

September 27

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

Robert Brown WISHES to call the attention of the Public to his importation of NEW SPRING GOODS...

French Delains, Bareges, Fancy Plaids, Challis Cloths, Coburgs, Orleans, Alpaccas & Delaino Printed Muslins, and Call Coes

Parasols, Bonnets and Hats, all new styles, a splendid assortment of Ribbons, Flowers, and Featherers

Lace and Muslin Collars and undersleeves, Lace Veils, Fancy Chenille Hair Nets, French Veil Gloves & Gauntlets, Silk & Lisle Thread, Counters, Black Lace, Mitts, Hosiery, Laces and Edgings, Lawns, Hankerchiefs, &c. &c.

Ladies Corsets and Skeleton Skirts, improved Styles, Linens, Brown Hollands, Grass Cloths, Striped Shirtings and Regatta, Gray & White Cottons, Blue & White Cotton Warp, "warranted first quality"

Black Broad Cloths, Cassimers & Doeskins, Fancy Tweeds for Trousers, Silk & Colored Russel Cords and Alpaccas, Shirts & Skirt Collars, Neck & Pocket Handkerchiefs, neck Ties &c. &c.

Ladies Boots, Shoes & Rubbers, Misses, do. do. do. Boys & Youths do. do. do. Childrens do. do. do.

The subscriber in soliciting the patronage of the Public would remark that heretofore he has purchased his goods in St. John but this year he has imported from England, direct, which will enable him to sell at least fifteen per cent cheaper than before, and also having lost the principal part of his old stock by the recent fire parties may be sure of getting new goods.

ROBERT BROWN, Woodstock, May 30, 1860. More Irish-Whiskey Key. One Hhd. Melan's.

WATER-SIDE DISTILLERY, LONDON, Ontario Celebrated Irish Whiskey, John Bradley's Importation, South Side Bridge. OWEN KELLY.

Alcohol, Molasses, Sugar, &c. 2 hds. of a flavored American Alcohol, 1 hhd. Burgundy Sugar, 1 hhd. Molasses. Will be sold low for cash. OWEN KELLY.

OWEN KELLY, Importer and Dealer in General Groceries, WINES, LIQUORS, &c., South Side Madawaska Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD take this opportunity of returning their sincere thanks to the people of Woodstock and surrounding country for the liberal patronage given them since their commencement of business in this place, and would remind their friends and customers that they have removed to the new store in

Mr. Abner Bull's New Building DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, with a great variety of other Goods suited for this market, which will be sold most reasonably for cash or Country produce. VANWART & STEPHENSON, Woodstock, June 1, 1860.

JOHN EDGAR has removed his residence to the house next below his late store and near the Steamboat Wharf, where he will be happy to wait on his customers. New Goods daily expected. JOHN EDGAR, April 25, 1860.

The Woodstock Journal.

Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy Might.

VOLUME 7.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1860.

NUMBER 13.

OUR OWN ADVERTISEMENT.

The Woodstock Journal is a large eight-page weekly devoted to the advancement of the industrial, commercial and moral interests of New Brunswick.

The primary objects at which it aims in the present circumstances of our Province are: 1. The promotion of immigration, and the settlement of the wild lands.

2. The opening of the country, and the facilitation of intercourse by the improvement of the means of internal communication.

3. An increase in the Representation in the House of Assembly.

4. A system of Free Education for all—schools of all grades, from the Parish school to the Provincial University, being open to all without money and without price, and being supported by Direct Taxation.

While the Journal labors for these primary objects it does not neglect many others. It labors to introduce into the arena of politics a generous, sound and manly tone of discussion—to promote sympathy, good feeling and harmony among all classes, creeds, conditions and parties—to establish a system of frank yet genial criticism of men and their words and deeds—to encourage freedom of thought and speech—to develop in our people a sentiment of manly self reliance—and to inculcate the doctrines of the New Philosophy.

The Woodstock Journal is published every Thursday morning at Woodstock, N. B., for Wm Edgar, Proprietor.

Single copies, Two dollars a year, Clubs of six, one and three quarter dollars each, Clubs of ten, one dollar and a half each. These terms are in advance; if not paid in advance, \$1.25, and if not paid until the expiration of the year, \$2.00, will be charged.

