and rains the plaster would fall off, and when the deeds of the king were forgotten his own name would appear upon the naked stone—(applause). The teachers in Sabbath schools and Bands of Hope had the mind in its naked and pure state, be fore it was coated with evil habits and evil influences; and it was their blessed privilege to write upon that mind the first and most enduring characters. Let them write on that mind the name of God, the great and glorious truths of our holy reli gion, and the glory of self-sacrifice and of doing good; and though the world might toyer over with an incrustation their teachings, yet they might rest assured that when the winter of adversity and afflction should shake the stone, God of his mercy and of his truth would cause that covering to fall off, and there would then appear the writing of the teacher in the Sabbath-school and of the labourers in the Band of Hope, and the man would thank God for the in-

fluence of early teaching. The Rev. J. B. Smyth, of Dublin, supported the resolution. He said that the gentlemen of the press would be able to gentlemen of the press would be able to tell the public that, judging from the speeches they had heard, in carrying out this great enterprise, teetotalers did not oppose the publican, but the business.—

There was no ill-feeling towards the publican; he was as good as any other man apart from his business; but to sell intoxicating drink to the public harm was not fair, and they found fault with that which was making orphans, opening graves which was making orphans, opening graves tolling bells, blasting hopes, breaking hearts, ransacking the church, and damning the souls of thousands,—(applause). They quarrelled with the business because it was the bane of our homes. A happy home was the type of that country w home was the type of that country where the sky would never be obscured with a cloud, where the calm would never be ruffled by the tempest, and where the tear of sorrow would never moisten the cheek; and yet drink came into happy homes, seperated the most endearing relationships, snapped the most hallowed ties, extracted

rising into manhood unfettered by the then talk about taming the traffic in in-

The movement was a struggle for freetors in the great drama of life; they would be the stones in our future buildings, and they were anxious to polish them; they would be the stars in our future firmament. and they wished them to have brightness: never die. The seed that we planted in they would be the flowers in our future gardens, and they wanted a fragrance and a sought to save the young, and in doing that they struggled for freedom of mind. The first speech was evidently calculated to show to Temperance men the great necessity for unity. There was but one charge which he thought could be brought truthfully against Temperance people, and that was want of perfect unity. Let them be united and success would be sure, and, they might hope, speedy. He was glad to be able to tell that large and respectable audience that the Band of Hope Union was doing a great work; all the organisa-tions in London were in a very healthy and thriving condition, and he might say with reference to the kindred society, the National Temperance League, that they were doing a great work as well. There might be a disposition on the part of Temperance men to pursue with heart and soul their routed foe. They had confidence in the movement, and they believed they received the Divine approbation. The toiling had been hard, but the angel of Temperance was higher on the mountain of public opinion that night than ever she had been before; she had found it hard work to cling to that mountain side with her lily-white fingers, but she had succeeded, and higher and higher she would ascend; and if they were faithful to their solemn vows, and brought the religious element into the enterprise, and under the shadow of the throne of grace pleaded for help from heaven, they would presently see the angel of Temperance upon the mountain-top of public opinion, standing erect that the nations might see while she gazed around; and then, stooping down, she would lift the stone of intemperance, and dash it into the depths of the sea. The falling of that stone would occasion confusion and tumult : but that tumult would be succeeded by a calm. tranquil as the summer breeze at eventide -a calm which would be improved by ten thousand times ten thousand singing, in one great and glorious chorus, as angels

> -has fallen to rise no more"-(loud applause). The Chairman stated that Mr. Smyth, who had just addressed the meeting, had been engaged for twelve months to lecture on behalf of this society.

would help them, "Drunkenness has fallen

The resolution was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

A hymn was then sung by the children, believed that though was a direct inspir- during which a collection was made on behalf of the funds of the society. The boys came every good and every perfect gift. from the Bloomsbury Refuge also sang two while some were engaged in pumping out melodies, both of which were loudly endisease which inclemency of an unshelter-

To be Continued.

## Agricultural.

Alderney and Jersey Cattle.

