Poetry.

THE MOUNTAIN TORRENT

Amid the grass:
I have a fancy,
As I pass:
I have a fancy as I see
The trailing willows kissing thee;
As I behold the daisies pied,
The harebells nodding at thy side;
The sheep that feed upon thy brink,
The birds that stoop to thy wave to drink;
The blooms that tempt the bees to stray:
And all the life that tracks thy way:

copied thee;
how small a stream may pour
and beauty on either shore;
what humble men might do,
lives were pure and their hearts to
at wealth they might dispense,
est calm beneficence;
their course as thou dost thine,
side flo wers of love divine.

with foam and spray,
With foam and spray,
Over the boulders
In thy way:
Leaping and rolling
From rock to cave,
The street impetuous, have a fancy as I mark
hy fall o'er the precipices dark;
s I behold thy power revealed,
nd hear thy voice like thunder peal'd
have a fancy as I sit

I deem thou leapest
Adown the rocks,
To show how little
Are Fortune's shocks
To him reliant,
Who knows his strength, Who knows his strength,
And measures evil—
Breadth and length:
I deem thou flowest to teach us still
That perseverance conquors ill;
That no obstruction, small or great,
Can daunt the soul that dares its fate;
That calm true hearts in peril's hour
Confront it with superior power,
Here at thy side I sit and dream
These fancies twain, sweet mountain stream.

Original.

Stray Notices of Men and Things-A few Leaves from my Portfolio

Sitting in a public hall, awaiting the hour of lecture, I observed an old gentleman on a seat with two or three young ladies, who, without any regard to the proximity of the venerable looking man, were laughing and whispering to one another, and otherwise acting very rudely; what he thought of them was apparent in the annoyed expression of his countenance. The gambols of youth and childhood are oyous and inspiring when indulged in on he play ground and in the nursery; but prevent others from noticing their confuion; but our young ladies were made of sterner stuff, and relieved from the presence of a stranger, they continued their foolish giggling until the appearance of the lecturer diverted their thoughts into

How foolish, thought I, must we all appear at times to the lookers on from other worlds; to whose spiritual vision, not our outward actions only are visible, but the secret workings of the soul; what, if they should retire in disgust, and refuse the guardianship of such silly creatures, what, but inevitable destruction to our unprotected bodies. If the Ancient of Days should refuse to give his Angels charge concerning us, what, but shame and everlasting contempt would be our endless

Passing along the street one day I observed a gentleman and lady coming to-wards me, and straightway began speculating on their characters; the lady was in deep mourning, she looked at me more closely than is customary for street passeners, which drew my attention from her to er companion—the very thing she most dreaded, as I judged by his unsteady gait, leant on his; feeling that it would be painful to her I averted my gaze, but not before I caught sight of a wound over one eye, and the other completely blackened.

Ah me! the savage had left his mark upon that face; his noble form was swaying before a mighty power; the monster had him!

I knew the man, had seen him trying to free himself from the deadly grasp; the tering arms around him, and he worked with them against his foe; but he would nemy like a wily serpent threw his coils around him, and he was once more a cap-tive; again and again they freed him, but Demon's grasp, and he will never his hold, (unless compelled by a

becoming in sixty; soon she began making preparations for the taking of her profile, a large looking-glass stood before her which she quickly monopolized, to the discom-fiture of some half-dozen boisterous young ladies with red fat faces, profusely ornaand tying up each other's hair; they jostled the old lady rudely, as she forced her passage to the large mirror, which by the way flattered most outrageously, as I found out by a glance caught at myself in passing. I did not dare to go nearer, lest I should be classed with the ill-mannered group, and paid dearly for my pride, by having my features immortalized in all their native plainness, which a little attention to the set of my hair would have relieved. The old lady should have preceded me, but she was so busy combing out her tresses, which might have been raven once, but were now an iron grey, that the artist bade me take her place saying very significantly " she is not ready;" she was still standing there when I was released from the mysterious and darkening the short thick mass.

I had a great curiosity to watch the finale of the proceedings, and above all to see how the nasal organ appeared in the reflected image: it was neither very large nor crooked, but descended with rather a gentle slope until it reached the extreme point, near as handsome as the original.