Clergymen, postmasters, and teachers supplied at a seller and a half a year. To any person who makes up a club at the above rates, and sends us the money in advance, we will send a copy of the Journal for one year, gratis. No subscription taken for less than half a year. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, until the Proprietor chooses.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. BY THE YEAR. A Column, \$30, Half Column, \$24, Third of Column, 16, Quarter Column, 14. Cards, not exceeding four lines, six, each additional line 50 cents.

BY THE HALF YEAR. One third less than by the year. BY THE QUARTER. One half less than by the year. TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS. Square of 12 lines or less, 75 cents, Line—each succeeding insertion, 25 "

When an advertisement is sent to the office the length of time which it is to be inserted should be marked upon it. When this is not done it will be inserted until ordered out.

N. B.—No advertisements, or "Spec. Notices," inserted in the editorial columns or reading matter. JOB PRINTING. The Journal Office being supplied with a good assortment of Plain and Fancy Job Types, Script, Colored and Glazed Paper, Card Paper, &c., Job work of all kinds will be executed neatly, promptly, and cheaply.

Hand Bills from a Sheet to a sixteenth Sheet, or as much smaller as may be desired. BUSINESS AND VISITING CARDS, PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES, LABELS, OF ALL KINDS, CIRCULARS, BILL HEADS, BLANK CHEQUES, ORDERS, NOTES, RECEIPTS, &c., PROGRAMMES, BILL HEADS, &c.

LAW and MAGISTRATES BLANKS on hand or printed to order, &c., &c., &c. All letters on business or otherwise should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL, WOODSTOCK, N. B., and invariably postpaid.

The Journal Office is in the second story of Mr. Abner Bull's three-story building, on Queen Street, directly over the shop of Vanwart & Stephenson. Entrance at the End.

DOCTOR SMITH HAS removed his Drug Store and Office to his new building, the second below the Flagstaff, where he is daily expecting a fresh supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, PAINTS, OILS, STATIONERY, &c., &c. Residence at J. C. Winslow's second house below the Free Christian Baptist Meeting House. Woodstock, May 9th, 1860.

N. R. KIMBALL, SURGEON DENTIST, may be found at his office in Dr. Smith's new building. Woodstock.

THE PRINCE'S PROGRESS.

[From the Montreal Gazette.] SARNIA, Sept. 13th, 1860.

The Prince left London at 9 o'clock this morning for Sarnia.

The train stopped nowhere on the route, as it runs almost entirely through the woods.

To day was charming, and the fine forest was seen to great advantage.

Arriving at Sarnia, the Prince left the cars and walked along the scarlet cloth, which covered the platform, to one of the prettiest pavilions he had yet seen. Around this 2,000 people were gathered, and about 200 Indians from the Manitoulin Islands sat on long straight benches in front.

Behind was the River St. Clair, the white houses of Port Huron glittering in the sun, and several crowded steamers lying at the wharf.

The Mayor presented the Address, and the Councilors were severally introduced. The warden then presented the County Council's Address and the County Councilors were also presented. The St. Andrews Society also presented an Address, and the President and office bearers were introduced.

Now commenced one of the most interesting proceedings which has yet taken place. The Indians—real red savages, majestic in mien, faces painted, heads adorned with hawk feathers and squirrels tails, silver spoons in their noses, moccasins, and among them a magnificent fellow named Kanawagasti, or the great Bear of the north, advanced to the front, and striking out his right hand, yelled out an Indian address to the Prince which was translated to him by an Indian interpreter, who as a red man, finished each sentence and folded his arms, gave meaning of what was said.

The whole harangue was as follows: "Great Brother.—The sky is beautiful. It was the wish of the Great Spirit that we should meet in this place. My heart is glad that the Queen sent her eldest son to see her Indian subjects. I am happy to see you here this day. I hope the sky will continue to look fine, to give happiness both to the whites and the Indians Great Brother. When you were a little child your parents told you that there were such people as Indians in Canada, and now since you have come to Canada yourself you see them. I am one of the Ojibway Chiefs and represent the tribe here assembled to welcome their Great Brother. You see the Indians who are around, they have heard at some future day you will put on the British Crown and sit on the British Throne. It is their earnest desire you will always remember all of them."

The Prince replied verbally, that he was grateful for the address, that he hoped the sky would always be beautiful and that he should never forget his red brethren.

As each phrase was interpreted to the Indians they yelled their approbation. Then the name of each was called out by the interpreter from a list handed him by the Governor General and each one advanced in turn. Some had Buffalo horns upon their heads, and some with snake skins tied round their waists. Most of them were feathered on the leg like Bantam cocks.