The following article appeared in the Rural Register of May 1st, and seems to us very sensible and timely :

How often is it found that complaint is nade by one person that such a cow is a bad milker, when the same animal, transferred to other hands, has given every satsfaction. This is easily explained by the that in the first case the cow has been kept in foul pasture, or on improper food. It becomes, therefore, peculiarly necessary to set forth the manner of feeding, which experience has proved to be the most advantageous for the production of milk rich and

The first requisite in feeding is, that the animal should have abundance of food, so as to be able to consume all that she requires in as short a time as possible, as then she will lie down, and have the more time to secrete her milk, and that milk to acquire richness. The pasture should be often changed, and if noi in pasture, the food should be succulent, otherwise fat instead of milk, will be produced; but cows fed with food of too watery a nature, which roots have early in the season, require an addition of more solid food, such as meal, or good clover chaff, otherwise the milk, Ithough considerable in quantity, will be poor and wheyey, yielding no cream.— Roots should be carefully selected as having no symptom of decay or rottenness, and should be mild in flavor, or the butter will be tainted. In very cold weather, and as a change of food, use crushed linseed and bruised oats, steamed or boiled.

Mangel-wurzel, which has become, from its luseious qualities, so favorite a food for the dairy cow, requires much care and judgment in its use, and should never be given before the month of January, as the longer it is kept the less acidity is produced by it; and even then, in my opinion, should always be accompanied by from four to six pounds of barley meal, or bean meal, to every bushel, to correct the irritation occasioned by its sole usemany dairies of good cows having, within my own knowledge been weakened so as to cause disease and barrenness, for want to cause disease and barrenness, for want of the adoption of this principle. The best, and, in fact, the only roots that should be given are carrots, the yellow bullock turnip, and mangel, succeeding each other from the time they are required till the cow returns to pasture. Both grains and mangel-wurzel are only to be used as creating a large quantity of milk, in which quality is not sought. Many cowkeepers in London feed with these for that purpose, and are, in consequence, though selling a in London feed with these for that purpose, and are, in consequence, though selling a genuine article, wrongly accused of diluting the milk. It must be obvious, therefore, that such food is useless for the purpose of producing cream and buttea. I consider grains utterly inadmissable for the dairy cow, and mangel only to be used in the manner before stated as a change of diet.

other dirty drinking places, where the water is fouled and rendered unwholesome by decayed matter, or the drainage from dungheaps, and the habit which cattle have of standing and manuring in it for hours together. A clean tub or tank should be used for watering the cattle, and ket supplied with clean sweet water, which, numped from a well, should be exposed to

he air a considerable time before use. Cows should be taken in about 9 o'clock or when forming their night abode, and on no account allow them to be hurried to or perfume to emanate from them. They from pasture, especially when full of

> No less necessary than proper food is the proper management for milking cows.
>
> It should be always borne in mind, that the animal whose capabilities are for milking becomes lean on the same quantity of food as will make the feeding cattle fat. The consequence of this is that the milking, and therefore lean, cow, is more affected by changes of temperature than the

> feeding or fat one. It follows that in the successful manage ment of the milch cow great care should be taken to avoid rapid and considerable changes of temperature, as well as damp or strong clay land. The climate of England is worse in this particular than that of Newfoundland or many other more northernly countries, in consequence of its greater variableness. To obviate this disadvantage of climate, there should always be a clean, dry, shed in which the cattle may take shelter whenever they feel uncomfortable either from heat and flies or from cold and damp. This shed should be so constructed that it may to a certain extent clean itself by drainage, to avoid the accumulation of foul water—the floor being constructed of materials of a dry nature. The aspect should be such as to avoid north and north-easterly winds.
>
> An animal always cold is always uncom-

fortable, and a large proportion of the food she takes is consumed in keeping up the heat of the body instead of making milk, warmth is therefore in effect food to the cow, and may be obtained at little cost and with little trouble by means of a shed as recommended, and where this is dry and clean the cow will resort to it spontaneously, whenever she knows it to be conducive to her comfort, which, as above said, is her food to a great extent, Cold and sudden chills, on the other hand, are a great detriment to the appearance of the cow, and are frequently the cause of her falling off in her milk so early in the season. So important is it to provide against great alterations of temperature, that the impossibility of doing this in large pastures has within the last few years engendered the lung disease which has been so destruc tive among cattle. Formerly pastures were small in extent, and defended by large and thick hedgerows as well as trees. but the practice latterly having been to open the fields and to divest them of everything which could form a shelter for the cattle, what has been gained in increasing ed field has engendered. It is much to be questioned whether nature was not the best judge after all.

Much injury is likewise done by turning cattle out too early in the season,-exchanging them from a warm yard or shed (especially just after calving) to pass the night in the open air, before the season is sufficiently advanced to make such exposure bearable.

In proportion as the breed of cattle has improved, so has the necessity of care become apparent; delicacy of constitution and physical sensitiveness always increasing with high blood. As a principle of economy I strongly advocate the practice (which is lately gaining ground) of bringing mileh cows in at night all through the eyear-for they spoil much grass, especially in full strong pasture, during the night, and are not benefitted by being in the dewy grass too early in the morning : the manure also would be in the yard where it is valuable, instead of under the hedge, where it is lost, and where the cattle would naturally lie for protection.

