

THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LOGAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. FREDERICTON, N. B., AUGUST 24, 1882.

OUR FORESTS.

We publish in today's issue, an article from the Nation on "New England forests," it is one which we commend to the careful consideration of all our readers. The United States are now fully alive to the value of their remaining forests, as well as to the necessity of their protection. It is much to be regretted that the Government of New Brunswick, like those of Quebec and Ontario, had not sent delegates to the forestry congress now in session at Montreal. Among other publications by the United States, is forestry bulletin, No. 16, with an accompanying map, treating of the pine and spruce supply of New Hampshire and Vermont. Something of this kind is just what New Brunswick requires: a full report on our timber lands, accompanied by a map showing how much of the same has been destroyed by fire and other causes. Our situation would thus be brought before our people at a glance, and the imminent need for measures of conservation at once appear. There are also large tracts in the interior of New Brunswick, on which young pine, spruce, and hemlock are now springing up on lands which were burned by the Miramichi and subsequent fires, the growth in many cases being very rapid. We have learned from the best authority that good pine logs are now being cut, and hemlock roots dug from land which was burned over by the Miramichi fire.

The sandy plains of the Miramichi, Salmon, and other rivers in the interior of New Brunswick are admirably adapted to the speedy production of supplying white pine, the protection of which should be encouraged by law, and bounties might be given for the best tract of land planted in these woods, as has been done in some of the neighboring States. We also want information respecting our hardwood lands, especially those near the sea in St. John and Albert counties. These are daily becoming more valuable, and in a few years, if protected from the injurious action of Labor and Free Grants' Acts, will form a very important source of revenue. We also rejoice to know what lands should be given to the settler, and that not the plan of indiscriminate settlement of lands has been the means of destroying vast forests of valuable soft wood, near which a settler should never have been allowed to locate.

These two acts have on the whole been most injurious to the welfare of our lumber lands. We were to estimate the actual money loss which they have caused to the province, in destruction of lumber by fires carelessly set by settlers, as well as from other causes, the amount could be reckoned by hundreds of thousands of dollars. It is therefore an absolute necessity that we should have all this requisite information placed before the public on this subject by means of reports and accompanying plans, as suggested above, so that we may know how to manage and care for that timber we have left, or that which may be growing on burned lands. The small amount of money thus spent would be as nothing compared with this great timber interest of the province.

THE TRADE OF FREDERICTON.

There is no good reason why the merchants of Fredericton should not do a great deal more business than they are doing, and we are informed by several of them that the gentleman who said he could do better in Woodstock than he could here, was in error, for our merchants will sell as low a price, and give as reasonable accommodations to their customers as any dealers in the Province. We have three establishments in the city which confine themselves to wholesale trade: Randolph and Hodge, who deal in flour, pork, molasses, tea, fish, and other heavy groceries; and Whittier & Hooper, who deal in lighter groceries. James S. Neill gives especial attention to the wholesaling of hardware; and there are other establishments which sell at wholesale whenever an opportunity offers. We are not sure that this phase of Fredericton trade is kept forward with sufficient prominence. Most of our merchants are poor advertisers. We do not mean that they do not advertise enough, although this is true of many of them, but they do not advertise in the right way. One merchant will put half his stock list in a paper, and change it spring and fall. Another will put in an advertisement of winter goods, and carry it all summer. Neither of these persons are advertising in the true sense of the word. Striking advertisements of specific articles, changed often, are what is needed. Timid advertising never pays; but a liberal use of printing ink is a good investment. Of course, it is money in the printer's pocket to have plenty of advertising, but he gives good value for it. It is a fact that the most successful business men, that is business men who depend upon a large circle of customers, are those who advertise the most; and we suggest to our Fredericton merchants that they assist their local press in its efforts to expand the trade of the city, by liberal advertising.

ELECTION LAWS.