Went rather late to a public Temperance meeting; the hall was crowded to the door; there seemed no possibility of getting a seat, and nothing left but to return home ; but it did look so inviting; the platform filled with speakers, and the general cheerfulness peculiar to those gatherings, that we lingered, and at length a young man undertook to search out a spot wherein we had found two seats, but when we reached the desired place the ladies very impolitely spread out their already swollen skirts, and the gentlemen averted their heads quite unconscious of our presence; at last made where my companion and I were allowed to rest; just as we got seated I found there were but three in the next seat where five could be comfortably accommodated, and that a gentleman sat at the head unmoved all the while we were waiting for a seat; talk of masculine gal-lantry! O shades of the chivalrous Knights About half a mile from their house, they lantry! O shades of the chivalrous Knights of yore!

The speakers said some very common the rompings of young misses in public assemblies are a little unseemly. The patience of the old man seemed at last extended the case for similar reasons, became witty the case for similar reasons. hausted, for he got up hastily and walked at each other's expense, instead of confinto a distant part of the building; what a silent reproof! Now, thought I, they will Temperance; much need there was that it sixty five nights of a drunkard's year be piceir heads for very shame, my own should be warmly espoused and its claims tured forth with pen and ink, the scenes, so cheeks burned while averting my gaze, to enforced, for all around were men and black, would cause a thrill of horror in the bewomen deeply interested either on their holder, even at midday. Who, then, could own account or in behalf of others. Within the compass of two or three seats

> were cases of no ordinary interest ; just in front sat a young lady, for such she was, shild, and that without one relieving shade.
>
> Fredericton, July 8, 1861. VIOLET. the' she had been two years the wife of one who was posting along the drunkard's pathway; she was a frail and fragile thing, you would think a rough wind would blow her to atoms. While yet a mere child she eloped with her present husband, and truly he seemed capable of captivating wiser and more discerning heads; respectably connected, he bore the stamp of nature's aristocracy, and but for this one vice might have maintained a high position, Oh, of how many might it be said but for this one vice ? Although still engaged as clerk in a mercantile establishment, it is feared that toleration will soon fail, and he will be thrown on an unfeeling world. He came into the assembly as do many, by a sort of infatuation. I observed the anxious face of his delicate wife constantly directed to- of it, in a few sentences, without, perhaps. wards the door; soon a voice was heard in contradiction of some assertion of the speaker; too well she knew it; in a few minutes she got up hastily and left the hall. Oh could the speaker have followed her, methinks he would return and thrill but certainly, in the solar system, that is, the audience with a tale of living woe. On the system to which it belongs, and that a front seat, with but the aisle between, the great planets, with all their attendant were a man, his wife and one child, a glance was sufficient to tell their history; he bore the unmistakable brand upon his brow; for many a long year had that in-dustrious woman battled with her hard lot, until now you could see the rigid lines of hopelessness carved upon her forehead; his presence in that meeting brought no known kind. He does not espouse the relief; too often had he thrown off the notion entertained by the great mass of fetters that bound him, only to have them more strongly riveted; he had been taken from the gutter a foul and loathsome object, stripped of his vile rags, joined in the holy services of the church, clothed and in his right mind, to be plunged again in the vile sinks of wretchedness. Did the advovile sinks of wretchedness. Did the advocates of the cause but know how their words thrill the soul of hapless sufferers, how they hang upon their lips, and even the charm of their appeals calls forth the slumbering facilities of affection for their kind, while prayers ascend to heave while prayers ascend to heaven equalling in fervor the impassioned strains of earth's most gifted ones; did they but realize this, with what untiring energy they would labour day and night if haply they might save the fallen.

Close behind was one who had reached a high position, been magistrate, and active in the performance of his duties, but by the love of strong drink became so ut-terly regardless of the public welfare, so devoid of principle and integrity that even his companions in vice withdrew their aid, and he was hurled from his position and forced to submit to the authority of those, whom he was wont to rule. He was now