During the winter, when tied up in stalls, great advantage is derived from thoroughly cleaning the cattle occasionally with a brush, as they cannot then turn round and lick themselves, or rub as they would in the field.

The feet should also be examined lest they should get too long, and thereby weaken the pasterns, which is easily remedied by the removal of a portion of the toe with a small saw.

## Miscellaneous,

Piano Forte Manufactory 119 Prince William Street.

THE Subscriber is constantly manufacturing Instruments of superior tone and finish (with all the modern improvements, which he can positively recommend as good articles.)

Purchasers desirous of procuring a sterling PIano, 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. Pianofortes bought at this establishment are warranted for three years.

Patent Medicines, &c.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla;
Wilber's Cod Liver Oil and Lime;
Russia Salve:
Marshall's Catarrh Snuff;
Wright's Vegetable Pills;
Brandreth's do;
Paravian Sayun; europathic Drops; rown's Bronchial Trochas; amphor Ice; itrate of Magnesia, &c., &c.

SEWING MACHINES 111
AVIES & MARSHALL are the Agen very superior Sewing Machine, at a very superior Sewing Machine, at a very price, and any one by calling at this Store make which they are now and have had it in constant use for about two

#### Miscellaneous.

CRAWFORD'S HOTEL.

THE Subscriber informs the Public that he has taken the building formerly THE Subscriber informs the Public that he has taken the building formerly known as JOHNSTON'S HOTEL, and having it Newly fitted up, IN COMPORTABLE 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.

Jan 10 Proprietor. Jan 10

#### UNION HOTEL. UNION STREET,

(Between Charlotte & Sydney sts., South side.) THE Proprietor of this Establishment thankful for favors received during the period he occupied the New Brunswick Hotel, and convinced of the necessity of more and better accommodation for the public has erected a large substantial building in Union street, capable of accommodating from seventy to eighty boarders. The house is well ventilated, the sleeping rooms are large, and every flat is well supplied with water, and also lighted with gas. The proprietor is determined to leave no means untried to merit the patronage of the community. Travellers arriving late at night will find the house always oven and ready to receive them; while the

Travellers arriving late at night will find the house always oyen and ready to receive them; while the conveniences and moderate charges will render it emphatically the home of the stranger. The tables of this house will be supplied with the best the market affords, and the proprietor is determined to adhere strictly to the Total Abstinence principle.

Two large Stables have been erected on the premises, capable of accommodating from sixty to seventy horses. Good hostlers always in attendance.

ELIAS S. FLAGLOR. NORTH AMERICAN HOUSE. No. 7 KING'S SQUARE.

THIS HOTEL is now ready for the Reception of Transient and Permanent BOARDERS. The Rooms are large and airy, and present a fine view of King's Square. The terms of this Establishment will be found moderated the statement of the derate, and suited to the times. Good Stabling is attached, and a trusty and experienced Hostle always in attendance. E. W. FLAGLOR.

## COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

NO. 541 KING STREET. THE Subscriber wishes to intimate to the Public that he has taken the Building for merly known as the Commercial Hotel and having it newly and comfortably fitted up, is now prepared to receive Transient and Permanent Boanders. 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 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 reasonaords, while his PRICES will be found as reasonable as any respectable Hotel in the City.
WILLIAM ALLINGHAM,

#### ROBERT MOORE, IMPORTER OF BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS.

No. 25 King Street, - . Saint John, N. B. DRINTS, SILKS, RIBBONS, L Tickings, Velvets. Flowers, Bonnet Feathers Grey Cottons, Denims, Chenille Netts, Kid Gloves, Corsets, Blankets. Girdles, Hosiery, Embroideries, Mohairs, Counterpanes, Table Covers, Muslins, Shawls, Laces, Ties and Scarfs, Lawns, Swansdown,

Millinery-Mantle Department, 

### VETCHES.

10 B USHELS VETCHES or Spring Tares. P. R. INCHES, No 80 Prince Wm Street

## Educational.

HIGH SCHOOL.

SAINT JOHN, N. B. W. HARTT, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

THIS Seminary consists of separate Male and Female Departments, under the special management and instruction of the Principal and several efficient Teachers.

The Female Department is intended to be a first class Boarding School for young Ladies, in which all the solid and Ornamental Branches of a finished Female Education will be thoroughly taught.