The St. John "Sun" claims that the Canada Temperance Act was defeated in St. John by fraud and other improper practices, and every one, who has any experience at elections, knows that the election to which our contemporary refers is by no means exceptional in this respect. There is many a man, who hopes to hand his name down to posterity as a popular leader, who would be unknown beyond the limits of his neighborhood, if it were not for a little bribery and corruption, judiciously used. The clear people are dear enough, to be sure, to many aspiring politicians, and the worst of it is that there are no signs of improvement. It is an abominable state of things that little rum and money can alter popular opinion, as it finds expression at a popular election; but so it is, and the matter must be dealt with, not ignored. One means which has been suggested to lessen the evil, is to have more polling places and to keep the poll open for a shorter time. It is claimed that when there is a large number of people to gather, there will be proportionately more bribery than where the number is smaller, and if the poll was opened only for an hour or two there would be less opportunity for the use of liquor, while the free dinner business would be done away with altogether. If the poll were opened at 8 o'clock in every school district, and kept open till noon, it is thought by some that the voters would come to the poll without being sent for, and would go home quietly after voting. There would naturally be at such poll fewer of those troublesome fellows, who cause so much disturbance and improper practices, present. The penalties for bribery and treating are sufficiently stringent, and it is possible that some such plan as the above would be productive of good results.

Some amendments ought also to be made in the election law, so as to secure the return of the candidate who is actually elected by the people. The era of "counting out" ought to be very short. The provisions of the present law are not very elaborate, yet officers continue to get muddled over them. Perhaps the desired object could be gained with very little difficulty, and is even now attainable under a correct interpretation of the statute.

THE GOAL.

Yesterday morning, before the examination of the Lees began, Mr. Wetmore, their counsel, spoke to the presiding Magistrate in reference to the fact that the prisoners were confined in the cells in the goal, and claimed that some other provision should be made for their safe keeping. He stated that he would move for a habeas corpus if they were not provided with other accommodations. Without discussing whether persons who attempt to escape from goal, when provided with comfortable quarters have much to complain of if they find themselves in uncomfortable ones, we think that some one is very much to blame because of the insecure condition of the goal. It is rather absurd that the prison of York County should be in such a condition that a man can make his way out of it with a pocket knife. Yet such is the fact, and the Lees would have been at liberty, if it had not been for the vigilance of the goaler's wife, who detected the attempt. The rooms in the goal ought to be reasonably strong. Where Newton Lee attempted to get out, the floor was composed of small pieces of boards, slightly fastened and covered with a piece of zinc. It was an easy matter to remove the zinc, and carry on operations underneath, replacing it when it was thought desirable, so as to avoid observation. One or two rooms should be provided with an under-floor of iron, and an iron casing ought to be put around the windows. The walls are strong enough; but nothing is stronger than its weakest part, and there are some very weak parts in the York County goal. The county authorities are bound by law to provide safe and reasonably comfortable rooms for persons confined in prison, and if they cannot do this, a judge may feel called upon to admit persons to bail, whom the interests of justice require should be kept in close confinement. This is a matter which will not bear delay, and we hope it will be attended to at the earliest possible moment. It may not be amiss to direct the attention of the goal committee to the fact that they render themselves liable to indictment if prisoners escape through their negligence.

Referring to its unwarranted statement that Mr. Lagin used to abuse Mr. Elder in the Colonial Farmer, the Capital says: It was very shortly after Mr. Elder's entrance into the Legislature, and the Colonial Farmer not only abused him politically, but even went so far as to ridicule the tone of his voice when speaking, his action and his appearance, which is described as "gaunt." This is absolutely untrue. The files of the Farmer are at the disposal of any one who cares to examine them as a test of the Capital's veracity. It is very unpleasant to have to contradict such silly things; but as the above statement is made for a purpose, and is utterly false, we think it best to say that it is so. We wish it to be understood in plain and positive terms, as it is possible to use that statement quoted from the Capital is absolute and entirely false.

The Sun copies a short editorial note from the Herald in which a statement was made of the election protested now pending, and an opinion expressed that the petitions would do little in the way of preventing improper practices. It introduces the extract with the remark that the Herald is "the Blair-Elder organ" in Fredericton, which we presume is something very dreadful. It then goes on to speak of "the Blair-Elder camp," and "the Blair-Elder press" and professes to give an account of sundry intrigues and private conferences. In making his statements the Sun wishes to convey the impression that it is authorized to do so by the gentlemen whom it names; but we can scarcely believe that any gentleman would authorize the publication of conferences which, if they ever occurred, were private and confidential in their nature, and therefore we are forced to the conclusion that the Sun is up to its old tricks again—inventing its facts for the occasion. We must decline to discuss any "facts," for the existence of which the Sun is the only authority. They are too apt to be "mythical." The following sentence is with a passing notice: There is no manner of doubt whatever that a number of public men being harassed in the election courts, simply because they could neither be bribed or coaxed into supporting a mythical Government—a Government that is not likely to have an existence at any date in the future.