could be gathered from the multitudes scat-

tered throughout the building. At the close of a dreary day in March, a young farmer, after securing his cattle for the night, and seeing that all was safe around the barn, was returning to his snug cottage, when a low moaning sound coming from the adjamented with artificial roses; they had been engaged before her arrival in arranging their costume, borrowing rings and brooches panied him; "sounds like a human voice: here take the lantern;" and, without another word, off he started in the direction. Tidings soon reached the house, when a venerable old man, the father, protested that it was all fancy, or at most some wild animal in search of food: he was at the door, however, in a trice, listening to the low wail of distress, and the encouraging shouts of his son. He seized an umbrella, and silently darted through the darkness into the pitiless storm; all waited breathlessly, and soon an answering sound told that they had reached the object of their search. As soon as he was certain the individual was found, the old man returned to his cheerful fire, inwardly thanking God that he was able to offer food and shelter to a benighted traveller. He was still cogitating how he might best minister to the comfort of the wanderer, when his son returned alone. Much disappointed, he almost demanded why he had not brought the stranchair, working vigorously with the hair brush belonging to the establishment, and between each rub wetting her hand with her mouth and applying the moisture to her head, with the double intent of smoothing and darkening the short thick many approach to tell the truth, father, he would not come: perhaps I ought to have compelled him; but he was miserably intoxicated, and I knew if he came in here there would be no rest for any one for the night." "You need not go, sir," he exclaimed, as the old man, after several more come: perhaps I ought to have compelled him; but he was miserably intoxicated, and I knew if he came in here there would not come: perhaps I ought to have compelled him; but he was miserably intoxicated, and I knew if he came in here there would be no rest for any one for the night." "You need not go, sir," he exclaimed, as the old man. after several measy twitches, was rising to get his hat; "I know the man, and, drunk as he is, he recognized me, and sooner than be seen here, he will wander to the nearest tavern.— They will not turn him out: he is too good a

customer." "Overruled, but not convinced, his father seated himself again, and tried to forget the slope until it reached the extreme point, ouicast, exposed to the merciless rain-storm; where it was finished off abruptly with but it was plain there wouldn't be much sleep more of a swell than is generally consider- for at least one individual that night. The ed graceful; but it was getting late, and I was eager to display my treasure, hoping my friends would all agree that it was not son of a gentleman of high standing in the community, reputed for his learning and ta-lents; himself a member of one of the learned professions, fitted to adorn the first ranks of society; his education and appearance were such as to place him on an equal footing with the most honoured; but he had learned to love the wine-cup. He could not drink it as did others of his associates, moderately, or at certain intervals : it was all or nothing. Once passed the rubicon of his lips, no consideration, human or divine, could stay his doom. Drunkmight be squeezed; he returned saying he ard he would be, or taste it not. And there were times when he did not touch; and then how base he looked in his own eyes! he stayed awhile to view the vortex he was approaching, and then, with another desperate plunge,

verged nearer the last fatal one.

The last dark hour of night had passed away, by dint of perseverance, a little space was and the grey dawn of morning was streaking pencil lines of light across the eastern sky, when father and son emerged from their door-way to seek their wretched brother. The ground was still wet, masses of heavy clouds were wrapping themselves in their watery drapery, warned of the near approach of the king of day, before whose golden rays the tears

observed something black lying on the ground; the old man looked almost reproachfully at his son, as, touching the unshapen thing, a low look upon the double-dyed collection of the sum total of a human life? And yet, such views are not only beheld, but taken a part in, by some parent, brother, sister, wife, or

From the Huron Signal.

The Mission of Man. We have just finished the attentive perusal of a very curious and interesting volume, entitled "The Plurality of Worlds." supposed to be the work of the eminent William Whewell, D. D., Trinity College, England, and author of "The influence of the History of Science on Intellectual Education." It is, without exception, the most startling work that has ever fallen into our hands, and yet, we believe, we are able to state the object or leading doctrines startling any considerable number of the readers of the Signal. For instance, the author presumes that the earth is the only moons, rings, belts, &c., which give them the brilliant appearance that has drawn forth the admiration of astronomers, are only great globes of water and vapor, totally destitute of living creatures, and utterly incapable of supporting life of any known kind. He does not espouse the present positions merely as ornaments to please them; but at the same time, his theory of the origin of the other planets. mal life, the creative energy commenced to carry out the eternal idea by creating one race of animals after another, throughout thousands, and myriads, and millions on millions of years, every succeeding race approximating closer and closer to the structure of the eternal archetype, till at last the creative energy succeeded in producing man. The writer does not tell us ducing man. The writer does not tell us that the numerous creations of successive races which occupied these millions on millions of years, were simply abortive attempts to realise the picture in the divine mind, but he certainly, we think, leaves us to draw that inference. That picture, however, was that of an intellectual, moral, religious and spiritual being, capable of understanding so much of the works.