The School is located in the most healthly and eligible part of the City, convenient to the Railway, Post Office, &c., but enjoying the quiet of a Country Village. Country Village.

The Course of Instruction in both Departments is similar, and embraces all the Branches usually taught in the best Seminaries.

The Academical Year consists of Four Terms of

The Academical 1 car while eleven weeks each.

The Summer Term of 186I will commence July 22nd. The Fall do., October 7.

TERMS:

PREPARATORY CLASS—The Elementary English
Branches, \$5 per term.
JUNIOR CLASS—Higher English, with Algebra,
Latin, Greek, or French Commenced, \$8 "
SENIOR, or COLLEGIATE CLASS—Advanced Latin,
Greek, French, Mathematics, with Italian,
German, &c., &c., \$10 "

MUSIC, Use of Instruments, and Drawing in various
styles, the usual extra charges.

FUEL, each Fall and Winter, term, 50 cents.
BOARD—exclusive of Washing, Bedding, Fuel and
Lights—for young Ladies only, \$110 per annum.

num.
It will be the aim of the Principal and Teachers to secure thoroughness in every department, and to spare no pains to promote the comfort, and the moral and intellectual improvement of the Young Ladies who may be entrusted to their care as N. B.—Tuition Fees and Board, payable quar terly, in advance. St. John, July 9th, 1861.

#### DADMICH CEMINARY FREDERICTON.

ECRION ACADEMY.

Miscellaneous.

# THROUGH ROUTE. TO AND FROM

New York, Boston, Portland to Woodstock, Houlton, Presque Isle.

troostook, via New Brunswick & Canada Railway OTICE is hereby given, that on and after Monday, 8th July, 1861, parties wishing to go to Woodstock or the Aroostock, can leave Boston every Monday at 8 A. M. by Steamer for 8t. Andrew's, via Eastport; thence on the arrival of the Steamer by Train at 2.30 P. M. to Canterbury, where conveyances meet each train for Woodstone of the Steamer by Train at 2.30 P. M. to Canterbury, where conveyances meet each train for Woodstone of the Steamer by Train at 2.30 P. M. to Canterbury, where conveyances meet each train for Woodstone of the Steamer by Train at 2.30 P. M. to Canterbury, where conveyances meet each train for Woodstone of the Steamer by Train at 2.30 P. M. to Canterbury, where conveyances meet each train for Woodstone of the Steamer by Train at 2.30 P. M. to Canterbury, where conveyances meet each train for Woodstone of the Steamer by Train at 2.30 P. M. to Canterbury, where conveyances meet each train for Woodstone of the Steamer by Train at 2.30 P. M. to Canterbury, where conveyances meet each train for Woodstone of the Steamer by Train at 2.30 P. M. to Canterbury, where conveyances meet each train for Woodstone of the Steamer by Train at 2.30 P. M. to Canterbury, where conveyances meet each train for Woodstone of the Steamer by Train at 2.30 P. M. to Canterbury, where conveyances meet each train for Woodstone of the Steamer by Train at 2.30 P. M. to Canterbury, where conveyances meet each train for Woodstone of the Steamer by Train at 2.30 P. M. to Canterbury, where conveyances meet each train for Woodstone of the Steamer by Train at 2.30 P. M. to Canterbury, where conveyances meet each train for Woodstone of the Steamer by Train at 2.30 P. M. to Canterbury, where conveyances meet each train for Woodstone of the Steamer by Train at 2.30 P. M. to Canterbury, where conveyances meet each train for Woodstone of the Steamer by Train at 2.30 P. M. to Canterbury, where the Steamer by Train at 2.30 P. M. to Canterbury by Train at 2.30 P. M. to Canterbury by Train at 2.30 P. M. to Canterbury by Train at 2.30 P. M. t where conveyances meet each train for stock and Houlton.

Return Trains leave Canterbury every Wednesday, at 12 noon, arriving at St. Andrews at 4.55 P. M.—Passengers can take the Steamer for Bostonthe following morning at 7 A. M. arriving there on Evidor. FARES AS FOLLOWS :-

Boston to St. Andrews......\$5.50. St. Andrews to Canterbury \$2.00.

Canterbury to Woodstock \$1.50.

Express Parcels or Freight will be carefully attended to, and promptly forwarded by this route.

St. Andrews, July 12, 1861.

UNION LINE! 