The on government in New Brunswick is that led by Mr. Hanington. This is "mythical" in the sense that it does not govern but misgoverns the province; and as the Sun is the organ of the mythical affair we may accept as correct its statement about public men being harassed because they will not pledge Mr. Hanington allegiance. We must confess our surprise at this unwonted candor on the part of the Sun, especially when it says that the Government "is not likely to have an existence at any date in the future." We have invariably expressed the opinion that the Dorchester Corner Combination was of the most temporary character, and desire to record our admiration of the force of the Sun's expression. It will certainly have no existence "at any date in the future."

THE BRIDGE POSITION.

Sir Garnet Wolsley appears to have acted with good judgment in the disposition of his forces in Egypt. The extent of which so much was written, namely, the occupation of the Suez Canal, had taken place without the slightest difficulty; Great Britain holds the great highway, and, no doubt, prepared to keep it, if necessary, against all the world. To dislodge the army and navy of England from the Canal would be a task from which every European power would shrink; if indeed any of them would feel called upon to resent the occupation of it. The character of the English people is so well established that the whole world would feel that the Canal would be better in their hands than in those of any other power, and while Italy and Spain may talk about the propriety of a joint occupation, the fact remains that it is now in absolute possession of the British, and is to-day being used by the merchantmen of all nations under the protection of British cannon. On the Indian Ocean, Great Britain is the only naval power, so that she can draw without interruption from the Indian population, if a large force of troops is needed. On the Mediterranean, her power is supreme, and her naval stations and powerful fleet enable her to maintain connection with the scene of operations. In a strategic point of view, the position would appear to be admirable in the event of foreign complications, and as respects Arabi Pacha's force, it enables an attack to be made upon him from the front, while another force can intercept his retreat on Cairo.

THE IRISH CATHOLIC VOTE.

Since the late elections the references to the Irish Catholic vote have been many and not altogether complimentary. The public have been told that this man controlled the vote, or that the other could carry it whichever way he wished. The appointment of a noisy demagogue to an influential position has been given as a reason why the Irish Catholics would feel compelled to throw their influence into one scale, and we have lately been told that if Sir John Macdonald can do something for somebody he will be able to manipulate this vote in the local Ontario elections and send Mr. Mowatt's government to the wall. Whoever may be complimented by such claims as these, our Irish Catholic fellow citizens are not; and the ownership of their franchises, which some public men pretend to have, should be resented by them in an emphatic manner. The attempt made by Costigan to drive the Irish Catholics of New Brunswick like sheep was an ignominious failure, and the ridiculous manifesto issued from the Farmer office here, calling upon the Irish to vote down Mr. Pickett fell as flat upon the constituency as can be imagined. The Irish Canadians are not pools and chattels, especially created for the further ends of usurpation politicians, and if those who reside in the other provinces would assert their independence of the would-be controllers in as decided a manner as those of York County did, we would have less of the sort of talk to which we have alluded at the beginning of this article.

THE ST. JOHN MAIL.

We knew an old colored woman who sold her cooking stove to raise money to go to the circus, and imagine that her spirit must have control of the St. John & Maine Railway, since the management of that road has seen fit to upset the postal arrangements to accommodate a few people who wanted to go to Ryan & Robinsons show. On every properly managed railway, excursions are not allowed to interfere with regular trains; but anything suffice for a reason for the detention of the mail for this city from St. John. A little flurry of snow, a strong westerly breeze, a heavy dew—anything is enough to keep the mail from one to three hours late, while if there is a picnic or an excursion we are lucky if we get a mail at all that day. Of course if the St. John & Maine has such a hold upon the Post Office authorities that it can do as it likes we ought possibly to sing a Te Deum every time the mail gets here; but if that corporation is simply a common carrier working for profit, it ought to be compelled to perform its contract with at least a little of the regularity which is insisted upon in the case of stage routes, which comprise a good deal more mileage. There may be some one who has a right to see that the public interests in this matter are not treated with perfect indifference, and if there is such a person, we humbly beseech him to stir around and show that he has a little idea of what his duty is. If there is no one, then we suggest that the Constitution of the Dominion be so amended as to authorize the appointment of an officer who will bring their majesties of the St. John & Maine to their senses.