and worth a whole universe of suns and worlds! The most startling feature of the work, however, is the fact, that these views are ably supported, not by bigoted and su-perstitious dogmatism, nor by an arbitrary application of scripture texts, but by the most plausible and persuasive philosophical deductions from scientific facts, and by analogies. We, of course, do not mean to say, that the views regarding the idea of man in the divine mind, are supported by scientific or philosophical arguments, though there is certainly some logic in the reasoning; but the views advanced in relation to the nature of the planets and the absence of living creatures, are scientifically defended. Besides the way in which man, as a spiritual companion for the Deity, is set forward, it must be admitted that if mankind had been all Newtons, or Cuviers, or Herschells, or Agazzises—had these men been fair representatives of humanity, then the arguments in favor of humanity, being the final cause of all creation, would not be easily set aside. But alas! it must be regretted that these men, so far from being fair representatives of our common humanity, are won derful exceptions, rarer than one in a million, yea, than one in twenty millions of their species! But even leaving these intellectual giants who can render themselves familiar with the ways and works of God, leaving them out of the account, as altogether too isolated to be taken as fair representatives, let us inquire how far the general characteristics of the eternal archetype can be recognised in humanity. If we understand the author, he means that the creative energy was moved by the desire to produce a race of intellectual, moral, religious and spiritual beings, as no other would be fitted to understand the works and ways of the Creator, and to qualify themselves to hold ultimate actual communion with Him; how far then do these characteristics, intellectual, moral, religious, and spiritual, apply to humanity? The author acknowledges that only a very small proportion of the human race give much evidence of these qualities, and seeing that this acknowledgment would be almost fatal to the principal point of his theory, he seems to think that if the bulk of mankind are not moral, intellectual, religious, &c., they have the capacity for becoming so, and that amounts to the same thing. hold a very different opinion, but in the

such capacity. But we begin to wander from our path and to venture on a subject which we do not pretend to understand. Our sole object in noticing the work before us, is simply to express our disapprobation of that" practice of misrepresenting the human Denims, mind. Every system of logic, of metaphy-sics, of ethical philosophy, and of natural religion, assumes, as its basis, certain qualities or faculties supposed to be inherent in the mind of man; or perhaps, we should rather say is based on what it presumes to as it would be to find two human faces exactly alike, and hence, each of these systems is simply a transcript of the mind of its author; and the intuitions, states of consciousness, intellectual perceptions and logical relations, on which he reasons in building up his system, may exist in his own mind, but has certainly no existence in the human mind in general. How many of these logical relations and intellectual perceptions, connected with metaphysics or natural religion, could be found in a regiment of common navvies, yea, or even in a band of working men of any description? These states of consciousness and these qualities of mind are just as much the result of learning and practice, as are the peculiar technicalities of any of these systems. Had there been a definite constitution of mind, there would, of course, been only one system of logic and one system of metaphysics, but as it is, the number of different systems is equal to the number of authors on the subjects. There may be individual specimens of

first place, we doubt very much, if the

mass of mankind are in possession of any

humanity who can truthfully be represented as intellectual, moral, religious and spiritual beings, but to represent the species by these qualities can only lead to disappointment and mortification, and to build systems, or even theories, on this presumption, must be productive of serious errors without producing any good. Had mankind really been an intellectual, moral, religious and spiritual being, the earth would have been glorious spectacle, and would have gone far to make up for the want of life and intelligence on the other planets. But what is the fact? What is the history of the race during its short career on earth? A narration of violent and wholesale slaughter, more cruel and revolting than the slaughter of the thousand races of beasts that went before it, as if man, too, were only preparing the world for some superior successor? What do we see at this moment? The nations-all the nations of the civilized world-all the nations who make much pretension to intellect, to morals, and especially to religion-the enlightened and mighty nations who profess to fear God and reverence his works-all mustering their armies-renewing and strengthening their armories-training, and drilling, and exercising their "fighting men"—whetting their swords, and, as it were, grinding their teeth, in very impatience to rush into each other's throats in the bloody struggle of convulsive death! Could our boldest imagination, revelling amidst our notions of the fabled fiends, or mons, picture a scene more terrible and revolting? And are these the intellectual moral, religious and spiritual beings, who are to hold everlasting fellowship and communion, with God—the beings who occupied the divine mind from all eternity—the final cause of the creation of the universe, and in whose production the creative energy was exercised for millions on millions of

Miscellancous.

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INDIA RUBBER COMBS of all qualities; Extract of Pond Lity, the latest perfume; Dubin's P. R. INCHES, june 17

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Mantles! Mantles! Mantles! NO. 25 KING STREET. A N Excellent assortment of Summer Cloth Mantles in the various styles.

Also—Bonnets,

Hats, Feathers,
Flowers, and Ribbons.

Good Bargains may be had in the above Goods by calling at No. 25 King Street.
june 21

ROBT. MOORE.

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

eleven weeks each.

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

TERMS: PREPARATORY CLASS-The Elementary English

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 Foung Ladies who may be entrusted to their care as

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N. B.—Tuition Fees and Board, payable quar terly, in advance. St. John, July 9th, 1861.