Reduction of Fare and Freight

In 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 FREDERICTON to 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, 4th July, 1861. 40 Dock Street. globe, fmn, nbkr—2w

### UNION LINE. Summer Arrangement

STEAMER of this Line will leave INDIAN TOWN for FREDERICTON every morning, except Sunday,) at 9 o'clock.
RETURNING—Will leave Fredericton every mor ning (except Sunday) at 7 o'clock; connecting at Fredericton with steamers to Woodstock and Up-

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.

FALL WAY FREIGHT must be prepaid.

F Not accountable for Baggage, unless when placed in charge of an Officer of the Steamer.

THOS. HATHEWAY, AGENT,

june 17 tf 40. Dock street. 1861. SPRING STYLES, 1861.

NO. 25 KING STREET MANTLES MANTLES, MANTLES,

MANTLES. Spring Style BONNETS! ing Style BONNETS!!
Spring Style BONNETS!!!
HATS in every Style!!!!

If you want a bargain--remember to call at No. 25 King Street, directly opposite Cross-st., ROBERT MOORE. Perfumery.

JUST RECEIVED.—A good assortment of Hair Oils and Perfumery, from the celebrated manufactery of Dr. Mitchell, among which may be found the Knight Templars Bouquet; Bouquet De Havelock, Frangipanni, Musk, &c. For sale at 75 Prince Wm. et. F. A. COSGROVE.

Cheap. Cheap. Cheap.

If you want to buy Goods Cheap, go to 76 Prince William Street, where you can have your choice of any article in the Variety Window for \$1. F A. COSGROVE. BIRD CAGES.—Received this day—A Beautiful Assortment of fancy Bird Cages. Great Reduction in Prices. Call and Examine.

F. A. COSGROVE,

june19

75 Prince Wm-st.

#### JAMES DYALL, PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER.

TER and Gas Fittings always on hand and Fitted up in the most thorough and substantial manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

On hand for fishermen 12 tons of Net Leads.
jan 21

NOTICE.

By an advertisement in the Morning News, Mr. Joseph Gunnison cautions all persons from paying to me the amount of any bills, drafts, &c., in my hands, stating that I have certain amounts which are not accounted for.

All monies collected by me have been accounted for, and passed to Mr. Gunnison's credit, and so soon as Mr Gunnison accounts to me for all bills, notes, drafts, &c., which he holds from me, and settles the amount of the same, and makes a proper and fair adjusiment of my claims on him, I will pay over to him any balance, (if any there be) due to him after such adjustment and settlement.

Gunnison's Express will be carried on as usual, between Boston and St. John, and other parts of this Province, Nova Scotia, and P. E. Island, by the subscriber.

may 18

JAS. D. TURNER.

"Margaret Ann" & "Dasher." Received by the above vessels, from Boston and New York:—

BLS Family FLOUR;
11 bbls Mess PORK;
15 chests TEA; 16 bags COFFEE:
8 boxes Pepper, Ginger, and Pimento; together with Brooms, Brushes, Sugar Boxes, Clothes Lines, Bed Cords, &c., &c.

100 bbls PLASTER. For sale by G. M. STEEVES, Female Reform Society. Vashing and Sewing will be done at the

HOME, Courtenay Bay, on the fol-lowing Terms:— WASHING.—Muslin Window Curtains, 10d t 18. 3d. per pair.—Shirts 2s. 3d. per Augen. Gen

is. 3d. per pair.—Shirts 2s. 5d. per again washing ls. 3d. per dozen,—Family Washing ls. 3d. per dozen,—Family Washing or month.—Blankets and Quilts of

Medical.

#### Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

and for the speedy cure of the subjoined CROFULA AND SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, SUCH AS Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BOILS, BLAINS, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.

OAXLAND, 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 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 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.

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 fatally, 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, Gottre, or Swelled Neck.

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, Uterine 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 complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in Female Diseases of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was 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.

Dr. J. C. Ayer. Sir: I cheerfully comply with

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

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 Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming 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.

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 resmedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M.D. Rheumatism, Gout, Liver 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 in two weeks, and restored my general 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, and everything failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than derangement of the Liver. My beloved 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 again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Shingus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration,

again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Shingus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries, and Exfohation 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 refound in our American Almanac, which the Agente below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melan 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 remedy 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.

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

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

This is a remedy so universally known to surpa any other for the cure of throat and lung corplaints, that it is useless here to publish the eviden of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for cougand colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulm nary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the conmunities, or even fumilies, among them who ha

J. M. Walker, St. John; also, sold by R. D rthur, J. F. Secord, T. B. Barker, G. F. E. R. Inches, and Thos. M. Reed; G. C. Hul

WINDOW GLAS

LITTLE, BROWN & CO