The Sun resembles Mark Twain's diary. It says the Herald is a Burpee organ, the day before it said the same thing of the Sentinel—tomorrow it will say the same thing of the Telegraph, then it will say it about the Globe: then it will get back to the Herald again. The other day for a little variety it called the Herald a Blair-Elder organ. When it wished to be particularly emphatic it used to call our humble sheet a Burpee-Pickard-Gibson-King-Blair (and several other people) organ. All of which shows how wretchedly hard up for ideas the Sun man must be.

The Reporter says to the Herald:—It is also important that we should choose a branch of industry that is likely to be profitable, and one that will command a market. We presume our contemporary agrees with us. The presumption is entirely correct. It would not be desirable to manufacture anything here at a loss, or anything which would not sell. Our contemporary will also be justified in presenting that we should prefer an industry which would be permanent to one which would be temporary; also that we think several profitable factories would be better than one, and one better than none at all.

J. P.'s—A curious remark from a liquor contractor was recently made in Quebec. The keeper of a refreshment room in Orangeville, who has been fined for selling liquor without a license, appeals against the fine, on the ground that the J. P. who inflicted it has no power to prescribe punishment. The point taken is that the Ontario Government has no power to appoint Justices of the Peace and Magistrates that is to appoint Q. C.'s.

We take the above from the Moncton Times. The matter has already been considered in New Brunswick, although not adjudicated upon, and an act of the Legislature was passed, authorizing the appointment of Justices.

The Sun says: "We wonder what Mr. Gibson thinks of the delinquent manner in which Mr. Burpee is proceeding to undo his work." As Mr. Gibson is not partial to inquisitive busybodies he will probably not enlighten the Sun; but he probably does not think that in what Mr. Burpee does he is actuated by any other desire than to promote as best he can the interests of the enterprise in which he is managing director.

The contract for grading the C. P. R. branch from Winnipeg to Selkirk on the west bank of the Red River has been let. The road is to be ready for tracklaying by November 1st.

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

ISMAILIA, Aug. 22.—The landing of troops from transports proceeded actively all night and continued to-day. General Sir Garnet Wolsley visited Mr. De Lesseps yesterday and explained the action of the British in regard to the Suez Canal. He said that everything would be over in a few days, but that the English must use the canal for the present. Mr. De Lesseps expressed himself as fully satisfied with General Wolsley's explanation, and said he regretted there had been any misunderstanding on the subject.

Yesterday the 72nd Regiment engaged the enemy at Serapeum and repulsed them. Two of our men were killed and wounded. The enemy lost 100 men and four guns.

Four hundred men of the 72nd Regiment left Suez this morning for Serapeum. When they reached the village they found it deserted and the railway track carried off from the end of the Bitter Lakes. The enemy were seen in large numbers three miles off, retreating northwards. The Highlanders, who participated in the fight yesterday, occupied the fresh water canal lock at Serapeum, an important position from which the enemy had retreated. The prisoners state that Arabi Pacha forced them to fight, threatening to hang them shot if they refused. They say the chief officers fled soon after the action began. The success of the British forces at Shalouf and the energy displayed by them in searching the coast towards Ismailia have thoroughly demoralized the enemy. The opposition on this side the canal may be considered ended. The prisoners taken at Shalouf declare that the defeat of the enemy there on Sunday was a terrible beating for Arabi Pacha.