TO LET.

THE OFFICE in the "COLONIAL EMPIRE"
Building on Princess Street, (opposite Judge
Ritchie's Building) recently occupied by John Mc.
Kay, Esq. Is suitable for Shop or Office. Rent

Enquire at "Colonial Empire" Office.

ROBERT MOORE, IMPORTER OF BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS

No. 25 King Street, - - Saint John, N. B. PRINTS, RIBBONS, Flowers, Bonnet Feather Tickings, White Cottons Velvets. Merino, Delaines, Chenille Netts, Kid Gloves, Sheetings, Coburgs, Shirtings, Linens, Flannels,

Parasols, Dress Trimmir Lustres Bareges, French T Challies, Corsets, Girdles, Hosiery, Embroide Counterpanes, Table Covers, Mohairs, Laces,

Millinery-Mantle Department. Ladies Rich Silk Bonnets, Mouruing Bonnets and Caps, Dress Caps, Head Dresses, Fancy mixed Braid, Bonnets, Neapolitan and Fancy Bonnets, Braid and Crinoline Bonnets,—Also, Latest American Styles Bonnets.

Hats—Beatrice, Violet and Claudine Styles—Children's Hats and Cans

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Children's Hats and Caps.

MANTLES! MANTLES!! MANTLES!!!

and Ladies', Misses', and Childrens' Garments of all descriptions—also, promptly made to order.— A first-class Cutter at this department. No 25 King Street,.....St. John, N. B. (june26

Patent Medicines. &c. TUST received from Boston-

Ayer's Sarsaparilla; Wilber's Cod Liver Oil and Lime; Russia Salve: Marshall's Catarrh Snuff; Wright's Vegetable Pills; Brandreth's do; Peruvian Syrup; Lyon's Magnetic Powder; Balm One Thousand Flowers; Neuropathic Drops; Brown's Bronchial Trochas;

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Camphor Ice;
Citrate of Magnesia, &c., &c.
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MAMMOTH

LIVERY STABLES

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.

St. John, N. B., Sept. 3, 1860.

Co-Partnership Notice THE subscriber have this day entered into Co-partnership, under the style and firm of Brown & Hamm, for the purpose of carrying on a business as Livery Stable keepers.

ARCHIBALD BROWN,

MAMMOTH LIVERY STABLES

BROWN & HAMM.

Larriages, &c., to the building known as "The Mammoth Livery Stables," (lately occupied by Mr. Henry Austin.) where with increased facilities, he will be better able to wait upon his customers.

He also wishes to return his sincere thanks for the kind and liberal patronage he has received, and solicits a continuance of the same.

Sept. 3

VETCHES.

Railways, &c.

European and N. A. Railway SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after 1st May next, Trains will run tween St. John and Shediac, as follows: 5.30 P. M.

The two first Trains from St. John run through the two first Trains in 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.

aprl5

R. JARDINE, Chairman.

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

ALTERATION OF TRAINS. ON 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

sideration 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. have also, from the 1st instant, reduced th Barrels to Ten Cents.

and a proportionate Reduction on Casks, etc.

[IF 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 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

TALL WAY FREIGHT must be prepaid.
To Not accountable for Baggage, unless when placed in charge of an Officer of the Steamer. THOS. HATHEWAY, AGENT, t f 40, Dock street.

EMPEROR!" Steamer 🚣 NTIL further notice, will leave Pettengell's Wharf for Digby and Annapolis, on Monday and Thursday mornings at 8 o'clock,—For Windsor—on Tuesday and Friday Eveeings at about high 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,

Agent.

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

THE new and splendid Steamer 'NEW BRUNS-WICK,' Capt. E. B. WINGHESTER, 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 Steamboat to Boston,....\$6.00

Do by Steamboat "do 5.50 Do do "Portland.... 4.50 Meals extra. Berths and State-Rooms secured on board the boat, or at the office.

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

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

THIS HOTEL is now ready for the Re ception 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 moderate, and suited to the times. Good Stabling is E. W. FLAGLOR.

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.

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, SUCH AS Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all

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 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,

Yours,

Alfred B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelus, Tetter, and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring-worm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y.

Yours, ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelus, Tetter, and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring-worm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Saiem, 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, 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 Uteration, 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 Leucorrhea 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 defed 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 effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla, as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla, it have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and h

joints and hones. 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. Rleumatism, 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 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, 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.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative powers of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigoo us 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.

NOTICE.