Almost all had bands round their waists, embroidered with colored grass or porcupine quills. The Chiefs shook hands with the Prince and the Governor, the others bowed, and to each His Royal Highness gave a medal with the likeness of Her Majesty on one side and the Royal Arms on the other. The chief's medals were as large as the palm of your hand. The other Indians received smaller ones about the size of half a crown. Then the red men brought forward a box and gave it to the Prince; it contained a tomahawk, bows, and arrows, wampum pipes of peace, and other Indian curiosities.

This over, the Prince went through Sarnia, passing under three very fine arches. He was driven in a carriage and four, and attended by a cavalcade of gentlemen and ladies on horseback to Point Edward. Here a splendid lunch was prepared, and the Royal party partook of it. The usual toasts were given with enthusiasm, and the Prince proposed prosperity to the Grand Trunk which was enthusiastically honored. He then went to the balcony of the depot, whence a fine view of St. Clair was obtained and embarked on the Grand Trunk steamer Michigan, running up the river into Lake Huron, which was studded with sailing crafts. He returned to the Great Western station, and left for London again.

SECOND DESPATCH. LONDON, Sept. 13, 1860. The Prince returned about half-past three o'clock.

The Indians were all drawn up in line when the train moved away. They yelled a farewell whoop and a salute was fired.

This evening the Prince attends the ball in the building erected for the purpose in rear of the Hotel where he is staying. Everything is passing off very pleasantly.

There is also a ball given by firemen in the city hall, which was beautifully decorated for the levee.

At the fireman's trial to day the Phoenix Company of this place took the prize.

The City is partially illuminated again to-night. The Prince will leave early to-night for Brantford, Fort Erie and Niagara Falls.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, 14th.—The Prince and suite arrived this evening, and visited the Falls. They were escorted by a torchlight procession.

THE PRINCE OF WALES, Buffalo, Sept. 16. The Prince will receive and answer an address from the Directors of the Suspension Bridge on its center next Monday.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, 15th Sept.—The illumination of the Falls last night was superb. The great gulf, horribly dark a minute before, became clearly visible in all its features, as soon as the long line of fires was lighted, which extended near the water's edge, all along the cliff on the Canada side. The seething waters seemed now white as milk, then red as liquid lava, as the colors of the light changed. The Falls themselves like cascades of moonlight, or of liquid mother of pearl. The Royal party slipped quietly out of their house, and went to table Rock to see the sight. The writer who was in company with Captain Harris of the Hamilton Field Battery, chanced to be there too. Nobody else was there. The Prince went so close to the brink, that the Duke of Newcastle laid a warning hand upon him. From the rock the party went to edge of Horseshoe Falls. The Prince, and the Governor General, went out upon the rocks or stand which lie in the shallow water near the shore, and, while holding by the log which there juts out, the Prince lost his fingerring. Captain Harris brought a lantern, and was fortunate enough to find it just in the water. He gave it to His Royal Highness to the Governor General. Soon afterwards, the Royal party went to their quarters. To-day the Prince's movements have been nominally private, and in spite of the number of carriages, and crowds of people which have attempted to follow him wherever he has been, he has succeeded in eluding their pursuit exceedingly well. It was announced that a boat with the figure of a man in it, would be sent over the Falls at half past ten, and great crowds assembled on Goat Island, and on the prominent points of the Canada shore, expecting to see the boat and the Prince too, but they were disappointed in their expectations, and after waiting a long time in vain they dispersed. The Prince, and his immediate suite, excepting Lord St. Germain and Dr. Aekland, went to the staircase near the horseshoe, at one o'clock, and descended. The writer was, again, the only person, not of the Royal party, who saw the event at the bottom of the winding stairway. The party put on water-proof clothes, hats, overcoats, trousers and over-shoes, and all, except Gen. Bruce, went under the falling sheet of water as far as practicable. On their return they went up the same stairway, pausing at the windows to look at the beautiful rainbows, and at the Falls themselves, in their ever varying aspect. At the top, they inscribed their names in the register book, on a clean page. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, was the first signatur, then the Duke of Newcastle's, then Sir Edmund Head's, afterwards Gen. Bruce's and the others. The lady at the Museum opposite, considered it a high honour to have these names in her register book, and took pride in showing them to visitors with particular instructions not to blot the page. At 4.30, this P. M., the Prince and suite on horseback, came to Blondin's enclosure near the Suspension Bridge, and witnessed the successful feat of Blondin carrying a man over the rapids of Niagara on a rope, also walking the entire length of his narrow pathway on stilts. The Prince was very much pleased with the exhibition. About five thousand people were present, and everything passed off pleasantly. The Prince returned to his house at six P. M. and was everywhere received with enthusiastic cheers.—Tel. to Quebec Morn. Chron.