The smoke of numerous trains is again visible behind the enemy's lines. The activity of Arabi Pacha has increased in summer indicating a complete change in his plans. In answer to our reconnaissance to-day his guns opened fire from various directions, showing that during the night the enemy's artillery had been much strengthened. A new battery armed with six guns has been placed in position. It now seems that at the first scare caused by the discovery that the fleet had gone to the canal, Arabi Pacha withdrew a great proportion of his infantry to Damanhour, but that, last night, on considering that some time must elapse before an advance can be made from Ismailia, with a sufficient force to carry his advances on line up to Zagazig. He again advanced to his old position, which he hopes to hold until the rise of the Nile will enable him to flood the country.

The report that Arabi Pacha had withdrawn a considerable number of troops from our front is quite incorrect. On the contrary the enemy's trains have brought in more cavalry. I can state officially that about two miles on the road to Kafri El Dwar the enemy have thrown up new earthworks which are stronger than those actually faced.

THE SHOOTING AT STRIBEK.—The following is the result of the competition for the Prince of Wales Cup at Sussex on Tuesday:

- 1. Sgt. Logan, 7th Batt., corp. 20 29 34 64
2. Corp A. Langstroff, 8th Coy 20 36 24 62
3. Corp H. B. J. Jones, 8th Coy 20 45 20 60
4. Sgt. F. Jones, 7th Batt., 20 32 21 60
5. Sgt. Miller, 7th Batt., 20 32 21 60
6. Sgt. G. J. Jones, 7th Batt., 20 32 21 60
7. Sgt. G. J. Jones, 7th Batt., 20 32 21 60
8. Sgt. G. J. Jones, 7th Batt., 20 32 21 60
9. Sgt. G. J. Jones, 7th Batt., 20 32 21 60
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20. Sgt. G. J. Jones, 7th Batt., 20 32 21 60

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Carleton County Teachers' Institute, will be held at Woodstock on the 7th and 8th of September. The following is the programme:

Thursday—First Session, 10 a. m.—Routine business. President's Address, etc.
Second Session, 2 p. m.—"The moral element in school life." Paper by Mr. Jacob W. Sherwood. Followed by discussion.
Third Session, 7 p. m.—"Good Reading; what it is and how to secure it." Paper by Mr. Alder Boyer. Selections in reading by Miss Minnie Wiley, Mr. Chas. McLean, Mr. A. H. Sherwood.

Fourth Session—Friday, 9 a. m.—"The bearing of manual neatness on school life and work." Paper by Mr. S. A. Couillard. Illustrations from actual school work, with illustrations by Mr. W. N. Kerr.

Fifth Session, 2 p. m.—"The useful knowledge of the course of instruction and its value." Discussion by Messrs. R. W. Stevens, E. T. Miller, Chas. McLean. (6) "What the course of instruction proposes to be taught in the matter of animal life." Paper and charts by Mr. G. T. Heady. Time and place of next meeting. Questions box opened.

All interested in the work are expected to be present and take part in the discussions. A competent committee are preparing music for the occasion.
W. G. GAUSSE, E. W. STETSON, President. Secretary.

A Query for the Crown Land Office.

To the Editor of the Herald:—Sir:—I wish to know why Mr. Bellamy or some other officer on the part of the Crown Land Department has not seized the oak cut by Mr. James K. Pinder, off of Crown Land this summer. Mr. Pinder has been cutting and peeling back without license and if he had been a poor man instead of an influential supporter of the Local Government he would have been brought up standing long before this.
SOUTHAMPTON, August 17th, 1882.

THE RETIRED POLITICIAN.—The gentleman who retired from politics, by the largest majority on record, is letting himself down into private life by easy stages. He is a sort of unattached member of the Dorchester Corner combination, and fits about from point to point, singing his sweet song about the permanency of the "mythical" government, as the Sun says. How nice it is to retire from public life. How sweet it is to lay aside the cares and responsibilities of office, and spend the summer days in one unending picnic with just enough wire-pulling to prevent the fingers from becoming stiff. The gentleman who lately retired from politics, and who for so long a time wished to retire, has lately been at St. Stephen, where he has endeavored to complete the work which the Attorney General and Provincial Secretary took advantage of the reduced rates of travel to begin. Let no one ask who pays his expenses, or if he has a salary still. This would be wrong, for he himself hath said that he has retired, and the electors of York have corroborated him with an enormous AMEN.