HAMILTON, C. W., Sept. 13.—The royal party left Niagara falls early this morning for Queenston, where the Prince laid the top stone of the Monument, and received an address from the veterans of 1812, and made a lengthy reply. From Queenston the party went by boat to Niagara and Port Dalhousie, thence by rail via St. Catharines, arriving here at 4 P. M. They were conducted through the town by an immense crowd to their residence.

This evening the Prince attends a Philharmonic concert and to-morrow opens the Provincial fair, which will be the most extensive one ever held in Canada. The Prince sent Blondin \$300.

At the opening of a new Normal School in Bunceous Ayres, July 13, 8,900 children marched in procession.

The Woodstock Journal.

Thursday, Oct. 4, 1860.

CARLETON CIRCUIT COURT.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

The Queen against Enoch Phelan. The prisoner was arraigned upon an indictment for stealing a horse from one Toeling. The fact of his taking the horse was proved; but from what transpired in the cross examination of the witnesses against him, and from the evidence of several witnesses for the defence, it appeared that he had, or at least supposed that he had, himself title to the horse by purchase, and that an endeavor was made to trick him out of the animal. The Chief Justice, when the evidence reached this point, expressed an opinion that it was useless to go further; and the Attorney General and counsel for the defence concurring, the jury, under the Judge's direction, gave a verdict of acquittal, without leaving their box. The Attorney General was for the prosecution, and L. P. Fisher for the defence.

John Doe on the demise of George C. Peters against Christopher Gigy. This was an action of ejectment to recover possession of a lot of land in the present Parish of Peel, in Carleton, known as lot No. 79. John C. Allen and George L. Dibblee appeared for the Plaintiff, and L. P. Fisher for the defence. The Plaintiff's counsel put in evidence to prove that this lot along with the adjoining lot, No. 79, were granted by the crown to William Poole Turner and others; from whom it was purchased by the late Henry G. Clopper; that Clopper had but two children, Margaret and Fanny, the former of whom married Dr. Peters, of St. John, the other George Botsford, of Fredericton; that by a decree in Chancery the Clopper property was divided among these two, and these lots 78 and 79 were apportioned to Mrs. Peters; that Dr. and Mrs. Peters were dead, and the defendant George C. Peters, was their only child and heir; and rested their case. The defence set up was the continuous and undisturbed adverse possession by Mr. Gigy, the defendant, for over twenty years. Mr. Gigy gave evidence that in 1824, he, by leave of Parson Dibblee, went on a glebe lot on this side the River, where he remained five or six years, making considerable improvements; that Mr. Clopper got a grant from the crown of this glebe lot, and in consideration of his leaving it, gave the defendant possession of these lots 78 and 79; that he went in 1831 upon these lots, built upon both of them, made clearings, cut wood and timber and had the continuous and undisturbed possession of them, until he disposed of the lower lot and part of the upper, and had still possession of the remainder. Mr. Gigy also stated that at the time at which Mr. Clopper gave him possession of the two lots he gave him fifty acres out of the five hundred, sold him fifty more, gave him a deed of the whole hundred acres, and took a mortgage on the hundred for the payment for the fifty which he purchased; and that he had never paid the amount of the mortgage. Mr. Allen questioned the defendant as to whether Mr. Clopper in giving him a deed for one hundred acres of the land had not merely given the remainder into his charge and care, and not into his possession; but he insisted that Mr. Clopper had told him to go and take possession of the whole. Other witnesses corroborated the statement that Mr. Gigy had continuous occupation of the two lots for the time named. The portion which he had actually cultivated on lot 79 extended only to the land between the River and the Highway and some fifteen or sixteen acres on the opposite of the road; of which latter only seven or eight acres had been cleared twenty years and upwards.

After some other unimportant evidence, Mr. Fisher addressed the Jury for the defence. He contended that twenty years continuous and undisturbed adverse possession by the defendant had been made out, and that as he had gone into