NORMAL SCHOOL GROUND.—When Mr. Colter was made Commissioner of Public Works we were told that it was a species of treason to oppose him, for York County would now be able to get everything it wanted, and more too. In some of the back settlements the good people were led to expect, at least macadamized roads and in some places asphalt pavements were regarded as no improbable result of the new regime. Mr. Colter has been commissioner now for nearly three months, and when he took office it had been arranged that something should be done with the grounds in the rear of the Normal School; but as yet they remain, not exactly in a state of nature, but several degrees worse. The fences are incomplete, stones and rubbish lie upon what might be made an attractive spot, and an absurd structure of wood and edgings in the rear form a very agreeable contrast to the substantial fence in front. Mr. Colter ought to see to it that something is done to make those grounds a little more presentable. It would not take much money to at least clear them out and enclose them by a fence.

NEW HEARNS.—Messrs Edgecombe & Sons have just finished a house for Mr. A. Gilman of Woodstock. It is not only the first house ever made in the province; but is probably in its appointments fully equal to any that has ever been imported into New Brunswick. It is provided with steel tiles, iron flange gable roof, a stone chimney, and a foundation which enables a very quick turn to be made. The windows are of plate glass and the hangings are of black and silver. A very substantial silver rail, with seats for loungers is on each side of the platform on which the coffin rests. Excellent arrangements are provided for fumigation and in short every modern improvement in hearse has been incorporated in this very elegant contrivance. Messrs. Edgecombe & Sons intend manufacturing several more, and as the very best of carriage stock will be put into them and the price will be as low as they are sold for anywhere, this enterprise ought to prove successful.

HIS NATIVE PLACE.—The Globe has heard that Arabi Pacha is a native of Fredericton, correct. He was born on Broad Street, and his father's name was Shaw, from Carleton county. Harry B. Shaw was the name with which the Egyptian leader was christened. Being somewhat "tongy" and being envious of the immortal Thompson, he decided to spell his patronymic with a "p." He used to write his name "Harvey P. Pahaw."

It is established on the authority of that illustrious lexicographer, Mark Twain, that "foreigners spell better than they pronounce," and it is not to be wondered at that the Alexandria Cockneys dropped the "H," and blundered over the "p," so that when the name came to be written in the Khedive's army list it was corrupted into Arabi Pacha.

FREDERICTON HORSES TO THE FRONT.—J. P. Morris, the famous trotter, raised by the late P. Mulligan, won his race at Udon, N. Y., in the easiest manner, and without lowering his record. Charles Morris, raised by Mr. Winslow, made a record of 2:43 at Calais, and could have won the race if the purse had been large enough. This is the fastest record ever obtained by a Morris in his first race, and stamps Charlie Morris as a grand horse, and one likely to go very fast. His full brother, owned by Dr. Black, is also developing into a trotter, and in appearance compares favorably with any of the family. Flora Morris, raised by T. W. Smith, also did well at Calais, and only for an accident in the second heat, would have made Harry trot faster than he did.—Cox.

FATAL DRIVING ACCIDENT.—A most painful accident occurred at Elgin, a few days since, which our correspondent says, resulted in the death of Mrs. Leeman and serious injuries to her daughter, a young lady and a young man named Wilson. They were driving down a steep hill, when the breeching of the harness gave way and the wagon came head up against the horse, causing it to run away and overturn the wagon, leaving Mrs. Leeman so badly that she died shortly after. The others were not supposed to be dangerously hurt, but Miss Leeman has been taken with fits, and is not expected to live. Dr. Robinson was called in the first instance, and more recently Dr. Parly has been called. The young man, Wilson, is not dangerously hurt.—Transcriber.

THE CHRISTIAN HERALD.—Mr. Foster is canvassing the city in the interests of the Christian Herald and Signs of our Times, a weekly illustrated publication which is issued simultaneously in London and New York. The circulation of the London edition of this paper is over 250,000. The New York edition, established now three years, has a circulation of 25,000. It is proposed to make the circulation in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland equal 20,000. Already 1000 copies are sold in Halifax by the weekly sale at six cents per copy.

GALA DAY.—The sixth of September will be a gala day in Woodstock. There will be some good races, and a bazaar in the rink. An excursion from this city, will be in order.